

Footnotes

International Footnotes

5.53 Administrations authorizing the use of frequencies below 8.3 kHz shall ensure that no harmful interference is caused to services to which the bands above 8.3 kHz are allocated. (WRC-12)

5.54 Administrations conducting scientific research using frequencies below 8.3 kHz are urged to advise other administrations that may be concerned in order that such research may be afforded all practicable protection from harmful interference. (WRC-12)

5.54A Use of the 8.3-11.3 kHz frequency band by stations in the meteorological aids service is limited to passive use only. In the band 9-11.3 kHz, meteorological aids stations shall not claim protection from stations of the radionavigation service submitted for notification to the Bureau prior to 1 January 2013. For sharing between stations of the meteorological aids service and stations in the radionavigation service submitted for notification after this date, the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R RS.1881 should be applied. (WRC-12)

5.54B *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, the Russian Federation, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan and Tunisia, the frequency band 8.3-9 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation, fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.54C *Additional allocation:* in China, the frequency band 8.3-9 kHz is also allocated to the maritime radionavigation and maritime mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.55 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the frequency band 14-17 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.56 The stations of services to which the bands 14-19.95 kHz and 20.05-70 kHz and in Region 1 also the bands 72-84 kHz and 86-90 kHz are allocated may transmit standard frequency and time signals. Such stations shall be afforded protection from harmful interference. In Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the frequencies 25 kHz and 50 kHz will be used for this purpose under the same conditions. (WRC-12)

5.57 The use of the bands 14-19.95 kHz, 20.05-70 kHz and 70-90 kHz (72-84 kHz and 86-90 kHz in Region 1) by the maritime mobile service is limited to coast radiotelegraph stations (A1A and F1B only). Exceptionally, the use of class J2B or J7B emissions is authorized subject to the necessary bandwidth not exceeding that normally used for class A1A or F1B emissions in the band concerned.

5.58 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the band 67-70 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.

5.59 *Different category of service:* in Bangladesh and Pakistan, the allocation of the bands 70-72 kHz and 84-86 kHz to the fixed and maritime mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33).

5.60 In the bands 70-90 kHz (70-86 kHz in Region 1) and 110-130 kHz (112-130 kHz in Region 1), pulsed radionavigation systems may be used on condition that they do not cause harmful interference to other services to which these bands are allocated.

5.61 In Region 2, the establishment and operation of stations in the maritime radionavigation service in the bands 70-90 kHz and 110-130 kHz shall be subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with administrations whose services, operating in accordance with the Table, may be affected. However, stations

of the fixed, maritime mobile and radiolocation services shall not cause harmful interference to stations in the maritime radionavigation service established under such agreements.

5.62 Administrations which operate stations in the radionavigation service in the band 90-110 kHz are urged to coordinate technical and operating characteristics in such a way as to avoid harmful interference to the services provided by these stations.

5.64 Only classes A1A or F1B, A2C, A3C, F1C or F3C emissions are authorized for stations of the fixed service in the bands allocated to this service between 90 kHz and 160 kHz (148.5 kHz in Region 1) and for stations of the maritime mobile service in the bands allocated to this service between 110 kHz and 160 kHz (148.5 kHz in Region 1). Exceptionally, class J2B or J7B emissions are also authorized in the bands between 110 kHz and 160 kHz (148.5 kHz in Region 1) for stations of the maritime mobile service.

5.65 *Different category of service:* in Bangladesh, the allocation of the bands 112-117.6 kHz and 126-129 kHz to the fixed and maritime mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33).

5.66 *Different category of service:* in Germany, the allocation of the band 115-117.6 kHz to the fixed and maritime mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33) and to the radionavigation service on a secondary basis (see No. 5.32).

5.67 *Additional allocation:* in Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the band 130-148.5 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a secondary basis. Within and between these countries this service shall have an equal right to operate. (WRC-07)

5.67A Stations in the amateur service using frequencies in the band 135.7-137.8 kHz shall not exceed a maximum radiated power of 1 W (e.i.r.p.) and shall not cause harmful interference to stations of the radionavigation service operating in countries listed in No. 5.67. (WRC-07)

5.67B The use of the band 135.7-137.8 kHz in Algeria, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, South Sudan and Tunisia is limited to the fixed and maritime mobile services. The amateur service shall not be used in the above-mentioned countries in the band 135.7-137.8 kHz, and this should be taken into account by the countries authorizing such use. (WRC-12)

5.68 *Alternative allocation:* in Congo (Rep. of the), the Dem. Rep. of the Congo and South Africa, the frequency band 160-200 kHz is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.69 *Additional allocation:* in Somalia, the band 200-255 kHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

5.70 *Alternative allocation:* in Angola, Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Rep., Congo (Rep. of the), Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 200-283.5 kHz is allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.71 *Alternative allocation:* in Tunisia, the band 255-283.5 kHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

5.73 The band 285-325 kHz (283.5-325 kHz in Region 1) in the maritime radionavigation service may be used to transmit supplementary navigational information using narrow-band techniques, on condition that no harmful interference is caused to radiobeacon stations operating in the radionavigation service.

5.74 *Additional allocation:* in Region 1, the frequency band 285.3-285.7 kHz is also allocated to the maritime radionavigation service (other than radiobeacons) on a primary basis.

5.75 *Different category of service:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and the Black Sea areas of Romania, the allocation of the band 315-325 kHz to the maritime radionavigation service is on a primary basis under the condition that in the Baltic Sea area, the assignment of frequencies in this band to new stations in the

maritime or aeronautical radionavigation services shall be subject to prior consultation between the administrations concerned. (WRC-07)

5.76 The frequency 410 kHz is designated for radio direction-finding in the maritime radionavigation service. The other radionavigation services to which the band 405-415 kHz is allocated shall not cause harmful interference to radio direction-finding in the band 406.5-413.5 kHz.

5.77 *Different category of service:* in Australia, China, the French overseas communities of Region 3, Korea (Rep. of), India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka, the allocation of the frequency band 415-495 kHz to the aeronautical radionavigation service is on a primary basis. In Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the allocation of the frequency band 435-495 kHz to the aeronautical radionavigation service is on a primary basis. Administrations in all the aforementioned countries shall take all practical steps necessary to ensure that aeronautical radionavigation stations in the frequency band 435-495 kHz do not cause interference to reception by coast stations of transmissions from ship stations on frequencies designated for ship stations on a worldwide basis. (WRC-12)

5.78 *Different category of service:* in Cuba, the United States of America and Mexico, the allocation of the band 415-435 kHz to the aeronautical radionavigation service is on a primary basis.

5.79 The use of the bands 415-495 kHz and 505-526.5 kHz (505-510 kHz in Region 2) by the maritime mobile service is limited to radiotelegraphy.

5.79A When establishing coast stations in the NAVTEX service on the frequencies 490 kHz, 518 kHz and 4209.5 kHz, administrations are strongly recommended to coordinate the operating characteristics in accordance with the procedures of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) (see Resolution 339 (Rev.WRC-07)). (WRC-07)

5.80 In Region 2, the use of the band 435-495 kHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to non-directional beacons not employing voice transmission.

5.80A The maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) of stations in the amateur service using frequencies in the band 472-479 kHz shall not exceed 1 W. Administrations may increase this limit of e.i.r.p. to 5 W in portions of their territory which are at a distance of over 800 km from the borders of Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, China, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, the Russian Federation, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, Uzbekistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukraine and Yemen. In this frequency band, stations in the amateur service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service. (WRC-12)

5.80B The use of the frequency band 472-479 kHz in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, China, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, the Russian Federation, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Oman, Uzbekistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen is limited to the maritime mobile and aeronautical radionavigation services. The amateur service shall not be used in the above-mentioned countries in this frequency band, and this should be taken into account by the countries authorizing such use. (WRC-12)

5.82 In the maritime mobile service, the frequency 490 kHz is to be used exclusively for the transmission by coast stations of navigational and meteorological warnings and urgent information to ships, by means of narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy. The conditions for use of the frequency 490 kHz are prescribed in Articles 31 and 52. In using the frequency band 415-495 kHz for the aeronautical radionavigation service, administrations are requested to ensure that no harmful interference is caused to the frequency 490 kHz. In using the frequency band 472-479 kHz for the amateur service, administrations shall ensure that no harmful interference is caused to the frequency 490 kHz. (WRC-12)

5.84 The conditions for the use of the frequency 518 kHz by the maritime mobile service are prescribed in Articles 31 and 52. (WRC-07)

5.86 In Region 2, in the band 525-535 kHz the carrier power of broadcasting stations shall not exceed 1 kW during the day and 250 W at night.

5.87 *Additional allocation:* in Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger and Swaziland, the band 526.5-535 kHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis. (WRC-12)

5.87A *Additional allocation:* in Uzbekistan, the band 526.5-1606.5 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. Such use is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with administrations concerned and limited to ground-based radiobeacons in operation on 27 October 1997 until the end of their lifetime.

5.88 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 526.5-535 kHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a secondary basis.

5.89 In Region 2, the use of the band 1605-1705 kHz by stations of the broadcasting service is subject to the Plan established by the Regional Administrative Radio Conference (Rio de Janeiro, 1988).

The examination of frequency assignments to stations of the fixed and mobile services in the band 1625-1705 kHz shall take account of the allotments appearing in the Plan established by the Regional Administrative Radio Conference (Rio de Janeiro, 1988).

5.90 In the band 1605-1705 kHz, in cases where a broadcasting station of Region 2 is concerned, the service area of the maritime mobile stations in Region 1 shall be limited to that provided by ground-wave propagation.

5.91 *Additional allocation:* in the Philippines and Sri Lanka, the band 1606.5-1705 kHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a secondary basis.

5.92 Some countries of Region 1 use radiodetermination systems in the bands 1606.5-1625 kHz, 1635-1800 kHz, 1850-2160 kHz, 2194-2300 kHz, 2502-2850 kHz and 3500-3800 kHz, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. The radiated mean power of these stations shall not exceed 50 W.

5.93 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Chad, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the frequency bands 1625-1635 kHz, 1800-1810 kHz and 2160-2170 kHz are also allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-15)

5.96 In Germany, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, the Russian Federation, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Rep., the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, administrations may allocate up to 200 kHz to their amateur service in the frequency bands 1715-1800 kHz and 1850-2000 kHz. However, when allocating the frequency bands within this range to their amateur service, administrations shall, after prior consultation with administrations of neighbouring countries, take such steps as may be necessary to prevent harmful interference from their amateur service to the fixed and mobile services of other countries. The mean power of any amateur station shall not exceed 10 W. (WRC-15)

5.97 In Region 3, the Loran system operates either on 1850 kHz or 1950 kHz, the bands occupied being 1825-1875 kHz and 1925-1975 kHz respectively. Other services to which the band 1800-2000 kHz is allocated may use any frequency therein on condition that no harmful interference is caused to the Loran system operating on 1850 kHz or 1950 kHz.

5.98 *Alternative allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Cameroon, Congo (Rep. of the), Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Spain, Ethiopia, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Greece, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Lithuania, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan and Turkey, the frequency band 1810-1830 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.99 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Austria, Iraq, Libya, Uzbekistan, Slovakia, Romania, Slovenia, Chad, and Togo, the band 1810-1830 kHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.100 In Region 1, the authorization to use the band 1810-1830 kHz by the amateur service in countries situated totally or partially north of 40° N shall be given only after consultation with the countries mentioned in Nos. 5.98 and 5.99 to define the necessary steps to be taken to prevent harmful interference between amateur stations and stations of other services operating in accordance with Nos. 5.98 and 5.99.

5.102 *Alternative allocation:* in Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Peru, the frequency band 1850-2000 kHz is allocated to the fixed, mobile except aeronautical mobile, radiolocation and radionavigation services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.103 In Region 1, in making assignments to stations in the fixed and mobile services in the bands 1850-2045 kHz, 2194-2498 kHz, 2502-2625 kHz and 2650-2850 kHz, administrations should bear in mind the special requirements of the maritime mobile service.

5.104 In Region 1, the use of the band 2025-2045 kHz by the meteorological aids service is limited to oceanographic buoy stations.

5.105 In Region 2, except in Greenland, coast stations and ship stations using radiotelephony in the band 2065-2107 kHz shall be limited to class J3E emissions and to a peak envelope power not exceeding 1 kW. Preferably, the following carrier frequencies should be used: 2065.0 kHz, 2079.0 kHz, 2082.5 kHz, 2086.0 kHz, 2093.0 kHz, 2096.5 kHz, 2100.0 kHz and 2103.5 kHz. In Argentina and Uruguay, the carrier frequencies 2068.5 kHz and 2075.5 kHz are also used for this purpose, while the frequencies within the band 2072-2075.5 kHz are used as provided in No. 52.165.

5.106 In Regions 2 and 3, provided no harmful interference is caused to the maritime mobile service, the frequencies between 2065 kHz and 2107 kHz may be used by stations of the fixed service communicating only within national borders and whose mean power does not exceed 50 W. In notifying the frequencies, the attention of the Bureau should be drawn to these provisions.

5.107 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Libya, Somalia and Swaziland, the band 2160-2170 kHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), services on a primary basis. The mean power of stations in these services shall not exceed 50 W. (WRC-12)

5.108 The carrier frequency 2182 kHz is an international distress and calling frequency for radiotelephony. The conditions for the use of the band 2173.5-2190.5 kHz are prescribed in Articles 31 and 52. (WRC-07)

5.109 The frequencies 2187.5 kHz, 4207.5 kHz, 6312 kHz, 8414.5 kHz, 12 577 kHz and 16 804.5 kHz are international distress frequencies for digital selective calling. The conditions for the use of these frequencies are prescribed in Article 31.

5.110 The frequencies 2174.5 kHz, 4177.5 kHz, 6268 kHz, 8376.5 kHz, 12 520 kHz and 16 695 kHz are international distress frequencies for narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy. The conditions for the use of these frequencies are prescribed in Article 31.

5.111 The carrier frequencies 2182 kHz, 3023 kHz, 5680 kHz, 8364 kHz and the frequencies 121.5 MHz, 156.525 MHz, 156.8 MHz and 243 MHz may also be used, in accordance with the procedures in force for terrestrial radiocommunication services, for search and rescue operations concerning manned space vehicles. The conditions for the use of the frequencies are prescribed in Article 31.

The same applies to the frequencies 10 003 kHz, 14 993 kHz and 19 993 kHz, but in each of these cases emissions must be confined in a band of ± 3 kHz about the frequency. (WRC-07)

5.112 *Alternative allocation:* in Denmark and Sri Lanka, the band 2194-2300 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.113 For the conditions for the use of the bands 2300-2495 kHz (2498 kHz in Region 1), 3200-3400 kHz, 4750-4995 kHz and 5005-5060 kHz by the broadcasting service, see Nos. 5.16 to 5.20, 5.21 and 23.3 to 23.10.

5.114 *Alternative allocation:* in Denmark and Iraq, the band 2502-2625 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.115 The carrier (reference) frequencies 3023 kHz and 5680 kHz may also be used, in accordance with Article 31, by stations of the maritime mobile service engaged in coordinated search and rescue operations. (WRC-07)

5.116 Administrations are urged to authorize the use of the band 3155-3195 kHz to provide a common worldwide channel for low power wireless hearing aids. Additional channels for these devices may be assigned by administrations in the bands between 3155 kHz and 3400 kHz to suit local needs.

It should be noted that frequencies in the range 3000 kHz to 4000 kHz are suitable for hearing aid devices which are designed to operate over short distances within the induction field.

5.117 *Alternative allocation:* in Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, Liberia, Sri Lanka and Togo, the band 3155-3200 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.118 *Additional allocation:* in the United States, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay, the band 3230-3400 kHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.

5.119 *Additional allocation:* in Peru, the frequency band 3500-3750 kHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.122 *Alternative allocation:* in Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru, the frequency band 3750-4000 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.123 *Additional allocation:* in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 3900-3950 kHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.

5.125 *Additional allocation:* in Greenland, the band 3950-4000 kHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The power of the broadcasting stations operating in this band shall not exceed that necessary for a national service and shall in no case exceed 5 kW.

5.126 In Region 3, the stations of those services to which the band 3995-4005 kHz is allocated may transmit standard frequency and time signals.

5.127 The use of the band 4000-4063 kHz by the maritime mobile service is limited to ship stations using radiotelephony (see No. 52.220 and Appendix 17).

5.128 Frequencies in the bands 4063-4123 kHz and 4130-4438 kHz may be used exceptionally by stations in the fixed service, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, with a mean power not exceeding 50 W, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime mobile service. In addition, in Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Botswana, Burkina Faso, the Central African Rep., China, the Russian Federation, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Chad, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, in the bands 4063-4123 kHz, 4130-4133 kHz and 4408-4438 kHz, stations in the fixed service, with a mean power not exceeding 1 kW, can be operated on condition that they are situated at least 600 km from the coast and that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime mobile service. (WRC-12)

5.130 The conditions for the use of the carrier frequencies 4125 kHz and 6215 kHz are prescribed in Articles 31 and 52. (WRC-07)

5.131 The frequency 4209.5 kHz is used exclusively for the transmission by coast stations of meteorological and navigational warnings and urgent information to ships by means of narrow-band direct-printing techniques.

5.132 The frequencies 4210 kHz, 6314 kHz, 8416.5 kHz, 12 579 kHz, 16 806.5 kHz, 19 680.5 kHz, 22 376 kHz and 26 100.5 kHz are the international frequencies for the transmission of maritime safety information (MSI) (see Appendix 17).

5.132A Stations in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the fixed or mobile services. Applications of the radiolocation service are limited to oceanographic radars operating in accordance with Resolution 612 (Rev.WRC-12). (WRC-12)

5.132B *Alternative allocation:* in Armenia, Belarus, Moldova, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the frequency band 4438-4488 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.133 *Different category of service:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Niger, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 5130-5250 kHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-12)

5.133A *Alternative allocation:* in Armenia, Belarus, Moldova, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the frequency bands 5250-5275 kHz and 26 200-26 350 kHz are allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.133B Stations in the amateur service using the frequency band 5351.5-5366.5 kHz shall not exceed a maximum radiated power of 15 W (e.i.r.p.). However, in Region 2 in Mexico, stations in the amateur service using the frequency band 5351.5-5366.5 kHz shall not exceed a maximum radiated power of 20 W (e.i.r.p.). In the following Region 2 countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Dominica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, as well as the overseas territories of the Netherlands in Region 2, stations in the amateur service using the frequency band 5351.5-5366.5 kHz shall not exceed a maximum radiated power of 25 W (e.i.r.p.). (WRC-15)

5.134 The use of the bands 5900-5950 kHz, 7300-7350 kHz, 9400-9500 kHz, 11 600-11 650 kHz, 12 050-12 100 kHz, 13 570-13 600 kHz, 13 800-13 870 kHz, 15 600-15 800 kHz, 17 480-17 550 kHz and 18 900-19 020 kHz by the broadcasting service is subject to the application of the procedure of Article 12. Administrations are encouraged to use these bands to facilitate the introduction of digitally modulated emissions in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 517 (Rev.WRC-15). (FCC)

5.136 *Additional allocation:* frequencies in the band 5900-5950 kHz may be used by stations in the following services, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located: fixed service (in all three Regions), land mobile service (in Region 1), mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) service (in Regions 2 and 3), on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies for these services, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations. (WRC-07)

5.137 On condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime mobile service, the bands 6200-6213.5 kHz and 6220.5-6525 kHz may be used exceptionally by stations in the fixed service, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, with a mean power not exceeding 50 W. At the time of notification of these frequencies, the attention of the Bureau will be drawn to the above conditions.

5.138 The following bands:

6765-6795 kHz (centre frequency 6780 kHz),

433.05-434.79 MHz (centre frequency 433.92 MHz) in Region 1 except in the countries mentioned in No. 5.280,

61-61.5 GHz (centre frequency 61.25 GHz),
122-123 GHz (centre frequency 122.5 GHz), and
244-246 GHz (centre frequency 245 GHz)

are designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications. The use of these frequency bands for ISM applications shall be subject to special authorization by the administration concerned, in agreement with other administrations whose radiocommunication services might be affected. In applying this provision, administrations shall have due regard to the latest relevant ITU-R Recommendations.

5.140 *Additional allocation:* in Angola, Iraq, Somalia and Togo, the frequency band 7000-7050 kHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.141 *Alternative allocation:* in Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Libya, Madagascar and Niger, the band 7000-7050 kHz is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.141A *Additional allocation:* in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the bands 7000-7100 kHz and 7100-7200 kHz are also allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a secondary basis.

5.141B *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Bahrain, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, China, Comoros, Korea (Rep. of), Diego Garcia, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, New Zealand, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Singapore, Sudan, South Sudan, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Yemen, the frequency band 7100-7200 kHz is also allocated to the fixed and the mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.142 The use of the band 7200-7300 kHz in Region 2 by the amateur service shall not impose constraints on the broadcasting service intended for use within Region 1 and Region 3. (WRC-12)

5.143 *Additional allocation:* frequencies in the band 7300-7350 kHz may be used by stations in the fixed service and in the land mobile service, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies for these services, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations. (WRC-07)

5.143A In Region 3, frequencies in the band 7350-7450 kHz may be used by stations in the fixed service on a primary basis and land mobile service on a secondary basis, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies for these services, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations. (WRC-12)

5.143B In Region 1, frequencies in the band 7350-7450 kHz may be used by stations in the fixed and land mobile services communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. The total radiated power of each station shall not exceed 24 dBW. (WRC-12)

5.143C *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, Oman, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, South Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen, the bands 7350-7400 kHz and 7400-7450 kHz are also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.143D In Region 2, frequencies in the band 7350-7400 kHz may be used by stations in the fixed service and in the land mobile service, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies for these services, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take

account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations. (WRC-12)

5.144 In Region 3, the stations of those services to which the band 7995-8005 kHz is allocated may transmit standard frequency and time signals.

5.145 The conditions for the use of the carrier frequencies 8291 kHz, 12 290 kHz and 16 420 kHz are prescribed in Articles 31 and 52. (WRC-07)

5.145A Stations in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the fixed service. Applications of the radiolocation service are limited to oceanographic radars operating in accordance with Resolution 612 (Rev.WRC-12). (WRC-12)

5.145B *Alternative allocation:* in Armenia, Belarus, Moldova, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the frequency bands 9305-9355 kHz and 16 100-16 200 kHz are allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.146 *Additional allocation:* frequencies in the bands 9400-9500 kHz, 11 600-11 650 kHz, 12 050-12 100 kHz, 15 600-15 800 kHz, 17 480-17 550 kHz and 18 900-19 020 kHz may be used by stations in the fixed service, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies in the fixed service, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations. (WRC-07)

5.147 On condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service, frequencies in the bands 9775-9900 kHz, 11 650-11 700 kHz and 11 975-12 050 kHz may be used by stations in the fixed service communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, each station using a total radiated power not exceeding 24 dBW.

5.149 In making assignments to stations of other services to which the bands:

13 360-13 410 kHz,	23.07-23.12 GHz,
25 550-25 670 kHz,	31.2-31.3 GHz,
37.5-38.25 MHz,	31.5-31.8 GHz in Regions 1 and 3,
73-74.6 MHz in Regions 1 and 3,	36.43-36.5 GHz,
150.05-153 MHz in Region 1,	42.5-43.5 GHz,
322-328.6 MHz,	48.94-49.04 GHz,
406.1-410 MHz,	76-86 GHz,
608-614 MHz in Regions 1 and 3,	92-94 GHz,
1330-1400 MHz,	94.1-100 GHz,
1610.6-1613.8 MHz,	102-109.5 GHz,
1660-1670 MHz,	111.8-114.25 GHz,
1718.8-1722.2 MHz,	128.33-128.59 GHz,
2655-2690 MHz,	129.23-129.49 GHz,
3260-3267 MHz,	130-134 GHz,
3332-3339 MHz,	136-148.5 GHz,
3345.8-3352.5 MHz,	151.5-158.5 GHz,
4825-4835 MHz,	168.59-168.93 GHz,
4950-4990 MHz,	171.11-171.45 GHz,
4990-5000 MHz,	172.31-172.65 GHz,
6650-6675.2 MHz,	173.52-173.85 GHz,
10.6-10.68 GHz,	195.75-196.15 GHz,
14.47-14.5 GHz,	209-226 GHz,
22.01-22.21 GHz,	241-250 GHz,
22.21-22.5 GHz,	252-275 GHz
22.81-22.86 GHz,	

are allocated, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service from harmful interference. Emissions from spaceborne or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see Nos. 4.5 and 4.6 and Article 29). (WRC-07)

5.149A *Alternative allocation:* in Armenia, Belarus, Moldova, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the frequency band 13 450-13 550 kHz is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis and to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), service on a secondary basis. (WRC-15)

5.150 The following bands:

13 553-13 567 kHz (centre frequency 13 560 kHz),
26 957-27 283 kHz (centre frequency 27 120 kHz),
40.66-40.70 MHz (centre frequency 40.68 MHz),
902-928 MHz in Region 2 (centre frequency 915 MHz),
2400-2500 MHz (centre frequency 2450 MHz),
5725-5875 MHz (centre frequency 5800 MHz), and
24-24.25 GHz (centre frequency 24.125 GHz)

are also designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications. Radiocommunication services operating within these bands must accept harmful interference which may be caused by these applications. ISM equipment operating in these bands is subject to the provisions of No. 15.13.

5.151 *Additional allocation:* frequencies in the bands 13 570-13 600 kHz and 13 800-13 870 kHz may be used by stations in the fixed service and in the mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) service, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on the condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies in these services, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations. (WRC-07)

5.152 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Côte d'Ivoire, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 14 250-14 350 kHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. Stations of the fixed service shall not use a radiated power exceeding 24 dBW.

5.153 In Region 3, the stations of those services to which the band 15 995-16 005 kHz is allocated may transmit standard frequency and time signals.

5.154 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 18 068-18 168 kHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis for use within their boundaries, with a peak envelope power not exceeding 1 kW.

5.155 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 21 850-21 870 kHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (R) service on a primary basis. (WRC-07)

5.155A In Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the use of the band 21 850-21 870 kHz by the fixed service is limited to provision of services related to aircraft flight safety. (WRC-07)

5.155B The band 21 870-21 924 kHz is used by the fixed service for provision of services related to aircraft flight safety.

5.156 *Additional allocation:* in Nigeria, the band 22 720-23 200 kHz is also allocated to the meteorological aids service (radiosondes) on a primary basis.

5.156A The use of the band 23 200-23 350 kHz by the fixed service is limited to provision of services related to aircraft flight safety.

5.157 The use of the band 23 350-24 000 kHz by the maritime mobile service is limited to inter-ship radiotelegraphy.

5.158 *Alternative allocation:* in Armenia, Belarus, Moldova, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the frequency band 24 450-24 600 kHz is allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.159 *Alternative allocation:* in Armenia, Belarus, Moldova, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the frequency band 39-39.5 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.160 *Additional allocation:* in Botswana, Burundi, Dem. Rep. of the Congo and Rwanda, the band 41-44 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.161 *Additional allocation:* in Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Japan, the band 41-44 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.

5.161A *Additional allocation:* in Korea (Rep. of) and the United States, the frequency bands 41.015-41.665 MHz and 43.35-44 MHz are also allocated to the radiolocation service on a primary basis. Stations in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the fixed or mobile services. Applications of the radiolocation service are limited to oceanographic radars operating in accordance with Resolution 612 (Rev.WRC-12). (WRC-12)

5.161B *Alternative allocation:* in Albania, Germany, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Vatican, Croatia, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, The Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Uzbekistan, Netherlands, Portugal, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Czech Rep., Romania, United Kingdom, San Marino, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine, the frequency band 42-42.5 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.162 *Additional allocation:* in Australia, the band 44-47 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.162A *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Vatican, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, the Russian Federation, Finland, France, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, the Czech Rep., the United Kingdom, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland the band 46-68 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis. This use is limited to the operation of wind profiler radars in accordance with Resolution 217 (WRC-97). (WRC-12)

5.163 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the bands 47-48.5 MHz and 56.5-58 MHz are also allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a secondary basis. (WRC-12)

5.164 *Additional allocation:* in Albania, Algeria, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritania, Monaco, Montenegro, Nigeria, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Slovakia, Czech Rep., Romania, the United Kingdom, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Swaziland, Chad, Togo, Tunisia and Turkey, the frequency band 47-68 MHz, in South Africa the frequency band 47-50 MHz, and in Latvia the frequency band 48.5-56.5 MHz, are also allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis. However, stations of the land mobile service in the countries mentioned in connection with each frequency band referred to in this footnote shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, existing or planned broadcasting stations of countries other than those mentioned in connection with the frequency band. (WRC-15)

5.165 Additional allocation: in Angola, Cameroon, Congo (Rep. of the), Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania and Chad, the band 47-68 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.167 Alternative allocation: in Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan and Singapore, the frequency band 50-54 MHz is allocated to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.167A Additional allocation: in Indonesia and Thailand, the frequency band 50-54 MHz is also allocated to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.168 Additional allocation: in Australia, China and the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, the band 50-54 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

5.169 Alternative allocation: in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 50-54 MHz is allocated to the amateur service on a primary basis. In Senegal, the band 50-51 MHz is allocated to the amateur service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.170 Additional allocation: in New Zealand, the frequency band 51-54 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.171 Additional allocation: in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 54-68 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.172 Different category of service: in the French overseas departments and communities in Region 2 and Guyana, the allocation of the frequency band 54-68 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-15)

5.173 Different category of service: in the French overseas departments and communities in Region 2 and Guyana, the allocation of the frequency band 68-72 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-15)

5.175 Alternative allocation: in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the bands 68-73 MHz and 76-87.5 MHz are allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. In Latvia and Lithuania, the bands 68-73 MHz and 76-87.5 MHz are allocated to the broadcasting and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. The services to which these bands are allocated in other countries and the broadcasting service in the countries listed above are subject to agreements with the neighbouring countries concerned. (WRC-07)

5.176 Additional allocation: in Australia, China, Korea (Rep. of), the Philippines, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea and Samoa, the band 68-74 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. (WRC-07)

5.177 Additional allocation: in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 73-74 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-07)

5.178 Additional allocation: in Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras and Nicaragua, the band 73-74.6 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis. (WRC-12)

5.179 Additional allocation: in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the bands 74.6-74.8 MHz and 75.2-75.4 MHz are also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service, on a primary basis, for ground-based transmitters only. (WRC-12)

5.180 The frequency 75 MHz is assigned to marker beacons. Administrations shall refrain from assigning frequencies close to the limits of the guardband to stations of other services which, because of their power or geographical position, might cause harmful interference or otherwise place a constraint on marker beacons.

Every effort should be made to improve further the characteristics of airborne receivers and to limit the power of transmitting stations close to the limits 74.8 MHz and 75.2 MHz.

5.181 *Additional allocation:* in Egypt, Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, the band 74.8-75.2 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. In order to ensure that harmful interference is not caused to stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service, stations of the mobile service shall not be introduced in the band until it is no longer required for the aeronautical radionavigation service by any administration which may be identified in the application of the procedure invoked under No. 9.21.

5.182 *Additional allocation:* in Western Samoa, the band 75.4-87 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

5.183 *Additional allocation:* in China, Korea (Rep. of), Japan, the Philippines and the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, the band 76-87 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

5.185 *Different category of service:* in the United States, the French overseas departments and communities in Region 2, Guyana and Paraguay, the allocation of the frequency band 76-88 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-15)

5.187 *Alternative allocation:* in Albania, the band 81-87.5 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis and used in accordance with the decisions contained in the Final Acts of the Special Regional Conference (Geneva, 1960).

5.188 *Additional allocation:* in Australia, the band 85-87 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The introduction of the broadcasting service in Australia is subject to special agreements between the administrations concerned.

5.190 *Additional allocation:* in Monaco, the band 87.5-88 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.

