

to the requirements of this section, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

(a) *Carrier responsibility.* Carriers so authorized shall operate the 72–76 MHz fixed station under developmental authority for a period of at least six months. During the developmental period, carriers must resolve any broadcast television receiver interference problems that may occur as a result of operation of the 72–76 MHz transmitter(s).

(b) *Exceptions.* The FCC may grant a regular authorization in the Paging and Radiotelephone Service for a 72–76 MHz fixed station under the following circumstances:

(1) After six months of operation under developmental authorization, and provided that broadcast TV interference complaints have been resolved by the carrier in a satisfactory manner. Licensees that hold a developmental authorization for a 72–76 MHz fixed station and wish to request a regular authorization must file an application using FCC Form 601 via the ULS prior to the expiration of the developmental authorization.

(2) In the case of the assignment of or a transfer of control of a regular authorization of a 72–76 MHz fixed station in the Paging and Radiotelephone Service, the FCC may grant such assignment or consent to such transfer of control provided that the station has been in continuous operation providing service with no substantial interruptions.

(3) If a proposed 72–76 MHz fixed transmitter antenna is to be located within 50 meters (164 feet) of the antenna of the full service TV station transmitting on TV Channel 4 or 5, the FCC may grant a regular authorization instead of a developmental authorization.

[59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994, as amended at 59 FR 59954, Nov. 21, 1994; 63 FR 68944, Dec. 14, 1998]

**Subpart E—Paging and Radiotelephone Service**

**§ 22.501 Scope.**

The rules in this subpart govern the licensing and operation of public mobile paging and radiotelephone sta-

tions. The licensing and operation of these stations are also subject to rules elsewhere in this part that apply generally to the Public Mobile Services. However, in case of conflict, the rules in this subpart govern.

**§ 22.503 Paging geographic area authorizations.**

The FCC considers applications for and issues paging geographic area authorizations in the Paging and Radiotelephone Service in accordance with the rules in this section. Each paging geographic area authorization contains conditions requiring compliance with paragraphs (h) and (i) of this section.

(a) *Channels.* The FCC may issue a paging geographic area authorization for any channel listed in § 22.531 of this part or for any channel pair listed in § 22.561 of this part.

(b) *Paging geographic areas.* The paging geographic areas are as follows:

(1) The Nationwide paging geographic area comprises the District of Columbia and all States, Territories and possessions of the United States of America.

(2) Major Economic Areas (MEAs) and Economic Areas (EAs) are defined below. EAs are defined by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. See Final Redefinition of the MEA Economic Areas, 60 FR 13114 (March 10, 1995). MEAs are based on EAs. In addition to the Department of Commerce’s 172 EAs, the FCC shall separately license Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands, and American Samoa, which have been assigned FCC-created EA numbers 173–175, respectively, and MEA numbers 49–51, respectively.

(3) The 51 MEAs are composed of one or more EAs as defined in the following table:

MEAs	EAs
1 (Boston) .....	1–3.
2 (New York City) .....	4–7, 10.
3 (Buffalo) .....	8.
4 (Philadelphia) .....	11–12.
5 (Washington) .....	13–14.
6 (Richmond) .....	15–17, 20.
7 (Charlotte-Greensboro-Greenville-Raleigh) .....	18–19, 21–26, 41–42, 46.
8 (Atlanta) .....	27–28, 37–40, 43.
9 (Jacksonville) .....	29, 35.
10 (Tampa-St. Petersburg-Orlando) .....	30, 33–34.