

## § 27.51

3. At 79 FR 48538, Aug. 15, 2014, § 27.50 was amended by revising paragraphs (c) introductory text, (c)(5) introductory text, (c)(9), (c)(10), and the headings to Tables 1 through 4, effective Oct. 14, 2014. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

### § 27.50 Power limits and duty cycle.

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) The following power and antenna height requirements apply to stations transmitting in the 600 MHz band and the 698–746 MHz band:

\* \* \* \* \*

(5) Licensees, except for licensees operating in the 600 MHz downlink band, seeking to operate a fixed or base station located in a county with population density of 100 or fewer persons per square mile, based upon the most recently available population statistics from the Bureau of the Census, and transmitting a signal at an ERP greater than 1000 watts must:

\* \* \* \* \*

(9) Control and mobile stations in the 698–746 MHz band are limited to 30 watts ERP.

(10) Portable stations (hand-held devices) in the 600 MHz uplink band and the 698–746 MHz band, and fixed and mobile stations in the 600 MHz uplink band are limited to 3 watts ERP.

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Table 1 to § 27.50—Permissible Power and Antenna Heights for Base and Fixed Stations in the 757–758 and 775–776 MHz Bands and for Base and Fixed Stations in the 600 MHz, 698–757 MHz, 758–763 MHz, 776–787 MHz and 788–793 MHz Bands Transmitting a Signal With an Emission Bandwidth of 1 MHz or Less.

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Table 2 to § 27.50—Permissible Power and Antenna Heights for Base and Fixed Stations in the 600 MHz, 698–757 MHz, 758–763 MHz, 776–787 MHz and 788–793 MHz Bands Transmitting a Signal With an Emission Bandwidth of 1 MHz or Less.

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Table 3 to § 27.50—Permissible Power and Antenna Heights for Base and Fixed Stations in the 600 MHz, 698–757 MHz, 758–763 MHz, 776–787 MHz and 788–793 MHz Bands Transmitting

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a Signal With an Emission Bandwidth Greater than 1 MHz.

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Table 4 to § 27.50—Permissible Power and Antenna Heights for Base and Fixed Stations in the 600 MHz, 698–757 MHz, 758–763 MHz, 776–787 MHz and 788–793 MHz Bands Transmitting a Signal With an Emission Bandwidth Greater than 1 MHz

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### § 27.51 Equipment authorization.

(a) Each transmitter utilized for operation under this part must be of a type that has been authorized by the Commission under its certification procedure.

(b) Any manufacturer of radio transmitting equipment to be used in these services may request equipment authorization following the procedures set forth in subpart J of part 2 of this chapter. Equipment authorization for an individual transmitter may be requested by an applicant for a station authorization by following the procedures set forth in part 2 of this chapter.

[65 FR 3147, Jan. 20, 2000]

### § 27.52 RF safety.

Licensees and manufacturers are subject to the radio frequency radiation exposure requirements specified in sections 1.1307(b), 2.1091, and 2.1093 of this chapter, as appropriate. Applications for equipment authorization of mobile or portable devices operating under this section must contain a statement confirming compliance with these requirements for both fundamental emissions and unwanted emissions. Technical information showing the basis for this statement must be submitted to the Commission upon request.

### § 27.53 Emission limits.

(a) For operations in the 2305–2320 MHz band and the 2345–2360 MHz band, the power of any emission outside a licensee's frequency band(s) of operation shall be attenuated below the transmitter power P (with averaging performed only during periods of transmission) within the licensed band(s) of operation, in watts, by the following amounts:

(1) For base and fixed stations' operations in the 2305–2320 MHz band and the 2345–2360 MHz band:

(i) By a factor of not less than  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2305 and 2320 MHz and on all frequencies between 2345 and 2360 MHz that are outside the licensed band(s) of operation, and not less than  $75 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2320 and 2345 MHz;

(ii) By a factor of not less than  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2300 and 2305 MHz,  $70 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2287.5 and 2300 MHz,  $72 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2285 and 2287.5 MHz, and  $75 + 10 \log (P)$  dB below 2285 MHz;

(iii) By a factor of not less than  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2360 and 2362.5 MHz,  $55 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2362.5 and 2365 MHz,  $70 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2365 and 2367.5 MHz,  $72 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2367.5 and 2370 MHz, and  $75 + 10 \log (P)$  dB above 2370 MHz.

