

may include, but not be limited to, the following techniques:

- (i) Increasing the desired power of the public safety/CII signal;
- (ii) Decreasing the power of the part 90 ESMR and/or Cellular Radiotelephone system signal;
- (iii) Modifying the part 90 ESMR and/or Cellular Radiotelephone system antenna height;
- (iv) Modifying the part 90 ESMR and/or Cellular Radiotelephone system antenna characteristics;
- (v) Incorporating filters into part 90 ESMR and/or Cellular Radiotelephone transmission equipment;
- (vi) Permanently changing part 90 ESMR and/or Cellular Radiotelephone frequencies; and
- (vii) Supplying interference-resistant receivers to the affected public safety/CII licensee(s). If this technique is used, in all circumstances, Cellular Radiotelephone and/or part 90 of this chapter ESMR licensees shall be responsible for all costs thereof.

(2) Whenever short-term interference abatement measures prove inadequate, the affected part 90 of this chapter non-cellular licensee shall, consistent with but not compromising safety, make all necessary concessions to accepting interference until a longer-term remedy can be implemented.

(3) *Discontinuing operations when clear imminent danger exists.* When a part 90 of this chapter public safety licensee determines that a continuing presence of interference constitutes a clear and imminent danger to life or property, the licensee causing the interference must discontinue the associated operation immediately, until a remedy can be identified and applied. The determination that a continuing presence exists that constitutes a clear and imminent danger to life or property, must be made by written statement that:

- (i) Is in the form of a declaration, notarized affidavit, or statement under penalty or perjury, from an officer or executive of the affected public safety licensee;
- (ii) Thoroughly describes the basis of the claim of clear and imminent danger;
- (iii) Was formulated on the basis of either personal knowledge or belief after due diligence;

(iv) Is not proffered by a contractor or other third party; and

(v) Has been approved by the Chief of the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau or other designated Commission official. Prior to the authorized official making a determination that a clear and imminent danger exists, the associated written statement must be served by hand-delivery or receipted fax on the applicable offending licensee, with a copy transmitted by the fastest available means to the Washington, DC office of the Commission's Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau.

[69 FR 67834, Nov. 22, 2004, as amended at 70 FR 76707, Dec. 28, 2005; 71 FR 69038, Nov. 29, 2006]

§ 22.973 Information exchange.

(a) *Prior notification.* Public safety/CII licensees may notify a part 90 ESMR or cellular radiotelephone licensee that they wish to receive prior notification of the activation or modification of part 90 ESMR or cellular radiotelephone cell sites in their area. Thereafter, the part 90 ESMR or cellular radiotelephone licensee must provide the following information to the public safety/CII licensee at least 10 business days before a new cell site is activated or an existing cell site is modified:

- (1) Location;
- (2) Effective radiated power;
- (3) Antenna height;
- (4) Channels available for use.

(b) *Purpose of prior notification.* The prior coordination of cell sites is for informational purposes only. Public safety/CII licensees are not afforded the right to accept or reject the activation of a proposed cell or to unilaterally require changes in its operating parameters. The principal purposes of notification are to:

- (1) Allow a public safety licensee to advise the part 90 of this chapter ESMR or Cellular Radiotelephone licensee whether it believes a proposed cell will generate unacceptable interference;
- (2) Permit Cellular Radiotelephone or part 90 of this chapter ESMR licensees to make voluntary changes in cell parameters when a public safety licensee

§ 22.983

alerts them to possible interference; and

(3) Rapidly identify the source if interference is encountered when the cell is activated.

[69 FR 67834, Nov. 22, 2004]

§ 22.983 Field strength limit.

(a) Subject to paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, a licensee’s predicted or measured median field strength limit must not exceed 40 dBµV/m at any given point along the Cellular Geographic Service Area (CGSA) boundary of a neighboring licensee on the same channel block, unless the affected licensee of the neighboring CGSA on the same channel block agrees to a different field strength. This also applies to CGSAs partitioned pursuant to § 22.948.

(b) *Gulf of Mexico Service Area.* Notwithstanding the field strength limit provision set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, licensees in or adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico Exclusive Zone are subject to § 22.912(c) regarding service area boundary extensions. See § 22.912(c).

(c) Cellular licensees shall be subject to all applicable provisions and requirements of treaties and other international agreements between the United States government and the governments of Canada and Mexico, notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

[79 FR 72153, Dec. 5, 2014]

Subpart I—Offshore Radiotelephone Service

§ 22.1001 Scope.

The rules in this subpart govern the licensing and operation of offshore radiotelephone stations. The licensing and operation of these stations and systems is 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.

§ 22.1003 Eligibility.

Any eligible entity (see § 22.7) may apply for central station license(s) and/

47 CFR Ch. I (10–1–16 Edition)

or offshore subscriber licenses under this subpart.

[70 FR 19312, Apr. 13, 2005]

§ 22.1005 Priority of service.

Facilities in the Offshore Radiotelephone Service are intended primarily for rendition of public message service between offshore subscriber and central stations. However, they may also be used to render private leased line communication service, provided that such usage does not reduce or impair the extent or quality of communication service which would be available, in the absence of private leased line service, to the general public receiving or subsequently requesting public message service from an offshore central station.

§ 22.1007 Channels for offshore radiotelephone systems.

The channels listed in this section are allocated for paired assignment to transmitters located in the specified geographical zones that provide offshore radiotelephone service. All channels have a bandwidth of 20 kHz and are designated by their center frequencies in MegaHertz.

(a) *Zone A—Southern Louisiana.* The geographical area in Zone A is bounded as follows:

From longitude W.87°45’ on the East to longitude W.94°00’ on the West and from the 4.8 kilometer (3 mile) limit along the Gulf of Mexico shoreline on the North to the limit of the Outer Continental Shelf on the South.

(1) These channels may be assigned for use by offshore central (base/fixed) or subscriber stations (fixed, temporary fixed, surface and/or airborne mobile) as indicated, for voice-grade general communications:

Central	Subscriber	Central	Subscriber
488.025	491.025	488.225	491.225
488.050	491.050	488.250	491.250
488.075	491.075	488.275	491.275
488.100	491.100	488.300	491.300
488.125	491.125	488.325	491.325
488.150	491.150	488.350	491.350
488.175	491.175	488.375	491.375
488.200	491.200	488.400	491.400

(2) These channels may be assigned for use by offshore central (base/fixed) or subscriber stations (fixed, temporary fixed, surface and/or airborne