

(i) *Part 22.* This part sets forth the requirements and conditions applicable to public mobile services.

(j) *Part 24.* This part sets forth the requirements and conditions applicable to personal communications services.

(k) *Part 25.* This part contains the requirements for satellite communications, including satellite DARS.

(l) *Part 51.* This part contains general duties of telecommunications carriers to provide for interconnection with other telecommunications carriers.

(m) *Part 68.* This part contains technical standards for connection of terminal equipment to the telephone network.

(n) *Part 73.* This part sets forth the requirements and conditions applicable to radio broadcast services.

(o) *Part 90.* This part sets forth the requirements and conditions applicable to private land mobile radio services.

(p) *Part 101.* This part sets forth the requirements and conditions applicable to fixed microwave services.

[62 FR 9658, Mar. 3, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 68954, Dec. 14, 1998; 65 FR 3144, Jan. 20, 2000; 67 FR 5510, Feb. 6, 2002]

#### § 27.4 Terms and definitions.

*Affiliate.* This term shall have the same meaning as that for "affiliate" in part 1, § 1.2110(b)(5) of this chapter.

*Assigned frequency.* The center of the frequency band assigned to a station.

*Authorized bandwidth.* The maximum width of the band of frequencies permitted to be used by a station. This is normally considered to be the necessary or occupied bandwidth, whichever is greater.

*Average terrain.* The average elevation of terrain between 3 and 16 kilometers from the antenna site.

*Band Manager.* The term *Band Manager* refers to a licensee in the paired 1392-1395 MHz and 1432-1435 MHz bands and the unpaired 1390-1392 MHz, 1670-1675 MHz and 2385-2390 MHz bands that functions solely as a spectrum broker by subdividing its licensed spectrum and making it available to system operators or directly to end users for fixed or mobile communications consistent with Commission Rules. A *Band Manager* is directly responsible for any interference or misuse of its licensed

frequency arising from its use by such non-licensed entities.

*Base station.* A land station in the land mobile service.

*Broadcast services.* This term shall have the same meaning as that for "broadcasting" in section 3(6) of the Communications Act of 1934, *i.e.*, "the dissemination of radio communications intended to be received by the public, directly or by the intermediary of relay stations." 47 U.S.C. 153(6).

*Effective Radiated Power (ERP)* (in a given direction). The product of the power supplied to the antenna and its gain relative to a half-wave dipole in a given direction.

*Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP).* The product of the power supplied to the antenna and the antenna gain in a given direction relative to an isotropic antenna.

*Fixed service.* A radio communication service between specified fixed points.

*Fixed station.* A station in the fixed service.

*Guard band manager.* The term *Guard band manager* refers to a commercial licensee in the 746-747 MHz, 762-764 MHz, 776-777 MHz, and 792-794 MHz bands that functions solely as a spectrum broker by subdividing its licensed spectrum and making it available to system operators or directly to end users for fixed or mobile communications consistent with Commission Rules. A *Guard band manager* is directly responsible for any interference or misuse of its licensed frequency arising from its use by such non-licensed entities.

*Land mobile service.* A mobile service between base stations and land mobile stations, or between land mobile stations.

*Land mobile station.* A mobile station in the land mobile service capable of surface movement within the geographic limits of a country or continent.

*Land station.* A station in the mobile service not intended to be used while in motion.

*Mobile service.* A radio communication service between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.

*Mobile station.* A station in the mobile service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

*National Geodetic Reference System (NGRS).* The name given to all geodetic control data contained in the National Geodetic Survey (NGS) data base. (Source: National Geodetic Survey, U.S. Department of Commerce)

*Portable device.* Transmitters designed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user.

*Radiodetermination.* The determination of the position, velocity and/or other characteristics of an object, or the obtaining of information relating to these parameters, by means of the propagation properties of radio waves.

*Radiolocation.* Radiodetermination used for purposes other than those of radionavigation.

*Radiolocation land station.* A station in the radiolocation service not intended to be used while in motion.

*Radiolocation mobile station.* A station intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

*Radionavigation.* Radiodetermination used for the purpose of navigation, including obstruction warning.

*Satellite Digital Audio Radio Service (satellite DARS).* A radiocommunication service in which compact disc quality programming is digitally transmitted by one or more space stations.

*Time division multiple access (TDMA).* A multiple access technique whereby users share a transmission medium by being assigned and using (one-at-a-time) for a limited number of time division multiplexed channels; implies that several transmitters use one channel for sending several bit streams.

*Time division multiplexing (TDM).* A multiplexing technique whereby two or more channels are derived from a transmission medium by dividing access to the medium into sequential intervals. Each channel has access to the entire bandwidth of the medium during its interval. This implies that one transmitter uses one channel to send several bit streams of information.

*Universal Licensing System.* The Universal Licensing System (ULS) is the consolidated database, application filing system, and processing system for all Wireless Radio Services. ULS supports electronic filing of all applications and related documents by applicants and licensees in the Wireless

Radio Services, and provides public access to licensing information.

*Wireless communications service.* A radiocommunication service licensed pursuant to this part for the frequency bands specified in § 27.5.

[62 FR 9658, Mar. 3, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 16497, Apr. 7, 1997; 63 FR 68954, Dec. 14, 1998; 65 FR 3145, Jan. 20, 2000; 65 FR 17602, Apr. 4, 2000; 67 FR 41854, June 20, 2002]

### § 27.5 Frequencies.

(a) *2305–2320 MHz and 2345–2360 MHz bands.* The following frequencies are available for WCS in the 2305–2320 MHz and 2345–2360 MHz bands:

(1) Two paired channel blocks are available for assignment on a Major Economic Area basis as follows:

Block A: 2305–2310 and 2350–2355 MHz; and  
Block B: 2310–2315 and 2355–2360 MHz.

(2) Two unpaired channel blocks are available for assignment on a Regional Economic Area Grouping basis as follows:

Block C: 2315–2320 MHz; and  
Block D: 2345–2350 MHz.

(b) *746–764 MHz and 776–794 MHz bands.* The following frequencies are available for licensing pursuant to this part in the 746–764 MHz and 776–794 MHz bands:

(1) Two paired channels of 1 megahertz each are available for assignment solely to Guard band managers. Block A: 746–747 MHz and 776–777 MHz.

(2) Two paired channels of 2 megahertz each are available for assignment solely to Guard band managers. Block B: 762–764 MHz and 792–794 MHz.

(3) Two paired channels of 5 megahertz each are available for assignment. Block C: 747–752 MHz and 777–782 MHz.

(4) Two paired channels of 10 megahertz each are available for assignment. Block D: 752–762 MHz and 782–792 MHz.

(c) *698–746 MHz band.* The following frequencies are available for licensing pursuant to this part in the 698–746 MHz band:

(1) Three paired channel blocks of 12 megahertz each are available for assignment as follows:

Block A: 698–704 MHz and 728–734 MHz;  
Block B: 704–710 MHz and 734–740 MHz; and