(2) For fixed customer premises equipment (CPE) stations operating in the 2305–2320 MHz band and the 2345–2360 MHz band transmitting with more than 2 watts per 5 megahertz average EIRP:

(i) By a factor of not less than  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2305 and 2320 MHz and on all frequencies between 2345 and 2360 MHz that are outside the licensed band(s) of operation, and not less than  $75 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2320 and 2345 MHz;

(ii) By a factor of not less than  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2300 and 2305 MHz,  $70 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2287.5 and 2300 MHz,  $72 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2285 and 2287.5 MHz, and  $75 + 10 \log (P)$  dB below 2285 MHz;

(iii) By a factor of not less than  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2360 and 2362.5 MHz,  $55 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2362.5 and 2365 MHz,  $70 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2365 and 2367.5 MHz,  $72 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2367.5 and 2370 MHz, and  $75 + 10 \log (P)$  dB above 2370 MHz.

(3) For fixed CPE stations operating in the 2305–2320 MHz and 2345–2360 MHz

bands transmitting with 2 watts per 5 megahertz average EIRP or less:

(i) By a factor of not less than  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2305 and 2320 MHz and on all frequencies between 2345 and 2360 MHz that are outside the licensed band(s) of operation, not less than  $55 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2320 and 2324 MHz and between 2341 and 2345 MHz, not less than  $61 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2324 and 2328 MHz and between 2337 and 2341 MHz, and not less than  $67 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2328 and 2337 MHz;

(ii) By a factor of not less than  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2300 and 2305 MHz,  $55 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2296 and 2300 MHz,  $61 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2292 and 2296 MHz,  $67 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2288 and 2292 MHz, and  $70 + 10 \log (P)$  dB below 2288 MHz;

(iii) By a factor of not less than  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2360 and 2365 MHz, and not less than  $70 + 10 \log (P)$  dB above 2365 MHz.

(4) For mobile and portable stations operating in the 2305–2315 MHz and 2350–2360 MHz bands:

(i) By a factor of not less than:  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2305 and 2320 MHz and on all frequencies between 2345 and 2360 MHz that are outside the licensed band(s) of operation, not less than  $55 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2320 and 2324 MHz and on all frequencies between 2341 and 2345 MHz, not less than  $61 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2324 and 2328 MHz and on all frequencies between 2337 and 2341 MHz, and not less than  $67 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2328 and 2337 MHz;

(ii) By a factor of not less than  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2300 and 2305 MHz,  $55 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2296 and 2300 MHz,  $61 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2292 and 2296 MHz,  $67 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2288 and 2292 MHz, and  $70 + 10 \log (P)$  dB below 2288 MHz;

(iii) By a factor of not less than  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between

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2360 and 2365 MHz, and not less than 70 + 10 log (P) dB above 2365 MHz.

(5) *Measurement procedure.* Compliance with these rules is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz or greater. However, in the 1 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the channel blocks at 2305, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2345, 2350, 2355, and 2360 MHz, a resolution bandwidth of at least 1 percent of the emission bandwidth of the fundamental emission of the transmitter may be employed. A narrower resolution bandwidth is permitted in all cases to improve measurement accuracy provided the measured power is integrated over the full required measurement bandwidth (*i.e.*, 1 MHz). The emission bandwidth is defined as the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, outside of which all emissions are attenuated at least 26 dB below the transmitter power.