5.192 *Additional allocation:* in China and Korea (Rep. of), the band 100-108 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

5.194 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia and Turkmenistan, the band 104-108 MHz is also allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), service on a secondary basis. (WRC-07)

5.197 *Additional allocation:* in the Syrian Arab Republic, the band 108-111.975 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. In order to ensure that harmful interference is not caused to stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service, stations of the mobile service shall not be introduced in the band until it is no longer required for the aeronautical radionavigation service by any administration which may be identified in the application of the procedures invoked under No. 9.21. (WRC-12)

5.197A *Additional allocation:* the band 108-117.975 MHz is also allocated on a primary basis to the aeronautical mobile (R) service, limited to systems operating in accordance with recognized international aeronautical standards. Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 413 (Rev.WRC-12). The use of the band 108-112 MHz by the aeronautical mobile (R) service shall be limited to systems composed of ground-based transmitters and associated receivers that provide navigational information in support of air navigation functions in accordance with recognized international aeronautical standards. (FCC)

5.200 In the band 117.975-137 MHz, the frequency 121.5 MHz is the aeronautical emergency frequency and, where required, the frequency 123.1 MHz is the aeronautical frequency auxiliary to 121.5 MHz. Mobile stations of the maritime mobile service may communicate on these frequencies under the conditions

laid down in Article 31 for distress and safety purposes with stations of the aeronautical mobile service. (WRC-07)

5.201 Additional allocation: in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (Republic of), Japan, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Uzbekistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the frequency band 132-136 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service on a primary basis. In assigning frequencies to stations of the aeronautical mobile (OR) service, the administration shall take account of the frequencies assigned to stations in the aeronautical mobile (R) service. (WRC-15)

5.202 Additional allocation: in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, the United Arab Emirates, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Oman, Uzbekistan, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the frequency band 136-137 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service on a primary basis. In assigning frequencies to stations of the aeronautical mobile (OR) service, the administration shall take account of the frequencies assigned to stations in the aeronautical mobile (R) service. (WRC-15)

5.204 Different category of service: in Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, Cuba, the United Arab Emirates, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Montenegro, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Serbia, Singapore, Thailand and Yemen, the band 137-138 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), services on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-07)

5.205 Different category of service: in Israel and Jordan, the allocation of the band 137-138 MHz to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33).

5.206 Different category of service: in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Egypt, the Russian Federation, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Slovakia, the Czech Rep., Romania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 137-138 MHz to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33).

5.207 Additional allocation: in Australia, the band 137-144 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis until that service can be accommodated within regional broadcasting allocations.

5.208 The use of the band 137-138 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A.

5.208A In making assignments to space stations in the mobile-satellite service in the bands 137-138 MHz, 387-390 MHz and 400.15-401 MHz, administrations shall take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service in the bands 150.05-153 MHz, 322-328.6 MHz, 406.1-410 MHz and 608-614 MHz from harmful interference from unwanted emissions. The threshold levels of interference detrimental to the radio astronomy service are shown in the relevant ITU-R Recommendation. (WRC-07)

5.208B In the frequency bands:

137-138 MHz,
387-390 MHz,
400.15-401 MHz,
1452-1492 MHz,
1525-1610 MHz,
1613.8-1626.5 MHz,
2655-2690 MHz,
21.4-22 GHz,

Resolution 739 (Rev.WRC-15) applies. (FCC)

5.209 The use of the bands 137-138 MHz, 148-150.05 MHz, 399.9-400.05 MHz, 400.15-401 MHz, 454-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is limited to non-geostationary-satellite systems.

5.210 *Additional allocation:* in Italy, the Czech Rep. and the United Kingdom, the bands 138-143.6 MHz and 143.65-144 MHz are also allocated to the space research service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis. (WRC-07)

5.211 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Denmark, the United Arab Emirates, Spain, Finland, Greece, Guinea, Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Kuwait, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Montenegro, Norway, the Netherlands, Qatar, Slovakia, the United Kingdom, Serbia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia and Turkey, the frequency band 138-144 MHz is also allocated to the maritime mobile and land mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.212 *Alternative allocation:* in Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, the Central African Rep., Congo (Rep. of the), Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Oman, Uganda, Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Chad, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 138-144 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.213 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 138-144 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a primary basis.

5.214 *Additional allocation:* in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Tanzania, the band 138-144 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.216 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 144-146 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service on a secondary basis.

5.217 *Alternative allocation:* in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Guyana and India, the band 146-148 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

5.218 *Additional allocation:* the band 148-149.9 MHz is also allocated to the space operation service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. The bandwidth of any individual transmission shall not exceed ± 25 kHz.

5.219 The use of the band 148-149.9 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A. The mobile-satellite service shall not constrain the development and use of the fixed, mobile and space operation services in the band 148-149.9 MHz.

5.220 The use of the frequency bands 149.9-150.05 MHz and 399.9-400.05 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A. (WRC-15)

5.221 Stations of the mobile-satellite service in the frequency band 148-149.9 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the fixed or mobile services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations in the following countries: Albania, Algeria, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Cyprus, Congo (Rep. of the), Korea (Rep. of), Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Spain, Estonia, Ethiopia, the Russian Federation, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lesotho, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Norway, New Zealand, Oman, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Slovakia, Romania, the United Kingdom, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, South Africa,

Sweden, Switzerland, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. (WRC-15)

5.225 *Additional allocation:* in Australia and India, the band 150.05-153 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.

5.225A *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, the Russian Federation, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Viet Nam, the frequency band 154-156 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a primary basis. The usage of the frequency band 154-156 MHz by the radiolocation service shall be limited to space-object detection systems operating from terrestrial locations. The operation of stations in the radiolocation service in the frequency band 154-156 MHz shall be subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. For the identification of potentially affected administrations in Region 1, the instantaneous field-strength value of 12 dB(μ V/m) for 10% of the time produced at 10 m above ground level in the 25 kHz reference frequency band at the border of the territory of any other administration shall be used. For the identification of potentially affected administrations in Region 3, the interference-to-noise ratio (I/N) value of -6 dB ($N = -161$ dBW/4 kHz), or -10 dB for applications with greater protection requirements, such as public protection and disaster relief (PPDR ($N = -161$ dBW/4 kHz)), for 1% of the time produced at 60 m above ground level at the border of the territory of any other administration shall be used. In the frequency bands 156.7625-156.8375 MHz, 156.5125-156.5375 MHz, 161.9625-161.9875 MHz, 162.0125-162.0375 MHz, out-of-band e.i.r.p. of space surveillance radars shall not exceed -16 dBW. Frequency assignments to the radiolocation service under this allocation in Ukraine shall not be used without the agreement of Moldova. (WRC-12)

5.226 The frequency 156.525 MHz is the international distress, safety and calling frequency for the maritime mobile VHF radiotelephone service using digital selective calling (DSC). The conditions for the use of this frequency and the band 156.4875-156.5625 MHz are contained in Articles 31 and 52, and in Appendix 18.

The frequency 156.8 MHz is the international distress, safety and calling frequency for the maritime mobile VHF radiotelephone service. The conditions for the use of this frequency and the band 156.7625-156.8375 MHz are contained in Article 31 and Appendix 18.

In the bands 156-156.4875 MHz, 156.5625-156.7625 MHz, 156.8375-157.45 MHz, 160.6-160.975 MHz and 161.475-162.05 MHz, each administration shall give priority to the maritime mobile service on only such frequencies as are assigned to stations of the maritime mobile service by the administration (see Articles 31 and 52, and Appendix 18).

Any use of frequencies in these bands by stations of other services to which they are allocated should be avoided in areas where such use might cause harmful interference to the maritime mobile VHF radiocommunication service.

However, the frequencies 156.8 MHz and 156.525 MHz and the frequency bands in which priority is given to the maritime mobile service may be used for radiocommunications on inland waterways subject to agreement between interested and affected administrations and taking into account current frequency usage and existing agreements. (WRC-07)

5.227 *Additional allocation:* the bands 156.4875-156.5125 MHz and 156.5375-156.5625 MHz are also allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a primary basis. The use of these bands by the fixed and land mobile services shall not cause harmful interference to nor claim protection from the maritime mobile VHF radiocommunication service. (WRC-07)

5.228 The use of the frequency bands 156.7625-156.7875 MHz and 156.8125-156.8375 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to the reception of automatic identification system (AIS) emissions of long-range AIS broadcast messages (Message 27, see the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R M.1371). With the exception of AIS emissions, emissions in these frequency bands by systems operating in the maritime mobile service for communications shall not exceed 1 W. (WRC-12)

5.228A The frequency bands 161.9625-161.9875 MHz and 162.0125-162.0375 MHz may be used by aircraft stations for the purpose of search and rescue operations and other safety-related communications. (WRC-12)

5.228AA The use of the frequency bands 161.9375-161.9625 MHz and 161.9875-162.0125 MHz by the maritime mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) service is limited to the systems which operate in accordance with Appendix 18. (WRC-15)

5.228B The use of the frequency bands 161.9625-161.9875 MHz and 162.0125-162.0375 MHz by the fixed and land mobile services shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, the maritime mobile service. (WRC-12)

5.228C The use of the frequency bands 161.9625-161.9875 MHz and 162.0125-162.0375 MHz by the maritime mobile service and the mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) service is limited to the automatic identification system (AIS). The use of these frequency bands by the aeronautical mobile (OR) service is limited to AIS emissions from search and rescue aircraft operations. The AIS operations in these frequency bands shall not constrain the development and use of the fixed and mobile services operating in the adjacent frequency bands. (WRC-12)

5.228D The frequency bands 161.9625-161.9875 MHz (AIS 1) and 162.0125-162.0375 MHz (AIS 2) may continue to be used by the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis until 1 January 2025, at which time this allocation shall no longer be valid. Administrations are encouraged to make all practicable efforts to discontinue the use of these bands by the fixed and mobile services prior to the transition date. During this transition period, the maritime mobile service in these frequency bands has priority over the fixed, land mobile and aeronautical mobile services. (WRC-12)

5.228E The use of the automatic identification system in the frequency bands 161.9625-161.9875 MHz and 162.0125-162.0375 MHz by the aeronautical mobile (OR) service is limited to aircraft stations for the purpose of search and rescue operations and other safety-related communications. (WRC-12)

5.228F The use of the frequency bands 161.9625-161.9875 MHz and 162.0125-162.0375 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to the reception of automatic identification system emissions from stations operating in the maritime mobile service. (WRC-12)

5.229 *Alternative allocation:* in Morocco, the band 162-174 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The use of this band shall be subject to agreement with administrations having services, operating or planned, in accordance with the Table which are likely to be affected. Stations in existence on 1 January 1981, with their technical characteristics as of that date, are not affected by such agreement.

5.230 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 163-167 MHz is also allocated to the space operation service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.

5.231 *Additional allocation:* in Afghanistan and China, the band 167-174 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The introduction of the broadcasting service into this band shall be subject to agreement with the neighbouring countries in Region 3 whose services are likely to be affected. (WRC-12)

5.233 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 174-184 MHz is also allocated to the space research (space-to-Earth) and the space operation (space-to-Earth) services on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. These services shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, existing or planned broadcasting stations.

5.235 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland, the band 174-223 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis. However, the stations of the land mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, broadcasting stations, existing or planned, in countries other than those listed in this footnote.

5.237 Additional allocation: in Congo (Rep. of the), Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Libya, Mali, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Chad, the band 174-223 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis. (WRC-12)

5.238 Additional allocation: in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and the Philippines, the band 200-216 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

5.240 Additional allocation: in China and India, the band 216-223 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis and to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.

5.241 In Region 2, no new stations in the radiolocation service may be authorized in the band 216-225 MHz. Stations authorized prior to 1 January 1990 may continue to operate on a secondary basis.

5.242 Additional allocation: in Canada, the band 216-220 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis.

5.243 Additional allocation: in Somalia, the band 216-225 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis, subject to not causing harmful interference to existing or planned broadcasting services in other countries.

5.245 Additional allocation: in Japan, the band 222-223 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis and to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.

5.246 Alternative allocation: in Spain, France, Israel and Monaco, the band 223-230 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting and land mobile services on a primary basis (see No. 5.33) on the basis that, in the preparation of frequency plans, the broadcasting service shall have prior choice of frequencies; and allocated to the fixed and mobile, except land mobile, services on a secondary basis. However, the stations of the land mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, existing or planned broadcasting stations in Morocco and Algeria.

5.247 Additional allocation: in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Oman, Qatar and Syrian Arab Republic, the band 223-235 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

5.250 Additional allocation: in China, the band 225-235 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a secondary basis.

5.251 Additional allocation: in Nigeria, the band 230-235 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.

5.252 Alternative allocation: in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the bands 230-238 MHz and 246-254 MHz are allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.

5.254 The bands 235-322 MHz and 335.4-399.9 MHz may be used by the mobile-satellite service, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21, on condition that stations in this service do not cause harmful interference to those of other services operating or planned to be operated in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations except for the additional allocation made in footnote No. 5.256A.

5.255 The bands 312-315 MHz (Earth-to-space) and 387-390 MHz (space-to-Earth) in the mobile-satellite service may also be used by non-geostationary-satellite systems. Such use is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A.

5.256 The frequency 243 MHz is the frequency in this band for use by survival craft stations and equipment used for survival purposes. (WRC-07)

5.256A Additional allocation: in China, the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, the frequency band 258-261 MHz is also allocated to the space research service (Earth-to-space) and space operation service

(Earth-to-space) on a primary basis. Stations in the space research service (Earth-to-space) and space operation service (Earth-to-space) shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, or constrain the use and development of, the mobile service systems and mobile-satellite service systems operating in the frequency band. Stations in space research service (Earth-to-space) and space operation service (Earth-to-space) shall not constrain the future development of fixed service systems of other countries. (WRC-15)

5.257 The band 267-272 MHz may be used by administrations for space telemetry in their countries on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.

5.258 The use of the band 328.6-335.4 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to Instrument Landing Systems (glide path).

5.259 *Additional allocation:* in Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic, the band 328.6-335.4 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. In order to ensure that harmful interference is not caused to stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service, stations of the mobile service shall not be introduced in the band until it is no longer required for the aeronautical radionavigation service by any administration which may be identified in the application of the procedure invoked under No. 9.21. (WRC-12)

5.261 Emissions shall be confined in a band of ± 25 kHz about the standard frequency 400.1 MHz.

5.262 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Botswana, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Ecuador, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Moldova, Oman, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Singapore, Somalia, Tajikistan, Chad, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 400.05-401 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.263 The band 400.15-401 MHz is also allocated to the space research service in the space-to-space direction for communications with manned space vehicles. In this application, the space research service will not be regarded as a safety service.

5.264 The use of the band 400.15-401 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A. The power flux-density limit indicated in Annex 1 of Appendix 5 shall apply until such time as a competent world radiocommunication conference revises it.

5.265 In the frequency band 403-410 MHz, Resolution 205 (Rev.WRC-15) applies. (WRC-15)

5.266 The use of the band 406-406.1 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is limited to low power satellite emergency position-indicating radiobeacons (see also Article 31). (WRC-07)

5.267 Any emission capable of causing harmful interference to the authorized uses of the band 406-406.1 MHz is prohibited.

5.268 Use of the frequency band 410-420 MHz by the space research service is limited to space-to-space communication links with an orbiting, manned space vehicle. The power flux-density at the surface of the Earth produced by emissions from transmitting stations of the space research service (space-to-space) in the frequency band 410-420 MHz shall not exceed -153 dB(W/m²) for $0^\circ \leq \delta \leq 5^\circ$, $-153 + 0.077(\delta - 5)$ dB(W/m²) for $5^\circ \leq \delta \leq 70^\circ$ and -148 dB(W/m²) for $70^\circ \leq \delta \leq 90^\circ$, where δ is the angle of arrival of the radio-frequency wave and the reference bandwidth is 4 kHz. In this frequency band, stations of the space research service (space-to-space) shall not claim protection from, nor constrain the use and development of, stations of the fixed and mobile services. No. 4.10 does not apply. (WRC-15)

5.269 *Different category of service:* in Australia, the United States, India, Japan and the United Kingdom, the allocation of the bands 420-430 MHz and 440-450 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33).

5.270 *Additional allocation:* in Australia, the United States, Jamaica and the Philippines, the bands 420-430 MHz and 440-450 MHz are also allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis.

5.271 *Additional allocation:* in Belarus, China, India, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the band 420-460 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service (radio altimeters) on a secondary basis. (WRC-07)

5.274 *Alternative allocation:* in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Chad, the bands 430-432 MHz and 438-440 MHz are allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.275 *Additional allocation:* in Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Libya, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia, the frequency bands 430-432 MHz and 438-440 MHz are also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.276 *Additional allocation:* in Afghanistan, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Greece, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey and Yemen, the frequency band 430-440 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis and the frequency bands 430-435 MHz and 438-440 MHz are also allocated, except in Ecuador, to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.277 *Additional allocation:* in Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cameroon, Congo (Rep. of the), Djibouti, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Israel, Kazakhstan, Mali, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Romania, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Chad, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 430-440 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.278 *Different category of service:* in Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guyana, Honduras, Panama and Venezuela, the allocation of the band 430-440 MHz to the amateur service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33).

5.279 *Additional allocation:* in Mexico, the bands 430-435 MHz and 438-440 MHz are also allocated on a primary basis to the land mobile service, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.

5.279A The use of the frequency band 432-438 MHz by sensors in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) shall be in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R RS.1260-1. Additionally, the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) in the frequency band 432-438 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to the aeronautical radionavigation service in China. The provisions of this footnote in no way diminish the obligation of the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) to operate as a secondary service in accordance with Nos. 5.29 and 5.30. (WRC-15)

5.280 In Germany, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia and Switzerland, the band 433.05-434.79 MHz (centre frequency 433.92 MHz) is designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications. Radiocommunication services of these countries operating within this band must accept harmful interference which may be caused by these applications. ISM equipment operating in this band is subject to the provisions of No. 15.13. (WRC-07)

5.281 *Additional allocation:* in the French overseas departments and communities in Region 2 and India, the band 433.75-434.25 MHz is also allocated to the space operation service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis. In France and in Brazil, the band is allocated to the same service on a secondary basis.

5.282 In the bands 435-438 MHz, 1260-1270 MHz, 2400-2450 MHz, 3400-3410 MHz (in Regions 2 and 3 only) and 5650-5670 MHz, the amateur-satellite service may operate subject to not causing harmful interference to other services operating in accordance with the Table (see No. 5.43). Administrations

authorizing such use shall ensure that any harmful interference caused by emissions from a station in the amateur-satellite service is immediately eliminated in accordance with the provisions of No. 25.11. The use of the bands 1260-1270 MHz and 5650-5670 MHz by the amateur-satellite service is limited to the Earth-to-space direction.

5.283 *Additional allocation:* in Austria, the band 438-440 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

5.284 *Additional allocation:* in Canada, the band 440-450 MHz is also allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis.

5.285 *Different category of service:* in Canada, the allocation of the band 440-450 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33).

5.286 The band 449.75-450.25 MHz may be used for the space operation service (Earth-to-space) and the space research service (Earth-to-space), subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.

5.286A The use of the bands 454-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A.

5.286AA The frequency band 450-470 MHz is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). See Resolution 224 (Rev.WRC-15). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-15)

5.286B The use of the band 454-455 MHz in the countries listed in No. 5.286D, 455-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz in Region 2, and 454-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz in the countries listed in No. 5.286E, by stations in the mobile-satellite service, shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the fixed or mobile services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

5.286C The use of the band 454-455 MHz in the countries listed in No. 5.286D, 455-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz in Region 2, and 454-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz in the countries listed in No. 5.286E, by stations in the mobile-satellite service, shall not constrain the development and use of the fixed and mobile services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

5.286D *Additional allocation:* in Canada, the United States and Panama, the band 454-455 MHz is also allocated to the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis. (WRC-07)

5.286E *Additional allocation:* in Cape Verde, Nepal and Nigeria, the bands 454-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz are also allocated to the mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) service on a primary basis. (WRC-07)

5.287 Use of the frequency bands 457.5125-457.5875 MHz and 467.5125-467.5875 MHz by the maritime mobile service is limited to on-board communication stations. The characteristics of the equipment and the channelling arrangement shall be in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R M.1174-3. The use of these frequency bands in territorial waters is subject to the national regulations of the administration concerned. (WRC-15)

5.288 In the territorial waters of the United States and the Philippines, the preferred frequencies for use by on-board communication stations shall be 457.525 MHz, 457.550 MHz, 457.575 MHz and 457.600 MHz paired, respectively, with 467.750 MHz, 467.775 MHz, 467.800 MHz and 467.825 MHz. The characteristics of the equipment used shall conform to those specified in Recommendation ITU-R M.1174-3. (WRC-15)

5.289 Earth exploration-satellite service applications, other than the meteorological-satellite service, may also be used in the bands 460-470 MHz and 1690-1710 MHz for space-to-Earth transmissions subject to not causing harmful interference to stations operating in accordance with the Table.

5.290 *Different category of service:* in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, the Russian Federation, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the allocation of the band 460-470 MHz to the

meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-12)

5.291 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 470-485 MHz is also allocated to the space research (space-to-Earth) and the space operation (space-to-Earth) services on a primary basis subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 and subject to not causing harmful interference to existing and planned broadcasting stations.

5.291A *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Liechtenstein, the Czech Rep., Serbia and Switzerland, the frequency band 470-494 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis. This use is limited to the operation of wind profiler radars in accordance with Resolution 217 (WRC-97). (WRC-15)

5.292 *Different category of service:* in Argentina, Uruguay and Venezuela, the allocation of the frequency band 470-512 MHz to the mobile service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-15)

5.293 *Different category of service:* in Canada, Chile, Cuba, the United States, Guyana, Jamaica and Panama, the allocation of the frequency bands 470-512 MHz and 614-806 MHz to the fixed service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. In the Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Chile, Cuba, the United States, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico and Panama, the allocation of the frequency bands 470-512 MHz and 614-698 MHz to the mobile service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. In Argentina and Ecuador, the allocation of the frequency band 470-512 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-15)

5.294 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Israel, Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic, Chad and Yemen, the frequency band 470-582 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a secondary basis. (WRC-15)

5.295 In the Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, the United States and Mexico, the frequency band 470-608 MHz, or portions thereof, is identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) – see Resolution 224 (Rev.WRC-15). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Mobile service stations of the IMT system within the frequency band are subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 and shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, the broadcasting service of neighbouring countries. Nos. 5.43 and 5.43A apply. In Mexico, the use of IMT in this frequency band will not start before 31 December 2018 and may be extended if agreed by the neighbouring countries. (WRC-15)

5.296 *Additional allocation:* in Albania, Germany, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Vatican, Congo (Rep. of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Latvia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Moldova, Monaco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Uganda, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Sudan, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 470-694 MHz is also allocated on a secondary basis to the land mobile service, intended for applications ancillary to broadcasting and programme-making. Stations of the land mobile service in the countries listed in this footnote shall not cause harmful interference to existing or planned stations operating in accordance with the Table in countries other than those listed in this footnote. (WRC-15)

5.296A In Micronesia, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, the frequency band 470-698 MHz, or

portions thereof, and in Bangladesh, Maldives and New Zealand, the frequency band 610-698 MHz, or portions thereof, are identified for use by these administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) – see Resolution 224 (Rev.WRC-15). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. The mobile allocation in this frequency band shall not be used for IMT systems unless subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 and shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, the broadcasting service of neighbouring countries. Nos. 5.43 and 5.43A apply. (WRC-15)

5.297 Additional allocation: in Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, the United States, Guatemala, Guyana and Jamaica, the frequency band 512-608 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. In the Bahamas, Barbados and Mexico, the frequency band 512-608 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-15)

5.298 Additional allocation: in India, the band 549.75-550.25 MHz is also allocated to the space operation service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis.

5.300 Additional allocation: in Saudi Arabia, Cameroon, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Oman, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic and Sudan, the frequency band 582-790 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a secondary basis. (WRC-15)

5.304 Additional allocation: in the African Broadcasting Area (see Nos. 5.10 to 5.13), the band 606-614 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.

5.305 Additional allocation: in China, the band 606-614 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.

5.306 Additional allocation: in Region 1, except in the African Broadcasting Area (see Nos. 5.10 to 5.13), and in Region 3, the band 608-614 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a secondary basis.

5.307 Additional allocation: in India, the band 608-614 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.

5.308 Additional allocation: in Belize and Colombia, the frequency band 614-698 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis. Stations of the mobile service within the frequency band are subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-15)

5.308A In the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Colombia, the United States and Mexico, the frequency band 614-698 MHz, or portions thereof, is identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) – see Resolution 224 (Rev.WRC-15). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Mobile service stations of the IMT system within the frequency band are subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 and shall not cause harmful interference to or claim protection from the broadcasting service of neighbouring countries. Nos. 5.43 and 5.43A apply. In Belize and Mexico, the use of IMT in this frequency band will not start before 31 December 2018 and may be extended if agreed by the neighbouring countries. (WRC-15)

5.309 Different category of service: in El Salvador, the allocation of the frequency band 614-806 MHz to the fixed service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-15)

5.311A For the frequency band 620-790 MHz, see also Resolution 549 (WRC-07). (WRC-07)

5.312 Additional allocation: in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the frequency band 645-862 MHz, in Bulgaria the frequency bands 646-686 MHz, 726-758 MHz, 766-814 MHz and 822-862 MHz,

and in Poland the frequency band 860-862 MHz until 31 December 2017, are also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.312A In Region 1, the use of the frequency band 694-790 MHz by the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is subject to the provisions of Resolution 760 (WRC-15). See also Resolution 224 (Rev.WRC-15). (WRC-15)

5.313A The frequency band, or portions of the frequency band 698-790 MHz, in Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Korea (Rep. of), Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Lao P.D.R., Malaysia, Myanmar (Union of), New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Singapore, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Viet Nam, are identified for use by these administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. In China, the use of IMT in this frequency band will not start until 2015. (WRC-15)

5.316B In Region 1, the allocation to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service in the frequency band 790-862 MHz is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with respect to the aeronautical radionavigation service in countries mentioned in No. 5.312. For countries party to the GE06 Agreement, the use of stations of the mobile service is also subject to the successful application of the procedures of that Agreement. Resolutions 224 (Rev.WRC-15) and 749 (Rev.WRC-15) shall apply, as appropriate. (WRC-15)

5.317 *Additional allocation:* in Region 2 (except Brazil, the United States and Mexico), the frequency band 806-890 MHz is also allocated to the mobile-satellite service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. The use of this service is intended for operation within national boundaries. (WRC-15)

5.317A The parts of the frequency band 698-960 MHz in Region 2 and the frequency bands 694-790 MHz in Region 1 and 790-960 MHz in Regions 1 and 3 which are allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis are identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) – see Resolutions 224 (Rev.WRC-15), 760 (WRC-15) and 749 (Rev.WRC-15), where applicable. This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-15)

5.318 *Additional allocation:* in Canada, the United States and Mexico, the bands 849-851 MHz and 894-896 MHz are also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis, for public correspondence with aircraft. The use of the band 849-851 MHz is limited to transmissions from aeronautical stations and the use of the band 894-896 MHz is limited to transmissions from aircraft stations.

5.319 *Additional allocation:* in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, the bands 806-840 MHz (Earth-to-space) and 856-890 MHz (space-to-Earth) are also allocated to the mobile-satellite, except aeronautical mobile-satellite (R), service. The use of these bands by this service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, services in other countries operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations and is subject to special agreements between the administrations concerned.

5.320 *Additional allocation:* in Region 3, the bands 806-890 MHz and 942-960 MHz are also allocated to the mobile-satellite, except aeronautical mobile-satellite (R), service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. The use of this service is limited to operation within national boundaries. In seeking such agreement, appropriate protection shall be afforded to services operating in accordance with the Table, to ensure that no harmful interference is caused to such services.

5.322 In Region 1, in the band 862-960 MHz, stations of the broadcasting service shall be operated only in the African Broadcasting Area (see Nos. 5.10 to 5.13) excluding Algeria, Burundi, Egypt, Spain, Lesotho, Libya, Morocco, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zambia, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-12)

5.323 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 862-960 MHz, in Bulgaria the bands 862-890.2 MHz and 900-935.2 MHz, in Poland the band 862-876 MHz until 31 December 2017, and in Romania the bands 862-880 MHz and 915-925 MHz, are also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. Such use is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with administrations concerned and limited to ground-based radiobeacons in operation on 27 October 1997 until the end of their lifetime. (WRC-12)

5.325 *Different category of service:* in the United States, the allocation of the band 890-942 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.

5.325A *Different category of service:* in Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, the French overseas departments and communities in Region 2, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela, the frequency band 902-928 MHz is allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis. In Colombia, the frequency band 902-905 MHz is allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.326 *Different category of service:* in Chile, the band 903-905 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.

5.327 *Different category of service:* in Australia, the allocation of the band 915-928 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33).

5.327A The use of the frequency band 960-1164 MHz by the aeronautical mobile (R) service is limited to systems that operate in accordance with recognized international aeronautical standards. Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 417 (Rev.WRC-15). (WRC-15)

5.328 The use of the band 960-1215 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is reserved on a worldwide basis for the operation and development of airborne electronic aids to air navigation and any directly associated ground-based facilities.

5.328A Stations in the radionavigation-satellite service in the band 1164-1215 MHz shall operate in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 609 (Rev.WRC-07) and shall not claim protection from stations in the aeronautical radionavigation service in the band 960-1215 MHz. No. 5.43A does not apply. The provisions of No. 21.18 shall apply. (WRC-07)

5.328AA The frequency band 1087.7-1092.3 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis, limited to the space station reception of Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B) emissions from aircraft transmitters that operate in accordance with recognized international aeronautical standards. Stations operating in the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service shall not claim protection from stations operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service. Resolution 425 (WRC-15) shall apply. (WRC-15)

5.328B The use of the bands 1164-1300 MHz, 1559-1610 MHz and 5010-5030 MHz by systems and networks in the radionavigation-satellite service for which complete coordination or notification information, as appropriate, is received by the Radiocommunication Bureau after 1 January 2005 is subject to the application of the provisions of Nos. 9.12, 9.12A and 9.13. Resolution 610 (WRC-03) shall also apply; however, in the case of radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-space) networks and systems, Resolution 610 (WRC-03) shall only apply to transmitting space stations. In accordance with No. 5.329A, for systems and networks in the radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-space) in the bands 1215-1300 MHz and 1559-1610 MHz, the provisions of Nos. 9.7, 9.12, 9.12A and 9.13 shall only apply with respect to other systems and networks in the radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-space). (WRC-07)

5.329 Use of the radionavigation-satellite service in the band 1215-1300 MHz shall be subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to, and no protection is claimed from, the radionavigation service authorized under No. 5.331. Furthermore, the use of the radionavigation-satellite service in the band 1215-1300 MHz shall be subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to the

radiolocation service. No. 5.43 shall not apply in respect of the radiolocation service. Resolution 608 (Rev.WRC-15) shall apply. (FCC)

5.329A Use of systems in the radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-space) operating in the bands 1215-1300 MHz and 1559-1610 MHz is not intended to provide safety service applications, and shall not impose any additional constraints on radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-Earth) systems or on other services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations. (WRC-07)

5.330 *Additional allocation:* in Angola, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, Togo and Yemen, the band 1215-1300 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.331 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Korea (Rep. of), Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Estonia, the Russian Federation, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lesotho, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Montenegro, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Slovakia, the United Kingdom, Serbia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Venezuela and Viet Nam, the band 1215-1300 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. In Canada and the United States, the band 1240-1300 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service, and use of the radionavigation service shall be limited to the aeronautical radionavigation service. (WRC-12)

5.332 In the band 1215-1260 MHz, active spaceborne sensors in the Earth exploration-satellite and space research services shall not cause harmful interference to, claim protection from, or otherwise impose constraints on operation or development of the radiolocation service, the radionavigation-satellite service and other services allocated on a primary basis.

