

Federal Communications Commission

§ 101.101

(1) It cannot relocate within the six-month period (e.g., because no alternative spectrum or other reasonable option is available); and

(2) The public interest would be harmed if the incumbent is forced to terminate operations (e.g., if public safety communications services would be disrupted).

§ 101.97 Future licensing in the 18.30–19.30 GHz band.

(a) All major modifications and extensions to existing FS systems in the 18.3–18.58 band after November 19, 2002, or in the 18.58–19.30 band after June 8, 2000 (with the exception of certain low power operations authorized under §101.147(r)(10)) will be authorized on a secondary basis to FSS systems. All other modifications will render the modified FS license secondary to FSS operations, unless the incumbent affirmatively justifies primary status and the incumbent FS licensee establishes that the modification would not add to the relocation costs for FSS licensees. Incumbent FS licensees will maintain primary status for the following technical changes:

- (1) Decreases in power;
- (2) Minor changes (increases or decreases) in antenna height;
- (3) Minor location changes (up to two seconds);
- (4) Any data correction which does not involve a change in the location of an existing facility;
- (5) Reductions in authorized bandwidth;
- (6) Minor changes (increases or decreases) in structure height;
- (7) Changes (increases or decreases) in ground elevation that do not affect centerline height;

(8) Minor equipment changes.

(9) Changes in ownership or control.

(b) The provisions of §101.83 are applicable, notwithstanding any other provisions of this section.

[65 FR 54173, Sept. 7, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 63516, Dec. 7, 2001; 68 FR 16968, Apr. 8, 2003]

§ 101.99 Reimbursement and relocation expenses in the 2110–2150 MHz and 2160–2200 MHz bands.

(a) Whenever an ET licensee (including Mobile-Satellite Service licensees) in the 2110–2150 or 2160–2200 MHz bands relocates an incumbent paired microwave link with one path in the 2110–2150 MHz band and the paired path in the 2160–2200 MHz band, the ET licensee is entitled to reimbursement of 50% of its relocation costs from any subsequently entering ET licensee which would have been required to relocate the same fixed microwave link.

(b) The subsequently entering ET licensee must reimburse the relocating ET licensee before the subsequently entering licensee may begin operations in these bands, unless the subsequently entering ET licensee can demonstrate that, according to established interference criteria, it would not have interfered with the microwave link in question.

(c) The total costs of which 50% is to be reimbursed will not exceed \$250,000 per paired fixed microwave link relocated, nor \$150,000 if a new or modified tower is required.

[65 FR 48183, Aug. 7, 2000; 65 FR 60382, Oct. 11, 2000, as amended at 68 FR 3463, Jan. 24, 2003]

Subpart C—Technical Standards

§ 101.101 Frequency availability.

Frequency band (MHz)	Radio service				Notes
	Common carrier (Part 101)	Private radio (Part 101)	Broadcast auxiliary (Part 74)	Other (Parts 15, 21, 22, 24, 25, 74, 78 & 100)	
928–929	MAS	MAS	PRS.	(1).
932.0–932.5	MAS	MAS	PRS.	
932.5–935.0	CC	OFS	
941.0–941.5	MAS	MAS	PRS.	(1).
941.5–944.0	CC	OFS	Aural BAS	
952–958	OFS/MAS	PRS.	
958–960	MAS	OFS.	