(6) [Reserved]

(7) The measurements of emission power can be expressed in peak or average values, provided they are expressed in the same parameters as the transmitter power;

(8) Waiver requests of any of the out-of-band emission limits in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(7) of this section shall be entertained only if interference protection equivalent to that afforded by the limits is shown;

(9) [Reserved]

(10) The out-of-band emissions limits in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section may be modified by the private contractual agreement of all affected licensees, who must maintain a copy of the agreement in their station files and disclose it to prospective assignees, transferees, or spectrum lessees and, upon request, to the Commission.

(b) *For WCS Satellite DARS operations:* The limits set forth in § 25.202(f) of this chapter shall apply, except that Satellite DARS operations shall be limited to a maximum power flux density of –197 dBW/m<sup>2</sup>/4 kHz in the 2370–2390 MHz band at Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

(c) For operations in the 746–758 MHz band and the 776–788 MHz band, the power of any emission outside the li-

censee's frequency band(s) of operation shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) within the licensed band(s) of operation, measured in watts, in accordance with the following:

(1) On any frequency outside the 746–758 MHz band, the power of any emission shall be attenuated outside the band below the transmitter power (P) by at least 43 + 10 log (P) dB;

(2) On any frequency outside the 776–788 MHz band, the power of any emission shall be attenuated outside the band below the transmitter power (P) by at least 43 + 10 log (P) dB;

(3) On all frequencies between 763–775 MHz and 793–805 MHz, by a factor not less than 76 + 10 log (P) dB in a 6.25 kHz band segment, for base and fixed stations;

(4) On all frequencies between 763–775 MHz and 793–805 MHz, by a factor not less than 65 + 10 log (P) dB in a 6.25 kHz band segment, for mobile and portable stations;

(5) Compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 100 kHz or greater. However, in the 100 kHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of at least 30 kHz may be employed;

(6) Compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (c)(3) and (c)(4) of this section is based on the use of measurement instrumentation such that the reading taken with any resolution bandwidth setting should be adjusted to indicate spectral energy in a 6.25 kHz segment.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) For operations in the 775–776 MHz and 805–806 MHz bands, transmitters must comply with either paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section or the ACP emission limitations set forth in paragraphs (d)(6) to (d)(9) of this section.

(1) On all frequencies between 758–775 MHz and 788–805 MHz, the power of any emission outside the licensee's frequency bands of operation shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) within the licensed band(s) of operation, measured in watts, by a factor

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not less than  $76 + 10 \log (P)$  dB in a 6.25 kHz band segment, for base and fixed stations;

(2) On all frequencies between 758–775 MHz and 788–805 MHz, the power of any emission outside the licensee's frequency bands of operation shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) within the licensed band(s) of operation, measured in watts, by a factor not less than  $65 + 10 \log (P)$  dB in a 6.25 kHz band segment, for mobile and portable stations;

(3) On any frequency outside the 775–776 MHz and 805–806 MHz bands, the power of any emission shall be attenuated outside the band below the transmitter power (P) within the licensed band(s) of operation, measured in watts, by at least  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB;

(4) Compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this section is based on the use of measurement instrumentation such that the reading taken with any resolution bandwidth setting should be adjusted to indicate spectral energy in a 6.25 kHz segment;

(5) Compliance with the provisions of paragraph (e)(3) of this section is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 100 kHz or greater. However, in the 100 kHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of at least 30 kHz may be employed.

(6) The adjacent channel power (ACP) requirements for transmitters designed for various channel sizes are shown in the following tables. Mobile station requirements apply to handheld, car mounted and control station units. The tables specify a value for the ACP as a function of the displacement from the channel center frequency and measurement bandwidth. In the following tables, “(s)” indicates a swept measurement may be used.

