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included in the certification grant and as prescribed in paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section.

(c) Low power auxiliary transmitters not required to operate on specific carrier frequencies shall operate sufficiently within the authorized frequency band edges to insure the emission bandwidth falls entirely within the authorized band.

(d) For low power auxiliary stations operating in the bands other than those allocated for TV broadcasting, the following technical requirements are imposed.

(1) The maximum transmitter power which will be authorized is 1 watt. Licensees may accept the manufacturer's power rating; however, it is the licensee's responsibility to observe specified power limits.

(2) If a low power auxiliary station employs amplitude modulation, modulation shall not exceed 100 percent on positive or negative peaks.

(3) The occupied bandwidth shall not be greater than that necessary for satisfactory transmission and, in any event, an emission appearing on any discrete frequency outside the authorized band shall be attenuated, at least,  $43+10 \log_{10}$  (mean output power, in watts) dB below the mean output power of the transmitting unit.

(e) For low power auxiliary stations operating in the bands allocated for TV broadcasting, the following technical requirements apply:

(1) The power of the measured unmodulated carrier power at the output of the transmitter power amplifier (antenna input power) may not exceed the following:

(i) 54–72, 76–88, and 174–216 MHz bands—50 mW

(ii) 470–608 and 614–806 MHz bands—250 mW

(2) Transmitters may be either crystal controlled or frequency synthesized.

(3) Any form of modulation may be used. A maximum deviation of  $\pm 75$  kHz is permitted when frequency modulation is employed.

(4) The frequency tolerance of the transmitter shall be 0.005 percent.

(5) The operating bandwidth shall not exceed 200 kHz.

(6) The mean power of emissions shall be attenuated below the mean output power of the transmitter in accordance with the following schedule:

(i) On any frequency removed from the operating frequency by more than 50 percent up to and including 100 percent of the authorized bandwidth: at least 25 dB;

(ii) On any frequency removed from the operating frequency by more than 100 percent up to and including 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: at least 35 dB;

(iii) On any frequency removed from the operating frequency by more than 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: at least  $43+10 \log_{10}$  (mean output power in watts) dB.

(f) Unusual transmitting antennas or antenna elevations shall not be used to deliberately extend the range of low power auxiliary stations beyond the limited areas defined in § 74.831.

(g) Low power auxiliary stations shall be operated so that no harmful interference is caused to any other class of station operating in accordance with Commission's rules and regulations and with the Table of Frequency Allocations in part 2 thereof.

(h) In the event a station's emissions outside its authorized frequency band causes harmful interference, the Commission may, at its discretion, require the licensee to take such further steps as may be necessary to eliminate the interference.

(Sec. 5, 48 Stat. 1068; 47 U.S.C. 155)

[43 FR 13576, Mar. 31, 1978, as amended at 52 FR 2535, Jan. 23, 1987; 63 FR 36605, July 7, 1998]

**§ 74.870 Wireless video assist devices.**

Television broadcast auxiliary licensees and motion picture and television producers, as defined in § 74.801 may operate wireless video assist devices on a non-interference basis on VHF and UHF television channels to assist with production activities.

(a) The use of wireless video assist devices must comply with all provisions of this subpart, except as indicated in paragraphs (b) through (i) of this section.

(b) Wireless video assist devices may only be used for scheduled productions. They may not be used to produce live

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events and may not be used for electronic news gathering purposes.

(c) Wireless video assist devices may operate with a bandwidth not to exceed 6 MHz on frequencies in the bands 180–210 MHz (TV channels 8–12) and 470–698 MHz (TV channels 14–51) subject to the following restrictions:

(1) The bandwidth may only occupy a single TV channel.

(2) Operation is prohibited within the 608–614 MHz (TV channel 37) band.

(3) Operation is prohibited within 129 km of a television broadcasting station, including Class A television stations, low power television stations and translator stations.

(4) For the area and frequency combinations listed in the table below, operation is prohibited within the distances indicated from the listed geographic coordinates.

NOTE TO THE FOLLOWING TABLE: All coordinates are referenced to the North American Datum of 1983.

