

cellular telecommunications carrier to implement certain capabilities to ensure law enforcement access to authorized communications or call-identifying information.

**§ 22.1101 Scope.**

The definitions included in this subpart shall be used solely for the purpose of implementing CALEA requirements.

**§ 22.1102 Definitions.**

*Call identifying information.* Call identifying information means dialing or signaling information that identifies the origin, direction, destination, or termination of each communication generated or received by a subscriber by means of any equipment, facility, or service of a telecommunications carrier. Call identifying information is "reasonably available" to a carrier if it is present at an intercept access point and can be made available without the carrier being unduly burdened with network modifications.

*Collection function.* The location where lawfully authorized intercepted communications and call-identifying information is collected by a law enforcement agency (LEA).

*Content of subject-initiated conference calls.* Capability that permits a LEA to monitor the content of conversations by all parties connected via a conference call when the facilities under surveillance maintain a circuit connection to the call.

*Dialed digit extraction.* Capability that permits a LEA to receive on the call data channel digits dialed by a subject when a call is connected to another carrier's service for processing and routing.

*In-band and out-of-band signaling.* Capability that permits a LEA to be informed when a network message that provides call identifying information (e.g., ringing, busy, call waiting signal, message light) is generated or sent by the IAP switch to a subject using the facilities under surveillance. Excludes signals generated by customer premises equipment when no network signal is generated.

*Intercept Access Point (IAP).* Intercept access point is a point within a carrier's system where some of the com-

munications or call-identifying information of an intercept subject's equipment, facilities, and services are accessed.

*J-STD-025.* The interim standard developed by the Telecommunications Industry Association and the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions for wireline, cellular, and broadband PCS carriers. This standard defines services and features to support lawfully authorized electronic surveillance, and specifies interfaces necessary to deliver intercepted communications and call-identifying information to a LEA.

*LEA.* Law enforcement agency; e.g., the Federal Bureau of Investigation or a local police department.

*Party hold, join, drop on conference calls.* Capability that permits a LEA to identify the parties to a conference call conversation at all times.

*Subject-initiated dialing and signaling information.* Capability that permits a LEA to be informed when a subject using the facilities under surveillance uses services that provide call identifying information, such as call forwarding, call waiting, call hold, and three-way calling. Excludes signals generated by customer premises equipment when no network signal is generated.

*Timing information.* Capability that permits a LEA to associate call-identifying information with the content of a call. A call-identifying message must be sent from the carrier's IAP to the LEA's Collection Function within eight seconds of receipt of that message by the IAP at least 95% of the time, and with the call event time-stamped to an accuracy of at least 200 milliseconds.

**§ 22.1103 Capabilities that must be provided by a cellular telecommunications carrier.**

(a) Except as provided under paragraph (b) of this section, as of June 30, 2000, a cellular telecommunications carrier shall provide to a LEA the assistance capability requirements of CALEA, see 47 U.S.C. 1002. A carrier may satisfy these requirements by complying with publicly available technical requirements or standards adopted by an industry association or

standard-setting organization, such as J-STD-025.

(b) As of September 30, 2001, a cellular telecommunications carrier shall provide to a LEA communications and call-identifying information transported by packet-mode communications and the following capabilities:

- (1) Content of subject-initiated conference calls;
- (2) Party hold, join, drop on conference calls;
- (3) Subject-initiated dialing and signaling information ;
- (4) In-band and out-of-band signaling;
- (5) Timing information;
- (6) Dialed digit extraction.

## PART 23—INTERNATIONAL FIXED PUBLIC RADIOCOMMUNICATION SERVICES

### FIXED PUBLIC SERVICES

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AUTHORITY: Secs. 4, 303, 48 Stat. 1066, 1082 as amended; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303. Interpret or apply sec. 301, 48 Stat. 1081; 47 U.S.C. 301.

SOURCE: 28 FR 13032, Dec. 5, 1963, as amended at 36 FR 2562, Feb. 6, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

### FIXED PUBLIC SERVICES

#### § 23.1 Definitions.

*Assigned frequency.* The frequency coinciding with the center of an authorized bandwidth of emission.

*Authorized bandwidth.* The maximum bandwidth authorized to be used by a station as specified in the station license. This shall be occupied bandwidth or necessary bandwidth, whichever is greater.

*Authorized reference frequency.* A frequency having a fixed and specific position with respect to the assigned frequency.

*Authorized service.* The term “authorized service” of a point-to-point radiotelegraph or radiotelephone station means the transmission of public correspondence to a point of communication as defined herein subject to such special provisions as may be contained in the license of the station or in accordance with §23.53.

*Fixed public service.* The term “fixed public service” means a radiocommunication service carried on between fixed stations open to public correspondence.

*Fixed public press service.* The term “fixed public press service” means a limited radio communication service carried on between point-to-point telegraph stations, consisting of transmissions by fixed stations open to limited public correspondence, of news items, or other material related to or