5.334 *Additional allocation:* in Canada and the United States, the band 1350-1370 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

5.335 In Canada and the United States in the band 1240-1300 MHz, active spaceborne sensors in the Earth exploration-satellite and space research services shall not cause interference to, claim protection from, or otherwise impose constraints on operation or development of the aeronautical radionavigation service.

5.335A In the band 1260-1300 MHz, active spaceborne sensors in the Earth exploration-satellite and space research services shall not cause harmful interference to, claim protection from, or otherwise impose constraints on operation or development of the radiolocation service and other services allocated by footnotes on a primary basis.

5.337 The use of the bands 1300-1350 MHz, 2700-2900 MHz and 9000-9200 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is restricted to ground-based radars and to associated airborne transponders which transmit only on frequencies in these bands and only when actuated by radars operating in the same band.

5.337A The use of the band 1300-1350 MHz by earth stations in the radionavigation-satellite service and by stations in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor constrain the operation and development of, the aeronautical-radionavigation service.

5.338 In Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia and Turkmenistan, existing installations of the radionavigation service may continue to operate in the band 1350-1400 MHz. (WRC-12)

5.338A In the frequency bands 1350-1400 MHz, 1427-1452 MHz, 22.55-23.55 GHz, 30-31.3 GHz, 49.7-50.2 GHz, 50.4-50.9 GHz, 51.4-52.6 GHz, 81-86 GHz and 92-94 GHz, Resolution 750 (Rev.WRC-15)

applies. (WRC-15)

5.339 The bands 1370-1400 MHz, 2640-2655 MHz, 4950-4990 MHz and 15.20-15.35 GHz are also allocated to the space research (passive) and Earth exploration-satellite (passive) services on a secondary basis.

5.340 All emissions are prohibited in the following bands:

1400-1427 MHz,
2690-2700 MHz, except those provided for by No. 5.422,
10.68-10.7 GHz, except those provided for by No. 5.483,
15.35-15.4 GHz, except those provided for by No. 5.511,
23.6-24 GHz,
31.3-31.5 GHz,
31.5-31.8 GHz, in Region 2,
48.94-49.04 GHz, from airborne stations
50.2-50.4 GHz²,
52.6-54.25 GHz,
86-92 GHz,
100-102 GHz,
109.5-111.8 GHz,
114.25-116 GHz,
148.5-151.5 GHz,
164-167 GHz,
182-185 GHz,
190-191.8 GHz,
200-209 GHz,
226-231.5 GHz,
250-252 GHz.

5.341 In the bands 1400-1727 MHz, 101-120 GHz and 197-220 GHz, passive research is being conducted by some countries in a programme for the search for intentional emissions of extraterrestrial origin.

5.341A In Region 1, the frequency bands 1427-1452 MHz and 1492-1518 MHz are identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any other application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. The use of IMT stations is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with respect to the aeronautical mobile service used for aeronautical telemetry in accordance with No. 5.342. (WRC-15)

5.341B In Region 2, the frequency band 1427-1518 MHz is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-15)

5.341C The frequency bands 1427-1452 MHz and 1492-1518 MHz are identified for use by administrations in Region 3 wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15). The use of these frequency bands by the above administrations for the implementation of IMT in the frequency bands 1429-1452 MHz and 1492-1518

² 5.340.1 The allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) and the space research service (passive) in the band 50.2-50.4 GHz should not impose undue constraints on the use of the adjacent bands by the primary allocated services in those bands.

MHz is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 from countries using stations of the aeronautical mobile service. This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-15)

5.342 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine, the frequency band 1429-1535 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis, exclusively for the purposes of aeronautical telemetry within the national territory. As of 1 April 2007, the use of the frequency band 1452-1492 MHz is subject to agreement between the administrations concerned. (WRC-15)

5.343 In Region 2, the use of the band 1435-1535 MHz by the aeronautical mobile service for telemetry has priority over other uses by the mobile service.

5.344 *Alternative allocation:* in the United States, the band 1452-1525 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis (see also No. 5.343).

5.345 Use of the band 1452-1492 MHz by the broadcasting-satellite service, and by the broadcasting service, is limited to digital audio broadcasting and is subject to the provisions of Resolution 528 (Rev.WRC-15). (FCC)

5.346 In Algeria, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (Rep. of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Uganda, Palestine, Qatar, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sudan, South Sudan, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 1452-1492 MHz is identified for use by administrations listed above wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any other application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. The use of this frequency band for the implementation of IMT is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with respect to the aeronautical mobile service used for aeronautical telemetry in accordance with No. 5.342. See also Resolution 761 (WRC-15). (WRC-15)

NOTE: The use by Palestine of the allocation to the mobile service in the frequency band 1452-1492 MHz identified for IMT is noted, pursuant to Resolution 99 (Rev. Busan, 2014) and taking into account the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement of 28 September 1995.

5.346A The frequency band 1452-1492 MHz is identified for use by administrations in Region 3 wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15) and Resolution 761 (WRC-15). The use of this frequency band by the above administrations for the implementation of IMT is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 from countries using stations of the aeronautical mobile service. This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-15)

5.348 The use of the band 1518-1525 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A. In the band 1518-1525 MHz stations in the mobile-satellite service shall not claim protection from the stations in the fixed service. No. 5.43A does not apply.

5.348A In the band 1518-1525 MHz, the coordination threshold in terms of the power flux-density levels at the surface of the Earth in application of No. 9.11A for space stations in the mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) service, with respect to the land mobile service use for specialized mobile radios or used in conjunction with public switched telecommunication networks (PSTN) operating within the territory of Japan, shall be -150 dB(W/m²) in any 4 kHz band for all angles of arrival, instead of those given in Table 5-2 of Appendix 5. In the band 1518-1525 MHz stations in the mobile-satellite service shall not claim protection from stations in the mobile service in the territory of Japan. No. 5.43A does not apply.

5.348B In the band 1518-1525 MHz, stations in the mobile-satellite service shall not claim protection from aeronautical mobile telemetry stations in the mobile service in the territory of the United States (see Nos. 5.343 and 5.344) and in the countries listed in No. 5.342. No. 5.43A does not apply.

5.349 *Different category of service:* in Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cameroon, Egypt, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lebanon, Morocco, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Yemen, the allocation of the band 1525-1530 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-07)

5.350 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the band 1525-1530 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis.

5.351 The bands 1525-1544 MHz, 1545-1559 MHz, 1626.5-1645.5 MHz and 1646.5-1660.5 MHz shall not be used for feeder links of any service. In exceptional circumstances, however, an earth station at a specified fixed point in any of the mobile-satellite services may be authorized by an administration to communicate via space stations using these bands.

5.351A For the use of the bands 1518-1544 MHz, 1545-1559 MHz, 1610-1645.5 MHz, 1646.5-1660.5 MHz, 1668-1675 MHz, 1980-2010 MHz, 2170-2200 MHz, 2483.5-2520 MHz and 2670-2690 MHz by the mobile-satellite service, see Resolutions 212 (Rev.WRC-15) and 225 (Rev.WRC-12). (FCC)

5.352A In the frequency band 1525-1530 MHz, stations in the mobile-satellite service, except stations in the maritime mobile-satellite service, shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the fixed service in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, France and French overseas communities of Region 3, Guinea, India, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Yemen notified prior to 1 April 1998. (WRC-15)

5.353A In applying the procedures of Section II of Article 9 to the mobile-satellite service in the bands 1530-1544 MHz and 1626.5-1645.5 MHz, priority shall be given to accommodating the spectrum requirements for distress, urgency and safety communications of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS). Maritime mobile-satellite distress, urgency and safety communications shall have priority access and immediate availability over all other mobile satellite communications operating within a network. Mobile-satellite systems shall not cause unacceptable interference to, or claim protection from, distress, urgency and safety communications of the GMDSS. Account shall be taken of the priority of safety-related communications in the other mobile-satellite services. (The provisions of Resolution 222 (Rev.WRC-12) shall apply.) (FCC)

5.354 The use of the bands 1525-1559 MHz and 1626.5-1660.5 MHz by the mobile-satellite services is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A.

5.355 *Additional allocation:* in Bahrain, Bangladesh, Congo (Rep. of the), Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, Togo and Yemen, the bands 1540-1559 MHz, 1610-1645.5 MHz and 1646.5-1660 MHz are also allocated to the fixed service on a secondary basis. (WRC-12)

5.356 The use of the band 1544-1545 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to distress and safety communications (see Article 31).

5.357 Transmissions in the band 1545-1555 MHz from terrestrial aeronautical stations directly to aircraft stations, or between aircraft stations, in the aeronautical mobile (R) service are also authorized when such transmissions are used to extend or supplement the satellite-to-aircraft links.

5.357A In applying the procedures of Section II of Article 9 to the mobile-satellite service in the frequency bands 1545-1555 MHz and 1646.5-1656.5 MHz, priority shall be given to accommodating the spectrum requirements of the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service providing transmission of messages with priority 1 to 6 in Article 44. Aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service communications with priority 1 to 6

in Article 44 shall have priority access and immediate availability, by pre-emption if necessary, over all other mobile-satellite communications operating within a network. Mobile-satellite systems shall not cause unacceptable interference to, or claim protection from, aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service communications with priority 1 to 6 in Article 44. Account shall be taken of the priority of safety-related communications in the other mobile-satellite services. (The provisions of Resolution 222 (Rev.WRC-12) shall apply.) (WRC-12)

5.359 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Benin, Cameroon, the Russian Federation, France, Georgia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lithuania, Mauritania, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Romania, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the frequency bands 1550-1559 MHz, 1610-1645.5 MHz and 1646.5-1660 MHz are also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. Administrations are urged to make all practicable efforts to avoid the implementation of new fixed-service stations in these frequency bands. (WRC-15)

5.362A In the United States, in the bands 1555-1559 MHz and 1656.5-1660.5 MHz, the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service shall have priority access and immediate availability, by pre-emption if necessary, over all other mobile-satellite communications operating within a network. Mobile-satellite systems shall not cause unacceptable interference to, or claim protection from, aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service communications with priority 1 to 6 in Article 44. Account shall be taken of the priority of safety-related communications in the other mobile-satellite services.

5.364 The use of the band 1610-1626.5 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) and by the radiodetermination-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A. A mobile earth station operating in either of the services in this band shall not produce a peak e.i.r.p. density in excess of -15 dB(W/4 kHz) in the part of the band used by systems operating in accordance with the provisions of No. 5.366 (to which No. 4.10 applies), unless otherwise agreed by the affected administrations. In the part of the band where such systems are not operating, the mean e.i.r.p. density of a mobile earth station shall not exceed -3 dB(W/4 kHz). Stations of the mobile-satellite service shall not claim protection from stations in the aeronautical radionavigation service, stations operating in accordance with the provisions of No. 5.366 and stations in the fixed service operating in accordance with the provisions of No. 5.359. Administrations responsible for the coordination of mobile-satellite networks shall make all practicable efforts to ensure protection of stations operating in accordance with the provisions of No. 5.366.

5.365 The use of the band 1613.8-1626.5 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A.

5.366 The band 1610-1626.5 MHz is reserved on a worldwide basis for the use and development of airborne electronic aids to air navigation and any directly associated ground-based or satellite-borne facilities. Such satellite use is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.

5.367 *Additional allocation:* The frequency band 1610-1626.5 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-12)

5.368 With respect to the radiodetermination-satellite and mobile-satellite services the provisions of No. 4.10 do not apply in the band 1610-1626.5 MHz, with the exception of the aeronautical radionavigation-satellite service.

5.369 *Different category of service:* in Angola, Australia, China, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Sudan, South Sudan, Togo and Zambia, the allocation of the band 1610-1626.5 MHz to the radiodetermination-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 from countries not listed in this provision. (WRC-12)

5.370 *Different category of service:* in Venezuela, the allocation to the radiodetermination-satellite service in the band 1610-1626.5 MHz (Earth-to-space) is on a secondary basis.

5.371 *Additional allocation:* in Region 1, the band 1610-1626.5 MHz (Earth-to-space) is also allocated to the radiodetermination-satellite service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-12)

5.372 Harmful interference shall not be caused to stations of the radio astronomy service using the band 1610.6-1613.8 MHz by stations of the radiodetermination-satellite and mobile-satellite services (No. 29.13 applies).

5.374 Mobile earth stations in the mobile-satellite service operating in the bands 1631.5-1634.5 MHz and 1656.5-1660 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to stations in the fixed service operating in the countries listed in No. 5.359.

5.375 The use of the band 1645.5-1646.5 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) and for inter-satellite links is limited to distress and safety communications (see Article 31).

5.376 Transmissions in the band 1646.5-1656.5 MHz from aircraft stations in the aeronautical mobile (R) service directly to terrestrial aeronautical stations, or between aircraft stations, are also authorized when such transmissions are used to extend or supplement the aircraft-to-satellite links.

5.376A Mobile earth stations operating in the band 1660-1660.5 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to stations in the radio astronomy service.

5.379 *Additional allocation:* in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nigeria and Pakistan, the band 1660.5-1668.4 MHz is also allocated to the meteorological aids service on a secondary basis.

5.379A Administrations are urged to give all practicable protection in the band 1660.5-1668.4 MHz for future research in radio astronomy, particularly by eliminating air-to-ground transmissions in the meteorological aids service in the band 1664.4-1668.4 MHz as soon as practicable.

5.379B The use of the band 1668-1675 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A. In the band 1668-1668.4 MHz, Resolution 904 (WRC-07) shall apply. (WRC-07)

5.379C In order to protect the radio astronomy service in the band 1668-1670 MHz, the aggregate power flux-density values produced by mobile earth stations in a network of the mobile-satellite service operating in this band shall not exceed -181 dB(W/m²) in 10 MHz and -194 dB(W/m²) in any 20 kHz at any radio astronomy station recorded in the Master International Frequency Register, for more than 2% of integration periods of 2000 s.

5.379D For sharing of the band 1668.4-1675 MHz between the mobile-satellite service and the fixed and mobile services, Resolution 744 (Rev.WRC-07) shall apply. (WRC-07)

5.379E In the band 1668.4-1675 MHz, stations in the mobile-satellite service shall not cause harmful interference to stations in the meteorological aids service in China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan and Uzbekistan. In the band 1668.4-1675 MHz, administrations are urged not to implement new systems in the meteorological aids service and are encouraged to migrate existing meteorological aids service operations to other bands as soon as practicable.

5.380A In the band 1670-1675 MHz, stations in the mobile-satellite service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor constrain the development of, existing earth stations in the meteorological-satellite service notified before 1 January 2004. Any new assignment to these earth stations in this band shall also be protected from harmful interference from stations in the mobile-satellite service. (WRC-07)

5.381 *Additional allocation:* in Afghanistan, Cuba, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, the band 1690-1700 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.382 *Different category of service:* in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Congo (Rep. of the), Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Russian Federation, Guinea, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lebanon, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Oman, Uzbekistan, Poland, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia,

Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Yemen, the allocation of the frequency band 1690-1700 MHz to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), and in the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, the allocation of the frequency band 1690-1700 MHz to the fixed service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33) and to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a secondary basis. (WRC-15)

5.384 *Additional allocation:* in India, Indonesia and Japan, the band 1700-1710 MHz is also allocated to the space research service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis.

5.384A The frequency bands, 1710-1885 MHz, 2300-2400 MHz and 2500-2690 MHz, or portions thereof, are identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-15)

5.385 *Additional allocation:* the band 1718.8-1722.2 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a secondary basis for spectral line observations.

5.386 *Additional allocation:* the frequency band 1750-1850 MHz is also allocated to the space operation (Earth-to-space) and space research (Earth-to-space) services in Region 2 (except in Mexico), in Australia, Guam, India, Indonesia and Japan on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21, having particular regard to troposcatter systems. (WRC-15)

5.387 *Additional allocation:* in Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the band 1770-1790 MHz is also allocated to the meteorological-satellite service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-12)

5.388 The frequency bands 1885-2025 MHz and 2110-2200 MHz are intended for use, on a worldwide basis, by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). Such use does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by other services to which they are allocated. The frequency bands should be made available for IMT in accordance with Resolution 212 (Rev.WRC-15) (see also Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15)). (WRC-15)

5.388A In Regions 1 and 3, the bands 1885-1980 MHz, 2010-2025 MHz and 2110-2170 MHz and, in Region 2, the bands 1885-1980 MHz and 2110-2160 MHz may be used by high altitude platform stations as base stations to provide International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), in accordance with Resolution 221 (Rev.WRC-07). Their use by IMT applications using high altitude platform stations as base stations does not preclude the use of these bands by any station in the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-12)

5.388B In Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Senegal, Singapore, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Tunisia, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe, for the purpose of protecting fixed and mobile services, including IMT mobile stations, in their territories from co-channel interference, a high altitude platform station (HAPS) operating as an IMT base station in neighbouring countries, in the bands referred to in No. 5.388A, shall not exceed a co-channel power flux-density of -127 dB(W/(m² · MHz)) at the Earth's surface outside a country's borders unless explicit agreement of the affected administration is provided at the time of the notification of HAPS. (WRC-12)

5.389A The use of the bands 1980-2010 MHz and 2170-2200 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A and to the provisions of Resolution 716 (Rev.WRC-12). (FCC)

5.389B The use of the band 1980-1990 MHz by the mobile-satellite service shall not cause harmful interference to or constrain the development of the fixed and mobile services in Argentina, Brazil, Canada,

Chile, Ecuador, the United States, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

5.389C The use of the bands 2010-2025 MHz and 2160-2170 MHz in Region 2 by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A and to the provisions of Resolution 716 (Rev.WRC-12). (FCC)

5.389E The use of the bands 2010-2025 MHz and 2160-2170 MHz by the mobile-satellite service in Region 2 shall not cause harmful interference to or constrain the development of the fixed and mobile services in Regions 1 and 3.

5.389F In Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mali, Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia, the use of the bands 1980-2010 MHz and 2170-2200 MHz by the mobile-satellite service shall neither cause harmful interference to the fixed and mobile services, nor hamper the development of those services prior to 1 January 2005, nor shall the former service request protection from the latter services.

5.391 In making assignments to the mobile service in the frequency bands 2025-2110 MHz and 2200-2290 MHz, administrations shall not introduce high-density mobile systems, as described in Recommendation ITU-R SA.1154-0, and shall take that Recommendation into account for the introduction of any other type of mobile system. (WRC-15)

5.392 Administrations are urged to take all practicable measures to ensure that space-to-space transmissions between two or more non-geostationary satellites, in the space research, space operations and Earth exploration-satellite services in the bands 2025-2110 MHz and 2200-2290 MHz, shall not impose any constraints on Earth-to-space, space-to-Earth and other space-to-space transmissions of those services and in those bands between geostationary and non-geostationary satellites.

5.393 *Additional allocation:* in Canada, the United States and India, the frequency band 2310-2360 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) and complementary terrestrial sound broadcasting service on a primary basis. Such use is limited to digital audio broadcasting and is subject to the provisions of Resolution 528 (Rev.WRC-15), with the exception of *resolves* 3 in regard to the limitation on broadcasting-satellite systems in the upper 25 MHz. (WRC-15)

5.394 In the United States, the use of the band 2300-2390 MHz by the aeronautical mobile service for telemetry has priority over other uses by the mobile services. In Canada, the use of the band 2360-2400 MHz by the aeronautical mobile service for telemetry has priority over other uses by the mobile services. (WRC-07)

5.395 In France and Turkey, the use of the band 2310-2360 MHz by the aeronautical mobile service for telemetry has priority over other uses by the mobile service.

5.396 Space stations of the broadcasting-satellite service in the band 2310-2360 MHz operating in accordance with No. 5.393 that may affect the services to which this band is allocated in other countries shall be coordinated and notified in accordance with Resolution 33 (Rev.WRC-15). Complementary terrestrial broadcasting stations shall be subject to bilateral coordination with neighbouring countries prior to their bringing into use. (FCC)

5.398 In respect of the radiodetermination-satellite service in the band 2483.5-2500 MHz, the provisions of No. 4.10 do not apply.

5.398A *Different category of service:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Ukraine, the band 2483.5-2500 MHz is allocated on a primary basis to the radiolocation service. The radiolocation stations in these countries shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the fixed, mobile and mobile-satellite services operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations in the frequency band 2483.5-2500 MHz. (WRC-12)

5.399 Except for cases referred to in No. 5.401, stations of the radiodetermination-satellite service operating in the frequency band 2483.5-2500 MHz for which notification information is received by the Bureau after 17 February 2012, and the service area of which includes Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the

Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Ukraine, shall not cause harmful interference to, and shall not claim protection from stations of the radiolocation service operating in these countries in accordance with No. 5.398A. (WRC-12)

5.401 In Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, China, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo and Zambia, the frequency band 2483.5-2500 MHz was already allocated on a primary basis to the radiodetermination-satellite service before WRC-12, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 from countries not listed in this provision. Systems in the radiodetermination-satellite service for which complete coordination information has been received by the Radiocommunication Bureau before 18 February 2012 will retain their regulatory status, as of the date of receipt of the coordination request information. (WRC-15)

5.402 The use of the band 2483.5-2500 MHz by the mobile-satellite and the radiodetermination-satellite services is subject to the coordination under No. 9.11A. Administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to prevent harmful interference to the radio astronomy service from emissions in the 2483.5-2500 MHz band, especially those caused by second-harmonic radiation that would fall into the 4990-5000 MHz band allocated to the radio astronomy service worldwide.

5.403 Subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21, the band 2520-2535 MHz may also be used for the mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth), except aeronautical mobile-satellite, service for operation limited to within national boundaries. The provisions of No. 9.11A apply. (WRC-07)

5.404 *Additional allocation:* in India and Iran (Islamic Republic of), the band 2500-2516.5 MHz may also be used for the radiodetermination-satellite service (space-to-Earth) for operation limited to within national boundaries, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.

5.407 In the band 2500-2520 MHz, the power flux-density at the surface of the Earth from space stations operating in the mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) service shall not exceed -152 dB (W/(m² · 4 kHz)) in Argentina, unless otherwise agreed by the administrations concerned.

5.410 The band 2500-2690 MHz may be used for tropospheric scatter systems in Region 1, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. No. 9.21 does not apply to tropospheric scatter links situated entirely outside Region 1. Administrations shall make all practicable efforts to avoid developing new tropospheric scatter systems in this band. When planning new tropospheric scatter radio-relay links in this band, all possible measures shall be taken to avoid directing the antennas of these links towards the geostationary-satellite orbit. (WRC-12)

5.412 *Alternative allocation:* in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the band 2500-2690 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.413 In the design of systems in the broadcasting-satellite service in the bands between 2500 MHz and 2690 MHz, administrations are urged to take all necessary steps to protect the radio astronomy service in the band 2690-2700 MHz.

5.414 The allocation of the frequency band 2500-2520 MHz to the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A. (WRC-07)

5.414A In Japan and India, the use of the bands 2500-2520 MHz and 2520-2535 MHz, under No. 5.403, by a satellite network in the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to operation within national boundaries and subject to the application of No. 9.11A. The following pfd values shall be used as a threshold for coordination under No. 9.11A, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, in an area of 1000 km around the territory of the administration notifying the mobile-satellite service network:

-136 dB(W/(m² · MHz)) for $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 5^\circ$

$-136 + 0.55(\theta - 5)$ dB(W/(m² · MHz)) for $5^\circ < \theta \leq 25^\circ$

-125 dB(W/(m² · MHz)) for $25^\circ < \theta \leq 90^\circ$

where θ is the angle of arrival of the incident wave above the horizontal plane, in degrees. Outside this area Table 21-4 of Article 21 shall apply. Furthermore, the coordination thresholds in Table 5-2 of Annex 1 to Appendix 5 of the Radio Regulations (Edition of 2004), in conjunction with the applicable provisions of Articles 9 and 11 associated with No. 9.11A, shall apply to systems for which complete notification information has been received by the Radiocommunication Bureau by 14 November 2007 and that have been brought into use by that date. (WRC-07)

5.415 The use of the bands 2500-2690 MHz in Region 2 and 2500-2535 MHz and 2655-2690 MHz in Region 3 by the fixed-satellite service is limited to national and regional systems, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21, giving particular attention to the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 1. (WRC-07)

5.415A Additional allocation: in India and Japan, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21, the band 2515-2535 MHz may also be used for the aeronautical mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) for operation limited to within their national boundaries.

5.416 The use of the band 2520-2670 MHz by the broadcasting-satellite service is limited to national and regional systems for community reception, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. The provisions of No. 9.19 shall be applied by administrations in this band in their bilateral and multilateral negotiations. (WRC-07)

5.418 Additional allocation: in India, the frequency band 2535-2655 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) and complementary terrestrial broadcasting service on a primary basis. Such use is limited to digital audio broadcasting and is subject to the provisions of Resolution 528 (Rev.WRC-15). The provisions of No. 5.416 and Table 21-4 of Article 21, do not apply to this additional allocation. Use of non-geostationary-satellite systems in the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) is subject to Resolution 539 (Rev.WRC-15). Geostationary broadcasting-satellite service (sound) systems for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information has been received after 1 June 2005 are limited to systems intended for national coverage. The power flux-density at the Earth's surface produced by emissions from a geostationary broadcasting-satellite service (sound) space station operating in the frequency band 2630-2655 MHz, and for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information has been received after 1 June 2005, shall not exceed the following limits, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation:

$-130 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$ for $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 5^\circ$

$-130 + 0.4 (\theta - 5) \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$ for $5^\circ < \theta \leq 25^\circ$

$-122 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$ for $25^\circ < \theta \leq 90^\circ$

where θ is the angle of arrival of the incident wave above the horizontal plane, in degrees. These limits may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. As an exception to the limits above, the pfd value of $-122 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$ shall be used as a threshold for coordination under No. 9.11 in an area of 1500 km around the territory of the administration notifying the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) system.

In addition, an administration listed in this provision shall not have simultaneously two overlapping frequency assignments, one under this provision and the other under No. 5.416 for systems for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information has been received after 1 June 2005. (WRC-15)

5.418A In certain Region 3 countries listed in No. 5.418, use of the band 2630-2655 MHz by non-geostationary-satellite systems in the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information, or notification information, has been received after 2 June 2000, is subject to the application of the provisions of No. 9.12A, in respect of geostationary-satellite networks for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information, or notification information, is considered to have been received after 2 June 2000, and No. 22.2 does not apply. No. 22.2 shall continue to apply with respect to geostationary-satellite networks for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information, or notification information, is considered to have been received before 3 June 2000.

5.418B Use of the band 2630-2655 MHz by non-geostationary-satellite systems in the broadcasting-satellite service (sound), pursuant to No. 5.418, for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information, or notification information, has been received after 2 June 2000, is subject to the application of the provisions of No. 9.12.

5.418C Use of the band 2630-2655 MHz by geostationary-satellite networks for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information, or notification information, has been received after 2 June 2000 is subject to the application of the provisions of No. 9.13 with respect to non-geostationary-satellite systems in the broadcasting-satellite service (sound), pursuant to No. 5.418 and No. 22.2 does not apply.

5.419 When introducing systems of the mobile-satellite service in the band 2670-2690 MHz, administrations shall take all necessary steps to protect the satellite systems operating in this band prior to 3 March 1992. The coordination of mobile-satellite systems in the band shall be in accordance with No. 9.11A. (WRC-07)

5.420 The band 2655-2670 MHz may also be used for the mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space), except aeronautical mobile-satellite, service for operation limited to within national boundaries, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. The coordination under No. 9.11A applies. (WRC-07)

5.422 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Congo (Rep. of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Romania, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Yemen, the band 2690-2700 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. Such use is limited to equipment in operation by 1 January 1985. (WRC-12)

5.423 In the band 2700-2900 MHz, ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes are authorized to operate on a basis of equality with stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service.

5.424 *Additional allocation:* in Canada, the band 2850-2900 MHz is also allocated to the maritime radionavigation service, on a primary basis, for use by shore-based radars.

5.424A In the band 2900-3100 MHz, stations in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, radar systems in the radionavigation service.

5.425 In the band 2900-3100 MHz, the use of the shipborne interrogator-transponder (SIT) system shall be confined to the sub-band 2930-2950 MHz.

5.426 The use of the band 2900-3100 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to ground-based radars.

5.427 In the bands 2900-3100 MHz and 9300-9500 MHz, the response from radar transponders shall not be capable of being confused with the response from radar beacons (racons) and shall not cause interference to ship or aeronautical radars in the radionavigation service, having regard, however, to No. 4.9.

5.428 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the frequency band 3100-3300 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.429 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Congo (Rep. of the), Korea (Rep. of), Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Sudan and Yemen, the frequency band 3300-3400 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. The countries bordering the Mediterranean shall not claim protection for their fixed and mobile services from the radiolocation service. (WRC-15)

5.429A *Additional allocation:* in Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ghana, Guinea,

Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sudan, South Sudan, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 3300-3400 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis. Stations in the mobile service operating in the frequency band 3300-3400 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the radiolocation service. (WRC-15)

5.429B In the following countries of Region 1 south of 30° parallel north: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo (Rep. of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, Sudan, South Sudan, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 3300-3400 MHz is identified for the implementation of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). The use of this frequency band shall be in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15). The use of the frequency band 3300-3400 MHz by IMT stations in the mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, systems in the radiolocation service, and administrations wishing to implement IMT shall obtain the agreement of neighbouring countries to protect operations within the radiolocation service. This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-15)

5.429C *Different category of service:* in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay, the frequency band 3300-3400 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis. In Argentina, Brazil, Guatemala, Mexico and Paraguay, the frequency band 3300-3400 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. Stations in the fixed and mobile services operating in the frequency band 3300-3400 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the radiolocation service. (WRC-15)

5.429D In the following countries in Region 2: Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and Uruguay, the use of the frequency band 3300-3400 MHz is identified for the implementation of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15). This use in Argentina and Uruguay is subject to the application of No. 9.21. The use of the frequency band 3300-3400 MHz by IMT stations in the mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, systems in the radiolocation service, and administrations wishing to implement IMT shall obtain the agreement of neighbouring countries to protect operations within the radiolocation service. This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-15)

5.429E *Additional allocation:* in Papua New Guinea, the frequency band 3300-3400 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis. Stations in the mobile service operating in the frequency band 3300-3400 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the radiolocation service. (WRC-15)

5.429F In the following countries in Region 3: Cambodia, India, Lao P.D.R., Pakistan, the Philippines and Viet Nam, the use of the frequency band 3300-3400 MHz is identified for the implementation of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15). The use of the frequency band 3300-3400 MHz by IMT stations in the mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, systems in the radiolocation service. Before an administration brings into use a base or mobile station of an IMT system in this frequency band, it shall seek agreement under No. 9.21 with neighbouring countries to protect the radiolocation service. This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-15)

5.430 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the frequency band 3300-3400 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.430A The allocation of the frequency band 3400-3600 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile,

service is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. This frequency band is identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. The provisions of Nos. 9.17 and 9.18 shall also apply in the coordination phase. Before an administration brings into use a (base or mobile) station of the mobile service in this frequency band, it shall ensure that the power flux-density (pfd) produced at 3 m above ground does not exceed -154.5 dB(W/(m² · 4 kHz)) for more than 20% of time at the border of the territory of any other administration. This limit may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. In order to ensure that the pfd limit at the border of the territory of any other administration is met, the calculations and verification shall be made, taking into account all relevant information, with the mutual agreement of both administrations (the administration responsible for the terrestrial station and the administration responsible for the earth station) and with the assistance of the Bureau if so requested. In case of disagreement, calculation and verification of the pfd shall be made by the Bureau, taking into account the information referred to above. Stations of the mobile service in the frequency band 3400-3600 MHz shall not claim more protection from space stations than that provided in Table 21-4 of the Radio Regulations (Edition of 2004). This allocation is effective from 17 November 2010. (WRC-15)

5.431 *Additional allocation:* in Germany and Israel, the frequency band 3400-3475 MHz is also allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis. (WRC-15)

5.431A In Region 2, the allocation of the frequency band 3400-3500 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-15)

5.431B In Region 2, the frequency band 3400-3600 MHz is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. At the stage of coordination the provisions of Nos. 9.17 and 9.18 also apply. Before an administration brings into use a base or mobile station of an IMT system, it shall seek agreement under No. 9.21 with other administrations and ensure that the power flux-density (pfd) produced at 3 m above ground does not exceed -154.5 dB(W/(m² · 4 kHz)) for more than 20% of time at the border of the territory of any other administration. This limit may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. In order to ensure that the pfd limit at the border of the territory of any other administration is met, the calculations and verification shall be made, taking into account all relevant information, with the mutual agreement of both administrations (the administration responsible for the terrestrial station and the administration responsible for the earth station), with the assistance of the Bureau if so requested. In case of disagreement, the calculation and verification of the pfd shall be made by the Bureau, taking into account the information referred to above. Stations of the mobile service, including IMT systems, in the frequency band 3400-3600 MHz shall not claim more protection from space stations than that provided in Table 21-4 of the Radio Regulations (Edition of 2004). (WRC-15)

5.432 *Different category of service:* in Korea (Rep. of), Japan and Pakistan, the allocation of the band 3400-3500 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33).