**6.25 KHz MOBILE TRANSMITTER ACP REQUIREMENTS**

Offset from center frequency (kHz)	Measurement bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum ACP (dBc)
6.25	6.25	–40
12.5	6.25	–60
18.75	6.25	–60
25.00	6.25	–65
37.50	25.00	–65

**6.25 KHz MOBILE TRANSMITTER ACP REQUIREMENTS—Continued**

Offset from center frequency (kHz)	Measurement bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum ACP (dBc)
62.50	25.00	–65
87.50	25.00	–65
150.00	100.00	–65
250.00	100.00	–65
350.00	100.00	–65
>400 kHz to 12 MHz	30(s)	–75
12 MHz to paired receive band	30(s)	–75
In the paired receive band	30(s)	–100

**12.5 KHz MOBILE TRANSMITTER ACP REQUIREMENTS**

Offset from center frequency (kHz)	Measurement bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum ACP (dBc)
9.375	6.25	–40
15.625	6.25	–60
21.875	6.25	–60
37.50	25.00	–60
62.50	25.00	–65
87.50	25.00	–65
150.00	100	–65
250.00	100	–65
350.00	100	–65
>400 to 12 MHz	30(s)	–75
12 MHz to paired receive band	30(s)	–75
In the paired receive band	30(s)	–100

**25 KHz MOBILE TRANSMITTER ACP REQUIREMENTS**

Offset from center frequency (kHz)	Measurement bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum ACP (dBc)
15.625	6.25	–40
21.875	6.25	–60
37.50	25	–60
62.50	25	–65
87.50	25	–65
150.00	100	–65
250.00	100	–65
350.00	100	–65
>400 kHz to 12 MHz	30(s)	–75
12 MHz to paired receive band	30(s)	–75
In the paired receive band	30(s)	–100

**150 KHz MOBILE TRANSMITTER ACP REQUIREMENTS**

Offset from center frequency (kHz)	Measurement bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum ACP relative (dBc)
100	50	–40
200	50	–50
300	50	–50
400	50	–50
600–1000	30(s)	–60
1000 to receive band	30(s)	–70
In the receive band	30(s)	–100

### 6.25 KHz BASE TRANSMITTER ACP REQUIREMENTS

Offset from center frequency (kHz)	Measurement bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum ACP (dBc)
6.25	6.25	–40
12.50	6.25	–60
18.75	6.25	–60
25.00	6.25	–65
37.50	25	–65
62.50	25	–65
87.50	25	–65
150.00	100	–65
250.00	100	–65
350.00	100	–65
>400 kHz to 12 MHz	30(s)	–80
12 MHz to paired receive band	30(s)	–80
In the paired receive band	30(s)	<sup>1</sup> –85

<sup>1</sup> Although we permit individual base transmitters to radiate a maximum ACP of –85 dBc in the paired receive band, licensees deploying these transmitters may not exceed an ACP of –100 dBc in the paired receive band when measured at either the transmitting antenna input port or the output of the transmitter combining network. Consequently, licensees deploying these transmitters may need to use external filters to comply with the more restrictive ACP limit.

### 12.5 KHz BASE TRANSMITTER ACP REQUIREMENTS

Offset from center frequency (kHz)	Measurement bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum ACP (dBc)
9.375	6.25	–40
15.625	6.25	–60
21.875	6.25	–60
37.5	25	–60
62.5	25	–65
87.5	25	–65
150	100	–65
250	100	–65
350.00	100	–65
>400 kHz to 12 MHz	30(s)	–80
12 MHz to paired receive band	30(s)	–80
In the paired receive band	30(s)	<sup>1</sup> –85

<sup>1</sup> Although we permit individual base transmitters to radiate a maximum ACP of –85 dBc in the paired receive band, licensees deploying these transmitters may not exceed an ACP of –100 dBc in the paired receive band when measured at either the transmitting antenna input port or the output of the transmitter combining network. Consequently, licensees deploying these transmitters may need to use external filters to comply with the more restrictive ACP limit.

