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(2) If interstitial channels are used, adjacent channels (±12.5 kHz) to a distance of 80.5 kilometers (50 miles).

(3) Third order intermodulation channels (±12.5 kHz) to a distance of 32.2 kilometers (20 miles).

(4) If the proposed transmitting antenna site is located west of longitude W.93°40′, and within 32.2 kilometers (20 miles) of the shoreline, and proposed use of the channels listed in §22.1007(b), no third-order intermodulation interference would be caused to any base or mobile station using the channels between 488 and 494 MHz.

PART 23—INTERNATIONAL FIXED PUBLIC RADIOCOMMUNICATION SERVICES

FIXED PUBLIC SERVICES

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AUTHORITY: Secs. 4, 303, 48 Stat. 1066, 1082 as amended; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303. Interpret or apply sec. 301, 48 Stat. 1081; 47 U.S.C. 301.

SOURCE: 28 FR 13032, Dec. 5, 1963; 36 FR 2562, Feb. 6, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

FIXED PUBLIC SERVICES

§23.1 Definitions.

Assigned frequency. The frequency coinciding with the center of an authorized bandwidth of emission.

Authorized bandwidth. The maximum bandwidth authorized to be used by a station as specified in the station license. This shall be occupied bandwidth or necessary bandwidth, whichever is greater.

Authorized reference frequency. A frequency having a fixed and specific position with respect to the assigned frequency.

Authorized service. The term ''authorized service'' of a point-to-point radiotelegraph or radiotelephone station means the transmission of public correspondence to a point of communication as defined herein subject to such special provisions as may be contained in the license of the station or in accordance with §23.53.

Fixed public service. The term ''fixed public service'' means a radiocommunication service carried on between fixed stations open to public correspondence.

Fixed public press service. The term ''fixed public press service'' means a limited radio communication service carried on between point-to-point telegraph stations, consisting of transmissions by fixed stations open to limited public correspondence, of news items, or other material related to or

intended for publication by press agencies, newspapers, or for public dissemination. In addition, these transmissions may be directed to one or more fixed points specifically named in a station license, or to unnamed points in accordance with the provisions of § 23.53.

NOTE: This section is not intended as a definition of any press classification. Correspondence admissible under any press classification is determined by the tariffs of the various common carriers on file with the Commission.

Fixed station. The term ''fixed station'' in the fixed public or fixed public press service includes all apparatus used in rendering the authorized service at a particular location under a single instrument of authorization.

Frequency tolerance. The maximum permissible departure by the center frequency of the frequency band occupied by an emission from the assigned frequency or by the carrier, or suppressed carrier, from the reference frequency.

International fixed public radiocommunication service. A fixed service, the stations of which are open to public correspondence and which, in general, is intended to provide radiocommunication between any one of the contiguous 48 states (including the District of Columbia) and the State of Alaska, or the State of Hawaii, or any U.S. possession or any foreign point; or between any U.S. possession and any other point; or between the State of Alaska and any other point; or between the State of Hawaii and any other point. In addition, radiocommunications within the contiguous 48 states (including the District of Columbia) in connection with the relaying of international traffic between stations which provide the above service, are also deemed to be the international fixed public radiocommunications service; provided, however, that communications solely between Alaska, or any one of the contiguous 48 states (including the District of Columbia), and either Canada or Mexico are not deemed to be in the international fixed public radiocommunication service when such radiocommunications are transmitted on frequencies above 72 MHz.

International fixed public control service. A fixed service carried on for the purpose of communicating between transmitting stations, receiving stations, message centers or control points in the international fixed public radiocommunication service.

Occupied bandwidth. The frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to 0.5 percent of the total mean power radiated by a given emission.

Point-to-point telegraph station. The term ''point-to-point telegraph station'' means a fixed station authorized for radiotelegraph communication.

Point-to-point telephone station. The term ''point-to-point telephone station'' means a fixed station authorized for radiotelephone communication.

Point of communication. The term ''point of communication'' means a specific location designated in the license to which a station is authorized to communicate for the transmission of public correspondence.

Radiotelegraph. The term ''radiotelegraph'' as used in this part shall be construed to include types N0N, A1A, A2A, A3C, F1B, F2B, and F3C emission.

Radiotelephone. The term ''radiotelephone'' as used in this part, with respect to operation on frequencies below 30 MHz, means a system of radiocommunication for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, other sounds by means of amplitude modulation including double sideband (A3E), single sideband (R3E, H3E, J3E) or independent sideband (B3E) transmission.

[38 FR 22478, Aug. 21, 1973, as amended at 49 FR 48701, Dec. 14, 1984]

§ 23.11 Use of radiotelephone emissions by radiotelegraph stations.

The licensee of a radiotelegraph station, using frequencies below 30 MHz, may be authorized to use radiotelephone emissions as defined in § 23.1 for the following purposes:

(a) Transmission of addressed program material as set forth in § 23.51.

(b) Controlling the transmission or reception of addressed program material