technical parameters as necessary to
eliminate the interference.

(d) Recognition of NASA Goldstone fa-
cility operations in the 2110–2120 MHz
band. The National Aeronautics and
Space Administration (NASA) operates
the Deep Space Network (DSN) in the
2110–2120 MHz band at Goldstone, Cali-
ifornia (see Table 3). NASA will con-
tinue its operations of high power
transmitters (nominal EIRP of 105.5
dBW with EIRP up to 119.5 dBW used
under emergency conditions) in this
band at this location. AWS licensees
must accept any interference received
from the Goldstone DSN facility in this
band.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3—LOCATION OF THE NASA GOLDSTONE DEEP SPACE FACILITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldstone, California</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) Protection of Federal operations in the 2200–2290 MHz band—(1) Default emission limits. Except as provided in
paragraph (e)(2) of this section, the follow
ning default out-of-band emissions
limits shall apply for AWS–4 operations
in the 2180–2200 MHz band.

(i) For these AWS–4 operations, the
power of any emissions on all fre-
quencies between 2200 and 2290 MHz
shall not exceed an EIRP of −100.6
dBW/4 kHz.

(ii) No AWS–4 base station operating
in the 2180–2200 MHz band shall be lo-
cated less than 820 meters from a U.S.
Earth Station facility operating in the
2200–2290 MHz band.

(2) Agreements between AWS–4 oper-
ators and Federal government entities.
The out-of-band emissions limits in para-
graph (e)(1) of this section may be
modified by the private contractual
agreement of licensees of AWS–4 oper-
ating authority and Federal govern-
ment entities operating in the 2200–2290
MHz band. Such agreement shall be
transmitted to the Commission by the
National Telecommunications and In-
formation Administration (NTIA) of
the U.S. Department of Commerce. A
licensee of AWS–4 operating authority
who is a party to such an agreement
must maintain a copy of the agreement
in its station files and disclose it, upon
request, to prospective AWS–4 assign-
ees, transferees, or spectrum lessees, to
Federal operators, and to the Commis-
sion.

§ 27.1136 Protection of mobile satellite
services in the 2000–2020 MHz and
2180–2200 MHz bands.

An AWS licensee of the 2000–2020 MHz
and 2180–2200 MHz bands must accept
any interference received from duly au-
thorized mobile satellite service oper-
ations in these bands. Any such AWS
licensees must protect mobile satellite
service operations in these bands from
harmful interference.

[78 FR 8270, Jan. 5, 2013]

§ 27.1160 Cost-sharing requirements
for AWS.

Frequencies in the 2110–2150 MHz and
2160–2200 MHz bands listed in § 101.147
of this chapter have been reallocated
from Fixed Microwave Services (FMS)
§27.1162 Administration of the Cost-Sharing Plan.

The Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, under delegated authority, will select one or more entities to operate as a neutral, not-for-profit clearinghouse(s). This clearinghouse(s) will administer the cost-sharing plan by, inter alia, determining the cost-sharing obligation of AWS and other ET entities for the relocation of FMS incumbents from the 2110–2150 MHz and 2160–2200 MHz bands. The clearinghouse filing requirements (see §§27.1166(a), 27.1170) will not take effect until an administrator is selected.

§27.1164 The cost-sharing formula.

An AWS relocator who relocates an interfering microwave link, i.e., one that is in all or part of its market area and in all or part of its frequency band or a voluntarily relocating microwave incumbent, is entitled to pro rata reimbursement based on the following formula:

\[ R_N = \frac{C}{N} \times \left[ \frac{120 - (T_m)}{120} \right] \]

(a) \( R_N \) equals the amount of reimbursement.
(b) \( C \) equals the actual cost of relocating the link(s). Actual relocation costs include, but are not limited to, such items as: Radio terminal equipment (TX and/or RX—antenna, necessary feed lines, MUX/Modems); towers and/or modifications; back-up power equipment; monitoring or control equipment; engineering costs (design/path survey); installation; systems testing; FCC filing costs; site acquisition and civil works; zoning costs;