### 25 KHz BASE TRANSMITTER ACP REQUIREMENTS

Offset from center frequency (kHz)	Measurement bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum ACP (dBc)
15.625	6.25	–40
21.875	6.25	–60
37.5	25	–60
62.5	25	–65
87.5	25	–65
150	100	–65
250	100	–65
350	100.00	–65
>400 kHz to 12 MHz	30(s)	–80
12 MHz to paired receive band	30(s)	–80

### 25 KHz BASE TRANSMITTER ACP REQUIREMENTS—Continued

Offset from center frequency (kHz)	Measurement bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum ACP (dBc)
In the paired receive band	30(s)	<sup>1</sup> –85

<sup>1</sup> Although we permit individual base transmitters to radiate a maximum ACP of –85 dBc in the paired receive band, licensees deploying these transmitters may not exceed an ACP of –100 dBc in the paired receive band when measured at either the transmitting antenna input port or the output of the transmitter combining network. Consequently, licensees deploying these transmitters may need to use external filters to comply with the more restrictive ACP limit.

### 150 KHz BASE TRANSMITTER ACP REQUIREMENTS

Offset from center frequency (kHz)	Measurement bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum ACP (dBc)
100	50	–40
200	50	–50
300	50	–55
400	50	–60
600–1000	30(s)	–65
1000 to receive band	30(s)	–75 (continues at –6dB/oct)
In the receive band	30(s)	<sup>1</sup> –85

<sup>1</sup> Although we permit individual base transmitters to radiate a maximum ACP of –85 dBc in the paired receive band, licensees deploying these transmitters may not exceed an ACP of –100 dBc in the paired receive band when measured at either the transmitting antenna input port or the output of the transmitter combining network. Consequently, licensees deploying these transmitters may need to use external filters to comply with the more restrictive ACP limit.

(7) *ACP measurement procedure.* The following procedures are to be followed for making ACP transmitter measurements. For time division multiple access (TDMA) systems, the measurements are to be made under TDMA operation only during time slots when the transmitter is on. All measurements must be made at the input to the transmitter's antenna. Measurement bandwidth used below implies an instrument that measures the power in many narrow bandwidths (*e.g.*, 300 Hz) and integrates these powers across a larger band to determine power in the measurement bandwidth.

(i) *Setting reference level.* Using a spectrum analyzer capable of ACP measurements, set the measurement bandwidth to the channel size. For example, for a 6.25 kHz transmitter, set the measurement bandwidth to 6.25 kHz; for a 150 kHz transmitter, set the measurement bandwidth to 150 kHz. Set the frequency offset of the measurement bandwidth to zero and adjust the center frequency of the spectrum analyzer

to give the power level in the measurement bandwidth. Record this power level in dBm as the ‘reference power level’.

(ii) *Non-swept power measurement.* Using a spectrum analyzer capable of ACP measurements, set the measurement bandwidth as shown in the tables above. Measure the ACP in dBm. These measurements should be made at maximum power. Calculate the coupled power by subtracting the measurements made in this step from the reference power measured in the previous step. The absolute ACP values must be less than the values given in the table for each condition above.

(iii) *Swept power measurement.* Set a spectrum analyzer to 30 kHz resolution bandwidth, 1 MHz video bandwidth and sample mode detection. Sweep  $\pm$ MHz from the carrier frequency. Set the reference level to the RMS value of the transmitter power and note the absolute power. The response at frequencies greater than 600 kHz must be less than the values in the tables above.

(8) *Out-of-band emission limit.* On any frequency outside of the frequency ranges covered by the ACP tables in this section, the power of any emission must be reduced below the unmodulated carrier power (P) by at least  $43 + 10 \log(P)$  dB.

(9) *Authorized bandwidth.* Provided that the ACP requirements of this section are met, applicants may request any authorized bandwidth that does not exceed the channel size.

(f) For operations in the 746–758 MHz, 775–788 MHz, and 805–806 MHz bands, emissions in the band 1559–1610 MHz shall be limited to  $-70$  dBW/MHz equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) for wideband signals, and  $-80$  dBW EIRP for discrete emissions of less than 700 Hz bandwidth. For the purpose of equipment authorization, a transmitter shall be tested with an antenna that is representative of the type that will be used with the equipment in normal operation.

