

TABLE 2—450–470 MHz—MAXIMUM ERP/REFERENCE HAAT FOR A SPECIFIC SERVICE AREA RADIUS—Continued

	Service area radius (km)									
	3	8	13	16	24	32	40 <sup>4</sup>	48 <sup>4</sup>	64 <sup>4</sup>	80 <sup>4</sup>
Up to reference HAAT (m) <sup>3</sup>	15	15	15	27	63	125	250	410	950	2700

<sup>1</sup> Maximum ERP indicated provides for a 39 dBu signal strength at the edge of the service area per FCC Report R-6602, Fig. 29 (See § 73.699, Fig. 10 b).  
<sup>2</sup> Maximum ERP of 500 watts allowed. Signal strength at the service area contour may be less than 39 dBu.  
<sup>3</sup> When the actual antenna HAAT is greater than the reference HAAT, the allowable ERP will be reduced in accordance with the following equation:  $ERP_{allow} = ERP_{max} \times (HAAT_{ref} / HAAT_{actual})^2$ .  
<sup>4</sup> Applications for this service area radius may be granted upon specific request with justification and must include a technical demonstration that the signal strength at the edge of the service area does not exceed 39 dBu.

(i) 470–512 MHz. Power and height limitations are specified in §§ 90.307 and 90.309.

(j) 764–776 MHz, 794–824 MHz, 851–869 MHz, 896–901 MHz and 935–940 MHz. Power and height limitations are specified in § 90.635.

(k) 902–928 MHz. LMS systems operating pursuant to subpart M of this part in the 902–927.25 MHz band will be authorized a maximum of 30 watts ERP. LMS equipment operating in the 927.25–928 MHz band will be authorized a maximum of 300 watts ERP. ERP must be measured as peak envelope power. Antenna heights will be as specified in § 90.353(h).

(l) 929–930 MHz. Limitations on power and antenna heights are specified in § 90.494.

(m) 1427–1429.5 MHz and 1429.5–1432 MHz. Limitations on power are specified in § 90.259.

(n) 2450–2483.5 MHz. The maximum transmitter power is 5 watts.

(o) 5850–5925 MHz. The peak transmit output power over the frequency band of operations shall not exceed 750 mW or 28.8 dBm with up to 16 dBi in antenna gain. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 16 dBi are used, the peak transmit output power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 16 dBi, i.e., the device's maximum EIRP shall not exceed 30 W EIRP. However, the peak transmitter output power may be increased to account for any line losses due to long transmission cables between the transmitter and the DSRCS device's antenna, provided the EIRP does not exceed 30 W.

(p) All other frequency bands. Requested transmitter power will be con-

sidered and authorized on a case by case basis.

(q) The output power shall not exceed by more than 20 percent either the output power shown in the Radio Equipment List [available in accordance with § 90.203(a)(1)] for transmitters included in this list or when not so listed, the manufacturer's rated output power for the particular transmitter specifically listed on the authorization.

[60 FR 37262, July 19, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 2039, Jan. 15, 1997; 63 FR 58651, Nov. 2, 1998; 64 FR 66409, Nov. 26, 1999; 67 FR 41860, June 20, 2002]

§ 90.207 Types of emissions.

Unless specified elsewhere in this part, stations will be authorized emissions as provided for in paragraphs (b) through (n) of this section.

(a) Most common emission symbols. For a complete listing of emission symbols allowable under this part, see § 2.201 of this chapter.

(1) The first symbol indicates the type of modulation on the transmitter carrier.

A—Amplitude modulation, double sideband with identical information on each sideband.

F—Frequency modulation.

G—Phase modulation.

J—Single sideband with suppressed carrier.

P—Unmodulated pulse.

W—Cases not covered above, in which an emission consists of the main carrier modulated, either simultaneously or in a pre-established sequence, in a combination of two or more of the following modes: amplitude, angle, pulse.

(2) The second symbol indicates the type of signal modulating the transmitter carrier.

0—No modulation.

1—Digital modulation, no subcarrier.

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2—Digital modulation, modulated subcarrier.

3—Analog modulation.

(3) The third symbol indicates the type of transmitted information.

A—Telegraphy for aural reception.

B—Telegraphy for machine reception.

C—Facsimile.

D—Data, telemetry, and telecommand.

E—Voice.

N—No transmitted information.

W—Combination of the above.

(b) Authorizations to use A3E, F3E, or G3E emission also include the use of emissions for tone signals or signaling devices whose sole functions are to establish an to maintain communications, to provide automatic station identification, and for operations in the Public Safety Pool, to activate emergency warning devices used solely for the purpose of advising the general public or emergency personnel of an impending emergency situation.

(c) The use of F3E or G3E emission in these services will be authorized only on frequencies above 25 MHz.

(d) Except for Traveler's Information stations in the Public Safety Pool authorized in accordance with §90.242, only J3E emission will be authorized for telephony systems on frequencies below 25 MHz.

(e) For non-voice paging operations, only A1A, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, G1B, G1D, G2B, or G2D emissions will be authorized.

(f) For radioteletypewriter operations that may be authorized in accordance with §90.237, only F1B, F2B, G1B or G2B emissions will be authorize above 25 MHz, and A1B or A2B emissions below 25 MHz.

(g) For radiofacsimile operations that may be authorized in accordance with §90.237, only F3C or G3C emissions will be authorized above 25 MHz, and A3C emissions below 25 MHz.

(h) [Reserved]

(i) For telemetry operations, when specifically authorized under this part, only A1D, A2D, F1D, or F2D emissions will be authorized.

(j) For call box operations that may be authorized in accordance with §90.241, only A1A, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, G1B, G1D, G2B, G2D, F3E or G3E emissions will be authorized.

(k) For radiolocation operations as may be authorized in accordance with subpart F, unless otherwise provided for any type of emission may be authorized upon a satisfactory showing of need.

(l) For stations in the Public Safety and Industrial/Business Pools utilizing digital voice modulation, in either the scrambled or unscrambled mode, F1E or G1E emission will be authorized. Authorization to use digital voice emissions is construed to include the use of F1D, F2D, G1D, or G2D emission subject to the provisions of §90.233.

(m) For narrowband operations in a 3.6 kHz maximum authorized bandwidth, any modulation type may be used which complies with the emission limitations of §90.209.

(n) *Other emissions.* Requests for emissions other than those listed in paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section will be considered on a case-by-case basis to ensure that the requested emission will not cause more interference than other currently permitted emissions.

[49 FR 48711, Dec. 14, 1984, as amended at 50 FR 13606, Apr. 5, 1985; 50 FR 25240, June 18, 1985; 52 FR 29856, Aug. 12, 1987; 54 FR 38681, Sept. 20, 1989; 60 FR 15252, Mar. 23, 1995; 60 FR 37263, July 19, 1995; 62 FR 2039, Jan. 15, 1997; 62 FR 18927, Apr. 17, 1997; 64 FR 36270, July 6, 1999]

### § 90.209 Bandwidth limitations.

(a) Each authorization issued to a station licensed under this part will show an emission designator representing the class of emission authorized. The designator will be prefixed by a specified necessary bandwidth. This number does not necessarily indicate the bandwidth occupied by the emission at any instant. In those cases where §2.202 of this chapter does not provide a formula for the computation of necessary bandwidth, the occupied bandwidth, as defined in part 2 of this chapter, may be used in lieu of the necessary bandwidth.

(b) The maximum authorized single channel bandwidth of emission corresponding to the type of emission specified in §90.207 is as follows:

(1) For A1A or A1B emissions, the maximum authorized bandwidth is 0.25