5.432A In Korea (Rep. of), Japan and Pakistan, the band 3400-3500 MHz is identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. At the stage of coordination the provisions of Nos. 9.17 and 9.18 also apply. Before an administration brings into use a (base or mobile) station of the mobile service in this band it shall ensure that the power flux-density (pfd) produced at 3 m above ground does not exceed -154.5 dB(W/(m² · 4 kHz)) for more than 20% of time at the border of the territory of any other administration. This limit may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. In order to ensure that the pfd limit at the border of the territory of any other administration is met, the calculations and verification shall be made, taking into account all relevant information, with the mutual agreement of both administrations (the

administration responsible for the terrestrial station and the administration responsible for the earth station), with the assistance of the Bureau if so requested. In case of disagreement, the calculation and verification of the pfd shall be made by the Bureau, taking into account the information referred to above. Stations of the mobile service in the band 3400-3500 MHz shall not claim more protection from space stations than that provided in Table 21-4 of the Radio Regulations (Edition of 2004). (WRC-07)

5.432B *Different category of service:* in Australia, Bangladesh, China, French overseas communities of Region 3, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore, the frequency band 3400-3500 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with other administrations and is identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. At the stage of coordination the provisions of Nos. 9.17 and 9.18 also apply. Before an administration brings into use a (base or mobile) station of the mobile service in this frequency band it shall ensure that the power flux-density (pfd) produced at 3 m above ground does not exceed $-154.5 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ kHz))}$ for more than 20% of time at the border of the territory of any other administration. This limit may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. In order to ensure that the pfd limit at the border of the territory of any other administration is met, the calculations and verification shall be made, taking into account all relevant information, with the mutual agreement of both administrations (the administration responsible for the terrestrial station and the administration responsible for the earth station), with the assistance of the Bureau if so requested. In case of disagreement, the calculation and verification of the pfd shall be made by the Bureau, taking into account the information referred to above. Stations of the mobile service in the frequency band 3400-3500 MHz shall not claim more protection from space stations than that provided in Table 21-4 of the Radio Regulations (Edition of 2004). (WRC-15)

5.433 In Regions 2 and 3, in the band 3400-3600 MHz the radiolocation service is allocated on a primary basis. However, all administrations operating radiolocation systems in this band are urged to cease operations by 1985. Thereafter, administrations shall take all practicable steps to protect the fixed-satellite service and coordination requirements shall not be imposed on the fixed-satellite service.

5.433A In Australia, Bangladesh, China, French overseas communities of Region 3, Korea (Rep. of), India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan and the Philippines, the frequency band 3500-3600 MHz is identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. At the stage of coordination the provisions of Nos. 9.17 and 9.18 also apply. Before an administration brings into use a (base or mobile) station of the mobile service in this frequency band it shall ensure that the power flux-density (pfd) produced at 3 m above ground does not exceed $-154.5 \text{ dB (W/(m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ kHz))}$ for more than 20% of time at the border of the territory of any other administration. This limit may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. In order to ensure that the pfd limit at the border of the territory of any other administration is met, the calculations and verification shall be made, taking into account all relevant information, with the mutual agreement of both administrations (the administration responsible for the terrestrial station and the administration responsible for the earth station), with the assistance of the Bureau if so requested. In case of disagreement, the calculation and verification of the pfd shall be made by the Bureau, taking into account the information referred to above. Stations of the mobile service in the frequency band 3500-3600 MHz shall not claim more protection from space stations than that provided in Table 21-4 of the Radio Regulations (Edition of 2004). (WRC-15)

5.434 In Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica and the United States, the frequency band 3600-3700 MHz, or portions thereof, is identified for use by these administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. At the stage of coordination the provisions of Nos. 9.17 and 9.18 also apply. Before an

administration brings into use a base or mobile station of an IMT system, it shall seek agreement under No. 9.21 with other administrations and ensure that the power flux-density (pfd) produced at 3 m above ground does not exceed $-154.5 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ kHz))}$ for more than 20% of time at the border of the territory of any other administration. This limit may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. In order to ensure that the pfd limit at the border of the territory of any other administration is met, the calculations and verification shall be made, taking into account all relevant information, with the mutual agreement of both administrations (the administration responsible for the terrestrial station and the administration responsible for the earth station), with the assistance of the Bureau if so requested. In case of disagreement, the calculation and verification of the pfd shall be made by the Bureau, taking into account the information referred to above. Stations of the mobile service, including IMT systems, in the frequency band 3600-3700 MHz shall not claim more protection from space stations than that provided in Table 21-4 of the Radio Regulations (Edition of 2004). (WRC-15)

5.435 In Japan, in the band 3620-3700 MHz, the radiolocation service is excluded.

5.436 Use of the frequency band 4200-4400 MHz by stations in the aeronautical mobile (R) service is reserved exclusively for wireless avionics intra-communication systems that operate in accordance with recognized international aeronautical standards. Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 424 (WRC-15). (WRC-15)

5.437 Passive sensing in the Earth exploration-satellite and space research services may be authorized in the frequency band 4200-4400 MHz on a secondary basis. (WRC-15)

5.438 Use of the frequency band 4200-4400 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is reserved exclusively for radio altimeters installed on board aircraft and for the associated transponders on the ground. (WRC-15)

5.439 *Additional allocation:* in Iran (Islamic Republic of), the band 4200-4400 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a secondary basis. (WRC-12)

5.440 The standard frequency and time signal-satellite service may be authorized to use the frequency 4202 MHz for space-to-Earth transmissions and the frequency 6427 MHz for Earth-to-space transmissions. Such transmissions shall be confined within the limits of ± 2 MHz of these frequencies, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.

5.440A In Region 2 (except Brazil, Cuba, French overseas departments and communities, Guatemala, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela), and in Australia, the band 4400-4940 MHz may be used for aeronautical mobile telemetry for flight testing by aircraft stations (see No. 1.83). Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 416 (WRC-07) and shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, the fixed-satellite and fixed services. Any such use does not preclude the use of this band by other mobile service applications or by other services to which this band is allocated on a co-primary basis and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-07)

5.441 The use of the bands 4500-4800 MHz (space-to-Earth), 6725-7025 MHz (Earth-to-space) by the fixed-satellite service shall be in accordance with the provisions of Appendix 30B. The use of the bands 10.7-10.95 GHz (space-to-Earth), 11.2-11.45 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 12.75-13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space) by geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service shall be in accordance with the provisions of Appendix 30B. The use of the bands 10.7-10.95 GHz (space-to-Earth), 11.2-11.45 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 12.75-13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space) by a non-geostationary-satellite system in the fixed-satellite service is subject to application of the provisions of No. 9.12 for coordination with other non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service. Non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service shall not claim protection from geostationary-satellite networks in the fixed-satellite service operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations, irrespective of the dates of receipt by the Bureau of the complete coordination or notification information, as appropriate, for the non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service and of the complete coordination or notification information, as appropriate, for the geostationary-satellite networks, and No. 5.43A does not apply. Non-geostationary-satellite systems in the

fixed-satellite service in the above bands shall be operated in such a way that any unacceptable interference that may occur during their operation shall be rapidly eliminated.

5.441A In Uruguay, the frequency band 4800-4900 MHz, or portions thereof, is identified for the implementation of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. The use of this frequency band for the implementation of IMT is subject to agreement obtained with neighbouring countries, and IMT stations shall not claim protection from stations of other applications of the mobile service. Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15). (WRC-15)

5.441B In Cambodia, Lao P.D.R. and Viet Nam, the frequency band 4800-4990 MHz, or portions thereof, is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. The use of this frequency band for the implementation of IMT is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with concerned administrations, and IMT stations shall not claim protection from stations of other applications of the mobile service. In addition, before an administration brings into use an IMT station in the mobile service, it shall ensure that the power flux-density produced by this station does not exceed $-155 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 1 \text{ MHz))}$ produced up to 19 km above sea level at 20 km from the coast, defined as the low-water mark, as officially recognized by the coastal State. This criterion is subject to review at WRC-19. See Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15). This identification shall be effective after WRC-19. (WRC-15)

5.442 In the frequency bands 4825-4835 MHz and 4950-4990 MHz, the allocation to the mobile service is restricted to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service. In Region 2 (except Brazil, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela), and in Australia, the frequency band 4825-4835 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service, limited to aeronautical mobile telemetry for flight testing by aircraft stations. Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 416 (WRC-07) and shall not cause harmful interference to the fixed service. (WRC-15)

5.443 *Different category of service:* in Argentina, Australia and Canada, the allocation of the bands 4825-4835 MHz and 4950-4990 MHz to the radio astronomy service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33).

5.443AA In the frequency bands 5000-5030 MHz and 5091-5150 MHz, the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. The use of these bands by the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service is limited to internationally standardized aeronautical systems. (WRC-12)

5.443B In order not to cause harmful interference to the microwave landing system operating above 5030 MHz, the aggregate power flux-density produced at the Earth's surface in the frequency band 5030-5150 MHz by all the space stations within any radionavigation-satellite service system (space-to-Earth) operating in the frequency band 5010-5030 MHz shall not exceed $-124.5 \text{ dB(W/m}^2)$ in a 150 kHz band. In order not to cause harmful interference to the radio astronomy service in the frequency band 4990-5000 MHz, radionavigation-satellite service systems operating in the frequency band 5010-5030 MHz shall comply with the limits in the frequency band 4990-5000 MHz defined in Resolution 741 (Rev.WRC-15). (WRC-15)

5.443C The use of the frequency band 5030-5091 MHz by the aeronautical mobile (R) service is limited to internationally standardized aeronautical systems. Unwanted emissions from the aeronautical mobile (R) service in the frequency band 5030-5091 MHz shall be limited to protect RNSS system downlinks in the adjacent 5010-5030 MHz band. Until such time that an appropriate value is established in a relevant ITU-R Recommendation, the e.i.r.p. density limit of -75 dBW/MHz in the frequency band 5010-5030 MHz for any AM(R)S station unwanted emission should be used. (WRC-12)

5.443D In the frequency band 5030-5091 MHz, the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A. The use of this frequency band by the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service is limited to internationally standardized aeronautical systems. (WRC-12)

5.444 The frequency band 5030-5150 MHz is to be used for the operation of the international standard system (microwave landing system) for precision approach and landing. In the frequency band 5030-5091 MHz, the requirements of this system shall have priority over other uses of this frequency band. For the use of the frequency band 5091-5150 MHz, No. 5.444A and Resolution 114 (Rev.WRC-15) apply. (WRC-15)

5.444A The use of the allocation to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) in the frequency band 5091-5150 MHz is limited to feeder links of non-geostationary satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service and is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A. The use of the frequency band 5091-5150 MHz by feeder links of non-geostationary satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service shall be subject to application of Resolution 114 (Rev.WRC-15). Moreover, to ensure that the aeronautical radionavigation service is protected from harmful interference, coordination is required for feeder-link earth stations of the non-geostationary satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service which are separated by less than 450 km from the territory of an administration operating ground stations in the aeronautical radionavigation service. (WRC-15)

5.444B The use of the frequency band 5091-5150 MHz by the aeronautical mobile service is limited to:

- systems operating in the aeronautical mobile (R) service and in accordance with international aeronautical standards, limited to surface applications at airports. Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 748 (Rev.WRC-15);
- aeronautical telemetry transmissions from aircraft stations (see No. 1.83) in accordance with Resolution 418 (Rev.WRC-15). (WRC-15)

5.446 *Additional allocation:* in the countries listed in No. 5.369, the frequency band 5150-5216 MHz is also allocated to the radiodetermination-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. In Region 2 (except in Mexico), the frequency band is also allocated to the radiodetermination-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis. In Regions 1 and 3, except those countries listed in No. 5.369 and Bangladesh, the frequency band is also allocated to the radiodetermination-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis. The use by the radiodetermination-satellite service is limited to feeder links in conjunction with the radiodetermination-satellite service operating in the frequency bands 1610-1626.5 MHz and/or 2483.5-2500 MHz. The total power flux-density at the Earth's surface shall in no case exceed -159 dB (W/m²) in any 4 kHz band for all angles of arrival. (WRC-15)

5.446A The use of the bands 5150-5350 MHz and 5470-5725 MHz by the stations in the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service shall be in accordance with Resolution 229 (Rev.WRC-12). (WRC-12)

5.446B In the band 5150-5250 MHz, stations in the mobile service shall not claim protection from earth stations in the fixed-satellite service. No. 5.43A does not apply to the mobile service with respect to fixed-satellite service earth stations.

5.446C *Additional allocation:* in Region 1 (except in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, South Sudan and Tunisia) and in Brazil, the band 5150-5250 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis, limited to aeronautical telemetry transmissions from aircraft stations (see No. 1.83), in accordance with Resolution 418 (Rev.WRC-15). These stations shall not claim protection from other stations operating in accordance with Article 5. No. 5.43A does not apply. (FCC)

5.447 *Additional allocation:* in Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia, the band 5150-5250 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service, on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. In this case, the provisions of Resolution 229 (Rev.WRC-12) do not apply. (WRC-12)

5.447A The allocation to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) in the band 5150-5250 MHz is limited to feeder links of non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service and is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A.

5.447B *Additional allocation:* the band 5150-5216 MHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis. This allocation is limited to feeder links of non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service and is subject to provisions of No. 9.11A. The power flux-density at the Earth's surface produced by space stations of the fixed-satellite service operating in the space-to-Earth direction in the band 5150-5216 MHz shall in no case exceed -164 dB(W/m²) in any 4 kHz band for all angles of arrival.

5.447C Administrations responsible for fixed-satellite service networks in the band 5150-5250 MHz operated under Nos. 5.447A and 5.447B shall coordinate on an equal basis in accordance with No. 9.11A with administrations responsible for non-geostationary-satellite networks operated under No. 5.446 and brought into use prior to 17 November 1995. Satellite networks operated under No. 5.446 brought into use after 17 November 1995 shall not claim protection from, and shall not cause harmful interference to, stations of the fixed-satellite service operated under Nos. 5.447A and 5.447B.

5.447D The allocation of the band 5250-5255 MHz to the space research service on a primary basis is limited to active spaceborne sensors. Other uses of the band by the space research service are on a secondary basis.

5.447E *Additional allocation:* The frequency band 5250-5350 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis in the following countries in Region 3: Australia, Korea (Rep. of), India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. The use of this frequency band by the fixed service is intended for the implementation of fixed wireless access systems and shall comply with Recommendation ITU-R F.1613-0. In addition, the fixed service shall not claim protection from the radiodetermination, Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services, but the provisions of No. 5.43A do not apply to the fixed service with respect to the Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services. After implementation of fixed wireless access systems in the fixed service with protection for the existing radiodetermination systems, no more stringent constraints should be imposed on the fixed wireless access systems by future radiodetermination implementations. (WRC-15)

5.447F In the frequency band 5250-5350 MHz, stations in the mobile service shall not claim protection from the radiolocation service, the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and the space research service (active). These services shall not impose on the mobile service more stringent protection criteria, based on system characteristics and interference criteria, than those stated in Recommendations ITU-R M.1638-0 and ITU-R RS.1632-0. (WRC-15)

5.448 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania and Turkmenistan, the band 5250-5350 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.448A The Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services in the frequency band 5250-5350 MHz shall not claim protection from the radiolocation service. No. 5.43A does not apply.

5.448B The Earth exploration-satellite service (active) operating in the band 5350-5570 MHz and space research service (active) operating in the band 5460-5570 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to the aeronautical radionavigation service in the band 5350-5460 MHz, the radionavigation service in the band 5460-5470 MHz and the maritime radionavigation service in the band 5470-5570 MHz.

5.448C The space research service (active) operating in the band 5350-5460 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to nor claim protection from other services to which this band is allocated.

5.448D In the frequency band 5350-5470 MHz, stations in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, radar systems in the aeronautical radionavigation service operating in accordance with No. 5.449.

5.449 The use of the band 5350-5470 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne radars and associated airborne beacons.

5.450 *Additional allocation:* in Austria, Azerbaijan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 5470-5650 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.450A In the frequency band 5470-5725 MHz, stations in the mobile service shall not claim protection from radiodetermination services. Radiodetermination services shall not impose on the mobile service more stringent protection criteria, based on system characteristics and interference criteria, than those stated in Recommendation ITU-R M.1638-0. (WRC-15)

5.450B In the frequency band 5470-5650 MHz, stations in the radiolocation service, except ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes in the band 5600-5650 MHz, shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, radar systems in the maritime radionavigation service.

5.451 *Additional allocation:* in the United Kingdom, the band 5470-5850 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a secondary basis. The power limits specified in Nos. 21.2, 21.3, 21.4 and 21.5 shall apply in the band 5725-5850 MHz.

5.452 Between 5600 MHz and 5650 MHz, ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes are authorized to operate on a basis of equality with stations of the maritime radionavigation service.

5.453 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, Congo (Rep. of the), Korea (Rep. of), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Thailand, Togo, Viet Nam and Yemen, the band 5650-5850 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. In this case, the provisions of Resolution 229 (Rev.WRC-12) do not apply. (WRC-12)

5.454 *Different category of service:* in Azerbaijan, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the allocation of the band 5670-5725 MHz to the space research service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-12)

5.455 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cuba, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 5670-5850 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-07)

5.457 In Australia, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali and Nigeria, the allocation to the fixed service in the bands 6440-6520 MHz (HAPS-to-ground direction) and 6560-6640 MHz (ground-to-HAPS direction) may also be used by gateway links for high-altitude platform stations (HAPS) within the territory of these countries. Such use is limited to operation in HAPS gateway links and shall not cause harmful interference to, and shall not claim protection from, existing services, and shall be in compliance with Resolution 150 (WRC-12). Existing services shall not be constrained in future development by HAPS gateway links. The use of HAPS gateway links in these bands requires explicit agreement with other administrations whose territories are located within 1000 kilometres from the border of an administration intending to use the HAPS gateway links. (WRC-12)

5.457A In the frequency bands 5925-6425 MHz and 14-14.5 GHz, earth stations located on board vessels may communicate with space stations of the fixed-satellite service. Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 902 (WRC-03). In the frequency band 5925-6425 MHz, earth stations located on board vessels and communicating with space stations of the fixed-satellite service may employ transmit antennas with minimum diameter of 1.2 m and operate without prior agreement of any administration if located at least 330 km away from the low-water mark as officially recognized by the coastal State. All other provisions of Resolution 902 (WRC-03) shall apply. (WRC-15)

5.457B In the frequency bands 5925-6425 MHz and 14-14.5 GHz, earth stations located on board vessels may operate with the characteristics and under the conditions contained in Resolution 902 (WRC-03) in

Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen, in the maritime mobile-satellite service on a secondary basis. Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 902 (WRC-03). (WRC-15)

5.457C In Region 2 (except Brazil, Cuba, French overseas departments and communities, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela), the frequency band 5925-6700 MHz may be used for aeronautical mobile telemetry for flight testing by aircraft stations (see No. 1.83). Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 416 (WRC-07) and shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, the fixed-satellite and fixed services. Any such use does not preclude the use of this frequency band by other mobile service applications or by other services to which this frequency band is allocated on a co-primary basis and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-15)

5.458 In the band 6425-7075 MHz, passive microwave sensor measurements are carried out over the oceans. In the band 7075-7250 MHz, passive microwave sensor measurements are carried out. Administrations should bear in mind the needs of the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) and space research (passive) services in their future planning of the bands 6425-7075 MHz and 7075-7250 MHz.

5.458A In making assignments in the band 6700-7075 MHz to space stations of the fixed-satellite service, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect spectral line observations of the radio astronomy service in the band 6650-6675.2 MHz from harmful interference from unwanted emissions.

5.458B The space-to-Earth allocation to the fixed-satellite service in the band 6700-7075 MHz is limited to feeder links for non-geostationary satellite systems of the mobile-satellite service and is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A. The use of the band 6700-7075 MHz (space-to-Earth) by feeder links for non-geostationary satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service is not subject to No. 22.2.

5.459 *Additional allocation:* in the Russian Federation, the frequency bands 7100-7155 MHz and 7190-7235 MHz are also allocated to the space operation service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. In the frequency band 7190-7235 MHz, with respect to the Earth exploration-satellite service (Earth-to-space), No. 9.21 does not apply. (WRC-15)

5.460 No emissions from space research service (Earth-to-space) systems intended for deep space shall be effected in the frequency band 7190-7235 MHz. Geostationary satellites in the space research service operating in the frequency band 7190-7235 MHz shall not claim protection from existing and future stations of the fixed and mobile services and No. 5.43A does not apply. (WRC-15)

5.460A The use of the frequency band 7190-7250 MHz (Earth-to-space) by the Earth exploration-satellite service shall be limited to tracking, telemetry and command for the operation of spacecraft. Space stations operating in the Earth exploration-satellite service (Earth-to-space) in the frequency band 7190-7250 MHz shall not claim protection from existing and future stations in the fixed and mobile services, and No. 5.43A does not apply. No. 9.17 applies. Additionally, to ensure protection of the existing and future deployment of fixed and mobile services, the location of earth stations supporting spacecraft in the Earth exploration-satellite service in non-geostationary orbits or geostationary orbit shall maintain a separation distance of at least 10 km and 50 km, respectively, from the respective border(s) of neighbouring countries, unless a shorter distance is otherwise agreed between the corresponding administrations. (WRC-15)

5.460B Space stations on the geostationary orbit operating in the Earth exploration-satellite service (Earth-to-space) in the frequency band 7190-7235 MHz shall not claim protection from existing and future stations of the space research service, and No. 5.43A does not apply. (WRC-15)

5.461 *Additional allocation:* the bands 7250-7375 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 7900-8025 MHz (Earth-to-space) are also allocated to the mobile-satellite service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.

5.461A The use of the band 7450-7550 MHz by the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to geostationary-satellite systems. Non-geostationary meteorological-satellite systems in this band notified before 30 November 1997 may continue to operate on a primary basis until the end of their lifetime.

5.461AA The use of the frequency band 7375-7750 MHz by the maritime mobile-satellite service is limited to geostationary-satellite networks. (WRC-15)

5.461AB In the frequency band 7375-7750 MHz, earth stations in the maritime mobile-satellite service shall not claim protection from, nor constrain the use and development of, stations in the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services. No. 5.43A does not apply. (WRC-15)

5.461B The use of the band 7750-7900 MHz by the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to non-geostationary satellite systems. (WRC-12)

5.462A In Regions 1 and 3 (except for Japan), in the band 8025-8400 MHz, the Earth exploration-satellite service using geostationary satellites shall not produce a power flux-density in excess of the following values for angles of arrival (θ), without the consent of the affected administration:

- 135 dB(W/m²) in a 1 MHz band for $0 \leq \theta < 5^\circ$
- 135 + 0.5 ($\theta - 5$) dB(W/m²) in a 1 MHz band for $5 \leq \theta < 25^\circ$
- 125 dB(W/m²) in a 1 MHz band for $25 \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ$ (WRC-12)

5.463 Aircraft stations are not permitted to transmit in the band 8025-8400 MHz.

5.465 In the space research service, the use of the band 8400-8450 MHz is limited to deep space.

5.466 *Different category of service:* in Singapore and Sri Lanka, the allocation of the band 8400-8500 MHz to the space research service is on a secondary basis (see No. 5.32). (WRC-12)

5.468 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Congo (Rep. of the), Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Chad, Togo, Tunisia and Yemen, the frequency band 8500-8750 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.469 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, the Czech Rep., Romania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 8500-8750 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile and radionavigation services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.469A In the band 8550-8650 MHz, stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and space research service (active) shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the use and development of, stations of the radiolocation service.

5.470 The use of the band 8750-8850 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne Doppler navigation aids on a centre frequency of 8800 MHz.

5.471 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Germany, Bahrain, Belgium, China, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, France, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, the Netherlands, Qatar and Sudan, the frequency bands 8825-8850 MHz and 9000-9200 MHz are also allocated to the maritime radionavigation service, on a primary basis, for use by shore-based radars only. (WRC-15)

5.472 In the bands 8850-9000 MHz and 9200-9225 MHz, the maritime radionavigation service is limited to shore-based radars.

5.473 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cuba, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the bands 8850-9000 MHz and 9200-9300 MHz are also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-07)

5.473A In the band 9000-9200 MHz, stations operating in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, systems identified in No. 5.337 operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service, or radar systems in the maritime radionavigation service operating in this band on a primary basis in the countries listed in No. 5.471. (WRC-07)

5.474 In the band 9200-9500 MHz, search and rescue transponders (SART) may be used, having due regard to the appropriate ITU-R Recommendation (see also Article 31).

5.474A The use of the frequency bands 9200-9300 MHz and 9900-10 400 MHz by the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) is limited to systems requiring necessary bandwidth greater than 600 MHz that cannot be fully accommodated within the frequency band 9300-9900 MHz. Such use is subject to agreement to be obtained under No. 9.21 from Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon and Tunisia. An administration that has not replied under No. 9.52 is considered as not having agreed to the coordination request. In this case, the notifying administration of the satellite system operating in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) may request the assistance of the Bureau under Sub-Section IID of Article 9. (WRC-15)

5.474B Stations operating in the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service shall comply with Recommendation ITU-R RS.2066-0. (WRC-15)

5.474C Stations operating in the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service shall comply with Recommendation ITU-R RS.2065-0. (WRC-15)

5.474D Stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the maritime radionavigation and radiolocation services in the frequency band 9200-9300 MHz, the radionavigation and radiolocation services in the frequency band 9900-10 000 MHz and the radiolocation service in the frequency band 10.0-10.4 GHz. (WRC-15)

5.475 The use of the band 9300-9500 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne weather radars and ground-based radars. In addition, ground-based radar beacons in the aeronautical radionavigation service are permitted in the band 9300-9320 MHz on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime radionavigation service. (WRC-07)

5.475A The use of the band 9300-9500 MHz by the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and the space research service (active) is limited to systems requiring necessary bandwidth greater than 300 MHz that cannot be fully accommodated within the 9500-9800 MHz band. (WRC-07)

5.475B In the band 9300-9500 MHz, stations operating in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, radars operating in the radionavigation service in conformity with the Radio Regulations. Ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes have priority over other radiolocation uses. (WRC-07)

5.476A In the band 9300-9800 MHz, stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and space research service (active) shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, stations of the radionavigation and radiolocation services. (WRC-07)

5.477 *Different category of service:* in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, and Yemen, the allocation of the frequency band 9800-10 000 MHz to the fixed service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-15)

5.478 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 9800-10 000 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-07)

5.478A The use of the band 9800-9900 MHz by the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and the space research service (active) is limited to systems requiring necessary bandwidth greater than 500 MHz that cannot be fully accommodated within the 9300-9800 MHz band. (WRC-07)

5.478B In the band 9800-9900 MHz, stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and space research service (active) shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from stations of the fixed service to which this band is allocated on a secondary basis. (WRC-07)

5.479 The band 9975-10 025 MHz is also allocated to the meteorological-satellite service on a secondary basis for use by weather radars.

5.480 *Additional allocation:* in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, the Netherlands Antilles, Peru and Uruguay, the frequency band 10-10.45 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. In Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Venezuela, the frequency band 10-10.45 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.481 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Germany, Angola, Brazil, China, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ecuador, Spain, Guatemala, Hungary, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Romania and Uruguay, the frequency band 10.45-10.5 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. In Costa Rica, the frequency band 10.45-10.5 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.482 In the band 10.6-10.68 GHz, the power delivered to the antenna of stations of the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services shall not exceed -3 dBW. This limit may be exceeded, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. However, in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Moldova, Nigeria, Oman, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Singapore, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan and Viet Nam, this restriction on the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services is not applicable. (WRC-07)

5.482A For sharing of the band 10.6-10.68 GHz between the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) service and the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services, Resolution 751 (WRC-07) applies. (WRC-07)

5.483 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, China, Colombia, Korea (Rep. of), Costa Rica, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mongolia, Qatar, Kyrgyzstan, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Yemen, the band 10.68-10.7 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. Such use is limited to equipment in operation by 1 January 1985. (WRC-12)

5.484 In Region 1, the use of the band 10.7-11.7 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service.

5.484A The use of the bands 10.95-11.2 GHz (space-to-Earth), 11.45-11.7 GHz (space-to-Earth), 11.7-12.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 2, 12.2-12.75 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 3, 12.5-12.75 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 1, 13.75-14.5 GHz (Earth-to-space), 17.8-18.6 GHz (space-to-Earth), 19.7-20.2 GHz (space-to-Earth), 27.5-28.6 GHz (Earth-to-space), 29.5-30 GHz (Earth-to-space) by a non-geostationary-satellite system in the fixed-satellite service is subject to application of the provisions of No. 9.12 for coordination with other non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service. Non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service shall not claim protection from geostationary-satellite networks in the fixed-satellite service operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations, irrespective of the dates of receipt by the Bureau of the complete coordination or notification information, as appropriate, for the non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service and of the complete coordination or notification information, as appropriate, for the geostationary-satellite networks, and No. 5.43A does not apply. Non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service in the above bands shall be operated in such a way that any unacceptable interference that may occur during their operation shall be rapidly eliminated.

5.484B Resolution 155 (WRC-15) shall apply. (WRC-15)

5.485 In Region 2, in the band 11.7-12.2 GHz, transponders on space stations in the fixed-satellite service may be used additionally for transmissions in the broadcasting-satellite service, provided that such transmissions do not have a maximum e.i.r.p. greater than 53 dBW per television channel and do not cause greater interference or require more protection from interference than the coordinated fixed-satellite service frequency assignments. With respect to the space services, this band shall be used principally for the fixed-satellite service.

5.486 *Different category of service:* in the United States, the allocation of the frequency band 11.7-12.1 GHz to the fixed service is on a secondary basis (see No. 5.32). (WRC-15)

5.487 In the band 11.7-12.5 GHz in Regions 1 and 3, the fixed, fixed-satellite, mobile, except aeronautical mobile, and broadcasting services, in accordance with their respective allocations, shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, broadcasting-satellite stations operating in accordance with the Regions 1 and 3 Plan in Appendix 30.

5.487A *Additional allocation:* in Region 1, the band 11.7-12.5 GHz, in Region 2, the band 12.2-12.7 GHz and, in Region 3, the band 11.7-12.2 GHz, are also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis, limited to non-geostationary systems and subject to application of the provisions of No. 9.12 for coordination with other non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service. Non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service shall not claim protection from geostationary-satellite networks in the broadcasting-satellite service operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations, irrespective of the dates of receipt by the Bureau of the complete coordination or notification information, as appropriate, for the non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service and of the complete coordination or notification information, as appropriate, for the geostationary-satellite networks, and No. 5.43A does not apply. Non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service in the above bands shall be operated in such a way that any unacceptable interference that may occur during their operation shall be rapidly eliminated.

5.488 The use of the band 11.7-12.2 GHz by geostationary-satellite networks in the fixed-satellite service in Region 2 is subject to application of the provisions of No. 9.14 for coordination with stations of terrestrial services in Regions 1, 2 and 3. For the use of the band 12.2-12.7 GHz by the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 2, see Appendix 30.

