- (a) Marking and lighting. Antenna structures must be marked, lighted and maintained in accordance with part 17 of this chapter and all applicable rules and requirements of the Federal Aviation Administration. For any construction or alteration that would exceed the requirements of section 17.7 of this chapter, licensees must notify the appropriate Regional Office of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA Form 7460-1) and file a request for antenna height clearance and obstruction marking and lighting specifications (FCC Form 854) with the FCC, WTB, 1270 Fairfield Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325.
- (b) Maintenance contracts. Antenna structure owners (or licensees and permittees, in the event of default by an antenna structure owner) may enter into contracts with other entities to monitor and carry out necessary maintenance of antenna structures. Antenna structure owners (or licensees and permittees, in the event of default by an antenna structure owner) that make such contractual arrangements continue to be responsible for the maintenance of antenna structures in regard to air navigation safety.

§27.57 International coordination.

- (a) WCS operations in the border areas shall be subject to coordination with those countries and provide protection to non-U.S. operations in the 2305–2320 and 2345–2360 MHz bands as appropriate. In addition, satellite DARS operations in WCS spectrum shall be subject to international satellite coordination procedures.
- (b) Wireless operations in the 512–608 MHz, 614–763 MHz, 775–793 MHz, and 805–806 MHz bands are subject to current and future international agreements between the United States and Canada and the United States and Mexico. Unless otherwise modified by international treaty, licenses must not cause interference to, and must accept harmful interference from, television broadcast operations in Mexico and Canada, where these services are coprimary in the band.
- (c) Operation 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 MHz bands is subject to international agreements with Mexico and Canada.

[62 FR 9658, Mar. 3, 1997, as amended at 67 FR 5511, Feb. 6, 2002; 69 FR 5715, Feb. 6, 2004; 72 FR 48852, Aug. 24, 2007; 79 FR 599, Jan. 6, 2014; 79 FR 32413, June 4, 2014; 79 FR 48539, Aug. 15, 20141

§ 27.58 Interference to BRS/EBS receivers.

- (a) WCS licensees shall bear full financial obligation to remedy interference to BRS/EBS block downconverters if all of the following conditions are met:
- (1) The complaint is received by the WCS licensee prior to February 20, 2002;
- (2) The BRS/EBS downconverter was installed prior to August 20, 1998;
- (3) The WCS fixed or land station transmits at 50 or more watts peak EIRP;
- (4) The BRS/EBS downconverter is located within a WCS transmitter's free space power flux density contour of -34 dBW/m²; and
- (5) The BRS/EBS customer or licensee has informed the WCS licensee of the interference within one year from the initial operation of the WCS transmitter or within one year from any subsequent power increases at the WCS station.
- (b) Resolution of the complaint shall be at no cost to the complainant.
- (c) Two or more WCS licensees collocating their antennas on the same tower shall assume shared responsibility for remedying interference complaints within the area determined by paragraph (a)(4) of this section unless an offending station can be readily determined and then that station shall assume full financial responsibility.
- (d) If the WCS licensee cannot otherwise eliminate interference caused to BRS/EBS reception, then that licensee must cease operations from the offending WCS facility.
- (e) At least 30 days prior to commencing operations from any new WCS transmission site or with increased power from any existing WCS transmission site, a WCS licensee shall notify all BRS/EBS licensees in or through whose licensed service areas they intend to operate of the technical parameters of the WCS transmission

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facility. WCS and BRS/EBS licensees are expected to coordinate voluntarily and in good faith to avoid interference problems and to allow the greatest operational flexibility in each other's operations.

[62 FR 16498, Apr. 7, 1997, as amended at 69 FR 72034, Dec. 10, 2004]

§27.59 [Reserved]

§ 27.60 TV/DTV interference protection criteria.

Base, fixed, control, and mobile transmitters in the 698–758 MHz, 775–788 MHz, and 805–806 MHz frequency bands must be operated only in accordance with the rules in this section to reduce the potential for interference to public reception of the signals of existing TV and DTV broadcast stations transmitting on TV Channels 51 through 68.

- (a) D/U ratios. Licensees must choose site locations that are a sufficient distance from co-channel and adjacent channel TV and DTV stations, and/or must use reduced transmitting power or transmitting antenna height such that the following minimum desired signal-to-undesired signal ratios (D/U ratios) are met.
- (1) The minimum D/U ratio for cochannel stations is:
- (i) 40 dB at the hypothetical Grade B contour (64 dB μ V/m) (88.5 kilometers (55 miles)) of the TV station;
- (ii) For transmitters operating in the 698-746 MHz frequency band, 23 dB at the equivalent Grade B contour (41 dB μ V/m) (88.5 kilometers (55 miles)) of the DTV station; or
- (iii) For transmitters operating in the 746–758 MHz, 775–788 MHz, and 805–806 MHz frequency bands, 17 dB at the equivalent Grade B contour (41 dB μ V/m) (88.5 kilometers (55 miles)) of the DTV station.
- (2) The minimum D/U ratio for adjacent channel stations is 0 dB at the hypothetical Grade B contour (64 dB μ V/m) (88.5 kilometers (55 miles)) of the TV station or -23 dB at the equivalent Grade B contour (41 dB μ V/m) (88.5 kilometers (55 miles)) of the DTV station.
- (b) TV stations and calculation of contours. The methods used to calculate TV contours and antenna heights above average terrain are given in §§ 73.683 and 73.684 of this chapter. Ta-

bles to determine the necessary minimum distance from the 698–758 MHz, 775–788 MHz, and 805–806 MHz station to the TV/DTV station, assuming that the TV/DTV station has a hypothetical or equivalent Grade B contour of 88.5 kilometers (55 miles), are located in §90.309 of this chapter and labeled as Tables B, D, and E. The locations of existing and proposed TV/DTV stations during the period of transition from analog to digital TV service are given in part 73 of this chapter and in the final proceedings of MM Docket No. 87–268.

- (1) Licensees of stations operating within the ERP and HAAT limits of §27.50 must select one of four methods to meet the TV/DTV protection requirements, subject to Commission approval:
- (i) Utilize the geographic separation specified in Tables B, D, and E of §90.309 of this chapter, as appropriate;
- (ii) When station parameters are greater than those indicated in the tables, calculate geographic separation in accordance with the required D/U ratios, as provided in paragraph (a) of this section;
- (iii) Submit an engineering study justifying the proposed separations based on the parameters of the land mobile station and the parameters, including authorized and/or applied for facilities, of the TV/DTV station(s) it is trying to protect; or,
- (iv) Obtain written concurrence from the applicable TV/DTV station(s). If this method is chosen, a copy of the agreement must be submitted with the application.
- (2) The following is the method for geographic separations. (i) Base and fixed stations that operate in the 746-758 MHz and 775-787 MHz bands having an antenna height (HAAT) less than 152 m. (500 ft.) shall afford protection to co-channel and adjacent channel TV/ DTV stations in accordance with the values specified in Table B (co-channel frequencies based on 40 dB protection) and Table E (adjacent channel frequencies based on 0 dB protection) in §90.309 of this chapter. Base and fixed stations that operate in the 698-746 MHz band having an antenna height (HAAT) less than 152 m. (500 ft.) shall afford protection to adjacent channel DTV stations in accordance with the