our designated entity rules will have identical payment options available to them with respect to payments under the cost-sharing plan. The specific terms of the installment payment mechanism, including the treatment of principal and interest, are the same as those applicable to the licensee's installment auction payments. If, for any reason, the entity eligible for installment payments is no longer eligible for such installment payments on its license, that entity is no longer eligible for installment payments under the cost-sharing plan. UTAM may make quarterly payments over a five-year period with an interest rate of prime plus 2.5 percent. UTAM may also negotiate separate repayment arrangements with other parties.

[61 FR 29693, June 12, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 12757, Mar. 18, 1997]

### § 24.251 Dispute resolution under the Cost-Sharing Plan.

Disputes arising out of the cost-sharing plan, such as disputes over the amount of reimbursement required, must be brought, in the first instance, to the clearinghouse for resolution. To the extent that disputes cannot be resolved by the clearinghouse, parties are encouraged to use expedited ADR procedures, such as binding arbitration, mediation, or other ADR techniques.

[61 FR 29693, June 12, 1996]

### § 24.253 Termination of cost-sharing obligations.

The cost-sharing plan will sunset for all PCS entities on April 4, 2005, which is ten years after the date that voluntary negotiations commenced for A and B block PCS entities. Those PCS entities that are paying their portion of relocation costs on an installment basis must continue the payments until the obligation is satisfied.

[61 FR 29693, June 12, 1996]

## Appendix I to Subpart E of Part 24—A Procedure for Calculating PCS Signal Levels at Microwave Receivers (Appendix E of the Memorandum Opinion and Order)

The new Rules adopted in Part 24 stipulate that estimates of interference to fixed microwave operations from a PCS operation will be based on the sum of signals received at a microwave receiver from the PCS operation. This appendix describes a procedure for computing this PCS level.

In general, the procedure involves four steps:

1. Determine the geographical coordinates of all microwave receivers operating on co-channel and adjacent frequencies within the coordination distance of each base station and the characteristics of each receiver, *i.e.*, adjacent channel susceptibility, antenna gain, pattern and height, and line and other losses.
2. Determine an equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) for each base station and equivalent e.i.r.p. values for the mobiles and portables associated with each base station. Determine the values of pertinent correction and weighting factors based on building heights and density and distribution of portables. Close-in situations, prominent hills, and extra tall buildings require special treatment.
3. Based on PCS e.i.r.p. values, correction and weighting factors, and microwave receiving system characteristics determined above, calculate the total interference power at the input of each microwave receiver, using the Longley-Rice propagation model.
4. Based on the interference power level computed in step 3, determine interference to each microwave receiver using criteria described in Part 24 and EIA/TIA Bulletin 10–F.

The interference from each base station and the mobiles and portables associated with it is calculated as follows:

$P_{rbi} = 10\text{Log}\,(p_{tbi}) - L_{bi} - UC_i + G_{mwi} - C_i - BP_i$

$P_{rmi} = 10\text{Log}\,(n_{mi} \times p_{tmi}) - L_{mi} - UC_i + G_{mwi} - C_i$

$P_{rpsi} = 10\text{Log}\,(n_{psi} \times p_{tpsi}) - L_{psi} - UC_i + G_{mwi} - C_i$

$P_{rpbi} = 10\text{Log}\,(n_{pbi} \times p_{tpbi}) - L_{pbi} - UC_i - (BP_i - BH_i) + G_{mwi} - C_i$

$P_{rpri} = 10\text{Log}\,(n_{pri} \times p_{tpri}) - L_{pri} - (UC_i - BH_i) + G_{mwi} - C_i$

where:

P refers to Power in dBm

p refers to power in milliwatts

$P_{rbi}$ = Power at MW receiver from ith base station in dBm

$p_{tbi}$ = e.i.r.p. transmitted from ith base station in milliwatts, which equals average power per channel × number of channels × antenna gain with respect to an isotropic antenna − line loss

$L_{bi}$ = Path loss between MW and base station site in dB

$UC_i$ = Urban correction factor in dB

$G_{mwi}$ = Gain of MW antenna in pertinent direction (dBi)

$C_i$ = Channel discrimination of MW system in dB

$P_{rmi}$ = Power at MW receiver from mobiles associated with ith base station

$p_{tmi}$ = e.i.r.p. transmitted from mobiles associated with ith base station