5.489 *Additional allocation:* in Peru, the band 12.1-12.2 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

5.490 In Region 2, in the band 12.2-12.7 GHz, existing and future terrestrial radiocommunication services shall not cause harmful interference to the space services operating in conformity with the broadcasting-satellite Plan for Region 2 contained in Appendix 30.

5.492 Assignments to stations of the broadcasting-satellite service which are in conformity with the appropriate regional Plan or included in the Regions 1 and 3 List in Appendix 30 may also be used for transmissions in the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth), provided that such transmissions do not cause more interference, or require more protection from interference, than the broadcasting-satellite service transmissions operating in conformity with the Plan or the List, as appropriate.

5.493 The broadcasting-satellite service in the band 12.5-12.75 GHz in Region 3 is limited to a power flux-density not exceeding $-111 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 27 \text{ MHz))}$ for all conditions and for all methods of modulation at the edge of the service area.

5.494 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Cameroon, the Central African Rep., Congo (Rep. of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mongolia, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, Togo and Yemen, the frequency band 12.5-12.75 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.495 *Additional allocation:* in France, Greece, Monaco, Montenegro, Uganda, Romania and Tunisia, the frequency band 12.5-12.75 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a secondary basis. (WRC-15)

5.496 *Additional allocation:* in Austria, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the band 12.5-12.75 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service and the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis. However, stations in these services shall not cause harmful interference to fixed-satellite service earth stations of countries in Region 1 other than those listed in this footnote. Coordination of these earth stations is not required with stations of the fixed and mobile services of the countries listed in this footnote. The power flux-density limit at the Earth's surface given in Table 21-4 of Article 21, for the fixed-satellite service shall apply on the territory of the countries listed in this footnote.

5.497 The use of the band 13.25-13.4 GHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to Doppler navigation aids.

5.498A The Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services operating in the band 13.25-13.4 GHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the use and development of, the aeronautical radionavigation service.

5.499 *Additional allocation:* in Bangladesh and India, the band 13.25-14 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. In Pakistan, the band 13.25-13.75 GHz is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.499A The use of the frequency band 13.4-13.65 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to geostationary-satellite systems and is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with respect to satellite systems operating in the space research service (space-to-space) to relay data from space stations in the geostationary-satellite orbit to associated space stations in non-geostationary satellite orbits for which advance publication information has been received by the Bureau by 27 November 2015. (WRC-15)

5.499B Administrations shall not preclude the deployment and operation of transmitting earth stations in the standard frequency and time signal-satellite service (Earth-to-space) allocated on a secondary basis in the frequency band 13.4-13.65 GHz due to the primary allocation to FSS (space-to-Earth). (WRC-15)

5.499C The allocation of the frequency band 13.4-13.65 GHz to the space research service on a primary basis is limited to:

- satellite systems operating in the space research service (space-to-space) to relay data from space stations in the geostationary-satellite orbit to associated space stations in non-geostationary satellite orbits for which advance publication information has been received by the Bureau by 27 November 2015,
- active spaceborne sensors,
- satellite systems operating in the space research service (space-to-Earth) to relay data from space stations in the geostationary-satellite orbit to associated earth stations.

Other uses of the frequency band by the space research service are on a secondary basis. (WRC-15)

5.499D In the frequency band 13.4-13.65 GHz, satellite systems in the space research service (space-to-Earth) and/or the space research service (space-to-space) shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, stations in the fixed, mobile, radiolocation and Earth exploration-satellite (active) services. (WRC-15)

5.499E In the frequency band 13.4-13.65 GHz, geostationary-satellite networks in the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) shall not claim protection from space stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) operating in accordance with these Regulations, and No. 5.43A does not apply. The provisions of No. 22.2 do not apply to the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) with respect to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) in this frequency band. (WRC-15)

5.500 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon,

Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Singapore, Sudan, South Sudan, Chad and Tunisia, the frequency band 13.4-14 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. In Pakistan, the frequency band 13.4-13.75 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.501 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Hungary, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania and Turkmenistan, the band 13.4-14 GHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.501A The allocation of the frequency band 13.65-13.75 GHz to the space research service on a primary basis is limited to active spaceborne sensors. Other uses of the frequency band by the space research service are on a secondary basis. (WRC-15)

5.501B In the band 13.4-13.75 GHz, the Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the use and development of, the radiolocation service.

5.502 In the band 13.75-14 GHz, an earth station of a geostationary fixed-satellite service network shall have a minimum antenna diameter of 1.2 m and an earth station of a non-geostationary fixed-satellite service system shall have a minimum antenna diameter of 4.5 m. In addition, the e.i.r.p., averaged over one second, radiated by a station in the radiolocation or radionavigation services shall not exceed 59 dBW for elevation angles above 2° and 65 dBW at lower angles. Before an administration brings into use an earth station in a geostationary-satellite network in the fixed-satellite service in this band with an antenna diameter smaller than 4.5 m, it shall ensure that the power flux-density produced by this earth station does not exceed:

- $-115 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 10 \text{ MHz))}$ for more than 1% of the time produced at 36 m above sea level at the low water mark, as officially recognized by the coastal State;
- $-115 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 10 \text{ MHz))}$ for more than 1% of the time produced 3 m above ground at the border of the territory of an administration deploying or planning to deploy land mobile radars in this band, unless prior agreement has been obtained.

For earth stations within the fixed-satellite service having an antenna diameter greater than or equal to 4.5 m, the e.i.r.p. of any emission should be at least 68 dBW and should not exceed 85 dBW.

5.503 In the band 13.75-14 GHz, geostationary space stations in the space research service for which information for advance publication has been received by the Bureau prior to 31 January 1992 shall operate on an equal basis with stations in the fixed-satellite service; after that date, new geostationary space stations in the space research service will operate on a secondary basis. Until those geostationary space stations in the space research service for which information for advance publication has been received by the Bureau prior to 31 January 1992 cease to operate in this band:

- in the band 13.77-13.78 GHz, the e.i.r.p. density of emissions from any earth station in the fixed-satellite service operating with a space station in geostationary-satellite orbit shall not exceed:
 - i) $4.7D + 28 \text{ dB (W/40 kHz)}$, where D is the fixed-satellite service earth station antenna diameter (m) for antenna diameters equal to or greater than 1.2 m and less than 4.5 m;
 - ii) $49.2 + 20 \log (D/4.5) \text{ dB(W/40 kHz)}$, where D is the fixed-satellite service earth station antenna diameter (m) for antenna diameters equal to or greater than 4.5 m and less than 31.9 m;
 - iii) $66.2 \text{ dB(W/40 kHz)}$ for any fixed-satellite service earth station for antenna diameters (m) equal to or greater than 31.9 m;
 - iv) 56.2 dB(W/4 kHz) for narrow-band (less than 40 kHz of necessary bandwidth) fixed-satellite service earth station emissions from any fixed-satellite service earth station having an antenna diameter of 4.5 m or greater;
- the e.i.r.p. density of emissions from any earth station in the fixed-satellite service operating with a space station in non-geostationary-satellite orbit shall not exceed 51 dBW in the 6 MHz band from 13.772 to 13.778 GHz.

Automatic power control may be used to increase the e.i.r.p. density in these frequency ranges to compensate for rain attenuation, to the extent that the power flux-density at the fixed-satellite service space

station does not exceed the value resulting from use by an earth station of an e.i.r.p. meeting the above limits in clear-sky conditions.

5.504 The use of the band 14-14.3 GHz by the radionavigation service shall be such as to provide sufficient protection to space stations of the fixed-satellite service.

5.504A In the band 14-14.5 GHz, aircraft earth stations in the secondary aeronautical mobile-satellite service may also communicate with space stations in the fixed-satellite service. The provisions of Nos. 5.29, 5.30 and 5.31 apply.

5.504B Aircraft earth stations operating in the aeronautical mobile-satellite service in the frequency band 14-14.5 GHz shall comply with the provisions of Annex 1, Part C of Recommendation ITU-R M.1643-0, with respect to any radio astronomy station performing observations in the 14.47-14.5 GHz frequency band located on the territory of Spain, France, India, Italy, the United Kingdom and South Africa. (WRC-15)

5.504C In the frequency band 14-14.25 GHz, the power flux-density produced on the territory of the countries of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Nigeria, Oman, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia by any aircraft earth station in the aeronautical mobile-satellite service shall not exceed the limits given in Annex 1, Part B of Recommendation ITU-R M.1643-0, unless otherwise specifically agreed by the affected administration(s). The provisions of this footnote in no way derogate the obligations of the aeronautical mobile-satellite service to operate as a secondary service in accordance with No. 5.29. (WRC-15)

5.505 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, Congo (Rep. of the), Korea (Rep. of), Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, the Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Swaziland, Chad, Viet Nam and Yemen, the frequency band 14-14.3 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.506 The band 14-14.5 GHz may be used, within the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space), for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service, subject to coordination with other networks in the fixed-satellite service. Such use of feeder links is reserved for countries outside Europe.

5.506A In the band 14-14.5 GHz, ship earth stations with an e.i.r.p. greater than 21 dBW shall operate under the same conditions as earth stations located on board vessels, as provided in Resolution 902 (WRC-03). This footnote shall not apply to ship earth stations for which the complete Appendix 4 information has been received by the Bureau prior to 5 July 2003.

5.506B Earth stations located on board vessels communicating with space stations in the fixed-satellite service may operate in the frequency band 14-14.5 GHz without the need for prior agreement from Cyprus and Malta, within the minimum distance given in Resolution 902 (WRC-03) from these countries. (WRC-15)

5.508 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, France, Italy, Libya, The Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia and the United Kingdom, the band 14.25-14.3 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.508A In the frequency band 14.25-14.3 GHz, the power flux-density produced on the territory of the countries of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Botswana, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Guinea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kuwait, Nigeria, Oman, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and Tunisia by any aircraft earth station in the aeronautical mobile-satellite service shall not exceed the limits given in Annex 1, Part B of Recommendation ITU-R M.1643-0, unless otherwise specifically agreed by the affected administration(s). The provisions of this footnote in no way derogate the obligations of the aeronautical mobile-satellite service to operate as a secondary service in accordance with No. 5.29. (WRC-15)

5.509A In the frequency band 14.3-14.5 GHz, the power flux-density produced on the territory of the countries of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Botswana, Cameroon, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Gabon, Guinea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kuwait, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, the Syrian Arab

Republic, the United Kingdom, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Viet Nam by any aircraft earth station in the aeronautical mobile-satellite service shall not exceed the limits given in Annex 1, Part B of Recommendation ITU-R M.1643-0, unless otherwise specifically agreed by the affected administration(s). The provisions of this footnote in no way derogate the obligations of the aeronautical mobile-satellite service to operate as a secondary service in accordance with No. 5.29. (WRC-15)

5.509B The use of the frequency bands 14.5-14.75 GHz in countries listed in Resolution 163 (WRC-15) and 14.5-14.8 GHz in countries listed in Resolution 164 (WRC-15) by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) not for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service is limited to geostationary-satellites. (WRC-15)

5.509C For the use of the frequency bands 14.5-14.75 GHz in countries listed in Resolution 163 (WRC-15) and 14.5-14.8 GHz in countries listed in Resolution 164 (WRC-15) by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) not for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service, the fixed-satellite service earth stations shall have a minimum antenna diameter of 6 m and a maximum power spectral density of -44.5 dBW/Hz at the input of the antenna. The earth stations shall be notified at known locations on land. (WRC-15)

5.509D Before an administration brings into use an earth station in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) not for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service in the frequency bands 14.5-14.75 GHz (in countries listed in Resolution 163 (WRC-15)) and 14.5-14.8 GHz (in countries listed in Resolution 164 (WRC-15)), it shall ensure that the power flux-density produced by this earth station does not exceed -151.5 dB(W/(m² · 4 kHz)) produced at all altitudes from 0 m to 19000 m above sea level at 22 km seaward from all coasts, defined as the low-water mark, as officially recognized by each coastal State. (WRC-15)

5.509E In the frequency bands 14.50-14.75 GHz in countries listed in Resolution 163 (WRC-15) and 14.50-14.8 GHz in countries listed in Resolution 164 (WRC-15), the location of earth stations in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) not for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service shall maintain a separation distance of at least 500 km from the border(s) of other countries unless shorter distances are explicitly agreed by those administrations. No. 9.17 does not apply. When applying this provision, administrations should consider the relevant parts of these Regulations and the latest relevant ITU-R Recommendations. (WRC-15)

5.509F In the frequency bands 14.50-14.75 GHz in countries listed in Resolution 163 (WRC-15) and 14.50-14.8 GHz in countries listed in Resolution 164 (WRC-15), earth stations in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) not for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service shall not constrain the future deployment of the fixed and mobile services. (WRC-15)

5.509G The frequency band 14.5-14.8 GHz is also allocated to the space research service on a primary basis. However, such use is limited to the satellite systems operating in the space research service (Earth-to-space) to relay data to space stations in the geostationary-satellite orbit from associated earth stations. Stations in the space research service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations in the fixed and mobile services and in the fixed-satellite service limited to feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service and associated space operations functions using the guardbands under Appendix 30A and feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 2. Other uses of this frequency band by the space research service are on a secondary basis. (WRC-15)

5.510 Except for use in accordance with Resolution 163 (WRC-15) and Resolution 164 (WRC-15), the use of the frequency band 14.5-14.8 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service. This use is reserved for countries outside Europe. Uses other than feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service are not authorized in Regions 1 and 2 in the frequency band 14.75-14.8 GHz. (WRC-15)

5.511 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Cameroon, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic and Somalia, the band 15.35-15.4 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis. (WRC-12)

5.511A Use of the frequency band 15.43-15.63 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links of non-geostationary systems in the mobile-satellite service, subject to coordination under No. 9.11A. (WRC-15)

5.511C Stations operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service shall limit the effective e.i.r.p. in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R S.1340-0. The minimum coordination distance required to protect the aeronautical radionavigation stations (No. 4.10 applies) from harmful interference from feeder-link earth stations and the maximum e.i.r.p. transmitted towards the local horizontal plane by a feeder-link earth station shall be in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R S.1340-0. (WRC-15)

5.511E In the frequency band 15.4-15.7 GHz, stations operating in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service. (WRC-12)

5.511F In order to protect the radio astronomy service in the frequency band 15.35-15.4 GHz, radiolocation stations operating in the frequency band 15.4-15.7 GHz shall not exceed the power flux-density level of -156 dB(W/m²) in a 50 MHz bandwidth in the frequency band 15.35-15.4 GHz, at any radio astronomy observatory site for more than 2 per cent of the time. (WRC-12)

5.512 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Congo (Rep. of the), Egypt, El Salvador, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Finland, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Montenegro, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, Togo and Yemen, the frequency band 15.7-17.3 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)

5.513 *Additional allocation:* in Israel, the band 15.7-17.3 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. These services shall not claim protection from or cause harmful interference to services operating in accordance with the Table in countries other than those included in No. 5.512.

5.513A Spaceborne active sensors operating in the band 17.2-17.3 GHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the development of, the radiolocation and other services allocated on a primary basis.

5.514 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, El Salvador, the United Arab Emirates, Guatemala, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Lithuania, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Qatar, Kyrgyzstan, Sudan and South Sudan, the frequency band 17.3-17.7 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis. The power limits given in Nos. 21.3 and 21.5 shall apply. (WRC-15)

5.515 In the band 17.3-17.8 GHz, sharing between the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) and the broadcasting-satellite service shall also be in accordance with the provisions of § 1 of Annex 4 of Appendix 30A.

5.516 The use of the band 17.3-18.1 GHz by geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service. The use of the band 17.3-17.8 GHz in Region 2 by systems in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to geostationary satellites. For the use of the band 17.3-17.8 GHz in Region 2 by feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service in the band 12.2-12.7 GHz, see Article 11. The use of the bands 17.3-18.1 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Regions 1 and 3 and 17.8-18.1 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Region 2 by non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service is subject to application of the provisions of No. 9.12 for coordination with other non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service. Non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service shall not claim protection from geostationary-satellite networks in the fixed-satellite service operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations, irrespective of the dates of receipt by the Bureau of the complete coordination or notification information, as appropriate, for the non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service and of the complete coordination or notification information,

as appropriate, for the geostationary-satellite networks, and No. 5.43A does not apply. Non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service in the above bands shall be operated in such a way that any unacceptable interference that may occur during their operation shall be rapidly eliminated.

5.516A In the band 17.3-17.7 GHz, earth stations of the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) in Region 1 shall not claim protection from the broadcasting-satellite service feeder-link earth stations operating under Appendix 30A, nor put any limitations or restrictions on the locations of the broadcasting-satellite service feeder-link earth stations anywhere within the service area of the feeder link.

5.516B The following bands are identified for use by high-density applications in the fixed-satellite service:

17.3-17.7 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 1,
18.3-19.3 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 2,
19.7-20.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) in all Regions,
39.5-40 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 1,
40-40.5 GHz (space-to-Earth) in all Regions,
40.5-42 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 2,
47.5-47.9 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 1,
48.2-48.54 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 1,
49.44-50.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 1, and
27.5-27.82 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Region 1,
28.35-28.45 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Region 2,
28.45-28.94 GHz (Earth-to-space) in all Regions,
28.94-29.1 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Region 2 and 3,
29.25-29.46 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Region 2,
29.46-30 GHz (Earth-to-space) in all Regions,
48.2-50.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Region 2.

This identification does not preclude the use of these bands by other fixed-satellite service applications or by other services to which these bands are allocated on a co-primary basis and does not establish priority in these Radio Regulations among users of the bands. Administrations should take this into account when considering regulatory provisions in relation to these bands. See Resolution 143 (Rev.WRC-07). (FCC)

5.517 In Region 2, use of the fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth) service in the band 17.7-17.8 GHz shall not cause harmful interference to nor claim protection from assignments in the broadcasting-satellite service operating in conformity with the Radio Regulations. (WRC-07)

5.519 *Additional allocation:* the bands 18-18.3 GHz in Region 2 and 18.1-18.4 GHz in Regions 1 and 3 are also allocated to the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis. Their use is limited to geostationary satellites. (WRC-07)

5.520 The use of the band 18.1-18.4 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links of geostationary-satellite systems in the broadcasting-satellite service.

5.521 *Alternative allocation:* in the United Arab Emirates and Greece, the frequency band 18.1-18.4 GHz is allocated to the fixed, fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth) and mobile services on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). The provisions of No. 5.519 also apply. (WRC-15)

5.522A The emissions of the fixed service and the fixed-satellite service in the band 18.6-18.8 GHz are limited to the values given in Nos. 21.5A and 21.16.2, respectively.

5.522B The use of the band 18.6-18.8 GHz by the fixed-satellite service is limited to geostationary systems and systems with an orbit of apogee greater than 20 000 km.

5.522C In the band 18.6-18.8 GHz, in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen, fixed-service systems in operation at the date of entry into force of the Final Acts of WRC-2000 are not subject to the limits of No. 21.5A.

5.523A The use of the bands 18.8-19.3 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 28.6-29.1 GHz (Earth-to-space) by geostationary and non-geostationary fixed-satellite service networks is subject to the application of the provisions of No. 9.11A and No. 22.2 does not apply. Administrations having geostationary-satellite networks under coordination prior to 18 November 1995 shall cooperate to the maximum extent possible to coordinate pursuant to No. 9.11A with non-geostationary-satellite networks for which notification information has been received by the Bureau prior to that date, with a view to reaching results acceptable to all the parties concerned. Non-geostationary-satellite networks shall not cause unacceptable interference to geostationary fixed-satellite service networks for which complete Appendix 4 notification information is considered as having been received by the Bureau prior to 18 November 1995.

5.523B The use of the band 19.3-19.6 GHz (Earth-to-space) by the fixed-satellite service is limited to feeder links for non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service. Such use is subject to the application of the provisions of No. 9.11A, and No. 22.2 does not apply.

5.523C No. 22.2 shall continue to apply in the bands 19.3-19.6 GHz and 29.1-29.4 GHz, between feeder links of non-geostationary mobile-satellite service networks and those fixed-satellite service networks for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information, or notification information, is considered as having been received by the Bureau prior to 18 November 1995.

5.523D The use of the band 19.3-19.7 GHz (space-to-Earth) by geostationary fixed-satellite service systems and by feeder links for non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service is subject to the application of the provisions of No. 9.11A, but not subject to the provisions of No. 22.2. The use of this band for other non-geostationary fixed-satellite service systems, or for the cases indicated in Nos. 5.523C and 5.523E, is not subject to the provisions of No. 9.11A and shall continue to be subject to Articles 9 (except No. 9.11A) and 11 procedures, and to the provisions of No. 22.2.

5.523E No. 22.2 shall continue to apply in the bands 19.6-19.7 GHz and 29.4-29.5 GHz, between feeder links of non-geostationary mobile-satellite service networks and those fixed-satellite service networks for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information, or notification information, is considered as having been received by the Bureau by 21 November 1997.

5.524 *Additional allocation:* in Afghanistan, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, Congo (Rep. of the), Costa Rica, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, Togo and Tunisia, the frequency band 19.7-21.2 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. This additional use shall not impose any limitation on the power flux-density of space stations in the fixed-satellite service in the frequency band 19.7-21.2 GHz and of space stations in the mobile-satellite service in the frequency band 19.7-20.2 GHz where the allocation to the mobile-satellite service is on a primary basis in the latter frequency band. (WRC-15)

5.525 In order to facilitate interregional coordination between networks in the mobile-satellite and fixed-satellite services, carriers in the mobile-satellite service that are most susceptible to interference shall, to the extent practicable, be located in the higher parts of the bands 19.7-20.2 GHz and 29.5-30 GHz.

5.526 In the bands 19.7-20.2 GHz and 29.5-30 GHz in Region 2, and in the bands 20.1-20.2 GHz and 29.9-30 GHz in Regions 1 and 3, networks which are both in the fixed-satellite service and in the mobile-satellite service may include links between earth stations at specified or unspecified points or while in motion, through one or more satellites for point-to-point and point-to-multipoint communications.

5.527 In the bands 19.7-20.2 GHz and 29.5-30 GHz, the provisions of No. 4.10 do not apply with respect to the mobile-satellite service.

5.527A The operation of earth stations in motion communicating with the FSS is subject to Resolution 156 (WRC-15). (WRC-15)

5.528 The allocation to the mobile-satellite service is intended for use by networks which use narrow spot-beam antennas and other advanced technology at the space stations. Administrations operating systems in the mobile-satellite service in the band 19.7-20.1 GHz in Region 2 and in the band 20.1-20.2 GHz shall take all practicable steps to ensure the continued availability of these bands for administrations operating fixed and mobile systems in accordance with the provisions of No. 5.524.

5.529 The use of the bands 19.7-20.1 GHz and 29.5-29.9 GHz by the mobile-satellite service in Region 2 is limited to satellite networks which are both in the fixed-satellite service and in the mobile-satellite service as described in No. 5.526.

5.530A Unless otherwise agreed between the administrations concerned, any station in the fixed or mobile services of an administration shall not produce a power flux-density in excess of $-120.4 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$ at 3 m above the ground of any point of the territory of any other administration in Regions 1 and 3 for more than 20% of the time. In conducting the calculations, administrations should use the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R P.452 (see also the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R BO.1898). (WRC-15)

5.530B In the band 21.4-22 GHz, in order to facilitate the development of the broadcasting-satellite service, administrations in Regions 1 and 3 are encouraged not to deploy stations in the mobile service and are encouraged to limit the deployment of stations in the fixed service to point-to-point links. (WRC-12)

5.530D See Resolution 555 (Rev.WRC-15). (FCC)

5.531 *Additional allocation:* in Japan, the band 21.4-22 GHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

5.532 The use of the band 22.21-22.5 GHz by the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) and space research (passive) services shall not impose constraints upon the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services.

5.532A The location of earth stations in the space research service shall maintain a separation distance of at least 54 km from the respective border(s) of neighbouring countries to protect the existing and future deployment of fixed and mobile services unless a shorter distance is otherwise agreed between the corresponding administrations. Nos. 9.17 and 9.18 do not apply. (WRC-12)

5.532B Use of the band 24.65-25.25 GHz in Region 1 and the band 24.65-24.75 GHz in Region 3 by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to earth stations using a minimum antenna diameter of 4.5 m. (WRC-12)

5.533 The inter-satellite service shall not claim protection from harmful interference from airport surface detection equipment stations of the radionavigation service.

5.535 In the band 24.75-25.25 GHz, feeder links to stations of the broadcasting-satellite service shall have priority over other uses in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space). Such other uses shall protect and shall not claim protection from existing and future operating feeder-link networks to such broadcasting satellite stations.

5.535A The use of the band 29.1-29.5 GHz (Earth-to-space) by the fixed-satellite service is limited to geostationary-satellite systems and feeder links to non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service. Such use is subject to the application of the provisions of No. 9.11A, but not subject to the provisions of No. 22.2, except as indicated in Nos. 5.523C and 5.523E where such use is not subject to the provisions of No. 9.11A and shall continue to be subject to Articles 9 (except No. 9.11A) and 11 procedures, and to the provisions of No. 22.2.

5.536 Use of the 25.25-27.5 GHz band by the inter-satellite service is limited to space research and Earth exploration-satellite applications, and also transmissions of data originating from industrial and medical activities in space.

5.536A Administrations operating earth stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service or the space research service shall not claim protection from stations in the fixed and mobile services operated by other administrations. In addition, earth stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service or in the space research service should be operated taking into account the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R SA.1862. (WRC-12)

5.536B In Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, China, Korea (Rep. of), Denmark, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Moldova, Norway, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Slovakia, the Czech Rep., Romania, the United Kingdom, Singapore, Sweden, Tanzania, Turkey, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, earth stations operating in the Earth exploration-satellite service in the frequency band 25.5-27 GHz shall not claim protection from, or constrain the use and deployment of, stations of the fixed and mobile services. (WRC-15)

5.536C In Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Estonia, Finland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lithuania, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uruguay, Zambia and Zimbabwe, earth stations operating in the space research service in the band 25.5-27 GHz shall not claim protection from, or constrain the use and deployment of, stations of the fixed and mobile services. (WRC-12)

5.537 Space services using non-geostationary satellites operating in the inter-satellite service in the band 27-27.5 GHz are exempt from the provisions of No. 22.2.

5.537A In Bhutan, Cameroon, Korea (Rep. of), the Russian Federation, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Kyrgyzstan, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam, the allocation to the fixed service in the band 27.9-28.2 GHz may also be used by high altitude platform stations (HAPS) within the territory of these countries. Such use of 300 MHz of the fixed-service allocation by HAPS in the above countries is further limited to operation in the HAPS-to-ground direction and shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, other types of fixed-service systems or other co-primary services. Furthermore, the development of these other services shall not be constrained by HAPS. See Resolution 145 (Rev.WRC-12). (WRC-12)

5.538 *Additional allocation:* the bands 27.500-27.501 GHz and 29.999-30.000 GHz are also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis for the beacon transmissions intended for up-link power control. Such space-to-Earth transmissions shall not exceed an equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) of +10 dBW in the direction of adjacent satellites on the geostationary-satellite orbit. (WRC-07)

5.539 The band 27.5-30 GHz may be used by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) for the provision of feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service.

5.540 *Additional allocation:* the band 27.501-29.999 GHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis for beacon transmissions intended for up-link power control.

5.541 In the band 28.5-30 GHz, the earth exploration-satellite service is limited to the transfer of data between stations and not to the primary collection of information by means of active or passive sensors.

5.541A Feeder links of non-geostationary networks in the mobile-satellite service and geostationary networks in the fixed-satellite service operating in the band 29.1-29.5 GHz (Earth-to-space) shall employ uplink adaptive power control or other methods of fade compensation, such that the earth station transmissions shall be conducted at the power level required to meet the desired link performance while reducing the level of mutual interference between both networks. These methods shall apply to networks for which Appendix 4 coordination information is considered as having been received by the Bureau after 17 May 1996 and until they are changed by a future competent world radiocommunication conference.

Administrations submitting Appendix 4 information for coordination before this date are encouraged to utilize these techniques to the extent practicable.

5.542 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, Congo (Rep. of the), Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Sri Lanka and Chad, the band 29.5-31 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis. The power limits specified in Nos. 21.3 and 21.5 shall apply. (WRC-12)

5.543 The band 29.95-30 GHz may be used for space-to-space links in the Earth exploration-satellite service for telemetry, tracking, and control purposes, on a secondary basis.

5.543A In Bhutan, Cameroon, Korea (Rep. of), the Russian Federation, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Kyrgyzstan, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam, the allocation to the fixed service in the frequency band 31-31.3 GHz may also be used by systems using high altitude platform stations (HAPS) in the ground-to-HAPS direction. The use of the frequency band 31-31.3 GHz by systems using HAPS is limited to the territory of the countries listed above and shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, other types of fixed-service systems, systems in the mobile service and systems operated under No. 5.545. Furthermore, the development of these services shall not be constrained by HAPS. Systems using HAPS in the frequency band 31-31.3 GHz shall not cause harmful interference to the radio astronomy service having a primary allocation in the frequency band 31.3-31.8 GHz, taking into account the protection criterion as given in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R RA.769. In order to ensure the protection of satellite passive services, the level of unwanted power density into a HAPS ground station antenna in the frequency band 31.3-31.8 GHz shall be limited to -106 dB(W/MHz) under clear-sky conditions, and may be increased up to -100 dB(W/MHz) under rainy conditions to mitigate fading due to rain, provided the effective impact on the passive satellite does not exceed the impact under clear-sky conditions. See Resolution 145 (Rev.WRC-12). (WRC-15)

5.544 In the band 31-31.3 GHz the power flux-density limits specified in Article 21, Table 21-4 shall apply to the space research service.

5.545 *Different category of service:* in Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the allocation of the band 31-31.3 GHz to the space research service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-12)

5.546 *Different category of service:* in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Spain, Estonia, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Moldova, Mongolia, Oman, Uzbekistan, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, the United Kingdom, South Africa, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Turkey, the allocation of the band 31.5-31.8 GHz to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-12)

5.547 The bands 31.8-33.4 GHz, 37-40 GHz, 40.5-43.5 GHz, 51.4-52.6 GHz, 55.78-59 GHz and 64-66 GHz are available for high-density applications in the fixed service (see Resolution 75 (WRC-12)). Administrations should take this into account when considering regulatory provisions in relation to these bands. Because of the potential deployment of high-density applications in the fixed-satellite service in the bands 39.5-40 GHz and 40.5-42 GHz (see No. 5.516B), administrations should further take into account potential constraints to high-density applications in the fixed service, as appropriate. (FCC)

5.547A Administrations should take practical measures to minimize the potential interference between stations in the fixed service and airborne stations in the radionavigation service in the 31.8-33.4 GHz band, taking into account the operational needs of the airborne radar systems.

5.547B *Alternative allocation:* in the United States, the band 31.8-32 GHz is allocated to the radionavigation and space research (deep space) (space-to-Earth) services on a primary basis.

5.547C *Alternative allocation:* in the United States, the band 32-32.3 GHz is allocated to the radionavigation and space research (deep space) (space-to-Earth) services on a primary basis.

5.547D *Alternative allocation:* in the United States, the band 32.3-33 GHz is allocated to the inter-satellite and radionavigation services on a primary basis.

5.547E *Alternative allocation:* in the United States, the band 33-33.4 GHz is allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.

5.548 In designing systems for the inter-satellite service in the band 32.3-33 GHz, for the radionavigation service in the band 32-33 GHz, and for the space research service (deep space) in the band 31.8-32.3 GHz, administrations shall take all necessary measures to prevent harmful interference between these services, bearing in mind the safety aspects of the radionavigation service (see Recommendation 707).

5.549 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia and Yemen, the band 33.4-36 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.549A In the band 35.5-36.0 GHz, the mean power flux-density at the Earth's surface, generated by any spaceborne sensor in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) or space research service (active), for any angle greater than 0.8° from the beam centre shall not exceed -73.3 dB(W/m²) in this band.

