

TABLE 1—LPR EIRP EMISSION LIMITS

Frequency band of operation (GHz)	Average emission limit (EIRP in dBm measured in 1 MHz)	Peak emission limit (EIRP in dBm measured in 50 MHz)
5.925–7.250	–33	7
24.05–29.00	–14	26
75–85	–3	34

(h) *Unwanted emissions limits.* Unwanted emissions from LPR devices shall not exceed the general emission limit in § 15.209 of this chapter.

(i) *Antenna beamwidth.* (A) LPR devices operating under the provisions of this section within the 5.925–7.250 GHz and 24.05–29.00 GHz bands must use an antenna with a –3 dB beamwidth no greater than 12 degrees.

(B) LPR devices operating under the provisions of this section within the 75–85 GHz band must use an antenna with a –3 dB beamwidth no greater than 8 degrees.

(j) *Antenna side lobe gain.* LPR devices operating under the provisions of this section must limit the side lobe antenna gain relative to the main beam gain for off-axis angles from the main beam of greater than 60 degrees to the levels provided in Table 2.

TABLE 2—ANTENNA SIDE LOBE GAIN LIMITS

Frequency range (GHz)	Antenna side lobe gain limit relative to main beam gain (dB)
5.925–7.250	–22
24.05–29.00	–27
75–85	–38

(k) Emissions from digital circuitry used to enable the operation of the transmitter may comply with the limits in § 15.209 of this chapter provided it can be clearly demonstrated that those emissions are due solely to emissions from digital circuitry contained within the transmitter and the emissions are not intended to be radiated from the transmitter’s antenna. Emissions from associated digital devices, as defined in § 15.3(k) of this part, e.g., emissions from digital circuitry used to control additional functions or capabilities other than the operation of the transmitter, are subject to the limits contained in subpart B, part 15 of this chapter. Emissions from these digital circuits shall not be employed in determining the –10 dB bandwidth of the fundamental emission or the

frequency at which the highest emission level occurs.

(1) *Measurement procedures.* (1) Radiated measurements of the fundamental emission bandwidth and power shall be made with maximum main-beam coupling between the LPR and test antennas (boresight).

(2) Measurements of the unwanted emissions radiating from an LPR shall be made utilizing elevation and azimuth scans to determine the location at which the emissions are maximized.

(3) All emissions at and below 1,000 MHz except 9–90 kHz and 110–490 kHz bands are based on measurements employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector.

(4) The fundamental emission bandwidth measurement shall be made using a peak detector with a resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz and a video bandwidth of at least 3 MHz.

(5) The provisions in § 15.35(b) and (c) of this part that require emissions to be averaged over a 100 millisecond period and that limits the peak power to 20 dB above the average limit do not apply to devices operating under paragraphs (a) through (l) of this section.

(6) Compliance measurements for minimum emission bandwidth of frequency-agile LPR devices shall be performed with any related frequency sweep, step, or hop function activated.

(7) Compliance measurements shall be made in accordance with the specific procedures published or otherwise authorized by the Commission.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 73 and 74

[MB Docket No. 03–185; FCC 13–126]

Establish Rules for Digital Low Power Television, Television Translator, and Television Booster Stations and Amend Rules for Digital Class A Television Stations

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; denial of petitions for reconsideration.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (“Commission”) denies eight petitions for reconsideration of a Second Report and Order in this proceeding adopting final rules to ensure a timely and successful completion of the low power television digital transition.

DATES: Effective March 6, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shaun A. Maher, *Shaun.Maher@fcc.gov*, Video Division, Media Bureau, (202) 418–2324.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission’s Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 13–126, MB Docket No. 03–185, adopted September 26, 2013, and released September 27, 2013. The full text of this document is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Information Center (Room CY–A257), 445 12th Street SW., Washington, DC 20554. The complete text of this document may also be purchased from the Commission’s copy contractor, Best Copy and Printing, Inc., Portals II, 445 12th Street SW., Room CY–B402, Washington, DC 20554, telephone 1–800–378–3160 or *www.BCPIWEB.com*.

In the Second Report and Order, 26 FCC Rcd 10732 (2011) in this proceeding, the Commission adopted final rules to ensure the timely and successful completion of the low power television digital transition. Eight parties filed petitions for reconsideration of the Second Report and Order. In the Memorandum Opinion and Order, the Commission granted two petitions to the extent that they each seek clarification of the Second Report and Order and otherwise denied those filings and dismissed or denied, as appropriate, the remaining six petitions for reconsideration.

The Commission denied Signal Above, LLC’s request to extend the September 1, 2015 transition date finding that it had previously considered and rejected Signal’s

arguments in the Second Report and Order.

The Commission denied the National Translator Associations request to reconsideration the December 31, 2011 “out of core” transition date finding that it had already considered and rejected NTA’s arguments in the Second Report and Order.

The Commission denied the law firm of Cohn and Marks’s and One Ministries’ requests to extend the expiration date for all construction permits for new digital low power television stations, finding that the

Commission did not contemplate in this proceeding nor did it seek comment on whether to change the existing three-year construction period for new digital LPTV stations and that One Ministries failed to propose the change to the Commission’s rules during the comment stage of the proceeding.

The Commission granted in part and otherwise denied the petitions for clarification and reconsideration of National Public Radio and Hammett & Edison and clarified that, regardless of their power level, low power television stations may not cause interference to a

primary service such as noncommercial educational FM radio stations.

This document is not subject to the Congressional Review Act. (The Commission, is, therefore, not required to submit a copy of the Memorandum Opinion and Order to GAO, pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, see 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A) because the petitions for reconsideration were denied).

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

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