§ 25.263 Information sharing requirements for SDARS terrestrial repeater operators.

This section requires SDARS licensees in the 2320–2345 MHz band to share information regarding the location and operation of terrestrial repeaters with WCS licensees in the 2305–2320 MHz and 2345–2360 MHz bands. Section 27.72 of this chapter requires WCS licensees to share information regarding the location and operation of base stations in the 2305–2320 MHz and 2345–2360 MHz bands with SDARS licensees in the 2320–2345 MHz band.

(a) SDARS licensees must select terrestrial repeater sites and frequencies,
to the extent practicable, to minimize
the possibility of harmful interference
to WCS base station operations in the
2305–2320 MHz and 2345–2360 MHz bands.

(b) Notice requirements. SDARS licens-
ees that intend to operate a new terres-
trial repeater must, before commen-
cencing such operation, provide 10
business days prior notice to all poten-
tially affected WCS licensees. SDARS
licensees that intend to modify an ex-
isting repeater must, before com-
nencing such modified operation, pro-
vide 5 business days prior notice to all
potentially affected WCS licensees.

(1) For purposes of this section, a
“potentially affected WCS licensee” is
a WCS licensee that:

(i) Is authorized to operate a base
station in the 2305–2315 MHz or 2350–
2360 MHz bands in the same Major Eco-

nomic Area (MEA) as that in which the
terrestrial repeater is to be located;

(ii) Is authorized to operate a base
station in the 2315–2320 MHz or 2345–
2350 MHz bands in the same Regional
Economic Area Grouping (REAG) as
that in which the terrestrial repea-
ter is to be located.

(iii) In addition to the WCS licensees
identified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and
(ii) of this section, in cases in which
the SDARS licensee plans to deploy or
modify a terrestrial repeater within 5
kilometers of the boundary of an MEA
or REAG in which the terrestrial re-
peater is to be located, a potentially
affected WCS licensee is one that is au-
thorized to operate a WCS base station
in that neighboring MEA or REAG
within 5 kilometers of the location of
the terrestrial repeater.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a
business day is defined by §1.4(e)(2) of
this chapter.

(c) Contents of notice. (1) Notification
must be written (e.g., certified letter,
fax, or e-mail) and include the licens-
ee’s name, and the name, address, and
telephone number of its coordination
representative, unless the SDARS li-
censee and all potentially affected WCS
licensees reach a mutual agreement to
provide notification by some other
means. WCS licensees and SDARS li-
censees may establish such a mutually
agreeable alternative notification
mechanism without prior Commission
approval, provided that they comply
with all other requirements of this sec-
tion.

(2) Regardless of the notification
method, notification must specify rel-
levant technical details, including, at a
minimum:

(i) The coordinates of the proposed
repeater to an accuracy of no less than
±1 second latitude and longitude;

(ii) The proposed operating power(s),
frequency band(s), and emission(s);

(iii) The antenna center height above
ground and ground elevation above
mean sea level, both to an accuracy of
no less than ±1 meter;

(iv) The antenna gain pattern(s) in
the azimuth and elevation planes that
include the peak of the main beam; and

(v) The antenna downtilt angle(s).

(3) An SDARS licensee operating ter-
restrial repeaters must maintain an ac-
curate and up-to-date inventory of its
terrestrial repeaters operating above 2
watts average EIRP, including the in-
formation set forth in §25.263(c)(2),
which shall be available upon request
by the Commission.

(d) Calculation of Notice Period. Notice
periods are calculated from the date of
receipt by the licensee being notified.
If notification is by mail, the date of
receipt is evidenced by the return re-
ceipt on certified mail. If notification
is by fax, the date of receipt is evi-
denced by the notifying party’s fax
transmission confirmation log. If noti-
fication is by e-mail, the date of re-
ceipt is evidenced by a return e-mail
receipt. If the SDARS licensee and all
potentially affected WCS licensees
reach a mutual agreement to provide
notification by some other means, that
agreement must specify the method for
determining the beginning of the no-
tice period.

(e) Duty to cooperate. SDARS licens-
ees must cooperate in good faith in the
selection and use of new repeater sites
to reduce interference and make the
most effective use of the authorized fa-
cilities. Licensees of stations suffering
or causing harmful interference must
cooperate in good faith and resolve
such problems by mutually satisfac-
tory arrangements. If the licensees are
unable to do so, the International Bu-
reau, in consultation with the Office of
Engineering and Technology and the
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau,
may impose restrictions on SDARS licensees, including specifying the transmitter power, antenna height, or area or hours of operation of the stations.

[75 FR 45069, Aug. 2, 2010]

Subpart D—Technical Operations

SOURCE: 58 FR 13421, Mar. 11, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 25.271 Control of transmitting stations.

(a) The licensee of a facility licensed under this part is responsible for the proper operation and maintenance of the station.

(b) The licensee of a transmitting earth station licensed under this part shall ensure that a trained operator is present on the earth station site, or at a designated remote control point for the earth station, at all times that transmissions are being conducted. No operator’s license is required for a person to operate or perform maintenance on facilities authorized under this part.

(c) Authority will be granted to operate a transmitting earth station by remote control only on the conditions that:

1. The parameters of the transmissions of the remote station monitored at the control point, and the operational functions of the remote earth stations that can be controlled by the operator at the control point, are sufficient to insure that the operations of the remote station(s) are at times in full compliance with the remote station authorization(s);

2. The earth station facilities are protected by appropriate security measures to prevent unauthorized entry or operations;

3. Upon detection by the license, or upon notification from the Commission of a deviation or upon notification by another licensee of harmful interference, the operation of the remote station shall be immediately suspended by the operator at the control point until the deviation or interference is corrected, except that transmissions concerning the immediate safety of life or property may be conducted for the duration of the emergency; and

4. The licensee shall have available at all times the technical personnel necessary to perform expeditiously the technical servicing and maintenance of the remote stations.

5. International VSAT system operators are required to maintain a control point within the United States, or to maintain a point of contact within the United States available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, with the ability to shut off any earth station within the VSAT network immediately upon notification of harmful interference.

(d) The licensee shall insure that the licensed facilities are properly secured against unauthorized access or use whenever an operator is not present at the transmitter.

(e) The licensee of an NGSO FSS system operating in the 10.7–14.5 GHz bands shall maintain an electronic web site bulletin board to list the satellite ephemeris data, for each satellite in the constellation, using the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) two-line orbital element format. The orbital elements shall be updated at least once every three days.


§ 25.272 General inter-system coordination procedures.

(a) Each space station licensee in the Fixed-Satellite Service shall establish a satellite network control center which will have the responsibility to monitor space-to-Earth transmissions in its system. This would indirectly monitor uplink earth station transmissions in its system and to coordinate transmissions in its satellite system with those of other systems to prevent harmful interference incidents or, in the event of a harmful interference incident, to identify the source of the interference and correct the problem promptly.

(b) Each space station licensee shall maintain on file with the Commission and with its Columbia Operations Center in Columbia, Maryland, a current listing of the names, titles, addresses and telephone numbers of the points of contact for resolution of interference