5.550 *Different category of service:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the allocation of the band 34.7-35.2 GHz to the space research service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-12)

5.550A For sharing of the band 36-37 GHz between the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) service and the fixed and mobile services, Resolution 752 (WRC-07) shall apply. (WRC-07)

5.551F *Different category of service:* in Japan, the allocation of the band 41.5-42.5 GHz to the mobile service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33).

5.551H The equivalent power flux-density (epfd) produced in the frequency band 42.5-43.5 GHz by all space stations in any non-geostationary-satellite system in the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth), or in the broadcasting-satellite service operating in the frequency band 42-42.5 GHz, shall not exceed the following values at the site of any radio astronomy station for more than 2% of the time:

–230 dB(W/m²) in 1 GHz and –246 dB(W/m²) in any 500 kHz of the frequency band 42.5-43.5 GHz at the site of any radio astronomy station registered as a single-dish telescope; and

–209 dB(W/m²) in any 500 kHz of the frequency band 42.5-43.5 GHz at the site of any radio astronomy station registered as a very long baseline interferometry station.

These epfd values shall be evaluated using the methodology given in Recommendation ITU-R S.1586-1 and the reference antenna pattern and the maximum gain of an antenna in the radio astronomy service given in Recommendation ITU-R RA.1631-0 and shall apply over the whole sky and for elevation angles higher than the minimum operating angle θ_{min} of the radiotelescope (for which a default value of 5° should be adopted in the absence of notified information).

These values shall apply at any radio astronomy station that either:

- was in operation prior to 5 July 2003 and has been notified to the Bureau before 4 January 2004; or
- was notified before the date of receipt of the complete Appendix 4 information for coordination or notification, as appropriate, for the space station to which the limits apply.

Other radio astronomy stations notified after these dates may seek an agreement with administrations that have authorized the space stations. In Region 2, Resolution 743 (WRC-03) shall apply. The limits in this footnote may be exceeded at the site of a radio astronomy station of any country whose administration so agreed. (WRC-15)

5.551I The power flux-density in the band 42.5-43.5 GHz produced by any geostationary space station in the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth), or the broadcasting-satellite service operating in the 42-42.5 GHz band, shall not exceed the following values at the site of any radio astronomy station:

–137 dB(W/m²) in 1 GHz and –153 dB(W/m²) in any 500 kHz of the 42.5-43.5 GHz band at the site of any radio astronomy station registered as a single-dish telescope; and

–116 dB(W/m²) in any 500 kHz of the 42.5-43.5 GHz band at the site of any radio astronomy station registered as a very long baseline interferometry station.

These values shall apply at the site of any radio astronomy station that either:

– was in operation prior to 5 July 2003 and has been notified to the Bureau before 4 January 2004; or

– was notified before the date of receipt of the complete Appendix 4 information for coordination or notification, as appropriate, for the space station to which the limits apply.

Other radio astronomy stations notified after these dates may seek an agreement with administrations that have authorized the space stations. In Region 2, Resolution 743 (WRC-03) shall apply. The limits in this footnote may be exceeded at the site of a radio astronomy station of any country whose administration so agreed.

5.552 The allocation of the spectrum for the fixed-satellite service in the bands 42.5-43.5 GHz and 47.2-50.2 GHz for Earth-to-space transmission is greater than that in the band 37.5-39.5 GHz for space-to-Earth transmission in order to accommodate feeder links to broadcasting satellites. Administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to reserve the band 47.2-49.2 GHz for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service operating in the band 40.5-42.5 GHz.

5.552A The allocation to the fixed service in the bands 47.2-47.5 GHz and 47.9-48.2 GHz is designated for use by high altitude platform stations. The use of the bands 47.2-47.5 GHz and 47.9-48.2 GHz is subject to the provisions of Resolution 122 (Rev.WRC-07). (WRC-07)

5.553 In the bands 43.5-47 GHz and 66-71 GHz, stations in the land mobile service may be operated subject to not causing harmful interference to the space radiocommunication services to which these bands are allocated (see No. 5.43).

5.554 In the bands 43.5-47 GHz, 66-71 GHz, 95-100 GHz, 123-130 GHz, 191.8-200 GHz and 252-265 GHz, satellite links connecting land stations at specified fixed points are also authorized when used in conjunction with the mobile-satellite service or the radionavigation-satellite service.

5.554A The use of the bands 47.5-47.9 GHz, 48.2-48.54 GHz and 49.44-50.2 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to geostationary satellites.

5.555 *Additional allocation:* the band 48.94-49.04 GHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.

5.555B The power flux-density in the band 48.94-49.04 GHz produced by any geostationary space station in the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) operating in the bands 48.2-48.54 GHz and 49.44-50.2 GHz shall not exceed –151.8 dB(W/m²) in any 500 kHz band at the site of any radio astronomy station.

5.556 In the bands 51.4-54.25 GHz, 58.2-59 GHz and 64-65 GHz, radio astronomy observations may be carried out under national arrangements.

5.556A Use of the bands 54.25-56.9 GHz, 57-58.2 GHz and 59-59.3 GHz by the inter-satellite service is limited to satellites in the geostationary-satellite orbit. The single-entry power flux-density at all altitudes from 0 km to 1000 km above the Earth's surface produced by a station in the inter-satellite service, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed –147 dB(W/(m² · 100 MHz)) for all angles of arrival.

5.556B *Additional allocation:* in Japan, the band 54.25-55.78 GHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis for low-density use.

5.557 Additional allocation: in Japan, the band 55.78-58.2 GHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a primary basis.

5.557A In the band 55.78-56.26 GHz, in order to protect stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive), the maximum power density delivered by a transmitter to the antenna of a fixed service station is limited to -26 dB(W/MHz).

5.558 In the bands 55.78-58.2 GHz, 59-64 GHz, 66-71 GHz, 122.25-123 GHz, 130-134 GHz, 167-174.8 GHz and 191.8-200 GHz, stations in the aeronautical mobile service may be operated subject to not causing harmful interference to the inter-satellite service (see No. 5.43).

5.558A Use of the band 56.9-57 GHz by inter-satellite systems is limited to links between satellites in geostationary-satellite orbit and to transmissions from non-geostationary satellites in high-Earth orbit to those in low-Earth orbit. For links between satellites in the geostationary-satellite orbit, the single entry power flux-density at all altitudes from 0 km to 1000 km above the Earth's surface, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed -147 dB(W/(m² · 100 MHz)) for all angles of arrival.

5.559 In the band 59-64 GHz, airborne radars in the radiolocation service may be operated subject to not causing harmful interference to the inter-satellite service (see No. 5.43).

5.559B The use of the frequency band 77.5-78 GHz by the radiolocation service shall be limited to short-range radar for ground-based applications, including automotive radars. The technical characteristics of these radars are provided in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R M.2057. The provisions of No. 4.10 do not apply. (WRC-15)

5.560 In the band 78-79 GHz radars located on space stations may be operated on a primary basis in the Earth exploration-satellite service and in the space research service.

5.561 In the band 74-76 GHz, stations in the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services shall not cause harmful interference to stations of the fixed-satellite service or stations of the broadcasting-satellite service operating in accordance with the decisions of the appropriate frequency assignment planning conference for the broadcasting-satellite service.

5.561A The 81-81.5 GHz band is also allocated to the amateur and amateur-satellite services on a secondary basis.

5.561B In Japan, use of the band 84-86 GHz, by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links in the broadcasting-satellite service using the geostationary-satellite orbit.

5.562 The use of the band 94-94.1 GHz by the Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services is limited to spaceborne cloud radars.

5.562A In the bands 94-94.1 GHz and 130-134 GHz, transmissions from space stations of the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) that are directed into the main beam of a radio astronomy antenna have the potential to damage some radio astronomy receivers. Space agencies operating the transmitters and the radio astronomy stations concerned should mutually plan their operations so as to avoid such occurrences to the maximum extent possible.

5.562B In the bands 105-109.5 GHz, 111.8-114.25 GHz, 155.5-158.5 GHz and 217-226 GHz, the use of this allocation is limited to space-based radio astronomy only.

5.562C Use of the band 116-122.25 GHz by the inter-satellite service is limited to satellites in the geostationary-satellite orbit. The single-entry power flux-density produced by a station in the inter-satellite service, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, at all altitudes from 0 km to 1000 km above the Earth's surface and in the vicinity of all geostationary orbital positions occupied by passive sensors, shall not exceed -148 dB(W/(m² · MHz)) for all angles of arrival.

5.562D Additional allocation: In Korea (Rep. of), the frequency bands 128-130 GHz, 171-171.6 GHz, 172.2-172.8 GHz and 173.3-174 GHz are also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.

Radio astronomy stations in Korea (Rep. of) operating in the frequency bands referred to in this footnote shall not claim protection from, or constrain the use and development of, services in other countries operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations. (WRC-15)

5.562E The allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) is limited to the band 133.5-134 GHz.

5.562F In the band 155.5-158.5 GHz, the allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) and space research (passive) services shall terminate on 1 January 2018.

5.562G The date of entry into force of the allocation to the fixed and mobile services in the band 155.5-158.5 GHz shall be 1 January 2018.

5.562H Use of the bands 174.8-182 GHz and 185-190 GHz by the inter-satellite service is limited to satellites in the geostationary-satellite orbit. The single-entry power flux-density produced by a station in the inter-satellite service, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, at all altitudes from 0 to 1000 km above the Earth's surface and in the vicinity of all geostationary orbital positions occupied by passive sensors, shall not exceed $-144 \text{ dB(W)/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz)}$ for all angles of arrival.

5.563A In the bands 200-209 GHz, 235-238 GHz, 250-252 GHz and 265-275 GHz, ground-based passive atmospheric sensing is carried out to monitor atmospheric constituents.

5.563B The band 237.9-238 GHz is also allocated to the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and the space research service (active) for spaceborne cloud radars only.

5.565 The following frequency bands in the range 275-1000 GHz are identified for use by administrations for passive service applications:

- radio astronomy service: 275-323 GHz, 327-371 GHz, 388-424 GHz, 426-442 GHz, 453-510 GHz, 623-711 GHz, 795-909 GHz and 926-945 GHz;
- Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) and space research service (passive): 275-286 GHz, 296-306 GHz, 313-356 GHz, 361-365 GHz, 369-392 GHz, 397-399 GHz, 409-411 GHz, 416-434 GHz, 439-467 GHz, 477-502 GHz, 523-527 GHz, 538-581 GHz, 611-630 GHz, 634-654 GHz, 657-692 GHz, 713-718 GHz, 729-733 GHz, 750-754 GHz, 771-776 GHz, 823-846 GHz, 850-854 GHz, 857-862 GHz, 866-882 GHz, 905-928 GHz, 951-956 GHz, 968-973 GHz and 985-990 GHz.

The use of the range 275-1000 GHz by the passive services does not preclude use of this range by active services. Administrations wishing to make frequencies in the 275-1000 GHz range available for active service applications are urged to take all practicable steps to protect these passive services from harmful interference until the date when the Table of Frequency Allocations is established in the above-mentioned 275-1000 GHz frequency range.

All frequencies in the range 1000-3000 GHz may be used by both active and passive services. (WRC-12)

United States (US) Footnotes

(These footnotes, each consisting of the letters "US" followed by one or more digits, denote stipulations applicable to both Federal and non-Federal operations and thus appear in both the Federal Table and the non-Federal Table.)

US1 The bands 2501-2502 kHz, 5003-5005 kHz, 10 003-10 005 kHz, 15 005-15 010 kHz, 19 990-19 995 kHz, 20 005-20 010 kHz, and 25 005-25 010 kHz are also allocated to the space research service on a secondary basis for Federal use. In the event of interference to the reception of the standard frequency and time broadcasts, these space research transmissions are subject to immediate temporary or permanent shutdown.

US2 In the band 9-490 kHz, electric utilities operate Power Line Carrier (PLC) systems on power transmission lines for communications important to the reliability and security of electric service to the public. These PLC systems operate under the provisions of 47 CFR part 15, or Chapter 8 of the *NTIA Manual*, on an unprotected and non-interference basis with respect to authorized radio users. Notification

of intent to place new or revised radio frequency assignments or PLC frequency uses in the band 9-490 kHz is to be made in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the FCC and NTIA, and users are urged to minimize potential interference to the extent practicable. This footnote does not provide any allocation status to PLC radio frequency uses.

US8 The use of the frequencies 170.475, 171.425, 171.575, and 172.275 MHz east of the Mississippi River, and 170.425, 170.575, 171.475, 172.225 and 172.375 MHz west of the Mississippi River may be authorized to fixed, land and mobile stations operated by non-Federal forest firefighting agencies. In addition, land stations and mobile stations operated by non-Federal conservation agencies, for mobile relay operation only, may be authorized to use the frequency 172.275 MHz east of the Mississippi River and the frequency 171.475 MHz west of the Mississippi River. The use of any of the foregoing nine frequencies shall be on the condition that no harmful interference will be caused to Government stations.

US11 On the condition that harmful interference is not caused to present or future Federal stations in the band 162-174 MHz, the frequencies 166.25 MHz and 170.15 MHz may be authorized to non-Federal stations, as follows:

(a) Eligibles in the Public Safety Radio Pool may be authorized to operate in the fixed and land mobile services for locations within 150 miles (241.4 kilometers) of New York City; and

(b) Remote pickup broadcast stations may be authorized to operate in the land mobile service for locations within the conterminous United States, excluding locations within 150 miles of New York City and the Tennessee Valley Authority Area (TVA Area). The TVA Area is bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, on the north by the parallel of latitude 37° 30' N, and on the east and south by that arc of the circle with center at Springfield, IL, and radius equal to the airline distance between Springfield, IL and Montgomery, AL, subtended between the foregoing west and north boundaries.

US13 The following center frequencies, each with a channel bandwidth not greater than 12.5 kHz, are available for assignment to non-Federal fixed stations for the specific purpose of transmitting hydrological and meteorological data in cooperation with Federal agencies, subject to the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to Federal stations:

Hydro Channels (MHz)			
169.4250	170.2625	171.1000	406.1250
169.4375	170.2750	171.1125	406.1750
169.4500	170.2875	171.1250	412.6625
169.4625	170.3000	171.8250	412.6750
169.4750	170.3125	171.8375	412.6875
169.4875	170.3250	171.8500	412.7125
169.5000	171.0250	171.8625	412.7250
169.5125	171.0375	171.8750	412.7375
169.5250	171.0500	171.8875	412.7625
170.2250	171.0625	171.9000	412.7750
170.2375	171.0750	171.9125	415.1250
170.2500	171.0875	171.9250	415.1750

New assignments on the frequencies 406.125 MHz and 406.175 MHz are to be primarily for paired operations with the frequencies 415.125 MHz and 415.175 MHz, respectively.

US14 When 500 kHz is being used for distress purposes, ship and coast stations using morse telegraph may use 512 kHz for calling.

US18 In the bands 9-14 kHz, 90-110 kHz, 190-415 kHz, 510-535 kHz, and 2700-2900 MHz, navigation aids in the U.S. and its insular areas are normally operated by the Federal Government. However, authorizations may be made by the FCC for non-Federal operations in these bands subject to the conclusion of appropriate arrangements between the FCC and the Federal agencies concerned and upon special showing of need for service which the Federal Government is not yet prepared to render.

US22 The following provisions shall apply to non-Federal use of 68 carrier frequencies in the range 2-8 MHz, which are not coordinated with NTIA:

(a) The frequencies authorized pursuant to 47 CFR 90.264 (Disaster Communications) and 47 CFR 90.266 (Long Distance Communications) are listed in columns 1-2 and columns 3-5, respectively. All stations are restricted to emission designator 2K80J3E, upper sideband transmissions, a maximum transmitter output power of 1 kW PEP, and to the class of station(s) listed in the column heading (*i.e.*, fixed (FX) for all frequencies; base and mobile (FB and ML) for the frequencies in column 1 and 3; itinerant FX for the frequencies in columns 4-5).

(b) *Use, Geographic, and Time Restrictions.* Letter(s) to the right of a frequency indicate that the frequency is available only for the following purpose(s):

- A or I: *Alternate channel or Interstate coordination.*
- C, E, M, or W: For stations located in the *Conterminous U.S., East of 108° West Longitude (WL), West of the Mississippi River, or West of 90° WL.*
- D or N: From two hours after local sunrise until two hours before local sunset (*i.e.*, *Day only operations*) or from two hours prior to local sunset until two hours after local sunrise (*i.e.*, *Night only operations*).

Preferred Carrier Frequencies (kHz)				
Disaster Communications		Long Distance Communications		
FX, FB, ML	FX	FX, FB, ML	FX (including itinerant)	
2326 ... I	5135 ... A	2289	5046.6 ... E	7480.1
2411	5140 ... A, I	2292	5052.6 ... E	7483.1
2414	5192 ... I	2395	5055.6 ... E	7486.1 ... E
2419	5195 ... I	2398	5061.6 ... W	7549.1 ... D
2422	7477 ... A	3170	5067.6	7552.1
2439	7480 ... A	4538.6 ... N	5074.6 ... E	7555.1 ... W
2463	7802 ... D	4548.6 ... N	5099.1	7558.1 ... W
2466	7805 ... I	4575	5102.1	7559.1 ... W
2471	7932	4610.5	5313.6	7562.1 ... W
2474	7935 ... C, D	4613.5	6800.1 ... N	7697.1
2487		4634.5	6803.1	
2511		4637.5	6806.1 ... W	
2535		4647	6855.1 ... N, M	
2569			6858.1 ... N	
2587			6861.1 ... W	
2801			6885.1 ... N	
2804 ... A			6888.1 ... N	
2812				

NOTE: To determine the assigned frequency, add 1.4 kHz to the carrier frequency. Other emission designators may be authorized within the 2.8 kHz maximum necessary bandwidth pursuant to 47 CFR 90.264 and 90.266.

US23 In the band 5330.5-5406.4 kHz (60 m band), the assigned frequencies 5332, 5348, 5358.5, 5373, and 5405 kHz are allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis. Amateur service use of the 60 m band frequencies is restricted to a maximum effective radiated power of 100 W PEP and to the following emission types and designators: phone (2K80J3E), data (2K80J2D), RTTY (60H0J2B), and CW (150HA1A). Amateur operators using the data and RTTY emissions must exercise care to limit the length of transmissions so as to avoid causing harmful interference to Federal stations.

US25 The use of frequencies in the band 25.85-26.175 MHz may be authorized in any area to non-Federal remote pickup broadcast base and mobile stations on the condition that harmful interference is not caused to stations of the broadcasting service in the band 25.85-26.1 MHz and to stations of the maritime mobile service in the band 26.1-26.175 MHz. Frequencies within the band 26.1-26.175 MHz may also be assigned

for use by low power auxiliary stations.

US26 The bands 117.975-121.4125 MHz, 123.5875-128.8125 MHz and 132.0125-136.0 MHz are for air traffic control communications.

US28 The band 121.5875-121.9375 MHz is for use by aeronautical utility land and mobile stations, and for air traffic control communications.

US30 The band 121.9375-123.0875 MHz is available to FAA aircraft for communications pursuant to flight inspection functions in accordance with the Federal Aviation Act of 1958.

US31 The frequencies 122.700, 122.725, 122.750, 122.800, 122.950, 122.975, 123.000, 123.050 and 123.075 MHz may be assigned to aeronautical advisory stations. In addition, at landing areas having a part-time or no airdrome control tower or FAA flight service station, these frequencies may be assigned on a secondary non-interference basis to aeronautical utility mobile stations, and may be used by FAA ground vehicles for safety related communications during inspections conducted at such landing areas.

The frequencies 122.850, 122.900 and 122.925 MHz may be assigned to aeronautical multicom stations. In addition, 122.850 MHz may be assigned on a secondary noninterference basis to aeronautical utility mobile stations. In case of 122.925 MHz, US213 applies.

Air carrier aircraft stations may use 122.000 and 122.050 MHz for communication with aeronautical stations of the Federal Aviation Administration and 122.700, 122.800, 122.900 and 123.000 MHz for communications with aeronautical stations pertaining to safety of flight with and in the vicinity of landing areas not served by a control tower.

Frequencies in the band 121.9375-122.6875 MHz may be used by aeronautical stations of the Federal Aviation Administration for communication with aircraft stations.

US32 Except for the frequencies 123.3 and 123.5 MHz, which are not authorized for Federal use, the band 123.1125-123.5875 MHz is available for FAA communications incident to flight test and inspection activities pertinent to aircraft and facility certification on a secondary basis.

US33 The band 123.1125-123.5875 MHz is for use by flight test and aviation instructional stations. The frequency 121.950 MHz is available for aviation instructional stations.

US36 In Hawaii, the bands 120.647-120.653 MHz and 127.047-127.053 MHz are also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis for non-Federal aircraft air-to-air communications on 120.65 MHz (Maui) and 127.05 MHz (Hawaii and Kauai) as specified in 47 CFR 87.187.

US41 In the band 2450-2500 MHz, the Federal radiolocation service is permitted on condition that harmful interference is not caused to non-Federal services.

US44 In the band 2900-3100 MHz, the non-Federal radiolocation service may be authorized on the condition that no harmful interference is caused to Federal services.

US49 In the band 5460-5470 MHz, the non-Federal radiolocation service may be authorized on the condition that it does not cause harmful interference to the aeronautical or maritime radionavigation services or to the Federal radiolocation service.

US50 In the band 5470-5650 MHz, the radiolocation service may be authorized for non-Federal use on the condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime radionavigation service or to the Federal radiolocation service.

US52 In the VHF maritime mobile band (156-162 MHz), the following provisions shall apply:

(a) Except as provided for below, the use of the bands 161.9625-161.9875 MHz (AIS 1 with center frequency 161.975 MHz) and 162.0125-162.0375 MHz (AIS 2 with center frequency 162.025 MHz) by the maritime mobile and mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) services is restricted to Automatic Identification Systems (AIS). The use of these bands by the aeronautical mobile (OR) service is restricted to AIS emissions from search and rescue aircraft operations. Frequencies in the AIS 1 band may continue to be used by non-Federal base, fixed, and land mobile stations until March 2, 2024.

(b) Except as provided for below, the use of the bands 156.7625-156.7875 MHz (AIS 3 with center frequency 156.775 MHz) and 156.8125-156.8375 MHz (AIS 4 with center frequency 156.825 MHz) by the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is restricted to the reception of long-range AIS broadcast messages from ships (Message 27; see most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R M.1371). The frequencies 156.775 MHz and 156.825 MHz may continue to be used by non-Federal ship and coast stations for navigation-related port operations or ship movement until August 26, 2019.

(c) The frequency 156.3 MHz may also be used by aircraft stations for the purpose of search and rescue operations and other safety-related communication.

(d) Federal stations in the maritime mobile service may also be authorized as follows: (1) Vessel traffic services under the control of the U.S. Coast Guard on a simplex basis by coast and ship stations on the frequencies 156.25, 156.55, 156.6 and 156.7 MHz; (2) Inter-ship use of the frequency 156.3 MHz on a simplex basis; (3) Navigational bridge-to-bridge and navigational communications on a simplex basis by coast and ship stations on the frequencies 156.375 and 156.65 MHz; (4) Port operations use on a simplex basis by coast and ship stations on the frequencies 156.6 and 156.7 MHz; (5) Environmental communications on the frequency 156.75 MHz in accordance with the national plan; and (6) Duplex port operations use of the frequencies 157 MHz for ship stations and 161.6 MHz for coast stations.

US53 In view of the fact that the band 13.25-13.4 GHz is allocated to doppler navigation aids, Federal and non-Federal airborne doppler radars in the aeronautical radionavigation service are permitted in the band 8750-8850 MHz only on the condition that they must accept any interference that may be experienced from stations in the radiolocation service in the band 8500-10000 MHz.

US55 In the bands 162.0375-173.2 MHz and 406.1-420 MHz, the FCC may authorize public safety applicants to use the 40 Federal Interoperability Channels that are designated for joint Federal/non-Federal operations for law enforcement, public safety, emergency response and disaster response in Section 4.3.16 of the NTIA Manual, subject to the condition that that these non-Federal mobile (including portable) interoperability communications shall conform to the national plans specified therein, and in particular, shall not cause harmful interference to Federal stations. The procedure for authorizing such use is set forth in 47 CFR 90.25.

US59 The band 10.5-10.55 GHz is restricted to systems using type NON (AO) emission with a power not to exceed 40 watts into the antenna.

US64 (a) In the band 401-406 MHz, the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is allocated on a secondary basis and is limited to, with the exception of military tactical mobile stations, Medical Device Radiocommunication Service (MedRadio) operations. MedRadio stations are authorized by rule on the condition that harmful interference is not caused to stations in the meteorological aids, meteorological-satellite, and Earth exploration-satellite services, and that MedRadio stations accept interference from stations in the meteorological aids, meteorological-satellite, and Earth exploration-satellite services.

(b) The bands 413-419 MHz, 426-432 MHz, 438-444 MHz, and 451-457 MHz are also allocated on a secondary basis to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service. The use of this allocation is limited to MedRadio operations. MedRadio stations are authorized by rule and operate in accordance with 47 CFR part 95.

US65 The use of the band 5460-5650 MHz by the maritime radionavigation service is limited to shipborne radars.

US67 The use of the band 9300-9500 MHz by the meteorological aids service is limited to ground-based radars. Radiolocation installations will be coordinated with the meteorological aids service and, insofar as practicable, will be adjusted to meet the requirements of the meteorological aids service.

US69 In the band 31.8-33.4 GHz, ground-based radionavigation aids are not permitted except where they operate in cooperation with airborne or shipborne radionavigation devices.

US70 The meteorological aids service allocation in the band 400.15-406.0 MHz does not preclude the operation therein of associated ground transmitters.

US71 In the band 9300-9320 MHz, low-powered maritime radionavigation stations shall be protected from harmful interference caused by the operation of land-based equipment.

US73 The frequencies 150.775, 150.79, 152.0075, and 163.25 MHz, and the bands 462.94-463.19675 and 467.94-468.19675 MHz shall be authorized for the purpose of delivering or rendering medical services to individuals (medical radiocommunication systems), and shall be authorized on a primary basis for Federal and non-Federal use. The frequency 152.0075 MHz may also be used for the purpose of conducting public safety radio communications that include, but are not limited to, the delivering or rendering of medical services to individuals.

(a) The use of the frequencies 150.775 and 150.79 MHz is restricted to mobile stations operating with a maximum e.r.p. of 100 watts. Airborne operations are prohibited.

(b) The use of the frequencies 152.0075 and 163.25 MHz is restricted to base stations that are authorized only for one-way paging communications to mobile receivers. Transmissions for the purpose of activating or controlling remote objects on these frequencies shall not be authorized.

(c) Non-Federal licensees in the Public Safety Radio Pool holding a valid authorization on May 27, 2005, to operate on the frequencies 150.7825 and 150.7975 MHz may, upon proper renewal application, continue to be authorized for such operation; provided that harmful interference is not caused to present or future Federal stations in the band 150.05-150.8 MHz and, should harmful interference result, that the interfering non-Federal operation shall immediately terminate.

US74 In the bands 25.55-25.67, 73-74.6, 406.1-410, 608-614, 1400-1427, 1660.5-1670, 2690-2700, and 4990-5000 MHz, and in the bands 10.68-10.7, 15.35-15.4, 23.6-24.0, 31.3-31.5, 86-92, 100-102, 109.5-111.8, 114.25-116, 148.5-151.5, 164-167, 200-209, and 250-252 GHz, the radio astronomy service shall be protected from unwanted emissions only to the extent that such radiation exceeds the level which would be present if the offending station were operating in compliance with the technical standards or criteria applicable to the service in which it operates. Radio astronomy observations in these bands are performed at the locations listed in US385.

US79 In the bands 1390-1400 MHz and 1427-1432 MHz, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) Airborne and space-to-Earth operations are prohibited.

(b) Federal operations (except for devices authorized by the FCC for the Wireless Medical Telemetry Service) are on a non-interference basis to non-Federal operations and shall not constrain implementation of non-Federal operations.

US80 Federal stations may use the frequency 122.9 MHz subject to the following conditions: (a) All operations by Federal stations shall be restricted to the purpose for which the frequency is authorized to non-Federal stations, and shall be in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Commission's Rules and Regulations, Part 87, Aviation Services; (b) Use of the frequency is required for coordination of activities with Commission licensees operating on this frequency; and (c) Federal stations will not be authorized for operation at fixed locations.

US81 The band 38-38.25 MHz is used by both Federal and non-Federal radio astronomy observatories. No new fixed or mobile assignments are to be made and Federal stations in the band 38-38.25 MHz will be moved to other bands on a case-by-case basis, as required, to protect radio astronomy observations from harmful interference. As an exception, however, low powered military transportable and mobile stations used for tactical and training purposes will continue to use the band. To the extent practicable, the latter operations will be adjusted to relieve such interference as may be caused to radio astronomy observations. In the event of harmful interference from such local operations, radio astronomy observatories may contact local military commands directly, with a view to effecting relief. A list of military commands, areas of coordination, and points of contact for purposes of relieving interference may be obtained upon request from the Office of Engineering and Technology, FCC, Washington, DC 20554.

US82 In the bands 4146-4152 kHz, 6224-6233 kHz, 8294-8300 kHz, 12 353-12 368 kHz, 16 528-16 549 kHz, 18 825-18 846 kHz, 22 159-22 180 kHz, and 25 100-25 121 kHz, the assignable frequencies may be authorized on a shared non-priority basis to Federal and non-Federal ship and coast stations (SSB telephony,

with peak envelope power not to exceed 1 kW).

US83 In the 1432-1435 MHz band, Federal stations in the fixed and mobile services may operate indefinitely on a primary basis at the 22 sites listed in the table below. The first 21 sites are in the United States and the last site is in Guam (GU). All other Federal stations in the fixed and mobile services shall operate in the band 1432-1435 MHz on a primary basis until reaccommodated in accordance with the National Defense Authorization Act of 1999.

State	Site	North	West	Radius
AK	Fort Greely	63° 47'	145° 52'	80
AL	Redstone Arsenal	34° 35'	086° 35'	80
AZ	Fort Huachuca	31° 33'	110° 18'	80
AZ	Yuma Proving Ground	32° 29'	114° 20'	160
CA	China Lake/Edwards AFB	35° 29'	117° 16'	100
CA	Lemoore	36° 20'	119° 57'	120
FL	Eglin AFB/Ft Rucker, AL	30° 28'	086° 31'	140
FL	NAS Cecil Field	30° 13'	081° 52'	160
MD	Patuxent River	38° 17'	076° 24'	70
ME	Naval Space Operations Center	44° 24'	068° 01'	80
MI	Alpene Range	44° 23'	083° 20'	80
MS	Camp Shelby	31° 20'	089° 18'	80
NC	MCAS Cherry Point	34° 54'	076° 53'	100
NM	White Sands Missile Range/Holloman AFB	32° 11'	106° 20'	160
NV	NAS Fallon	39° 30'	118° 46'	100
NV	Nevada Test and Training Range (NTTR)	37° 29'	114° 14'	130
SC	Beaufort MCAS	32° 26'	080° 40'	160
SC	Savannah River	33° 15'	081° 39'	3
UT	Utah Test and Training Range/Dugway Proving Ground, Hill AFB	40° 57'	113° 05'	160
VA	NAS Oceana	36° 49'	076° 01'	100
WA	NAS Whidbey Island	48° 21'	122° 39'	70
GU	NCTAMS	13° 35'	144° 51'	80

NOTE: The coordinates (North latitude and West longitude) are listed under the headings North and West. The Guam entry under the West heading is actually 144° 51' East longitude. The operating radii in kilometers are listed under the heading Radius.

US84 In the bands 941.5-944 MHz and 1435-1525 MHz, low power auxiliary stations may be authorized on a secondary basis, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in 47 CFR part 74, subpart H.

US85 Differential-Global-Positioning-System (DGPS) Stations, limited to ground-based transmitters, may be authorized on a primary basis in the band 1559-1610 MHz for the specific purpose of transmitting DGPS information intended for aircraft navigation.

