

§ 22.575 Use of mobile channel for remote control of station functions.

Carriers may remotely control station functions (e.g. shut down or reactivate base transmitters, turn aviation obstruction warning lights on or off, etc.) using a control transmitter operating on a mobile channel, subject to the conditions in this section and in § 22.567(h).

(a) The control transmitter must be capable of overriding transmissions from subscriber-operated transmitters if necessary. Subscriber-operated transmitters must not be capable of being used to deliberately or accidentally prevent the licensee from controlling the station.

(b) The licensee must implement measures designed to prevent station functions from being controlled by persons not authorized by the licensee to control the station.

(c) The control transmitter location must be within the composite service contour of the licensee's authorized station on the paired base channel.

§ 22.579 Operation of mobile transmitters across U.S.-Canada border.

Mobile stations licensed by Canada may receive two-way service while in the United States from stations licensed under this part, after authorization has been granted by the FCC. Mobile stations that normally operate under the authority of base stations licensed under this part may receive two-way service while in Canada from stations licensed under this part or by Canada, upon authorization by Canada.

§ 22.589 One-way or two-way application requirements.

In addition to information required by subparts B and D and § 22.529, applications for authorization to operate a paging transmitter on the channels listed in § 22.531, other than applications for a paging geographic area authorization, must contain the applicable supplementary information described in this section.

(a) *Interference exhibit.* Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, an exhibit demonstrating compliance with § 22.567 with regard to protected transmitters is required. This exhibit must:

(1) For UHF channels, identify each protected transmitter located within 108 kilometers (67 miles) of the proposed transmitter in directions in which the distance to the interfering contour is 76.4 kilometers (47.5 miles) or less, and within 178 kilometers (111 miles) of the proposed transmitter in directions in which the distance to the interfering contour exceeds 76.4 kilometers (47.5 miles); and identify each protected Basic Exchange Telephone Radio System central office transmitter in the Rural Radiotelephone Service within 231 kilometers (144 miles),

(2) For VHF channels, identify each protected transmitter located within 135 kilometers (84 miles) of the proposed transmitter in directions in which the distance to the interfering contour is 93.3 kilometers (58 miles) or less, and within 178 kilometers (111 miles) of the proposed transmitter in directions in which the distance to the interfering contour exceeds 93.3 kilometers (58 miles).

(3) For each protected transmitter identified, show the results of distance calculations indicating that there would be no overlap of service and interfering contours, or alternatively, indicate that the licensee of or applicant for the protected transmitter and/or the applicant, as required, have agreed in writing to accept any interference resulting from operation of the proposed transmitter.

(b) *Encompassment exhibit.* An exhibit showing that the area within the interfering contour of the proposed transmitter would be totally encompassed by interfering contours of operating co-channel base transmitters controlled by the applicant is required for applications to operate a transmitter with ERP exceeding the basic power and height-power limits of § 22.565. This encompassment exhibit may substitute for the interference exhibit required in paragraph (a) of this section.

[59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994, as amended at 62 FR 11636, Mar. 12, 1997]

§ 22.591

POINT-TO-POINT OPERATION

§ 22.591 Channels for point-to-point operation.

The following channels are allocated for assignment to fixed transmitters that support other transmitters that provide public mobile service. Unless otherwise indicated, all channels have a bandwidth of 20 kHz and are designated by their center frequencies in MegaHertz.

VHF Channels

72.02	72.36	72.80	75.66
72.04	72.38	72.82	75.68
72.06	72.40	72.84	75.70
72.08	72.42	72.86	75.72
72.10	72.46	72.88	75.74
72.12	72.50	72.90	75.76
72.14	72.54	72.92	75.78
72.16	72.58	72.94	75.80
72.18	72.62	72.96	75.82
72.20	72.64	72.98	75.84
72.22	72.66	75.42	75.86
72.24	72.68	75.46	75.88
72.26	72.70	75.50	75.90
72.28	72.72	75.54	75.92
72.30	72.74	75.58	75.94
72.32	72.76	75.62	75.96
72.34	72.78	75.64	75.98
72.10	72.46	72.88	75.74
72.12	72.50	72.90	75.76
72.14	72.54	72.92	75.78
72.16	72.58	72.94	75.80
72.18	72.62	72.96	75.82
72.20	72.64	72.98	75.84
72.22	72.66	75.42	75.86
72.24	72.68	75.46	75.88
72.26	72.70	75.50	75.90
72.28	72.72	75.54	75.92
72.30	72.74	75.58	75.94
72.32	72.76	75.62	75.96
72.34	72.78	75.64	75.98

UHF Channels—State of Hawaii

488.250	491.250	489.750	492.750
488.750	491.750	490.250	493.250
489.250	492.250	490.750	493.750

(a) The 72–76 MHz channels may be used in point-to-multipoint configurations. The 72–76 MHz channels are also allocated for assignment in the Private Radio Services (see part 90 of this chapter).

(b) [Reserved]

(c) Channels in the frequency ranges 488.250–490.750 and 491.250–493.750 MHz may be assigned only to inter-island fixed stations located in the State of Hawaii.

[59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994; 60 FR 9889, Feb. 22, 1995, as amended at 70 FR 19309, Apr. 13, 2005; 78 FR 25174, Apr. 29, 2013]

47 CFR Ch. I (10–1–15 Edition)

§ 22.593 Effective radiated power limits.

The effective radiated power of fixed stations operating on the channels listed in § 22.591 must not exceed 150 Watts. The equivalent isotropically radiated power of existing fixed microwave stations (2110–2130 and 2160–2180 MHz) licensed under this part (pursuant to former rules) must not exceed the applicable limits set forth in § 101.113 of this chapter.

[70 FR 19309, Apr. 13, 2005]

§ 22.601 Existing microwave stations licensed under this part.

Existing microwave stations (2110–2130 and 2160–2180 MHz) licensed under this part (pursuant to former rules) are subject to the transition rules in § 22.602. No new microwave systems will be authorized under this part.

(a) *Coordination required.* Before filing applications for authority to modify existing stations on these channels or major amendments to such applications, carriers must coordinate the planned channel usage, using the procedure outlined in § 22.150, with affected parties in this radio service and the Point-to-Point Microwave Service and the Multipoint Distribution Service. Affected parties are licensees and other applicants with previously filed pending applications whose stations could affect or be affected by the proposed modification of the existing station in terms of interference.

(b) *System parameters.* In designing a system modification, the applicant must select sites, equipment and channels that will avoid harmful interference to other users. All parties must cooperate fully and make reasonable efforts to resolve technical problems and conflicts that may inhibit the most effective and efficient use of the radio spectrum; however, a party receiving notification is not obligated to suggest changes or re-design a proposal in cases involving conflicts. The applicant must identify in the application all parties with which the technical proposal was coordinated. In the event that technical problems are not resolved or if an affected party does not respond to coordination efforts within