(g) For operations in the 698–746 MHz band, the power of any emission outside a licensee’s frequency band(s) of operation shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) within the licensed band(s) of operation, measured in watts, by at least  $43 + 10 \log(P)$  dB.

Compliance with this provision is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 100 kilohertz or greater. However, in the 100 kilohertz bands immediately outside and adjacent to a licensee’s frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of at least 30 kHz may be employed.

(h) *AWS emission limits*—(1) *General protection levels.* Except as otherwise specified below, for operations in the 1695–1710 MHz, 1710–1755 MHz, 1755–1780 MHz, 1915–1920 MHz, 1995–2000 MHz, 2000–2020 MHz, 2110–2155 MHz, 2155–2180 MHz, and 2180–2200 bands, the power of any emission outside a licensee’s frequency block shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least  $43 + 10 \log_{10}(P)$  dB.

(2) *Additional protection levels.* Notwithstanding the foregoing paragraph (h)(1) of this section:

(i) Operations in the 2180–2200 MHz band are subject to the out-of-band emission requirements set forth in § 27.1134 for the protection of federal government operations operating in the 2200–2290 MHz band.

(ii) For operations in the 2000–2020 MHz band, the power of any emissions below 2000 MHz shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least  $70 + 10 \log_{10}(P)$  dB.

(iii) For operations in the 1915–1920 MHz band, the power of any emission between 1930–1995 MHz shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least  $70 + 10 \log_{10}(P)$  dB.

(iv) For operations in the 1995–2000 MHz band, the power of any emission between 2005–2020 MHz shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least  $70 + 10 \log_{10}(P)$  dB.

(3) *Measurement procedure.* (i) Compliance with this provision is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 1 megahertz or greater. However, in the 1 megahertz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the licensee’s frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent of the emission bandwidth of the fundamental emission of the transmitter may be employed. The emission bandwidth is defined as the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier

center frequency, outside of which all emissions are attenuated at least 26 dB below the transmitter power.

(ii) When measuring the emission limits, the nominal carrier frequency shall be adjusted as close to the licensee's frequency block edges, both upper and lower, as the design permits.

(iii) The measurements of emission power can be expressed in peak or average values, provided they are expressed in the same parameters as the transmitter power.

(4) *Private agreements.* (i) For AWS operations in the 2000–2020 MHz and 2180–2200 MHz bands, to the extent a licensee establishes unified operations across the AWS blocks, that licensee may choose not to observe the emission limit specified in paragraph (h)(1), above, strictly between its adjacent block licenses in a geographic area, so long as it complies with other Commission rules and is not adversely affecting the operations of other parties by virtue of exceeding the emission limit.

(ii) For AWS operations in the 2000–2020 MHz band, a licensee may enter into private agreements with all licensees operating between 1995 and 2000 MHz to allow the  $70 + 10 \log_{10}(P)$  dB limit to be exceeded within the 1995–2000 MHz band.

(iii) An AWS licensee who is a party to a private agreement described in this section (4) must maintain a copy of the agreement in its station files and disclose it, upon request, to prospective AWS assignees, transferees, or spectrum lessees and to the Commission.

(i) When an emission outside of the authorized bandwidth causes harmful interference, the Commission may, at its discretion, require greater attenuation than specified in this section.

(j) For operations in the unpaired 1390–1392 MHz band and the paired 1392–1395 MHz and 1432–1435 MHz bands, the power of any emission outside the licensee's frequency band(s) of operation shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) by at least  $43 + 10 \log(P)$  dB. Compliance with these provisions is based on the procedures described in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

(k) For operations in the 1670–1675 MHz band, the power of any emission

outside the licensee's frequency band(s) of operation shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) by at least  $43 + 10 \log(P)$  dB. Compliance with these provisions is based on the procedures described in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

(l) [Reserved]

(m) For BRS and EBS stations, the power of any emissions outside the licensee's frequency bands of operation shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) measured in watts in accordance with the standards below. If a licensee has multiple contiguous channels, out-of-band emissions shall be measured from the upper and lower edges of the contiguous channels.

