

microwave incumbent, must contribute to such relocation costs. PCS entities may satisfy this requirement by entering into private cost-sharing agreements or agreeing to terms other than those specified in § 24.243. However, PCS entities are required to reimburse other PCS entities or voluntarily relocating microwave incumbents that incur relocation costs and are not parties to the alternative agreement. In addition, parties to a private cost-sharing agreement may seek reimbursement through the clearinghouse (as discussed in § 24.241) from PCS entities that are not parties to the agreement. The cost-sharing plan is in effect during all phases of microwave relocation specified in § 101.69 of this chapter. If a licensee in the Broadband PCS Service enters into a spectrum leasing arrangement (as set forth in part 1, subpart X of this chapter) and the spectrum lessee triggers a cost-sharing obligation, the licensee is the PCS entity responsible for satisfying the cost-sharing obligations under §§ 24.239 through 24.253.

[62 FR 12757, Mar. 18, 1997, as amended at 69 FR 77559, Dec. 27, 2004]

#### § 24.241 Administration of the Cost-Sharing Plan.

The Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, under delegated authority, will select an entity to operate as a neutral, not-for-profit clearinghouse. This clearinghouse will administer the cost-sharing plan by, *inter alia*, maintaining all of the cost and payment records related to the relocation of each link and determining the cost-sharing obligation of subsequent PCS entities. The cost-sharing rules will not take effect until an administrator is selected.

[61 FR 29691, June 12, 1996]

#### § 24.243 The cost-sharing formula.

A PCS relocater who relocates an interfering microwave link, *i.e.* one that is in all or part of its market area and in all or part of its frequency band or a voluntarily relocating microwave incumbent, is entitled to *pro rata* reimbursement based on the following formula:

$$R_N = \frac{C}{N} \times \frac{[120 - (T_m)]}{120}$$

(a)  $R_N$  equals the amount of reimbursement.

(b)  $C$  equals the actual cost of relocating the link. Actual relocation costs include, but are not limited to, such items as: Radio terminal equipment (TX and/or RX—antenna, necessary feed lines, MUX/Modems); towers and/or modifications; back-up power equipment; monitoring or control equipment; engineering costs (design/path survey); installation; systems testing; FCC filing costs; site acquisition and civil works; zoning costs; training; disposal of old equipment; test equipment (vendor required); spare equipment; project management; prior coordination notification under § 101.103(d) of this chapter; site lease renegotiation; required antenna upgrades for interference control; power plant upgrade (if required); electrical grounding systems; Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) (if required); alternate transport equipment; and leased facilities.  $C$  also includes voluntarily relocating microwave incumbent's independent third party appraisal of its compensable relocation costs and incumbent transaction expenses that are directly attributable to the relocation, subject to a cap of two percent of the "hard" costs involved.  $C$  may not exceed \$250,000 per link, with an additional \$150,000 permitted if a new or modified tower is required.

(c)  $N$  equals the number of PCS entities that would have interfered with the link. For the PCS relocater,  $N=1$ . For the next PCS entity that would have interfered with the link,  $N=2$ , and so on. In the case of a voluntarily relocating microwave incumbent,  $N=1$  for the first PCS entity that would have interfered with the link. For the next PCS entity that would have interfered with the link,  $N=2$ , and so on.

(d)  $T_m$  equals the number of months that have elapsed between the month the PCS relocater or voluntarily relocating microwave incumbent obtains reimbursement rights for the link and

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the month that the clearinghouse notifies a later-entrant of its reimbursement obligation for the link. A PCS relocater obtains reimbursement rights for the link on the date that it signs a relocation agreement with a microwave incumbent. A voluntarily relocating microwave incumbent obtains reimbursement rights for the link on the date that the incumbent notifies the Commission that it intends to discontinue, or has discontinued, the use of the link, pursuant to §101.305 of the Commission's rules.

[62 FR 12757, Mar. 18, 1997, as amended at 65 FR 46113, July 27, 2000]

### § 24.245 Reimbursement under the Cost-Sharing Plan.

(a) *Registration of reimbursement rights.* (1) To obtain reimbursement, a PCS relocater must submit documentation of the relocation agreement to the clearinghouse within ten business days of the date a relocation agreement is signed with an incumbent.

(2) To obtain reimbursement, a voluntarily relocating microwave incumbent must submit documentation of the relocation of the link to the clearinghouse within ten business days of the date that the incumbent notifies the Commission that it intends to discontinue, or has discontinued, the use of the link, pursuant to §101.305 of the Commission's rules.

(b) *Documentation of expenses.* Once relocation occurs, the PCS relocater or the voluntarily relocating microwave incumbent, must submit documentation itemizing the amount spent for items listed in §24.243(b). The voluntarily relocating microwave incumbent, must also submit an independent third party appraisal of its compensable relocation costs. The appraisal should be based on the actual cost of replacing the incumbent's system with comparable facilities and should exclude the cost of any equipment upgrades or items outside the scope of §24.243(b). The PCS relocater or the voluntarily relocating microwave incumbent, must identify the particular link associated with appropriate expenses (*i.e.*, costs may not be averaged over numerous links). If a PCS relocater pays a microwave incumbent a monetary sum to relocate its own fa-

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cilities, the PCS relocater must estimate the costs associated with relocating the incumbent by itemizing the anticipated cost for items listed in §24.243(b). If the sum paid to the incumbent cannot be accounted for, the remaining amount is not eligible for reimbursement. A PCS relocater may submit receipts or other documentation to the clearinghouse for all relocation expenses incurred since April 5, 1995.

(c) *Full Reimbursement.* A PCS relocater who relocates a microwave link that is either fully outside its market area or its licensed frequency band may seek full reimbursement through the clearinghouse of compensable costs, up to the reimbursement cap as defined in §24.243(b). Such reimbursement will not be subject to depreciation under the cost-sharing formula.

[61 FR 29692, June 12, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 12757, Mar. 18, 1997; 65 FR 46113, July 27, 2000]

### § 24.247 Triggering a reimbursement obligation.

(a) *Licensed PCS.* The clearinghouse will apply the following test to determine if a PCS entity preparing to initiate operations must pay a PCS relocater or a voluntarily relocating microwave incumbent in accordance with the formula detailed in §24.243:

(1) All or part of the relocated microwave link was initially co-channel with the licensed PCS band(s) of the subsequent PCS entity;

(2) A PCS relocater has paid the relocation costs of the microwave incumbent; and

(3) The subsequent PCS entity is preparing to turn on a fixed base station at commercial power and the fixed base station is located within a rectangle (Proximity Threshold) described as follows:

(i) The length of the rectangle shall be  $x$  where  $x$  is a line extending through both nodes of the microwave link to a distance of 48 kilometers (30 miles) beyond each node. The width of the rectangle shall be  $y$  where  $y$  is a line perpendicular to  $x$  and extending for a distance of 24 kilometers (15 miles) on both sides of  $x$ . Thus, the rectangle is represented as follows: