

NOTE TO § 27.60: The 88.5 km (55mi) Grade B service contour (64 dB μ V/m) is based on a hypothetical TV station operating at an effective radiated power of one megawatt, a transmitting antenna height above average terrain of 610 meters (2000 feet) and the Commission's R-6602 F(50,50) curves. See § 73.699 of this chapter. Maximum facilities for TV stations operating in the UHF band are 5 megawatts effective radiated power at an antenna HAAT of 610 meters (2,000 feet). See § 73.614 of this chapter. The equivalent contour for DTV stations is based on a 41 dB μ V/m signal strength and the distance to the F(50,90) curve. See § 73.625 of this chapter.

[72 FR 48852, Aug. 24, 2007, as amended at 79 FR 599, Jan. 6, 2014]

§§ 27.61–27.62 [Reserved]

§ 27.64 Protection from interference.

Wireless Communications Service (WCS) stations operating in full accordance with applicable FCC rules and the terms and conditions of their authorizations are normally considered to be non-interfering. If the FCC determines, however, that interference which significantly interrupts or degrades a radio service is being caused, it may, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing, require modifications to any WCS station as necessary to eliminate such interference.

(a) *Failure to operate as authorized.* Any licensee causing interference to the service of other stations by failing to operate its station in full accordance with its authorization and applicable FCC rules shall discontinue all transmissions, except those necessary for the immediate safety of life or property, until it can bring its station into full compliance with the authorization and rules.

(b) *Intermodulation interference.* Licensees should attempt to resolve such interference by technical means.

(c) *Situations in which no protection is afforded.* Except as provided elsewhere in this part, no protection from interference is afforded in the following situations:

(1) *Interference to base receivers from base or fixed transmitters.* Licensees should attempt to resolve such interference by technical means or operating arrangements.

(2) *Interference to mobile receivers from mobile transmitters.* No protection is

provided against mobile-to-mobile interference.

(3) *Interference to base receivers from mobile transmitters.* No protection is provided against mobile-to-base interference.

(4) *Interference to fixed stations.* Licensees should attempt to resolve such interference by technical means or operating arrangements.

(5) *Anomalous or infrequent propagation modes.* No protection is provided against interference caused by tropospheric and ionospheric propagation of signals.

(d) *Harmful interference to SDARS operations requiring resolution.* The following conditions will be presumed to constitute harmful interference to SDARS operations from WCS operations in the 2305–2320 MHz and 2345–2360 MHz bands and require WCS operators to work cooperatively with SDARS operators to address areas where such power levels are exceeded and harmful interference occurs:

(1) A WCS ground signal level greater than –44 dBm in the upper or lower A or B block, or –55 dBm in the C or D block, present at a location on a roadway, where a test demonstrates that SDARS service would be muted over a road distance of greater than 50 meters; or

(2) A WCS ground signal level exceeding –44 dBm in the upper or lower A or B block, or –55 dBm in the C or D block on a test drive route, which is mutually agreed upon by the WCS licensee and the SDARS licensee, for more than 1 percent of the cumulative surface road distance on that drive route, where a test demonstrates that SDARS service would be muted over a cumulative road distance of greater than 0.5 percent (incremental to any muting present prior to use of WCS frequencies in the area of that drive test).

[62 FR 9658, Mar. 3, 1997, as amended at 78 FR 9621, Feb. 11, 2013]

§ 27.65 Acceptance of interference in 2000–2020 MHz.

(a) Receivers operating in the 2000–2020 MHz band must accept interference from lawful operations in the 1995–2000 MHz band, where such interference is due to:

(1) The in-band power of any operations in 1995–2000 MHz (i.e., the portion transmit power contained in the 1995–2000 MHz band); or

(2) The portion of out-of-band emissions contained in 2000–2005 MHz.

(b) [Reserved]

[78 FR 8270, Feb. 5, 2013]

§ 27.66 Discontinuance, reduction, or impairment of service.

(a) *Involuntary act.* If the service provided by a fixed common carrier licensee, or a fixed common carrier operating on spectrum licensed to a Guard Band Manager, is involuntarily discontinued, reduced, or impaired for a period exceeding 48 hours, the licensee must promptly notify the Commission, in writing, as to the reasons for discontinuance, reduction, or impairment of service, including a statement when normal service is to be resumed. When normal service is resumed, the licensee must promptly notify the Commission.

(b) *Voluntary act by common carrier.* If a fixed common carrier licensee, or a fixed common carrier operating on spectrum licensed to a Guard Band Manager, voluntarily discontinues, reduces, or impairs service to a community or part of a community, it must obtain prior authorization as provided under § 63.71 of this chapter. An application will be granted within 31 days after filing if no objections have been received.

(c) *Voluntary act by non-common carrier.* If a fixed non-common carrier licensee, or a fixed non-common carrier operating on spectrum licensed to a Guard Band Manager, voluntarily discontinues, reduces, or impairs service to a community or part of a community, it must give written notice to the Commission within seven days.

(d) *Notifications and requests.* Notifications and requests identified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section should be sent to: Federal Communications Commission, Common Carrier Radio Services, 1270 Fairfield Road, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, 17325.

[65 FR 3149, Jan. 20, 2000; 65 FR 12483, Mar. 9, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 17605, Apr. 4, 2000; 65 FR 57267, Sept. 21, 2000]

§ 27.70 Information exchange.

(a) *Prior notification.* Public safety licensees authorized to operate in the 758–775 MHz and 788–805 MHz bands may notify any licensee authorized to operate in the 746–757 or 776–787 MHz bands that they wish to receive prior notification of the activation or modification of the licensee’s base or fixed stations in their area. Thereafter, the 746–757 or 776–787 MHz band licensee must provide the following information to the public safety licensee at least 10 business days before a new base or fixed station is activated or an existing base or fixed station is modified:

- (1) Location;
- (2) Effective radiated power;
- (3) Antenna height; and
- (4) Channels available for use.

(b) *Purpose of prior notification.* The prior coordination of base or fixed stations is for informational purposes only. Public safety licensees are not afforded the right to accept or reject the activation of a proposed base or fixed station or to unilaterally require changes in its operating parameters. The principal purposes of notification are to:

- (1) Allow a public safety licensee to advise the 746–757 or 776–787 MHz band licensee whether it believes a proposed base or fixed station will generate unacceptable interference;
- (2) Permit 746–757 and 776–787 MHz band licensees to make voluntary changes in base or fixed station parameters when a public safety licensee alerts them to possible interference; and,
- (3) Rapidly identify the source if interference is encountered when the base or fixed station is activated.

[72 FR 27712, May 16, 2007, as amended at 72 FR 48853, Aug. 24, 2007; 79 FR 599, Jan. 6, 2014]

§ 27.72 Information sharing requirements.

This section requires WCS licensees in the 2305–2320 MHz and 2345–2360 MHz bands to share information regarding the location and operation of base and fixed stations (except fixed customer premises equipment) with Satellite Digital Audio Radio Service (SDARS) licensees in the 2320–2345 MHz band. Section 25.263 of this chapter requires