US87 The band 449.75-450.25 MHz may be used by Federal and non-Federal stations for space telecommand (Earth-to-space) at specific locations, subject to such conditions as may be applied on a case-by-case basis. Operators shall take all practical steps to keep the carrier frequency close to 450 MHz.

US88 In the bands 1675-1695 MHz and 1695-1710 MHz, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) Non-Federal use of the band 1695-1710 MHz by the fixed and mobile except aeronautical mobile services is restricted to stations in the Advanced Wireless Service (AWS). Base stations that enable AWS mobile and portable stations to operate in the band 1695-1710 MHz must be successfully coordinated prior to operation as follows: (i) all base stations within the 27 protection zones listed in paragraph (b) that enable mobiles to operate at a maximum e.i.r.p. of 20 dBm, and (ii) nationwide for base stations that enable mobiles to operate with a maximum e.i.r.p. greater than 20 dBm, up to a maximum e.i.r.p. of 30 dBm, unless otherwise specified by Commission rule, order, or notice.

(b) Forty-seven Federal earth stations located within the protection zones listed below operate on a

co-equal, primary basis with AWS operations. All other Federal earth stations operate on a secondary basis.

(1) Protection zones for Federal earth stations receiving in the band 1695-1710 MHz:

State	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Radius (km)
AK	Barrow	71° 19' 22"	156° 36' 41"	..... 35
AK	Elmendorf AFB	61° 14' 08"	149° 55' 31"	..... 98
AK	Fairbanks	64° 58' 22"	147° 30' 02"	..... 20
AZ	Yuma	32° 39' 24"	114° 36' 22"	..... 95
CA	Monterey	36° 35' 34"	121° 51' 20"	..... 76
CA	Twenty-Nine Palms...	34° 17' 46"	116° 09' 44"	..... 80
FL	Miami	25° 44' 05"	080° 09' 45"	..... 51
HI	Hickam AFB	21° 19' 18"	157° 57' 30"	..... 28
MD	Suitland	38° 51' 07"	076° 56' 12"	..... 98
MS	Stennis Space Center	30° 21' 23"	089° 36' 41"	..... 57
SD	Sioux Falls	43° 44' 09"	096° 37' 33"	..... 42
VA	Wallops Island	37° 56' 45"	075° 27' 45"	..... 30
GU	Andersen AFB	13° 34' 52"	144° 55' 28"	..... 42

(2) Protection zones for Federal earth stations receiving in the band 1675-1695 MHz:

State	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Radius (km)
CA	Sacramento	38° 35' 50"	121° 32' 34"	..... 55
CO	Boulder	39° 59' 26"	105° 15' 51"	..... 02
ID	Boise	43° 35' 42"	116° 13' 49"	..... 39
IL	Rock Island	41° 31' 04"	090° 33' 46"	..... 19
MO	Kansas City	39° 16' 40"	094° 39' 44"	..... 40
MO	St. Louis	38° 35' 26"	090° 12' 25"	..... 34
MS	Columbus Lake	33° 32' 04"	088° 30' 06"	..... 03
MS	Vicksburg	32° 20' 47"	090° 50' 10"	..... 16
NE	Omaha	41° 20' 56"	095° 57' 34"	..... 30
OH	Cincinnati	39° 06' 10"	084° 30' 35"	..... 32
OK	Norman	35° 10' 52"	097° 26' 21"	..... 03
TN	Knoxville	35° 57' 58"	083° 55' 13"	..... 50
WV	Fairmont	39° 26' 02"	080° 11' 33"	..... 04
PR	Guaynabo	18° 25' 26"	066° 06' 50"	..... 48

NOTE: The coordinates are specified in the conventional manner (North latitude, West longitude), except that the Guam (GU) entry is specified in terms of East longitude.

US90 In the band 2025-2110 MHz, the power flux-density at the Earth's surface produced by emissions from a space station in the space operation, Earth exploration-satellite, or space research service that is transmitting in the space-to-space direction, for all conditions and all methods of modulation, shall not exceed the following values in any 4 kHz sub-band:

- (a) -154 dBW/m² for angles of arrival above the horizontal plane (δ) of 0° to 5°,
- (b) $-154 + 0.5(\delta-5)$ dBW/m² for δ of 5° to 25°, and
- (c) -144 dBW/m² for δ of 25° to 90°.

US91 In the band 1755-1780 MHz, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) Non-Federal use of the band 1755-1780 MHz by the fixed and mobile services is restricted to stations in the Advanced Wireless Service (AWS). Base stations that enable AWS mobile and portable stations to operate in the band 1755-1780 MHz must be successfully coordinated on a nationwide basis prior to operation, unless otherwise specified by Commission rule, order, or notice.

(b) In the band 1755-1780 MHz, the Federal systems listed below operate on a co-equal, primary basis

with AWS stations. All other Federal stations in the fixed and mobile services identified in an approved Transition Plan will operate on a primary basis until reaccommodated in accordance with 47 CFR part 301.

(1) Joint Tactical Radio Systems (JTRS) may operate indefinitely at the following locations:

State	Training area	Latitude	Longitude
AZ	Yuma Proving Ground	33° 12' 14"	114° 13' 47"
CA	Fort Irwin	35° 23' 19"	116° 37' 43"
LA	Fort Polk	31° 08' 38"	093° 06' 52"
NC	Fort Bragg (including Camp MacKall)....	35° 09' 04"	078° 59' 13"
NM	White Sands Missile Range.....	32° 52' 50"	106° 23' 10"
TX	Fort Hood	31° 13' 50"	097° 45' 23"

(2) Air combat training system (ACTS) stations may operate on two frequencies within two geographic zones that are defined by the following coordinates:

Geographic Zone	Latitude	Longitude
Polygon 1	41° 52' 00"	117° 49' 00"
	42° 00' 00"	115° 05' 00"
	43° 31' 13"	115° 47' 18"
Polygon 2	47° 29' 00"	111° 22' 00"
	48° 13' 00"	110° 00' 00"
	47° 30' 00"	107° 00' 00"
	44° 11' 00"	103° 06' 00"

NOTE: ACTS transmitters may cause interference to AWS base stations between separation distances of 285 km (minimum) and 415 km (maximum).

(3) In the sub-band 1761-1780 MHz, Federal earth stations in the space operation service (Earth-to-space) may transmit at the following 25 sites and non-Federal base stations must accept harmful interference caused by the operation of these earth stations:

State	Site	Latitude	Longitude
AK	Fairbanks	64° 58' 20"	147° 30' 59"
CA	Camp Parks	37° 43' 51"	121° 52' 50"
CA	Huntington Beach	33° 44' 50"	118° 02' 04"
CA	Laguna Peak	34° 06' 31"	119° 03' 53"
CA	Monterey	36° 35' 42"	121° 52' 28"
CA	Sacramento	38° 39' 59"	121° 23' 33"
CA	Vandenberg AFB	34° 49' 23"	120° 30' 07"
CO	Buckley	39° 42' 55"	104° 46' 29"
CO	Schriever AFB	38° 48' 22"	104° 31' 41"
FL	Cape Canaveral AFS	28° 29' 09"	080° 34' 33"
FL	Cape GA, CCAFB	28° 29' 03"	080° 34' 21"
FL	JIATF-S Key West	24° 32' 36"	081° 48' 17"
HI	Kaena Point, Oahu	21° 33' 43"	158° 14' 31"
MD	Annapolis	38° 59' 27"	076° 29' 25"
MD	Blossom Point	38° 25' 53"	077° 05' 06"
MD	Patuxent River NAS	38° 16' 28"	076° 24' 45"
ME	Prospect Harbor	44° 24' 16"	068° 00' 46"
NC	Ft Bragg	35° 09' 04"	078° 59' 13"
NH	New Boston AFS	42° 56' 46"	071° 37' 44"
NM	Kirtland AFB	34° 59' 06"	106° 30' 28"
TX	Ft Hood	31° 08' 57"	097° 46' 12"
VA	Fort Belvoir	38° 44' 04"	077° 09' 12"
WA	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	47° 06' 11"	122° 33' 11"
GU	Andersen AFB	13° 36' 54"	144° 51' 22"

NOTE: The coordinates are specified in the conventional manner (North latitude, West longitude), except that the Guam (GU) entries are specified in terms of East longitude. Use at Cape Canaveral AFS is restricted to launch support only. If required, successfully coordinated with all affected AWS licensees, and authorized by NTIA, reasonable modifications of these grandfathered Federal systems beyond their current authorizations or the addition of new earth station locations may be permitted. The details of the coordination must be filed with NTIA and FCC.

(c) In the band 1755-1780 MHz, the military services may conduct Electronic Warfare (EW) operations on Federal ranges and within associated airspace on a non-interference basis with respect to non-Federal AWS operations and shall not constrain implementation of non-Federal AWS operations. This use is restricted to Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E), training, and Large Force Exercise (LFE) operations.

US92 In the band 2025-2110 MHz, Federal use of the co-primary fixed and mobile services is restricted to the military services and the following provisions apply:

(a) Federal use shall not cause harmful interference to, nor constrain the deployment and use of the band by, the Television Broadcast Auxiliary Service, the Cable Television Relay Service, or the Local Television Transmission Service. To facilitate compatible operations, coordination is required in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding between Federal and non-Federal fixed and mobile operations. Non-Federal licensees shall make all reasonable efforts to accommodate military mobile and fixed operations; however, the use of the band 2025-2110 MHz by the non-Federal fixed and mobile services has priority over military fixed and mobile operations.

(b) Military stations should, to the extent practicable, employ frequency agile technologies and techniques, including the capability to tune to other frequencies and the use of a modular retrofit capability, to facilitate sharing of this band with incumbent Federal and non-Federal operations.

US93 In the conterminous United States, the frequency 108.0 MHz may be authorized for use by VOR test facilities, the operation of which is not essential for the safety of life or property, subject to the condition that no interference is caused to the reception of FM broadcasting stations operating in the band 88-108 MHz. In the event that such interference does occur, the licensee or other agency authorized to operate the facility shall discontinue operation on 108 MHz and shall not resume operation until the interference has been eliminated or the complaint otherwise satisfied. VOR test facilities operating on 108 MHz will not be protected against interference caused by FM broadcasting stations operating in the band 88-108 MHz nor shall the authorization of a VOR test facility on 108 MHz preclude the Commission from authorizing additional FM broadcasting stations.

US97 The following provisions shall apply in the band 2305-2320 MHz:

(a) In the sub-band 2305-2310 MHz, space-to-Earth operations are prohibited.

(b) Within 145 km of Goldstone, CA (35° 25' 33" N, 116° 53' 23" W), Wireless Communications Service (WCS) licensees operating base stations in the band 2305-2320 MHz shall, prior to operation of those base stations, achieve a mutually satisfactory coordination agreement with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

NOTE: NASA operates a deep space facility in Goldstone in the band 2290-2300 MHz.

US99 In the band 1668.4-1670 MHz, the meteorological aids service (radiosonde) will avoid operations to the maximum extent practicable. Whenever it is necessary to operate radiosondes in the band 1668.4-1670 MHz within the United States, notification of the operations shall be sent as far in advance as possible to the National Science Foundation, Division of Astronomical Sciences, Electromagnetic Spectrum Management Unit, 2415 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22314; Email: esm@nsf.gov.

US100 The following provisions shall apply to the bands 2310-2320 MHz and 2345-2360 MHz:

(a) The bands 2310-2320 and 2345-2360 MHz are available for Federal aeronautical telemetering and associated telecommand operations for flight testing of manned or unmanned aircraft, missiles, or major

components thereof, on a secondary basis to the Wireless Communications Service (WCS). The frequencies 2312.5 MHz and 2352.5 MHz are shared on a co-equal basis by Federal stations for telemetering and associated telecommand operations of expendable and reusable launch vehicles, irrespective of whether such operations involve flight testing. Other Federal mobile telemetering uses may be provided in the bands 2310-2320 and 2345-2360 MHz on a non-interference basis to all other uses authorized pursuant to this footnote.

(b) The band 2345-2360 MHz is available for non-Federal aeronautical telemetering and associated telecommand operations for flight testing of manned or unmanned aircraft, missiles, or major components thereof, on a secondary basis to the WCS until January 1, 2020. The use of this allocation is restricted to non-Federal licensees in the Aeronautical and Fixed Radio Service holding a valid authorization on April 23, 2015.

US101 The band 2360-2400 MHz is also allocated on a secondary basis to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service. The use of this allocation is limited to MedRadio operations. MedRadio stations are authorized by rule and operate in accordance with 47 CFR part 95.

US102 In Alaska only, the frequency 122.1 MHz may also be used for air carrier air traffic control purposes at locations where other frequencies are not available to air carrier aircraft stations for air traffic control.

US104 In the band 90-110 kHz, the LORAN radionavigation system has priority in the United States and its insular areas. Radiolocation land stations making use of LORAN type equipment may be authorized to both Federal and non-Federal licensees on a secondary basis for offshore radiolocation activities only at specific locations and subject to such technical and operational conditions (*e.g.*, power, emission, pulse rate and phase code, hours of operation), including on-the-air testing, as may be required on a case-by-case basis to ensure protection of the LORAN radionavigation system from harmful interference and to ensure mutual compatibility among radiolocation operators. Such authorizations to stations in the radiolocation service are further subject to showing of need for service which is not currently provided and which the Federal Government is not yet prepared to render by way of the radionavigation service.

US105 In the band 3550-3650 MHz, non-Federal stations in the radiolocation service that were licensed or applied for prior to July 23, 2015 may continue to operate on a secondary basis until the end of the equipment's useful lifetime.

US107 In the band 3600-3650 MHz, the following provisions shall apply to earth stations in the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth):

(a) Earth stations authorized prior to, or granted as a result of an application filed prior to, July 23, 2015 and constructed within 12 months of initial authorization may continue to operate on a primary basis. Applications for modifications to such earth station facilities filed after July 23, 2015 shall not be accepted, except for changes in polarization, antenna orientation, or ownership; and increases in antenna size for interference mitigation purposes.

(b) The assignment of frequencies to new earth stations after July 23, 2015 shall be authorized on a secondary basis.

US108 In the bands 3300-3500 MHz and 10-10.5 GHz, survey operations, using transmitters with a peak power not to exceed five watts into the antenna, may be authorized for Federal and non-Federal use on a secondary basis to other Federal radiolocation operations.

US109 The band 3650-3700 MHz is also allocated to the Federal radiolocation service on a primary basis at the following sites: St. Inigoes, MD (38° 10' N, 76° 23' W); Pascagoula, MS (30° 22' N, 88° 29' W); and Pensacola, FL (30° 21' 28" N, 87° 16' 26" W). The FCC shall coordinate all non-Federal operations authorized under 47 CFR Part 90 within 80 km of these sites with NTIA on a case-by-case basis. For stations in the Citizens Broadband Radio Service these sites shall be protected consistent with the procedures set forth in 47 CFR 96.15(b) and 96.67.

US110 In the band 9200-9300 MHz, the use of the radiolocation service by non-Federal licensees may be authorized on the condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime radionavigation service

or to the Federal radiolocation service.

US111 In the band 5091-5150 MHz, aeronautical mobile telemetry operations for flight testing are conducted at the following locations. Flight testing at additional locations may be authorized on a case-by-case basis.

Location	Test Sites	Lat. (N)	Long. (W)
Gulf Area Ranges Complex (GARC)	Eglin AFB, Tyndall AFB, FL; Gulfport ANG Range, MS; Ft. Rucker, Redstone, NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, AL	30° 28'	86° 31'
Utah Ranges Complex (URC)	Dugway PG; Utah Test & Training Range (Hill AFB), UT	40° 57'	113° 05'
Western Ranges Complex (WRC)	Pacific Missile Range; Vandenberg AFB, China Lake NAWS, Pt. Mugu NAWS, Edwards AFB, Thermal, Nellis AFB, Ft. Irwin, NASA Dryden Flight Research Center, Victorville, CA	35° 29'	117° 16'
Southwest Ranges Complex (SRC)	Ft. Huachuca, Tucson, Phoenix, Mesa, Yuma, AZ	31° 33'	110° 18'
Mid-Atlantic Ranges Complex (MARC)	Patuxent River, Aberdeen PG, NASA Langley Research Center, NASA Wallops Flight Facility, MD	38° 17'	76° 24'
New Mexico Ranges Complex (NMRC)	White Sands Missile Range, Holloman AFB, Albuquerque, Roswell, NM; Amarillo, TX	32° 11'	106° 20'
Colorado Ranges Complex (CoRC)	Alamosa, Leadville, CO	37° 26'	105° 52'
Texas Ranges Complex (TRC)	Dallas/Ft. Worth, Greenville, Waco, Johnson Space Flight Center/Ellington Field, TX	32° 53'	97° 02'
Cape Ranges Complex (CRC)	Cape Canaveral, Palm Beach-Dade, FL	28° 33'	80° 34'
Northwest Range Complex (NWRC)	Seattle, Everett, Spokane, Moses Lake, WA; Klamath Falls, Eugene, OR	47° 32'	122° 18'
St. Louis	St Louis, MO	38° 45'	90° 22'
Wichita	Wichita, KS	37° 40'	97° 26'
Marietta	Marietta, GA	33° 54'	84° 31'
Glasgow	Glasgow, MT	48° 25'	106° 32'
Wilmington/Ridley	Wilmington, DE/Ridley, PA	39° 49'	75° 26'
San Francisco Bay Area (SFBA)	NASA Ames Research Center, CA	37° 25'	122° 03'
Charleston	Charleston, SC	32° 52'	80° 02'

US112 The frequency 123.1 MHz is for search and rescue communications. This frequency may be assigned for air traffic control communications at special aeronautical events on the condition that no harmful interference is caused to search and rescue communications during any period of search and rescue operations in the locale involved.

US113 Radio astronomy observations of the formaldehyde line frequencies 4825-4835 MHz and 14.47-14.5 GHz may be made at certain radio astronomy observatories as indicated below:

BANDS TO BE OBSERVED

4 GHz	14 GHz	Observatory
X	.....	National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center (NAIC), Arecibo, PR
X	X	National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO), Green Bank, WV
X	X	NRAO, Socorro, NM
X	.....	Allen Telescope Array (ATA), Hat Creek, CA
X	X	Owens Valley Radio Observatory (OVRO), Big Pine, CA
X	X	NRAO's ten Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA) stations (see US131)
X	X	University of Michigan Radio Astronomy Observatory, Stinchfield Woods, MI
X	.....	Pisgah Astronomical Research Institute, Rosman, NC

Every practicable effort will be made to avoid the assignment of frequencies to stations in the fixed or

mobile services in these bands. Should such assignments result in harmful interference to these observations, the situation will be remedied to the extent practicable.

US115 In the bands 5000-5010 MHz and 5010-5030 MHz, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) In the band 5000-5010 MHz, systems in the aeronautical mobile (R) service (AM(R)S) are limited to surface applications at airports that operate in accordance with international aeronautical standards (*i.e.*, AeroMACS).

(b) The band 5010-5030 MHz is also allocated on a primary basis to the AM(R)S, limited to surface applications at airports that operate in accordance with international aeronautical standards. In making assignments for this band, attempts shall first be made to satisfy the AM(R)S requirements in the bands 5000-5010 MHz and 5091-5150 MHz. AM(R)S systems used in the band 5010-5030 MHz shall be designed and implemented to be capable of operational modification if receiving harmful interference from the radionavigation-satellite service. Finally, notwithstanding Radio Regulation No. 4.10, stations in the AM(R)S operating in this band shall be designed and implemented to be capable of operational modification to reduce throughput and/or preclude the use of specific frequencies in order to ensure protection of radionavigation-satellite service systems operating in this band.

(c) Aeronautical fixed communications that are an integral part of the AeroMACS system in the bands 5000-5010 MHz and 5010-5030 MHz are also authorized on a primary basis.

US116 In the bands 890-902 MHz and 935-941 MHz, no new assignments are to be made to Federal radio stations after July 10, 1970, except on case-by-case basis to experimental stations. Federal assignments existing prior to July 10, 1970, shall be on a secondary basis to stations in the non-Federal land mobile service and shall be subject to adjustment or removal from the bands 890-902 MHz, 928-932 MHz, and 935-941 MHz at the request of the FCC.

US117 In the band 406.1-410 MHz, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) Stations in the fixed and mobile services are limited to a transmitter output power of 125 watts, and new authorizations for stations, other than mobile stations, are subject to prior coordination by the applicant in the following areas:

(1) Within Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, contact Spectrum Manager, Arecibo Observatory, HC3 Box 53995, Arecibo, PR 00612. Phone: 787-878-2612, Fax: 787-878-1861, E-mail: prcz@naic.edu.

(2) Within 350 km of the Very Large Array (34° 04' 44" N, 107° 37' 06" W), contact Spectrum Manager, National Radio Astronomy Observatory, P.O. Box O, 1003 Lopezville Road, Socorro, NM 87801. Phone: 505-835-7000, Fax: 505-835-7027, E-mail: nrao-rfi@nrao.edu.

(3) Within 10 km of the Table Mountain Observatory (40° 08' 02" N, 105° 14' 40" W) and for operations only within the sub-band 407-409 MHz, contact Radio Frequency Manager, Department of Commerce, 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80305. Phone: 303-497-4619, Fax: 303-497-6982, E-mail: frequencymanager@its.bldrdoc.gov.

(b) Non-Federal use is limited to the radio astronomy service and as provided by footnote US13.

US128 In the band 10-10.5 GHz, pulsed emissions are prohibited, except for weather radars on board meteorological satellites in the sub-band 10-10.025 GHz. The amateur service, the amateur-satellite service, and the non-Federal radiolocation service, which shall not cause harmful interference to the Federal radiolocation service, are the only non-Federal services permitted in this band. The non-Federal radiolocation service is limited to survey operations as specified in footnote US108.

US130 The band 10.6-10.68 GHz is also allocated on a primary basis to the radio astronomy service. However, the radio astronomy service shall not receive protection from stations in the fixed service which are licensed to operate in the one hundred most populous urbanized areas as defined by the 1990 U.S. Census. For the list of observatories operating in this band, see footnote US131.

US131 In the band 10.7-11.7 GHz, non-geostationary satellite orbit licensees in the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth), prior to commencing operations, shall coordinate with the following radio astronomy observatories to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement regarding the protection of the radio telescope facilities operating in the band 10.6-10.7 GHz:

Observatory	North latitude	West longitude	Elevation (in meters)
Arecibo Observatory, PR.....	18° 20' 37"	66° 45' 11"	497
Green Bank Telescope (GBT), WV.....	38° 25' 59"	79° 50' 23"	807
Very Large Array (VLA), Socorro, NM.....	34° 04' 44"	107° 37' 06"	2115
Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA) Stations:			
Brewster, WA.....	48° 07' 52"	119° 41' 00"	250
Fort Davis, TX.....	30° 38' 06"	103° 56' 41"	1606
Hancock, NH.....	42° 56' 01"	71° 59' 12"	296
Kitt Peak, AZ.....	31° 57' 23"	111° 36' 45"	1902
Los Alamos, NM.....	35° 46' 30"	106° 14' 44"	1962
Mauna Kea, HI.....	19° 48' 05"	155° 27' 20"	3763
North Liberty, IA.....	41° 46' 17"	91° 34' 27"	222
Owens Valley, CA.....	37° 13' 54"	118° 16' 37"	1196
Pie Town, NM.....	34° 18' 04"	108° 07' 09"	2365
St. Croix, VI.....	17° 45' 24"	64° 35' 01"	16

US132A In the bands 26.2-26.42 MHz, 41.015-41.665 MHz, and 43.35-44 MHz, applications of radiolocation service are limited to oceanographic radars operating in accordance with ITU Resolution 612 (Rev.WRC-12). Oceanographic radars shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, non-Federal stations in the land mobile service in the bands 26.2-26.42 MHz and 43.69-44 MHz, Federal stations in the fixed or mobile services in the band 41.015-41.665 MHz, and non-Federal stations in the fixed or land mobile services in the band 43.35-43.69 MHz.

US133 In the bands 14-14.2 GHz and 14.47-14.5 GHz, the following provisions shall apply to the operations of Earth Stations Aboard Aircraft (ESAA):

(a) In the band 14-14.2 GHz, ESAA licensees proposing to operate within radio line-of-sight of the coordinates specified in 47 CFR 25.228(j)(1) are subject to prior coordination with NTIA in order to minimize harmful interference to the ground terminals of NASA's Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS).

(b) In the band 14.47-14.5 GHz, operations within radio line-of-sight of the radio astronomy stations specified in 47 CFR 25.228(j)(3) are subject to coordination with the National Science Foundation in accordance with the requirements set forth in that rule section.

US136 The following provisions shall apply in eight HF bands that are allocated to the broadcasting service (HFBC) on a primary basis in all Regions.

(a) In Alaska, the assigned frequency band 7368.48-7371.32 kHz is allocated exclusively to the fixed service (FS) on a primary basis for non-Federal use in accordance with 47 CFR 80.387.

(b) On the condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service (NIB operations), Federal and non-Federal stations that communicate wholly within the United States and its insular areas may operate as specified herein. All such stations must take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with Article 12 of the ITU *Radio Regulations* and are limited to the minimum power needed for reliable communications.

(1) *Federal stations.* Frequencies in the 13 HF bands/sub-bands listed in the table below (HF NIB Bands) may be authorized to Federal stations in the FS. In the bands 5.9-5.95, 7.3-7.4, 13.57-13.6, and 13.80-13.87 MHz (6, 7, 13.6, and 13.8 MHz bands), frequencies may also be authorized to Federal stations in the mobile except aeronautical mobile route (R) service (MS except AM(R)S). Federal use of the bands 9.775-9.9, 11.65-11.7, and 11.975-12.05 MHz is restricted to stations in the FS that were authorized as of June 12, 2003, and each grandfathered station is restricted to a total radiated power of 24 dBW. In all other HF NIB Bands (*), new Federal stations may be authorized.

(2) *Non-Federal stations.* Non-Federal use of the HF NIB Bands is restricted to stations in the FS, land mobile service (LMS), and maritime mobile service (MMS) that were licensed prior to March 25, 2007, except that, in the sub-band 7.35-7.4 MHz, use is restricted to stations that were licensed prior to March 29, 2009.

NIB OPERATIONS IN EIGHT HFBC BANDS (MHZ)

HF NIB Band	Federal (*new stations permitted)	Non-Federal	HFBC Band
5.90-5.95	*FS and MS except AM(R)S	MMS .....	....5.90-6.20
7.30-7.40	*FS and MS except AM(R)S	FS, LMS and MMS	....7.30-7.40
9.40-9.50	*9 MHz: FS	FS and LMS .....	....9.40-9.90
9.775-9.90	FS (Grandfathered, restricted to 24 dBW)		
11.60-11.65	*11 MHz: FS	FS	11.60-12.10
11.65-11.70	FS (Grandfathered, restricted to 24 dBW)		
11.975-12.05	FS (Grandfathered, restricted to 24 dBW)		
12.05-12.10	*12 MHz: FS	FS	
13.57-13.60	*FS and MS except AM(R)S	MMS	13.57-13.87
13.80-13.87	*FS and MS except AM(R)S	MMS	
15.60-15.80	*15 MHz: FS	FS	15.10-15.80
17.48-17.55	*17 MHz: FS .....	.....	17.48-17.90
18.90-19.02	*19 MHz: FS	MMS	18.90-19.02

NOTE: Non-Federal stations may continue to operate in nine HF NIB Bands as follows: (i) In the 6, 7, 13.6, 13.8, and 19 MHz bands, stations in the MMS; (ii) In the 7 and 9 MHz bands, stations in the FS and LMS; and (iii) In the 11, 12, and 15 MHz band, stations in the FS.

US139 Fixed stations authorized in the band 18.3-19.3 GHz under the provisions of 47 CFR 74.502(c), 74.602(g), 78.18(a)(4), and 101.147(r) may continue operations consistent with the provisions of those sections.

US142 In the bands 7.2-7.3 and 7.4-7.45 MHz, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) In the U.S. Pacific insular areas located in Region 3 (*see* 47 CFR 2.105(a), note 3), the bands 7.2-7.3 and 7.4-7.45 MHz are alternatively allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. Use of this allocation is restricted to international broadcast stations that transmit to geographical zones and areas of reception in Region 1 or Region 3.

(b) The use of the band 7.2-7.3 MHz in Region 2 by the amateur service shall not impose constraints on the broadcasting service intended for use within Region 1 and Region 3.

US145 The following unwanted emissions power limits for non-geostationary satellites operating in the inter-satellite service that transmit in the band 22.55-23.55 GHz shall apply in any 200 MHz of the passive band 23.6-24 GHz, based on the date that complete advance publication information is received by the ITU's Radiocommunication Bureau:

(a) For information received before January 1, 2020: -36 dBW/200 MHz.

(b) For information received on or after January 1, 2020: -46 dBW/200 MHz.

US151 In the band 37-38 GHz, stations in the fixed and mobile services shall not cause harmful interference to Federal earth stations in the space research service (space-to-Earth) at the following sites: Goldstone, CA; Socorro, NM; and White Sands, NM. Applications for non-Federal use of this band shall be coordinated with NTIA in accordance with 47 CFR 30.205.

US156 In the bands 49.7-50.2 GHz and 50.4-50.9 GHz, for earth stations in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space), the unwanted emissions power in the band 50.2-50.4 GHz shall not exceed -20 dBW/ 200 MHz (measured at the input of the antenna), except that the maximum unwanted emissions power may be increased to -10 dBW/200 MHz for earth stations having an antenna gain greater than or equal to 57 dBi. These limits apply under clear-sky conditions. During fading conditions, the limits may be exceeded by earth stations when using uplink power control.

US157 In the band 51.4-52.6 GHz, for stations in the fixed service, the unwanted emissions power in the band 52.6-54.25 GHz shall not exceed -33 dBW/100 MHz (measured at the input of antenna).

US161 In the bands 81-86 GHz, 92-94 GHz, and 94.1-95 GHz and within the coordination distances indicated below, assignments to allocated services shall be coordinated with the following radio astronomy

observatories. New observatories shall not receive protection from fixed stations that are licensed to operate in the one hundred most populous urbanized areas as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau for the year 2000.

(a) Within 25 km of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory's (NRAO's) Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA) Stations:

State	VLBA Station	Lat. (N)	Long. (W)
AZ	Kitt Peak	31° 57' 23"	111° 36' 45"
CA	Owens Valley	37° 13' 54"	118° 16' 37"
HI	Mauna Kea	19° 48' 05"	155° 27' 20"
IA	North Liberty	41° 46' 17"	091° 34' 27"
NH	Hancock	42° 56' 01"	071° 59' 12"
NM	Los Alamos	35° 46' 30"	106° 14' 44"
NM	Pie Town	34° 18' 04"	108° 07' 09"
TX	Fort Davis	30° 38' 06"	103° 56' 41"
VI	Saint Croix	17° 45' 24"	064° 35' 01"
WA	Brewster	48° 07' 52"	119° 41' 00"

(b) Within 150 km of the following observatories:

State	Telescope and site	Lat. (N)	Long. (W)
AZ	Heinrich Hertz Submillimeter Observatory, Mt. Graham	32° 42' 06"	109° 53' 28"
AZ	University of Arizona 12-m Telescope, Kitt Peak	31° 57' 12"	111° 36' 53"
CA	Caltech Telescope, Owens Valley	37° 13' 54"	118° 17' 36"
CA	Combined Array for Research in Millimeter-wave Astronomy (CARMA)	37° 16' 43"	118° 08' 32"
HI	James Clerk Maxwell Telescope, Mauna Kea	19° 49' 33"	155° 28' 47"
MA	Haystack Observatory, Westford	42° 37' 24"	071° 29' 18"
NM	NRAO's Very Large Array, Socorro	34° 04' 44"	107° 37' 06"
WV	NRAO's Robert C. Byrd Telescope, Green Bank	38° 25' 59"	079° 50' 23"

NOTE: Satisfactory completion of the coordination procedure utilizing the automated mechanism, see 47 CFR 101.1523, will be deemed to establish sufficient separation from radio astronomy observatories, regardless of whether the distances set forth above are met.

