

(a) *Foreign governments.* The FCC will not grant an authorization in the Public Mobile Services to any foreign government or any representative thereof.

(b) *Alien ownership or control.* The FCC will not grant an authorization in the Public Mobile Services to:

(1) Any alien or the representative of any alien;

(2) Any corporation organized under the laws of any foreign government;

(3) Any corporation of which more than one-fifth of the capital stock is owned of record or voted by aliens or their representatives or by a foreign government or representative thereof, or by any corporation organized under the laws of a foreign country;

(4) Any corporation directly or indirectly controlled by any other corporation of which more than one-fourth of the capital stock is owned of record or voted by aliens, their representatives, or by a foreign government or representative thereof, or by any corporation organized under the laws of a foreign country, if the FCC finds that the public interest will be served by the refusal or revocation of such license.

[59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994, as amended at 61 FR 55580, Oct. 28, 1996]

#### § 22.7 General eligibility.

Except as otherwise provided in this part, existing and proposed common carriers are eligible to hold authorizations in the Public Mobile Services. Applications are granted only if the applicant is legally, financially, technically and otherwise qualified to render the proposed service.

#### § 22.99 Definitions.

Terms used in this part have the following meanings:

*Air-Ground Radiotelephone Service.* A radio service in which common carriers are authorized to offer and provide radio telecommunications service for hire to subscribers in aircraft.

*Airborne station.* A mobile station in the Air-Ground Radiotelephone Service authorized for use on aircraft while in flight or on the ground.

*Antenna structure.* A structure comprising an antenna, the tower or other structure that exists solely to support antennas, and any surmounting appur-

tenances (attachments such as beacons or lightning rods).

*Antenna.* A device that converts radio frequency electrical energy to radiated electromagnetic energy and vice versa; in a transmitting station, the device from which radio waves are emitted.

*Authorized bandwidth.* The necessary or occupied bandwidth of an emission, whichever is more.

*Authorized spectrum.* The spectral width of that portion of the electromagnetic spectrum within which the emission power of the authorized transmitter(s) must be contained, in accordance with the rules in this part. The authorized spectrum comprises one channel bandwidth or the bandwidths of two or more contiguous channels.

*Auxiliary test transmitter.* A fixed transmitter used to test Public Mobile systems.

*Base transmitter.* A stationary transmitter that provides radio telecommunications service to mobile and/or fixed receivers, including those associated with mobile stations.

*Blanketing interference.* Disturbance in consumer receivers located in the immediate vicinity of a transmitter, caused by currents directly induced into the consumer receiver's circuitry by the relatively high field strength of the transmitter.

*Build-out transmitters.* In the Cellular Radiotelephone Service, transmitters added to the first cellular system authorized on a channel block in a cellular market during the five year build-out period in order to expand the coverage of the system within the market.

*Cardinal radials.* Eight imaginary straight lines extending radially on the ground from an antenna location in the following azimuths with respect to true North: 0°, 45°, 90°, 135°, 180°, 225°, 270°, 315°.

*Carrier frequency.* The frequency of the unmodulated electrical wave at the output of an amplitude modulated (AM), frequency modulated (FM) or phase modulated (PM) transmitter.

*Cell.* The service area of an individual transmitter location in a cellular system.

*Cellular Geographic Service Area.* The geographic area served by a cellular system, within which that system is