Area	North latitude	West longitude	Excluded frequencies (MHz)	Excluded channels		
				200 km	128 km	52 km
Boston, MA	42°21'24.4"	71°03'23.2"	470–476	14		
			476–482		15	
			482–488	16		
			488–494		17	
Chicago, IL	41°52'28.1"	87°38' 22.2"	470–476	14		
			476–482	15		
			482–488		16	
Cleveland, OH <sup>1</sup>	41°29'51.2"	81°41'49.5"	470–476	14		
			476–482		15	
			482–488	16		
Dallas/Fort Worth, TX	32°47'09.5"	96°47'38.0"	476–482		15	
			482–488	16		
			488–494		17	
			476–482		15	
Detroit, MI <sup>1</sup>	42°19'48.1"	83°02'56.7"	470–476		14	
			476–482	15		
			482–488		16	
			488–494	17		
Gulf of Mexico			476–494			15, 16, 17
Hawaii			488–494			17
Houston, TX	29°45'26.8"	95°21'37.8"	482–488		16	
			488–494	17		
			494–500		18	
Los Angeles, CA	34°03'15.0"	118°14'31.3"	470–476	14		
			476–482		15	
			482–488	16		
			488–494		17	
			500–506		19	
Miami, FL	25°46'38.4"	80°11'31.2"	506–512	20		
			512–518		21	
			470–476	14		
			476–482		15	
New York/NE New Jersey	40°45'	73°59'37.5"	470–476	14		
			476–482	15		
			482–488	16		
			488–494		17	
			494–500		18	
			500–506	19		
			506–512		20	
Philadelphia, PA	39°56'58.4"	75°09'19.6"	494–500		18	
			500–506	19		
			506–512		20	
			512–518		21	
Pittsburgh, PA	40°26'19.2"	79°59'59.2"	470–476	14		
			476–482		15	
			488–494		17	
			494–500	18		
			500–506		19	
San Francisco/Oakland, CA	37°46'38.7"	122°24'43.9"	476–482		15	
			482–488	16		
			488–494	17		
			494–500		18	
Washington D.C./MD/VA	38°53'51.4"	77°00'31.9"	494–500		18	
			482–488		16	
			488–494	17		

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Area	North latitude	West longitude	Excluded frequencies (MHz)	Excluded channels		
				200 km	128 km	52 km
			494–500	18	.....	.....
			500–506	.....	19	.....

<sup>1</sup> The distance separation requirements are not applicable in these cities until further order from the Commission.

(d) Wireless video assist devices are limited to a maximum of 250 milliwatts ERP and must limit power to that necessary to reliably receive a signal at a distance of 300 meters. Wireless video assist devices must comply with the emission limitations of § 74.637.

(e) The antenna of a wireless video assist device must be attached to the transmitter either permanently, or by means of a unique connector designed to allow replacement of authorized antennas but prevent the use of unauthorized antennas. When transmitting, the antenna must not be more than 10 meters above ground level.

(f)(1) A license for a wireless video assist device will authorize the license holder to use all frequencies available for wireless video assist devices, subject to the limitations specified in this section.

(2) Licensees may operate as many wireless video assist devices as necessary, subject to the notification procedures of this section.

(g) *Notification procedure.* Prior to the commencement of transmitting, licensees must notify the local broadcasting coordinator of their intent to transmit. If there is no local coordinator in the intended area of operation, licensees must notify all adjacent channel TV stations within 161 km (100 mi) of the proposed operating area.

(1) Notification must be made at least 10 working days prior to the date of intended transmission.

(2) Notifications must include:

- (i) Frequency or frequencies.
- (ii) Location.
- (iii) Antenna height.
- (iv) Emission type(s).
- (v) Effective radiated power.
- (vi) Intended dates of operation.
- (vii) Licensee contact information.

(3)(i) Failure of a local coordinator to respond to a notification request prior to the intended dates of operation indicated on the request will be considered as having the approval of the coordi-

nator. In this case, licensees must in addition notify all co-channel and adjacent channel TV stations within 161 km (100 mi) of the proposed operating area. This notification is for information purposes only and will not enable TV stations to prevent a WAVD from operating, but is intended to help identify the source of interference if any is experienced after a WAVD begins operation.

