

§ 101.1401

47 CFR Ch. I (10–1–20 Edition)

928.25–928.50 MHz and 952.25–952.50 MHz, and Canadian stations may operate on an unprotected basis provided they do not exceed the PFD above. Frequencies in the bands 928.00–928.25 MHz, 928.75–929.00 MHz, 952.00–952.25 MHz, and 952.75–952.85 MHz are available for use on a coordinated, first-in-time, shared basis subject to protecting grandfathered stations. New stations must provide a minimum of 145 km (90 miles) separation or alternatively limit the actual PFD of the proposed station to –100 dBW/m², at the existing co-channel master stations of the other country, or as mutually agreed upon on a case-by-case basis. Coordination is not required if the PFD at the border is lower than –100 dBW/m². The technical criteria are also limited by the following:

Maximum EIRP for master stations in the MHz band: 1000 watts (30 dBW) 952–953

Maximum EIRP for fixed remote stations or stations in the 928–929 MHz band: 50 watts (17 dBW) master

Maximum EIRP for mobile master stations: 25 watts (14 dBW)

Maximum antenna height above average master or control stations: 152 m at 1000 watts terrain for EIRP, power derated in accordance with the following table:

Antenna height above average terrain (m)	EIRP	
	Watts	dBm
Above 305	200	53
Above 275 to 305	250	54
Above 244 to 274	315	55
Above 214 to 243	400	56
Above 183 to 213	500	57
Above 153 to 182	630	58
Below 152	1000	60

NOTE TO TABLE IN PARAGRAPH (d)(2): This information is from the *Arrangement between the Department of Communications of Canada and the Federal Communications Commission of the United States of America Concerning the Use of the Bands 928 to 929 MHz and 952 to 953 MHz along the United States-Canada Border* signed in 1991. This agreement also lists grandfathered stations that must be protected.

(3) *Mexico*. Within 113 kilometers of the U.S./Mexico border, U.S. stations operating in the 932.0–932.25 MHz and 941.0–941.25 MHz bands are on a secondary basis (non-interference to Mexican primary licensees) and may oper-

ate provided that they shall not transmit a power flux density (PFD) at or beyond the border greater than –100 dBW/m². Upon notification from the Commission, U.S. licensees must take proper measures to eliminate any harmful interference caused to Mexican primary assignments. The U.S. has full use of the frequencies in these regions up to the border in the bands 932.25–932.50 MHz and 941.25–941.50 MHz, and Mexican stations may operate on a secondary basis (non-interference to U.S. primary licensees) provided they do not exceed the PFD shown above. Stations using the 932–932.5 MHz band shall be limited to the maximum effective isotropic radiated power of 50 watts (17 dBW). Stations using the 941–941.5 MHz band shall meet the limits in the following table:

Antenna height above average mean sea level (meters)	EIRP	
	Watts	dBW
Above 305	200	23
Above 274 to 305	250	24
Above 243 to 274	315	25
Above 213 to 243	400	26
Above 182 to 213	500	27
Above 152 to 182	630	28
Up to 152	1000	30

NOTE TO TABLE IN PARAGRAPH (d)(3): This information is from the *Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Mexican States Concerning the Allocation and Use of Frequency Bands by Terrestrial Non-Broadcasting Radiocommunication Services Along the Common Border, Protocol #6 Concerning the Allotment and Use of Channels in the 932–932.5 and 941–941.5 MHz Bands for Fixed Point-to-Multipoint Services Along the Common Border* signed in 1994.

[65 FR 17450, Apr. 3, 2000, as amended at 68 FR 4961, Jan. 31, 2003]

Subpart P—Multichannel Video Distribution and Data Service Rules for the 12.2–12.7 GHz Band

SOURCE: 69 FR 31746, June 7, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

§ 101.1401 Service areas.

Multichannel Video Distribution and Data Service (MVDDS) is licensed on the basis of Designated Market Areas (DMAs). The 214 DMA service areas are based on the 210 Designated Market