## §22.383

which they will operate. The procedure for obtaining certification is set forth in part 2 of this chapter.

(b) Transmitters operating under a developmental authorization (see subpart D of this part) do not have to be certificated.

 $[59\ {\rm FR}\ 59507,\ Nov.\ 17,\ 1994,\ as\ amended\ at\ 61\ {\rm FR}\ 31051,\ June\ 19,\ 1996;\ 63\ {\rm FR}\ 36603,\ July\ 7,\ 1998;\ 67\ {\rm FR}\ 77191,\ Dec.\ 17,\ 2002]$ 

### §22.383 In-building radiation systems.

Licensees may install and operate inbuilding radiation systems without applying for authorization or notifying the FCC, provided that the locations of the in-building radiation systems are within the protected service area of the licensee's authorized transmitter(s) on the same channel or channel block.

## Subpart D—Developmental Authorizations

# § 22.401 Description and purposes of developmental authorizations.

Eligible entities (see §22.7) may apply for, and the FCC may grant, authority to construct and operate one or more transmitters subject to the rules in this subpart and other limitations, waivers and/or conditions that may be prescribed. Authorizations granted on this basis are developmental authorizations. In general, the FCC grants developmental authorizations in situations and circumstances where it cannot reasonably be determined in advance whether a particular transmitter can be operated or a particular service can be provided without causing interference to the service of existing stations. For example, the FCC may grant developmental authorizations for:

(a) Field strength surveys to evaluate the technical suitability of antenna locations for stations in the Public Mobile Services;

(b) Experimentation leading to the potential development of a new Public Mobile Service or technology; or,

(c) Stations transmitting on channels in certain frequency ranges, to provide a trial period during which it can be individually determined whether such stations can operate without causing 47 CFR Ch. I (10–1–12 Edition)

excessive interference to existing services.

[59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994, as amended at 70 FR 19309, Apr. 13, 2005]

### §22.403 General limitations.

The provisions and requirements of this section are applicable to all developmental authorizations.

(a) Developmental authorizations are granted subject to the condition that they may be cancelled by the FCC at any time, upon notice to the licensee, and without the opportunity for a hearing.

(b) Except as otherwise indicated in this subpart, developmental authorizations normally terminate one year from the date of grant. The FCC may, however, specify a different term.

(c) Stations operating under developmental authorizations must not interfere with the services of regularly authorized stations.

(d) A grant of a developmental authorization does not provide any assurance that the FCC will grant an application for regular authorization to operate the same transmitter(s), even if operation during the developmental period has not caused interference and/or the developmental program is successful.

#### §22.409 Developmental authorization for a new Public Mobile Service or technology.

The FCC may grant applications for developmental authority to construct and operate transmitters for the purpose of developing a new Public Mobile Service or a new technology not regularly authorized under this part, subject to the requirements of this section. Such applications may request the use of any portion of the spectrum allocated for Public Mobile Services in the Table of Frequency Allocations contained in part 2 of this chapter, regardless of whether that spectrum is regularly available under this part. Requests to use any portion of the spectrum for a service or purpose other than that indicated in the Table of Frequency Allocations in part 2 of this chapter may be made only in accordance with the provisions of part 5 of this chapter.