

located within radio line of sight of a MAT receiver must be coordinated with the Aerospace and Flight Test Radio Coordinating Council (AFTRCC) for non-Government MAT receivers on a case-by-case basis prior to operation. For government MAT receivers, the MSS licensee shall supply sufficient information to the Commission to allow coordination to take place. A listing of current and planned MAT receiver sites can be obtained from AFTRCC for non-Government sites and through the FCC's IRAC Liaison for Government MAT receiver sites.

(g) Applicants for an ancillary terrestrial component in these bands must demonstrate that ATC mobile terminals shall:

(1) Be limited to a peak EIRP level of 0 dBW and an out-of-channel emissions of $-67\text{ dBW}/4\text{ kHz}$ at the edge of an MSS licensee's authorized and internationally coordinated MSS frequency assignment.

(2) Take all practicable steps to avoid ATC mobile terminals from causing interference to U.S. radio astronomy service (RAS) observations in the 1660–1660.5 MHz band.

(3) Not exceed an EIRP in the 1559–1605 MHz band of $-70\text{ dBW}/\text{MHz}$ for wideband emissions and -80 dBW for narrowband emissions (discrete emissions of less than 700 Hz bandwidth). The ATC station shall not exceed an EIRP in the 1605–1610 MHz frequency range that is determined by the linear interpolation from $-70\text{ dBW}/\text{MHz}$ at 1605 MHz to $-10\text{ dBW}/\text{MHz}$ at 1610 MHz for wideband emissions. The wideband EIRP level is to be measured using a root mean square (RMS) detector function with a resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz or equivalent and the video bandwidth is not less than the resolution bandwidth. The narrowband EIRP level is to be measured using an RMS detector function with a resolution bandwidth of 1 kHz or equivalent. The measurements are to be made over a 20 millisecond averaging period when the mobile terminal is transmitting.

Note to § 25.253: The preceding rules of § 25.253 are based on GSM/TDMA 800 or GSM 1800 system architecture. To the extent that an L-band MSS licensee is able to demonstrate that the use of a different system architecture would produce no greater potential interference than that produced as a result of implementing the rules of this section, an MSS licensee is permitted to apply for ATC authorization based on another system architecture.

■ 11. Section 25.254 is added to read as follows:

§ 25.254 Special requirements for ancillary terrestrial components operating in the 1610–1626.5 MHz/2483.5–2500 MHz bands.

(a) An applicant for an ancillary terrestrial component in these bands must demonstrate that ATC base stations shall:

(1) Not exceed a peak EIRP of 32 dBW in 1.25 MHz;

(2) Not cause unacceptable interference to systems identified in paragraph (c) of this section and, in any case, shall not exceed out-of-channel emissions of $-44.1\text{ dBW}/30\text{ kHz}$ at the edge of the MSS licensee's authorized frequency assignment;

(3) At the time of application, that it has taken, or will take steps necessary to avoid causing interference to other services sharing the use of the 2450–2500 MHz band through frequency coordination; and

(4) Not exceed an EIRP in the 1559–1605 MHz band of $-70\text{ dBW}/\text{MHz}$ for wideband emissions and -80 dBW for narrowband emissions (discrete emissions of less than 700 Hz bandwidth). The ATC station shall not exceed an EIRP in the 1605–1610 MHz frequency range that is determined by the linear interpolation from $-70\text{ dBW}/\text{MHz}$ at 1605 MHz to $-10\text{ dBW}/\text{MHz}$ at 1610 MHz for wideband emissions. The wideband EIRP level is to be measured using a root mean square (RMS) detector function with a resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz or equivalent and the video bandwidth is not less than the resolution bandwidth. The narrowband EIRP level is to be measured using an RMS detector function with a resolution bandwidth of 1 kHz or equivalent. The measurements are to be made over a 20 millisecond averaging period when the base station is transmitting.

(b) An applicant for an ancillary terrestrial component in these bands must demonstrate that mobile terminals shall:

(1) Meet the requirements contained in § 25.213 to protect radio astronomy service (RAS) observations in the 1610.6–1613.8 MHz band from unacceptable interference;

(2) Observe a peak EIRP limit of 1.0 dBW in 1.25 MHz;

(3) Observe an out-of-channel EIRP limit of $-57.1\text{ dBW}/30\text{ kHz}$ at the edge of the licensed MSS frequency assignment.

(4) Not exceed an EIRP in the 1559–1605 MHz band of $-70\text{ dBW}/\text{MHz}$ for wideband emissions and -80 dBW for narrowband emissions (discrete emissions of less than 700 Hz bandwidth). The ATC station shall not exceed an EIRP in the 1605–1610 MHz frequency range that is determined by the linear interpolation from $-70\text{ dBW}/$

MHz at 1605 MHz to $-10\text{ dBW}/\text{MHz}$ at 1610 MHz for wideband emissions. The wideband EIRP level is to be measured using a root mean square (RMS) detector function with a resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz or equivalent and the video bandwidth is not less than the resolution bandwidth. The narrowband EIRP level is to be measured using an RMS detector function with a resolution bandwidth of 1 kHz or equivalent. The measurements are to be made over a 20 millisecond averaging period when the mobile terminal is transmitting.

(c) Applicants for an ancillary terrestrial component to be used in conjunction with a mobile-satellite service system using CDMA technology shall coordinate the use of the Big LEO MSS spectrum designated for CDMA systems using the framework established by the ITU in Recommendation ITU-R M.1186 "Technical Considerations for the Coordination Between Mobile Satellite Service (MSS) Networks Utilizing Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) and Other Spread Spectrum Techniques in the 1–3 GHz Band" (1995). Recommendation ITU-R M.1186 is incorporated by reference. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies of this standard can be inspected at the Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC (Reference Information Center) or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., Suite 700, Washington, DC. The ITU-R Recommendations can also be purchased from the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Place des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

Note to § 25.254: The preceding rules of § 25.254 are based on cdma2000 and IS-95 system architecture. To the extent that a Big LEO MSS licensee is able to demonstrate that the use of different system architectures would produce no greater potential interference than that produced as a result of implementing the rules of this section, an MSS licensee is permitted to apply for ATC authorization based on another system architecture.

■ 12. Section 25.255 is added to read as follows:

§ 25.255 Procedures for resolving harmful interference related to operation of ancillary terrestrial components operating in the 1.5/1.6 GHz, 1.6/2.4 GHz and 2 GHz bands.

If harmful interference is caused to other services by ancillary MSS ATC operations, either from ATC base stations or mobile terminals, the MSS ATC operator must resolve any such