

the ERP of central office station transmitters must not exceed 500 Watts.

(c) *Height-power limits.* Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the ERP of central office station transmitters must not exceed the amount that would result in an average distance to the “service contour” of 41.6 kilometers (26 miles) for VHF channels or 30.7 kilometers (19 miles) for UHF channels. The average distance to the “service contour” is calculated by taking the arithmetic mean of the distances determined using the procedures specified in §22.567 for the eight cardinal radial directions, excluding cardinal radial directions for which 90% or more of the distance so calculated is over water.

(d) *Encompassed interfering contour areas.* Central office station transmitters are exempt from the basic power and height-power limits of this section if the area within their interfering contours is totally encompassed by the interfering contours of operating co-channel central office station transmitters controlled by the same licensee. For the purpose of this paragraph, operating transmitters are authorized transmitters that are providing service to subscribers.

(e) *Adjacent channel protection.* The ERP of central office station transmitters must not exceed 500 Watts if they transmit on channel 454.025 MHz and are located less than 7 kilometers (4.3 miles) from any Private Radio Services station receiving on adjacent channel 454.000 MHz.

(f) *Meteor burst stations.* The transmitter output power for stations using meteor burst propagation modes must not exceed 2000 Watts for central office stations and 500 Watts for rural subscriber stations.

**§ 22.729 Meteor burst propagation modes.**

The rules in this section govern stations in this service that use meteor burst propagation modes to provide rural radiotelephone service in Alaska.

(a) *Channel assignments.* The channels 42.40 and 44.10 MHz may be assigned to central office stations and rural subscriber stations, respectively, on a primary basis. The channels 44.20 and 45.90 MHz may be assigned to central office

and rural subscriber stations, respectively, on a secondary basis to Private Radio services stations using meteor burst propagation modes.

(b) *Transmitting power.* The transmitter output power must not exceed 2000 Watts for central office stations and 500 Watts for rural subscriber stations.

(c) *Station locations.* Co-channel central office stations of different licensees must be at least 241 kilometers (150 miles) apart. A rural subscriber station and a central office station of different licensees must be at least 241 kilometers (150 miles) apart if the rural subscriber stations of the different licensees operate on the same channel. The FCC may waive the requirements of this paragraph if the affected users agree to a cooperative sharing arrangement.

(d) *Emission type.* Only type F1D emission is authorized.

(e) *Bandwidth.* The authorized bandwidth is 20 kHz.

(f) *Station identification.* Station identification is required only for the central office station.

(g) *Interference.* Stations authorized under the provisions of this section must not cause harmful interference to the service of stations in other radio services.

(h) *Developmental authorization.* Meteor burst communications systems may be authorized under developmental authorizations pursuant to §22.419.

**§ 22.731 Emission limitations.**

Upon application for multichannel operation, the FCC may authorize emission bandwidths wider than those specified in §22.357, provided that spectrum utilization is equal to or better than that achieved by single channel operation.

**§ 22.733 Priority of service.**

Within the Rural Radiotelephone Service, the channels listed in §22.725 are intended primarily for use in rendition of public message service between rural subscriber and central office stations and to provide radio trunking facilities between central offices. The channels may also be used, however, for the rendition of private

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leased-line communication service provided that such usage would not reduce or impair the extent or quality of communication service that would be available, in the absence of private leased-line service, to the general public receiving or subsequently requesting public message service from a central office.

**§ 22.737 Temporary fixed stations.**

The FCC may, upon proper application therefor, authorize the construction and operation of temporary fixed stations. Temporary fixed stations are to be used as rural subscriber, inter-office, or central office stations when those stations are unavailable or when service from those stations is disrupted by storms or emergencies.

(a) *Six month limitation.* If it is necessary for a temporary fixed station to remain at the same location for more than six months, the licensee of that station must apply for authorization to operate the station at the specific location at least 30 days before the end of the six month period.

(b) *International communications.* Communications between the United States and Canada or Mexico must not be carried using a temporary fixed station without prior authorization from the FCC. Licensees desiring to carry such communications should apply sufficiently in advance to allow for the time necessary to coordinate with Canada or Mexico.

BASIC EXCHANGE TELEPHONE RADIO SYSTEMS

**§ 22.757 Channels for basic exchange telephone radio systems.**

The channels listed in § 22.725 are also allocated for paired assignment to transmitters in basic exchange telephone radio systems. In addition, the following channels are allocated for paired assignment to transmitters in basic exchange telephone radio systems. All channels have a bandwidth of 20 kHz and are designed by their center frequencies in MegaHertz.

UHF CHANNELS—SHARED WITH PRIVATE RADIO SERVICES

Rural subscriber	Central office	Rural subscriber	Central office
816.2375	861.2375	816.1125	861.1125
817.2375	862.2375	817.1125	862.1125
818.2375	863.2375	818.1125	863.1125
819.2375	864.2375	819.1125	864.1125
820.2375	865.2375	820.1125	865.1125
816.2125	861.2125	816.0875	861.0875
817.2125	862.2125	817.0875	862.0875
818.2125	863.2125	818.0875	863.0875
819.2125	864.2125	819.0875	864.0875
820.2125	865.2125	820.0875	865.0875
816.1875	861.1875	816.0625	861.0625
817.1875	862.1875	817.0625	862.0625
818.1875	863.1875	818.0625	863.0625
819.1875	864.1875	819.0625	864.0625
820.1875	865.1875	820.0625	865.0625
816.1625	861.1625	816.0375	861.0375
817.1625	862.1625	817.0375	862.0375
818.1625	863.1625	818.0375	863.0375
819.1625	864.1625	819.0375	864.0375
820.1625	865.1625	820.0375	865.0375
816.1375	861.1375	816.0125	861.0125
817.1375	862.1375	817.0125	862.0125
818.1375	863.1375	818.0125	863.0125
819.1375	864.1375	819.0125	864.0125
820.1375	865.1375	820.0125	865.0125

(a) Channels are assigned in groups, as listed in this section.

(b) Channel groups in the 816–865 Mhz frequency range are not assigned to Rural Radio Service stations located:

(1) Within 161 kilometers (100 miles) of the borders of the largest 54 MSAs (see § 22.909).

(2) North of Line A or East of Line C; or,

(3) Within 110 kilometers (68 miles) of the Mexican border.

(c) Channel groups in the 816–865 MHz frequency range are not assigned to central office stations located within 113 kilometers (70 miles) of another station authorized to operate on the same channels or on channels with center frequencies offset by 12.5 kHz.

(d) Technical parameters governing the use of these channels are contained in subpart S of part 90 of this chapter.

(e) Frequencies between 816–865 MHz are available for use on a coordinated basis by both commercial and private wireless licensees.

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