(1) Prior to the transition, and thereafter, solely within the MBS, for analog operations with an EIRP in excess of  $-9$  dBW, the signal shall be attenuated at the channel edges by at least 38 dB relative to the peak visual carrier, then linearly sloping from that level to at least 60 dB of attenuation at 1 MHz below the lower band edge and 0.5 MHz above the upper band edge, and attenuated at least 60 dB at all other frequencies.

(2) For digital base stations, the attenuation shall be not less than  $43 + 10 \log(P)$  dB, unless a documented interference complaint is received from an adjacent channel licensee with an overlapping Geographic Service Area. Mobile Satellite Service licensees operating on frequencies below 2495 MHz may also submit a documented interference complaint against BRS licensees operating on channel BRS No. 1 on the same terms and conditions as adjacent channel BRS or EBS licensees. Provided that a documented interference complaint cannot be mutually resolved between the parties prior to the applicable deadline, then the following additional attenuation requirements shall apply:

(i) If a pre-existing base station suffers harmful interference from emissions caused by a new or modified base station located 1.5 km or more away, within 24 hours of the receipt of a documented interference complaint the licensee of the new or modified base station must attenuate its emissions by at least  $67 + 10 \log(P)$  dB measured at 3 megahertz, above or below, from the

channel edge of its frequency block and shall immediately notify the complaining licensee upon implementation of the additional attenuation. No later than 60 days after the implementation of such additional attenuation, the licensee of the complaining base station must attenuate its base station emissions by at least  $67 + 10 \log (P)$  dB measured at 3 megahertz, above or below, from the channel edge of its frequency block of the new or modified base station.

(ii) If a pre-existing base station suffers harmful interference from emissions caused by a new or modified base station located less than 1.5 km away, within 24 hours of receipt of a documented interference complaint the licensee of the new or modified base station must attenuate its emissions by at least  $67 + 10 \log (P) - 20 \log (D\text{km}/1.5)$  dB measured at 3 megahertz, above or below, from the channel edge of its frequency block of the complaining licensee, or if both base stations are co-located, limit its undesired signal level at the pre-existing base station receiver(s) to no more than -107 dBm measured in a 5.5 megahertz bandwidth and shall immediately notify the complaining licensee upon such reduction in the undesired signal level. No later than 60 days after such reduction in the undesired signal level, the complaining licensee must attenuate its base station emissions by at least  $67 + 10 \log (P)$  dB measured at 3 megahertz, above or below, from the channel edge of its frequency block of the new or modified base station.

(iii) If a new or modified base station suffers harmful interference from emissions caused by a pre-existing base station located 1.5 km or more away, within 60 days of receipt of a documented interference complaint the licensee of each base station must attenuate its base station emissions by at least  $67 + 10 \log (P)$  dB measured at 3 megahertz, above or below, from the channel edge of its frequency block of the other licensee.

(iv) If a new or modified base station suffers harmful interference from emissions caused by a pre-existing base station located less than 1.5 km away, within 60 days of receipt of a documented interference complaint: (a) The

licensee of the new or modified base station must attenuate its OOB by at least  $67 + 10 \log (P) - 20 \log (D\text{km}/1.5)$  measured 3 megahertz above or below, from the channel edge of its frequency block of the other licensee, or if the base stations are co-located, limit its undesired signal level at the other base station receiver(s) to no more than -107 dBm measured in a 5.5-megahertz bandwidth; and (b) the licensee causing the interference must attenuate its emissions by at least  $67 + 10 \log (P)$  dB measured at 3 megahertz, above or below, from the channel edge of its frequency block of the new or modified base station.