(ii) If there is no local coordinator in the intended area of operation, failure of any adjacent channel TV station to respond to a notification request prior to the intended dates of operation indicated on the request will be considered as having the approval of the TV station.

(4) Licensees must operate in a manner consistent with the response of the local coordinator, or, if there is no local coordinator in the intended area of operation, the responses of the adjacent channel TV stations. Disagreements may be appealed to the Commission. However, in those instances, the licensee will bear the burden of proof and proceeding to overturn the recommendation of the local coordinator or the co-channel or adjacent channel TV station.

(h) Licenses for wireless video assist devices may not be transferred or assigned.

(i) The product literature that manufacturers include with a wireless assist video device must contain information regarding the requirement for users to obtain an FCC license, the requirement that stations must locate at least 129 kilometers away from a co-channel TV station, the limited class of users that may operate these devices, the authorized uses, the need for users to obtain a license, and the requirement that a local coordinator (or adjacent channel

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TV stations, if there is no local coordinator) must be notified prior to operation.

[68 FR 12772, Mar. 17, 2003, as amended at 68 FR 69331, Dec. 12, 2003]

### § 74.882 Station identification.

(a) For transmitters used for voice transmissions and having a transmitter output power exceeding 50 mW, an announcement shall be made at the beginning and end of each period of operation at a single location, over the transmitting unit being operated, identifying the transmitting unit's call sign or designator, its location, and the call sign of the broadcasting station or name of the licensee with which it is being used. A period of operation may consist of a continuous transmission or intermittent transmissions pertaining to a single event.

(b) Each wireless video assist device, when transmitting, must transmit station identification at the beginning and end of each period of operation. Identification may be made by transmitting the station call sign by visual or aural means or by automatic transmission in international Morse telegraphy.

(1) A period of operation is defined as a single uninterrupted transmission or a series of intermittent transmissions from a single location.

(2) Station identification shall be performed in a manner conducive to prompt association of the signal source with the responsible licensee. In exercising the discretion provided by this rule, licensees are expected to act in a responsible manner to assure that result.

[68 FR 12774, Mar. 17, 2003]

## Subpart I—Instructional Television Fixed Service

SOURCE: 28 FR 13731, Dec. 14, 1963, unless otherwise noted.

### § 74.901 Definitions.

*Attended operation.* Operation of a station by a designated person on duty at the place where the transmitting apparatus is located with the transmitter in the person's plain view.

*Booster service area.* A geographic area to be designated by an applicant for a booster station, within which the booster station shall be entitled to protection against interference as set forth in this part. The booster service area must be specified by the applicant so as to not overlap the booster service area of any other booster authorized to or proposed by the applicant. However, a booster station may provide service to receive sites outside of its booster service area, at the licensee's risk of interference. The booster station must be capable of providing substantial service within the designated booster service area.

*Channel.* Unless otherwise specified, a channel under this part shall refer to a 6 MHz frequency block assigned pursuant to §§ 21.901(b) of this chapter or 74.902(a).

*Documented complaint.* A complaint that a party is suffering from non-consensual interference. A documented complaint must contain a certification that the complainant has contacted the operator of the allegedly offending facility and tried to resolve the situation prior to filing. The complaint must then specify the nature of the interference, whether the interference is constant or intermittent, when the interference began and the site(s) most likely to be causing the interference. The complaint should be accompanied by a videotape or other evidence showing the effects of the interference. The complaint must contain a motion for a temporary order to have the interfering station cease transmitting. The complaint must be filed with the Secretary's office and served on the allegedly offending party.

*Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP).* The product of the power supplied to the antenna and the antenna gain in a given direction relative to an isotropic antenna radiator. This product may be expressed in watts or dB above 1 watt (dBW).

*Instructional television fixed station.* A fixed station licensed to an educational organization and intended primarily for video, data, or voice transmissions of instructional, cultural, and other types of educational material to one or more fixed receiving locations.