

Federal Communications Commission

§ 27.1160

technical parameters as necessary to eliminate the interference.

(d) *Recognition of NASA Goldstone facility operations in the 2110–2120 MHz band.* The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) operates the Deep Space Network (DSN) in the 2110–2120 MHz band at Goldstone, California (see Table 3). NASA will con-

tinue its operations of high power transmitters (nominal EIRP of 105.5 dBW with EIRP up to 119.5 dBW used under emergency conditions) in this band at this location. AWS licensees must accept any interference received from the Goldstone DSN facility in this band.

TABLE 3—LOCATION OF THE NASA GOLDSTONE DEEP SPACE FACILITY

Location	Coordinates	Maximum transmitter output power
Goldstone, California	35°18' N 116°54' W	500 kW

(e) *Protection of Federal operations in the 2200–2290 MHz band—(1) Default emission limits.* Except as provided in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, the following default out-of-band emissions limits shall apply for AWS-4 operations in the 2180–2200 MHz band.

(i) For these AWS-4 operations, the power of any emissions on all frequencies between 2200 and 2290 MHz shall not exceed an EIRP of -100.6 dBW/4 kHz.

(ii) No AWS-4 base station operating in the 2180–2200 MHz band shall be located less than 820 meters from a U.S. Earth Station facility operating in the 2200–2290 MHz band.

(2) *Agreements between AWS-4 operators and Federal government entities.* The out-of-band emissions limits in paragraph (e)(1) of this section may be modified by the private contractual agreement of licensees of AWS-4 operating authority and Federal government entities operating in the 2200–2290 MHz band. Such agreement shall be transmitted to the Commission by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. A licensee of AWS-4 operating authority who is a party to such an agreement must maintain a copy of the agreement in its station files and disclose it, upon request, to prospective AWS-4 assignees, transferees, or spectrum lessees, to Federal operators, and to the Commission.

[69 FR 5716, Feb. 6, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 50571, Aug. 27, 2008; 78 FR 8270, Jan. 5, 2013]

§ 27.1135 Protection of non-Federal Government Meteorological-Satellite operations.

AWS licensees operating fixed stations in the 1710–1755 MHz band, if notified that such stations are causing interference to meteorological-satellite earth receivers operating in the Meteorological-Satellite Service in the 1675–1710 MHz band, shall be required to modify the stations' location and/or technical parameters as necessary to eliminate the interference.

§ 27.1136 Protection of mobile satellite services in the 2000–2020 MHz and 2180–2200 MHz bands.

An AWS licensee of the 2000–2020 MHz and 2180–2200 MHz bands must accept any interference received from duly authorized mobile satellite service operations in these bands. Any such AWS licensees must protect mobile satellite service operations in these bands from harmful interference.

[78 FR 8270, Jan. 5, 2013]

COST-SHARING POLICIES GOVERNING MICROWAVE RELOCATION FROM THE 2110–2150 MHz AND 2160–2200 MHz BANDS

SOURCE: Sections 27.1160 through 27.1174 appear at 71 FR 29835, May 24, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

§ 27.1160 Cost-sharing requirements for AWS.

Frequencies in the 2110–2150 MHz and 2160–2200 MHz bands listed in §101.147 of this chapter have been reallocated from Fixed Microwave Services (FMS)

to use by AWS (as reflected in §2.106 of this chapter). In accordance with procedures specified in §22.602 and §§101.69 through 101.82 of this chapter, AWS entities are required to relocate the existing microwave licensees in these bands if interference to the existing microwave licensee would occur. All AWS entities that benefit from the clearance of this spectrum by other AWS entities or by a voluntarily relocating microwave incumbent must contribute to such relocation costs. AWS entities may satisfy their reimbursement requirement by entering into private cost-sharing agreements or agreeing to terms other than those specified in §27.1164. However, AWS entities are required to reimburse other AWS 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 §27.1162) from AWS entities or other Emerging Technologies (ET) entities, including Mobile Satellite Service (MSS) operators (for Ancillary Terrestrial Component (ATC) base stations), that are not parties to the agreement. The cost-sharing plan is in effect during all phases of microwave relocation specified in §§22.602 and 101.69 of this chapter. If an AWS licensee 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 AWS entity responsible for satisfying the cost-sharing obligations under §§27.1160–27.1174.

[71 FR 29835, May 24, 2006, as amended at 78 FR 8270, Feb. 5, 2013]

§27.1162 Administration of the Cost-Sharing Plan.

The Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, under delegated authority, will select one or more entities to operate as a neutral, not-for-profit clearinghouse(s). This clearinghouse(s) will administer the cost-sharing plan by, *inter alia*, determining the cost-sharing obligation of AWS and other ET entities for the relocation of FMS incumbents from the 2110–2150 MHz and 2160–2200 MHz bands. The clearinghouse filing requirements (see §§27.1166(a), 27.1170) will not take effect until an administrator is selected.

§27.1164 The cost-sharing formula.

An AWS 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(s). Actual relocation costs include, but are not limited to, such items as: Radio terminal equipment (TX and/or RX—antenna, nec-

essary 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;