(v) For all fixed digital user stations, the attenuation factor shall be not less than  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB at the channel edge.

(3) Prior to transition and thereafter solely within the MBS, and notwithstanding paragraph (1)(2) of this section, the maximum out-of-band power of a digital transmitter operating on a single 6 MHz channel with an EIRP in excess of -9 dBW employing digital modulation for the primary purpose of transmitting video programming shall be attenuated at the 6 MHz channel edges at least 25 dB relative to the licensed average 6 MHz channel power level, then attenuated along a linear slope to at least 40 dB at 250 kHz beyond the nearest channel edge, then attenuated along a linear slope from that level to at least 60 dB at 3 MHz above the upper and below the lower licensed channel edges, and attenuated at least 60 dB at all other frequencies.

(4) For mobile digital stations, the attenuation factor shall be not less than  $40 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between the channel edge and 5 megahertz from the channel edge,  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 5 megahertz and X megahertz from the channel edge, and  $55 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies more than X megahertz from the channel edge, where X is the greater of 6 megahertz or the actual emission bandwidth as defined in paragraph (m)(6) of this section. In addition, the attenuation factor shall not be less than  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2490.5 MHz and 2496 MHz and  $55 + 10 \log (P)$



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dB at or below 2490.5 MHz. Mobile Satellite Service licensees operating on frequencies below 2495 MHz may also submit a documented interference complaint against BRS licensees operating on channel BRS Channel 1 on the same terms and conditions as adjacent channel BRS or EBS licensees.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (1)(2) and (1)(4) of this section, prior to transition, a licensee may continue to operate facilities deployed as of January 10, 2005 provided that such facilities operate in compliance with the emission mask applicable to those services prior to January 10, 2005.

(6) Measurement procedure. Compliance with these rules is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 1 megahertz or greater. However, in the 1 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent of the emission bandwidth of the fundamental emission of the transmitter may be employed; for mobile digital stations, in the 1 megahertz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block a resolution bandwidth of at least two percent may be employed, except when the 1 megahertz band is 2495–2496 MHz, in which case a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent may be employed. A narrower resolution bandwidth is permitted in all cases to improve measurement accuracy provided the measured power is integrated over the full required measurement bandwidth (i.e. 1 megahertz or 1 percent of emission bandwidth, as specified; or 1 megahertz or 2 percent for mobile digital stations, except in the band 2495–2496 MHz). The emission bandwidth is defined as the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, outside of which all emissions are attenuated at least 26 dB below the transmitter power. With respect to television operations, measurements must be made of the separate visual and aural operating powers at sufficiently frequent intervals to ensure compliance with the rules.

(7) Alternative out of band emission limit. Licensees in this service may es-

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tablish an alternative out of band emission limit to be used at specified band edge(s) in specified geographical areas, in lieu of that set forth in this section, pursuant to a private contractual arrangement of all affected licensees and applicants. In this event, each party to such contract shall maintain a copy of the contract in their station files and disclose it to prospective assignees or transferees and, upon request, to the FCC.

(n) When an emission outside of the authorized bandwidth causes harmful interference, the Commission may, at its discretion, require greater attenuation than specified in this section.

[62 FR 16497, Apr. 7, 1997]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 27.53, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 79 FR 48539, Aug. 15, 2014, § 27.53 was amended by revising paragraph (g), effective Oct. 14, 2014. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

### § 27.53 Emission limits.

\* \* \* \* \*

(g) For operations in the 600 MHz band and the 698–746 MHz band, the power of any emission outside a licensee's frequency band(s) of operation shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) within the licensed band(s) of operation, measured in watts, by at least  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB. Compliance with this provision is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 100 kilohertz or greater. However, in the 100 kilohertz bands immediately outside and adjacent to a licensee's frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of at least 30 kHz may be employed.

\* \* \* \* \*

### § 27.54 Frequency stability.

The frequency stability shall be sufficient to ensure that the fundamental emissions stay within the authorized bands of operation.