

## APPENDIX B ¾ GLOSSARY

The terms defined in this appendix are used to describe activities, procedures, and technical items that are commonly encountered by entities participating in frequency assignment, frequency administration, or spectrum allocation processes. The definitions of these terms have been adapted from definitions and information provided in 47 CFR 90.

**Administration**—Any governmental department or service responsible for discharging the obligations undertaken in the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union and the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

**Allocation**—Entry in the National Table of Frequency Allocations that assigns a given frequency band for use by one or more radiocommunication services.

**Allotment**—Entry of a designated frequency channel into an agreed plan.

**(Antenna) Height Above Average Terrain (HAAT)**—Height of the center of the radiating element of the antenna above the average terrain. (See 47 CFR 90.309(a)(4) for calculation method.)

**Assigned Frequency**—The center of a frequency band assigned to a station.

**Assigned Frequency Band**—The frequency band within which the emission of a station is authorized.

**Assignment**—Authorization given by an administration for use of a radio frequency or radio frequency channel under specified conditions.

**Authorized Bandwidth**—The frequency band specified in kilohertz (kHz) that is centered on the carrier frequency containing those frequencies upon which a total of 99 percent of the radiated power appears and extended to include any discrete frequency upon which the power is at least 0.25 percent of the total radiated power.

**Authorized Frequency**—The frequency assigned to a station by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and specified in the instrument of authorization.

**Authorized Power**—The power assigned to a radio station by the FCC and specified in the instrument of authorization. The authorized power does not necessarily correspond to the power used by the FCC for purposes of its Master Frequency Record (MFR) and notification to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

**Carrier Frequency**—The frequency of an unmodulated electromagnetic wave.

**Carrier Power (of a Radio Transmitter)**—The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle under the condition of no modulation.

**Channel Loading**—The number of mobile transmitters authorized to operate on a particular channel within the same service area.

**Effective Radiated Power (ERP)**—The power supplied to an antenna multiplied by the relative gain of the antenna in a given direction.

**Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)**—Condition that prevails when telecommunications equipment is performing its individually designated function in a common electromagnetic environment without causing or suffering unacceptable degradation due to unintentional electromagnetic interference to or from other equipment in the same environment.

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**Emergency Medical Licensee**—Persons or entities providing basic or advanced life support services on an ongoing basis that operate radio stations to transmit communications essential to delivering or rendering emergency medical services for the provision of basic or advanced life support.

**Fire Licensee**—Any territory, possession, state, city, county, town, or similar governmental entity and persons or organizations charged with specific fire protection activities that operate radio stations for transmission of communications essential to official fire activities.

**Frequency Coordination**—The process of obtaining the recommendation of a frequency coordinator for a frequency or frequencies that will most effectively meet the applicant's needs while minimizing interference to licensees already operating within a given frequency band.

**Frequency Coordinator**—An entity or organization that has been certified by the FCC to recommend frequencies for use by licensees in the Private Land Mobile Radio Services.

**Frequency Sharing**—The common use of the same portion of the radio frequency spectrum by two or more users when probability of interference exists.

**Harmful Interference**—Any emission, radiation, or induction that specifically degrades, obstructs, or interrupts the service provided by operating stations.

**International Telecommunication Union (ITU)**—A specialized agency of the United Nations that establishes standardized telecommunications procedures, including international spectrum allocations.

**Land Mobile Radio Service**—A mobile service between land mobile stations or between base stations and land mobile stations.

**Land Mobile Radio System**—A regularly interacting group of base, mobile, and associated control and fixed relay stations intended to provide land mobile radio communications service over a single area of operation.

**Line A**—An imaginary line within the United States, approximately parallel to the U.S.–Canadian border, north of which FCC coordination with Canadian authorities in the assignment of frequencies is generally required.

**Line C**—An imaginary line in Alaska approximately parallel to the border with Canada, east of which FCC coordination with Canadian authorities in the assignment of frequencies is generally required.

**Local Frequency Advisor**—Individual utilized by some frequency coordinators to assist in the coordination process in specified local areas.

**Police Licensee**—Any territory, possession, state, city, county, town, or similar governmental entity, including a governmental institution authorized by law to provide its own police protection, that operates radio stations for transmission of communications essential to official police activities.

**Private Carrier**—An entity licensed in the private services and authorized to provide communications service to other private services on a commercial basis.

**Radio Frequency**—The group of electromagnetic energy whose wavelengths are between the audio and light range. Electromagnetic waves transmitted are usually between 500 kHz and 300 gigahertz (GHz).

**Radio Service**—An administrative subdivision of the field of radio communication. In engineering terms, the subdivisions may reflect the method of operation, for example, mobile service and fixed service. In regulatory terms, the subdivisions may describe particular groups of licensees, for example, the groups of persons licensed under Part 47 of the CFR.

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**Secondary Operation**—Radio communications that are prohibited from causing interference to operations authorized on a primary basis and that are not protected from interference from those primary operations.

**Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) System**—A radio system in which licensees provide land mobile communications services (other than radio location services) in the 800 megahertz (MHz) and 900 MHz bands on a commercial basis to entities eligible to be licensed, Federal Government entities, and individuals.

**Station Authorization**—Any construction permit, license, or special temporary authorization issued by the FCC.

**World Radiocommunication Conferences (WRC)**—Biannual conferences sponsored by the ITU to formulate and approve international spectrum allocations.