US205 Tropospheric scatter systems are prohibited in the band 2500-2690 MHz.

US208 Planning and use of the band 1559-1626.5 MHz necessitate the development of technical and/or operational sharing criteria to ensure the maximum degree of electromagnetic compatibility with existing and planned systems within the band.

US209 The use of frequencies 460.6625, 460.6875, 460.7125, 460.7375, 460.7625, 460.7875, 460.8125, 460.8375, 460.8625, 465.6625, 465.6875, 465.7125, 465.7375, 465.7625, 465.7875, 465.8125, 465.8375, and 465.8625 MHz may be authorized, with 100 mW or less output power, to Federal and non-Federal radio stations for one-way, non-voice bio-medical telemetry operations in hospitals, or medical or convalescent centers.

US210 In the bands 40.66-40.7 MHz and 216-220 MHz, frequencies may be authorized to Federal and non-Federal stations on a secondary basis for the tracking of, and telemetering of scientific data from, ocean buoys and wildlife. Operation in these bands is subject to the technical standards specified in: (a) Section 8.2.42 of the NTIA Manual for Federal use, or (b) 47 CFR 90.248 for non-Federal use. After January 1, 2002, no new assignments shall be authorized in the band 216-217 MHz.

US211 In the bands 1670-1690, 5000-5250 MHz and 10.7-11.7, 15.1365-15.35, 15.4-15.7, 22.5-22.55, 24-24.05, 31.0-31.3, 31.8-32.0, 40.5-42.5, 116-122.25, 123-130, 158.5-164, 167-168, 191.8-200, and 252-265 GHz, applicants for airborne or space station assignments are urged to take all practicable steps to protect radio astronomy observations in the adjacent bands from harmful interference; however, US74 applies.

US212 In, or within 92.6 km (50 nautical miles) of, the State of Alaska, the carrier frequency 5167.5 kHz (assigned frequency 5168.9 kHz) is designated for emergency communications. This frequency may also be used in the Alaska-Private Fixed Service for calling and listening, but only for establishing communications before switching to another frequency. The maximum power is limited to 150 watts peak envelope power (PEP).

US213 The frequency 122.925 MHz is for use only for communications with or between aircraft when coordinating natural resources programs of Federal or State natural resources, agencies, including forestry management and fire suppression, fish and game management and protection and environmental monitoring and protection.

US214 The frequency 157.1 MHz is the primary frequency for liaison communications between ship stations and stations of the United States Coast Guard.

US218 The band 902-928 MHz is available for Location and Monitoring Service (LMS) systems subject to not causing harmful interference to the operation of all Federal stations authorized in this band. These systems must tolerate interference from the operation of industrial, scientific, and medical (ISM) equipment and the operation of Federal stations authorized in this band.

US220 The frequencies 36.25 and 41.71 MHz may be authorized to Federal stations and non-Federal stations in the petroleum radio service, for oil spill containment and cleanup operations. The use of these frequencies for oil spill containment or cleanup operations is limited to the inland and coastal waterway regions.

US221 Use of the mobile service in the bands 525-535 kHz and 1605-1615 kHz is limited to distribution of public service information from Travelers Information stations operating on 530 kHz and 1610 kHz.

US222 In the band 2025-2035 MHz, geostationary operational environmental satellite (GOES) earth stations in the space research and Earth exploration-satellite services may be authorized on a coequal basis for Earth-to-space transmissions for tracking, telemetry, and telecommand at Honolulu, HI (21° 21' 12" N, 157° 52' 36" W); Seattle, WA (47° 34' 15" N, 122° 33' 10" W); and Wallops Island, VA (37° 56' 44" N, 75° 27' 42" W).

US224 Federal systems utilizing spread spectrum techniques for terrestrial communication, navigation and identification may be authorized to operate in the band 960-1215 MHz on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to the aeronautical radionavigation service. These systems will be handled on a case-by-case basis. Such systems shall be subject to a review at the national level for operational requirements and electromagnetic compatibility prior to development, procurement or modification.

US225 In addition to its present Federal use, the band 510-525 kHz is available to Federal and non-Federal aeronautical radionavigation stations inland of the Territorial Base Line as coordinated with the military services. In addition, the frequency 510 kHz is available for non-Federal ship-helicopter operations when beyond 100 nautical miles from shore and required for aeronautical radionavigation.

US227 The bands 156.4875-156.5125 MHz and 156.5375-156.5625 MHz are also allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a primary basis for non-Federal use in VHF Public Coast Station Areas 10-42. The use of these bands by the fixed and land mobile services shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, the maritime mobile VHF radiocommunication service.

US230 The bands 422.1875-425.4875 MHz and 427.1875-429.9875 MHz are allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis for non-Federal use within 80.5 kilometers (50 miles) of Cleveland, OH (41° 29' 51.2" N, 81° 41' 49.5" W) and Detroit, MI (42° 19' 48.1" N, 83° 02' 56.7" W). The bands 423.8125-425.4875 MHz and 428.8125-429.9875 MHz are allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis for non-Federal use within 80.5 kilometers of Buffalo, NY (42° 52' 52.2" N, 78° 52' 20.1" W).

US231 When an assignment cannot be obtained in the bands between 200 kHz and 525 kHz, which are allocated to aeronautical radionavigation, assignments may be made to aeronautical radiobeacons in the maritime mobile bands at 435-472 kHz and 479-490 kHz, on a secondary basis, subject to the coordination

and agreement of those agencies having assignments within the maritime mobile bands which may be affected. Assignments to Federal aeronautical radionavigation radiobeacons in the bands 435-472 kHz and 479-490 kHz shall not be a bar to any required changes to the maritime mobile radio service and shall be limited to non-voice emissions.

US239 Aeronautical radionavigation stations (radiobeacons) may be authorized, primarily for off-shore use, in the band 525-535 kHz on a non-interference basis to travelers information stations.

US240 The bands 1715-1725 and 1740-1750 kHz are allocated on a primary basis and the bands 1705-1715 kHz and 1725-1740 kHz on a secondary basis to the aeronautical radionavigation service (radiobeacons).

US241 The following provision shall apply to Federal operations in the band 216-220.035 MHz:

(a) Use of the fixed and land mobile services in the band 216-220 MHz and of the aeronautical mobile service in the sub-band 217-220 MHz is restricted to telemetry and associated telecommand operations. New stations in the fixed and land mobile services shall not be authorized in the sub-band 216-217 MHz.

(b) The sub-band 216.965-216.995 MHz is also allocated to the Federal radiolocation service on a primary basis and the use of this allocation is restricted to the Air Force Space Surveillance System (AFSSS) radar system. AFSSS stations transmit on the frequency 216.98 MHz and other operations may be affected within: 1) 250 km of Lake Kickapoo (Archer City), TX (33° 2' 48" N, 98° 45' 46" W); and 2) 150 km of Gila River (Phoenix), AZ (33° 6' 32" N, 112° 1' 45" W) and Jordan Lake (Wetumpka), AL (32° 39' 33" N, 86° 15' 52" W). AFSSS reception shall be protected from harmful interference within 50 km of: 1) Elephant Butte, NM (33° 26' 35" N, 106° 59' 50" W); 2) Fort Stewart, GA (31° 58' 36" N, 81° 30' 34" W); 3) Hawkinsville, GA (32° 17' 20" N, 83° 32' 10" W); 4) Red River, AR (33° 19' 48" N, 93° 33' 1" W); 5) San Diego, CA (32° 34' 42" N, 116° 58' 11" W); and 6) Silver Lake, MS (33° 8' 42" N, 91° 1' 16" W).

(c) The sub-band 219.965-220.035 MHz is also allocated to the Federal radiolocation service on a secondary basis and the use of this allocation is restricted to air-search radars onboard Coast Guard vessels.

US242 Use of the fixed and land mobile services in the band 220-222 MHz shall be in accordance with the following plan:

(a) Frequencies are assigned in pairs, with base station transmit frequencies taken from the sub-band 220-221 MHz and with corresponding mobile and control station transmit frequencies being 1 MHz higher and taken from the sub-band 221-222 MHz.

(b) In the non-Federal exclusive sub-bands, temporary fixed geophysical telemetry operations are also permitted on a secondary basis.

(c) The use of Channels 161-170 is restricted to public safety/mutual aid communications.

(d) The use of Channels 181-185 is restricted to emergency medical communications.

220 MHz PLAN

Use	Base Transmit	Mobile Transmit	Channel Nos.
Non-Federal exclusive	220.00-220.55	221.00-221.55	001-110
Federal exclusive.....	220.55-220.60	221.55-221.60	111-120
Non-Federal exclusive	220.60-220.80	221.60-221.80	121-160
Shared.....	220.80-220.85	221.80-221.85	161-170
Non-Federal exclusive	220.85-220.90	221.85-221.90	171-180
Shared.....	220.90-220.925	221.90-221.925	181-185
Non-Federal exclusive	220.925-221	221.925-222	186-200

US244 The band 136-137 MHz is allocated to the non-Federal aeronautical mobile (R) service on a primary basis, and is subject to pertinent international treaties and agreements. The frequencies 136, 136.025, 136.05, 136.075, 136.1, 136.125, 136.15, 136.175, 136.2, 136.225, 136.25, 136.275, 136.3, 136.325, 136.35, 136.375, 136.4, 136.425, 136.45, and 136.475 MHz are available on a shared basis to the Federal Aviation Administration for air traffic control purposes, such as automatic weather observation stations (AWOS), automatic terminal information services (ATIS), flight information services-broadcast (FIS-B),

and airport control tower communications.

US245 In the bands 3600-3650 MHz (space-to-Earth), 4500-4800 MHz (space-to-Earth), and 5850-5925 MHz (Earth-to-space), the use of the non-Federal fixed-satellite service is limited to international inter-continental systems and is subject to case-by-case electromagnetic compatibility analysis. The FCC's policy for these bands is codified at 47 CFR 2.108.

US246 No station shall be authorized to transmit in the following bands: 73-74.6 MHz, 608-614 MHz, except for medical telemetry equipment¹ and white space devices,² 1400-1427 MHz, 1660.5-1668.4 MHz, 2690-2700 MHz, 4990-5000 MHz, 10.68-10.7 GHz, 15.35-15.4 GHz, 23.6-24 GHz, 31.3-31.8 GHz, 50.2-50.4 GHz, 52.6-54.25 GHz, 86-92 GHz, 100-102 GHz, 109.5-111.8 GHz, 114.25-116 GHz, 148.5-151.5 GHz, 164-167 GHz, 182-185 GHz, 190-191.8 GHz, 200-209 GHz, 226-231.5 GHz, 250-252 GHz.

US247 The band 10 100-10 150 kHz is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis outside the United States and its insular areas. Transmissions from stations in the amateur service shall not cause harmful interference to this fixed service use and stations in the amateur service shall make all necessary adjustments (including termination of transmission) if harmful interference is caused.

US251 The band 12.75-13.25 GHz is also allocated to the space research (deep space) (space-to-Earth) service for reception only at Goldstone, CA (35° 20' N, 116° 53' W).

US252 The band 2110-2120 MHz is also allocated to the space research service (deep space) (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis at Goldstone, CA (35° 20' N, 116° 53' W).

US254 In the band 18.6-18.8 GHz the fixed and mobile services shall be limited to a maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power of +35 dBW and the power delivered to the antenna shall not exceed -3 dBW.

US255 In addition to any other applicable limits, the power flux-density across the 200 MHz band 18.6-18.8 GHz produced at the surface of the Earth by emissions from a space station under assumed free-space propagation conditions shall not exceed -95 dB(W/m²) for all angles of arrival. This limit may be exceeded by up to 3 dB for no more than 5% of the time.

US258 In the bands 8025-8400 MHz and 25.5-27 GHz, the Earth exploration-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is allocated on a primary basis for non-Federal use. Authorizations are subject to a case-by-case electromagnetic compatibility analysis.

US259 In the band 17.3-17.7 GHz, Federal stations in the radiolocation service shall operate with an e.i.r.p. of less than 51 dBW.

US260 Aeronautical mobile communications which are an integral part of aeronautical radionavigation systems may be satisfied in the bands 1559-1626.5 MHz, 5000-5250 MHz and 15.4-15.7 GHz.

US261 The use of the band 4200-4400 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is reserved exclusively for airborne radio altimeters. Experimental stations will not be authorized to develop equipment for operational use in this band other than equipment related to altimeter stations. However, passive sensing in the Earth-exploration satellite and space research services may be authorized in this band on a secondary basis (no protection is provided from the radio altimeters).

US262 The band 7145-7190 MHz is also allocated to the space research service (deep space) (Earth-to-space) on a secondary basis for non-Federal use. Federal and non-Federal use of the bands 7145-7190 MHz

¹ Medical telemetry equipment shall not cause harmful interference to radio astronomy operations in the band 608-614 MHz and shall be coordinated under the requirements found in 47 CFR 95.1119.

² White space devices shall not cause harmful interference to radio astronomy operations in the band 608-614 MHz and shall not operate within the areas described in 47 CFR 15.712(h).

and 34.2-34.7 GHz by the space research service (deep space) (Earth-to-space) and of the band 31.8-32.3 GHz by the space research service (deep space) (space-to-Earth) is limited to Goldstone, CA (35° 20' N, 116° 53' W).

US264 In the band 48.94-49.04 GHz, airborne stations shall not be authorized.

US266 Non-Federal licensees in the Public Safety Radio Pool holding a valid authorization on June 30, 1958, to operate in the frequency band 156.27-157.45 MHz or on the frequencies 161.85 MHz or 161.91 MHz may, upon proper application, continue to be authorized for such operation, including expansion of existing systems, until such time as harmful interference is caused to the operation of any authorized station other than those licensed in the Public Safety Radio Pool.

US267 In the band 902-928 MHz, amateur stations shall transmit only in the sub-bands 902-902.4, 902.6-904.3, 904.7-925.3, 925.7-927.3, and 927.7-928 MHz within the States of Colorado and Wyoming, bounded by the area of latitudes 39° N and 42° N and longitudes 103° W and 108° W.

US268 The bands 890-902 MHz and 928-942 MHz are also allocated to the radiolocation service for Federal ship stations (off-shore ocean areas) on the condition that harmful interference is not caused to non-Federal land mobile stations. The provisions of footnote US116 apply.

US269 In the band 420-450 MHz, the following provisions shall apply to the non-Federal radiolocation service:

(a) Pulse-ranging radiolocation systems may be authorized for use along the shoreline of the conterminous United States and Alaska.

(b) In the sub-band 420-435 MHz, spread spectrum radiolocation systems may be authorized within the conterminous United States and Alaska.

(c) All stations operating in accordance with this provision shall be secondary to stations operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

(d) Authorizations shall be granted on a case-by-case basis; however, operations proposed to be located within the areas listed in paragraph (a) of US270 should not expect to be accommodated.

US270 In the band 420-450 MHz, the following provisions shall apply to the amateur service:

(a) The peak envelope power of an amateur station shall not exceed 50 watts in the following areas, unless expressly authorized by the FCC after mutual agreement, on a case-by-case basis, between the Regional Director of the applicable field office and the military area frequency coordinator at the applicable military base. For areas (5) through (7), the appropriate military coordinator is located at Peterson AFB, CO.

(1) Arizona, Florida and New Mexico.

(2) Within those portions of California and Nevada that are south of latitude 37° 10' N.

(3) Within that portion of Texas that is west of longitude 104° W.

(4) Within 322 km of Eglin AFB, FL (30° 30' N, 86° 30' W); Patrick AFB, FL (28° 21' N, 80° 43' W); and the Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, CA (34° 09' N, 119° 11' W).

(5) Within 240 km of Beale AFB, CA (39° 08' N, 121° 26' W).

(6) Within 200 km of Goodfellow AFB, TX (31° 25' N, 100° 24' W) and Warner Robins AFB, GA (32° 38' N, 83° 35' W).

(7) Within 160 km of Clear AFS, AK (64° 17' N, 149° 10' W); Concrete, ND (48° 43' N, 97° 54' W); and Otis AFB, MA (41° 45' N, 70° 32' W).

(b) In the sub-band 420-430 MHz, the amateur service is not allocated north of Line A (def. § 2.1).

US271 The use of the band 17.3-17.8 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links for broadcasting-satellite service.

US273 In the bands 74.6-74.8 MHz and 75.2-75.4 MHz, stations in the fixed and mobile services are limited to a maximum power of 1 watt from the transmitter into the antenna transmission line.

US275 The band 902-928 MHz is allocated on a secondary basis to the amateur service subject to not causing harmful interference to the operations of Federal stations authorized in this band or to Location and Monitoring Service (LMS) systems. Stations in the amateur service must tolerate any interference from the operations of industrial, scientific, and medical (ISM) devices, LMS systems, and the operations of Federal stations authorized in this band. Further, the amateur service is prohibited in those portions of Texas and New Mexico bounded on the south by latitude 31° 41' North, on the east by longitude 104° 11' West, and on the north by latitude 34° 30' North, and on the west by longitude 107° 30' West; in addition, outside this area but within 150 miles of these boundaries of White Sands Missile Range the service is restricted to a maximum transmitter peak envelope power output of 50 watts.

US276 Except as otherwise provided for herein, use of the band 2360-2395 MHz by the mobile service is limited to aeronautical telemetering and associated telecommand operations for flight testing of aircraft, missiles or major components thereof. The following three frequencies are shared on a co-equal basis by Federal and non-Federal stations for telemetering and associated telecommand operations of expendable and reusable launch vehicles, whether or not such operations involve flight testing: 2364.5 MHz, 2370.5 MHz, and 2382.5 MHz. All other mobile telemetering uses shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from interference from, the above uses.

US278 In the bands 22.55-23.55 GHz and 32.3-33 GHz, non-geostationary inter-satellite links may operate on a secondary basis to geostationary inter-satellite links.

US279 The frequency 2182 kHz may be authorized to fixed stations associated with the maritime mobile service for the sole purpose of transmitting distress calls and distress traffic, and urgency and safety signals and messages.

US281 In the band 25 070-25 210 kHz, non-Federal stations in the Industrial/Business Pool shall not cause harmful interference to, and must accept interference from, stations in the maritime mobile service operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

US282 In the band 4650-4700 kHz, frequencies may be authorized for non-Federal communication with helicopters in support of off-shore drilling operations on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

US283 In the bands 2850-3025 kHz, 3400-3500 kHz, 4650-4700 kHz, 5450-5680 kHz, 6525-6685 kHz, 10 005-10 100 kHz, 11 275-11 400 kHz, 13 260-13 360 kHz, and 17 900-17 970 kHz, frequencies may be authorized for non-Federal flight test purposes on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

US285 Under exceptional circumstances, the carrier frequencies 2635 kHz, 2638 kHz, and 2738 kHz may be authorized to coast stations.

US287 In the maritime mobile service, the frequencies 457.525 MHz, 457.550 MHz, 457.575 MHz, 467.525 MHz, 467.550 MHz and 467.575 MHz may be used by on-board communication stations. Where needed, equipment designed for 12.5 kHz channel spacing using also the additional frequencies 457.5375 MHz, 457.5625 MHz, 467.5375 MHz and 467.5625 MHz may be introduced for on-board communications. The use of these frequencies in territorial waters may be subject to the national regulations of the administration concerned. The characteristics of the equipment used shall conform to those specified in Recommendation ITU-R M.1174-2.

US288 In the territorial waters of the United States, the preferred frequencies for use by on-board communication stations shall be 457.525 MHz, 457.550 MHz, 457.575 MHz and 457.600 MHz paired, respectively, with 467.750 MHz, 467.775 MHz, 467.800 MHz and 467.825 MHz. Where needed, equipment designed for 12.5 kHz channel spacing using also the additional frequencies 457.5375 MHz, 457.5625 MHz, 467.5375 MHz and 467.5625 MHz may be introduced for on-board communications. The characteristics of the equipment used shall conform to those specified in Recommendation ITU-R M.1174-2.

US289 In the bands 460-470 MHz and 1690-1695 MHz, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) In the band 460-470 MHz, space stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (EESS) may be

authorized for space-to-Earth transmissions on a secondary basis with respect to the fixed and mobile services. When operating in the meteorological-satellite service, such stations shall be protected from harmful interference from other EESS applications. The power flux density produced at the Earth's surface by any space station in this band shall not exceed -152 dBW/m²/4 kHz.

(b) In the band 1690-1695 MHz, EESS applications, other than the meteorological-satellite service, may also be used for space-to-Earth transmissions subject to not causing harmful interference to stations operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

US296 In the bands designated for ship wide-band telegraphy, facsimile and special transmission systems, the following assignable frequencies are available to non-Federal stations on a shared basis with Federal stations: 2070.5 kHz, 2072.5 kHz, 2074.5 kHz, 2076.5 kHz, 4154 kHz, 4170 kHz, 6235 kHz, 6259 kHz, 8302 kHz, 8338 kHz, 12 370 kHz, 12 418 kHz, 16 551 kHz, 16 615 kHz, 18 848 kHz, 18 868 kHz, 22 182 kHz, 22 238 kHz, 25 123 kHz, and 25 159 kHz.

US297 The bands 47.2-49.2 GHz and 81-82.5 GHz are also available for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service.

US298 The assigned frequencies 27.555, 27.615, 27.635, 27.655, 27.765, and 27.860 MHz are available for use by forest product licensees on a secondary basis to Federal operations including experimental stations. Non-Federal operations on these frequencies will not exceed 150 watts output power and are limited to the states of Washington, Oregon, Maine, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas (eastern portion).

US299 In Alaska, the band 1615-1705 kHz is also allocated to the maritime mobile and Alaska fixed services on a secondary basis to Region 2 broadcast operations.

US300 The frequencies 169.445, 169.505, 169.545, 169.575, 169.605, 169.995, 170.025, 170.055, 170.245, 170.305, 171.045, 171.075, 171.105, 171.845, 171.875, and 171.905 MHz are available for wireless microphone operations on a secondary basis to Federal and non-Federal operations. On center frequencies 169.575 MHz, 170.025 MHz, 171.075 MHz, and 171.875 MHz, the emission bandwidth shall not exceed 200 kHz. On the other center frequencies, the emission bandwidth shall not exceed 54 kHz.

US301 Except as provided in NG30, broadcast auxiliary stations licensed as of November 21, 1984, to operate in the band 942-944 MHz may continue to operate on a co-equal primary basis to other stations and services operating in the band in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

US303 In the band 2285-2290 MHz, non-Federal space stations in the space research, space operations and Earth exploration-satellite services may be authorized to transmit to the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System subject to such conditions as may be applied on a case-by-case basis. Such transmissions shall not cause harmful interference to authorized Federal stations. The power flux-density at the Earth's surface from such non-Federal stations shall not exceed -144 to -154 dBW/m²/4 kHz, depending on angle of arrival, in accordance with ITU Radio Regulation 21.16.

US307 The band 5150-5216 MHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) for feeder links in conjunction with the radiodetermination-satellite service operating in the bands 1610-1626.5 MHz and 2483.5-2500 MHz. The total power flux-density at the Earth's surface shall in no case exceed -159 dBW/m² per 4 kHz for all angles of arrival.

US308 In the bands 1549.5-1558.5 MHz and 1651-1660 MHz, those requirements of the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service that cannot be accommodated in the bands 1545-1549.5 MHz, 1558.5-1559 MHz, 1646.5-1651 MHz and 1660-1660.5 MHz shall have priority access with real-time preemptive capability for communications in the mobile-satellite service. Systems not interoperable with the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service shall operate on a secondary basis. Account shall be taken of the priority of safety-related communications in the mobile-satellite service.

US309 In the bands 1545-1559 MHz, transmissions from terrestrial aeronautical stations directly to aircraft stations, or between aircraft stations, in the aeronautical mobile (R) service are also authorized when such

transmissions are used to extend or supplement the satellite-to-aircraft links. In the band 1646.5-1660.5 MHz, transmissions from aircraft stations in the aeronautical mobile (R) service directly to terrestrial aeronautical stations, or between aircraft stations, are also authorized when such transmissions are used to extend or supplement the aircraft-to-satellite links.

US310 In the band 14.896-15.121 GHz, non-Federal space stations in the space research service may be authorized on a secondary basis to transmit to Tracking and Data Relay Satellites subject to such conditions as may be applied on a case-by-case basis. Such transmissions shall not cause harmful interference to authorized Federal stations. The power flux-density (pfd) produced by such non-Federal stations at the Earth's surface in any 1 MHz band for all conditions and methods of modulation shall not exceed:

-124 dB(W/m²) for $0^\circ < \theta < 5^\circ$

-124 + $(\theta-5)/2$ dB(W/m²) for $5^\circ < \theta < 25^\circ$

-114 dB(W/m²) for $25^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$

where θ is the angle of arrival of the radio-frequency wave (degrees above the horizontal). These limits relate to the pfd and angles of arrival which would be obtained under free-space propagation conditions.

US312 The frequency 173.075 MHz may also be authorized on a primary basis to non-Federal stations in the Public Safety Radio Pool, limited to police licensees, for stolen vehicle recovery systems (SVRS). As of May 27, 2005, new SVRS licenses shall be issued for an authorized bandwidth not to exceed 12.5 kHz. Stations that operate as part of a stolen vehicle recovery system that was authorized and in operation prior to May 27, 2005 may operate with an authorized bandwidth not to exceed 20 kHz until May 27, 2019. After that date, all SVRS shall operate with an authorized bandwidth not to exceed 12.5 kHz.

US315 In the bands 1530-1544 MHz and 1626.5-1645.5 MHz, maritime mobile-satellite distress and safety communications, *e.g.*, GMDSS, shall have priority access with real-time preemptive capability in the mobile-satellite service. Communications of mobile-satellite system stations not participating in the GMDSS shall operate on a secondary basis to distress and safety communications of stations operating in the GMDSS. Account shall be taken of the priority of safety-related communications in the mobile-satellite service.

US316 The band 2900-3000 MHz is also allocated to the meteorological aids service on a primary basis for Federal use. Operations in this service are limited to Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD) systems where accommodation in the band 2700-2900 MHz is not technically practical and are subject to coordination with existing authorized stations.

US319 In the bands 137-138 MHz, 148-149.9 MHz, 149.9-150.05 MHz, 399.9-400.05 MHz, 400.15-401 MHz, 1610-1626.5 MHz, and 2483.5-2500 MHz, Federal stations in the mobile-satellite service shall be limited to earth stations operating with non-Federal space stations.

US320 The use of the bands 137-138 MHz, 148-150.05 MHz, 399.9-400.05 MHz, and 400.15-401 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is limited to non-voice, non-geostationary satellite systems and may include satellite links between land earth stations at fixed locations.

US323 In the band 148-149.9 MHz, no individual mobile earth station shall transmit on the same frequency being actively used by fixed and mobile stations and shall transmit no more than 1% of the time during any 15 minute period; except, individual mobile earth stations in this band that do not avoid frequencies actively being used by the fixed and mobile services shall not exceed a power density of -16 dBW/4 kHz and shall transmit no more than 0.25% of the time during any 15 minute period. Any single transmission from any individual mobile earth station operating in this band shall not exceed 450 ms in duration and consecutive transmissions from a single mobile earth station on the same frequency shall be separated by at least 15 seconds. Land earth stations in this band shall be subject to electromagnetic compatibility analysis and coordination with terrestrial fixed and mobile stations.

US324 In the band 400.15-401 MHz, Federal and non-Federal satellite systems shall be subject to electromagnetic compatibility analysis and coordination.

US325 In the band 148-149.9 MHz fixed and mobile stations shall not claim protection from land earth

stations in the mobile-satellite service that have been previously coordinated; Federal fixed and mobile stations exceeding 27 dBW EIRP, or an emission bandwidth greater than 38 kHz, will be coordinated with existing mobile-satellite service space stations.

US327 The band 2310-2360 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) and complementary terrestrial broadcasting service on a primary basis. Such use is limited to digital audio broadcasting and is subject to the provisions of Resolution 528.

US334 In the bands between 17.7 GHz and 20.2 GHz, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) In the bands between 17.8 GHz and 20.2 GHz, Federal space stations in both geostationary (GSO) and non-geostationary satellite orbits (NGSO) and associated earth stations in the fixed-satellite service (FSS) (space-to-Earth) may be authorized on a primary basis. For a Federal GSO FSS network to operate on a primary basis, the space station shall be located outside the arc, measured from east to west, 70-120° West longitude. Coordination between Federal FSS systems and non-Federal space and terrestrial systems operating in accordance with the United States Table of Frequency Allocations is required.

(b) In the bands between 17.8 GHz and 20.2 GHz, Federal earth stations operating with Federal space stations shall be authorized on a primary basis only in the following areas: Denver, Colorado; Washington, DC; San Miguel, California; and Guam. Prior to the commencement of non-Federal terrestrial operations in these areas, the FCC shall coordinate with NTIA all applications for new stations and modifications to existing stations as specified in 47 CFR 1.924(f), 74.32, and 78.19(f). In the band 17.7-17.8 GHz, the FCC shall also coordinate with NTIA all applications for new stations and modifications to existing stations that support the operations of Multichannel Video Programming Distributors (MVPD) in these areas, as specified in the aforementioned regulations.

(c) In the bands between 17.8 GHz and 19.7 GHz, the power flux-density (pfd) at the surface of the Earth produced by emissions from a Federal GSO space station or from a Federal space station in a NGSO constellation of 50 or fewer satellites, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed the following values in any 1 MHz band:

- (1) -115 dB(W/m²) for angles of arrival above the horizontal plane (δ) between 0° and 5°,
- (2) $-115 + 0.5(\delta - 5)$ dB(W/m²) for δ between 5° and 25°, and
- (3) -105 dB(W/m²) for δ between 25° and 90°.

(d) In the bands between 17.8 GHz and 19.3 GHz, the pfd at the surface of the Earth produced by emissions from a Federal space station in an NGSO constellation of 51 or more satellites, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed the following values in any 1 MHz band:

- (1) $-115 - X$ dB(W/m²) for δ between 0° and 5°,
- (2) $-115 - X + ((10 + X)/20)(\delta - 5)$ dB(W/m²) for δ between 5° and 25°, and
- (3) -105 dB(W/m²) for δ between 25° and 90°; where X is defined as a function of the number of satellites, n, in an NGSO constellation as follows:

For $n \leq 288$, $X = (5/119)(n - 50)$ dB; and

For $n > 288$, $X = (1/69)(n + 402)$ dB.

US337 In the band 13.75-13.8 GHz, the FCC shall coordinate earth stations in the fixed-satellite service with NTIA on a case-by-case basis in order to minimize harmful interference to the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System's forward space-to-space link (TDRSS forward link-to-LEO).

US338A In the band 1435-1452 MHz, operators of aeronautical telemetry stations are encouraged to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the unwanted emissions power does not exceed -28 dBW/27 MHz in the band 1400-1427 MHz. Operators of aeronautical telemetry stations that do not meet this limit shall first attempt to operate in the band 1452-1525 MHz prior to operating in the band 1435-1452 MHz.

US340 The band 2-30 MHz is available on a non-interference basis to Federal and non-Federal maritime and aeronautical stations for the purposes of measuring the quality of reception on radio channels. See 47 CFR 87.149 for the list of protected frequencies and bands within this frequency range. Actual communications shall be limited to those frequencies specifically allocated to the maritime mobile and aeronautical mobile services.

US342 In making assignments to stations of other services to which the bands:

13 360-13 410 kHz	42.77-42.87 GHz*
25 550-25 670 kHz	43.07-43.17 GHz*
37.5-38.25 MHz	43.37-43.47 GHz*
322-328.6 MHz*	48.94-49.04 GHz*
1330-1400 MHz*	76-86 GHz
1610.6-1613.8 MHz*	92-94 GHz
1660-1660.5 MHz*	94.1-100 GHz
1668.4-1670 MHz*	102-109.5 GHz
3260-3267 MHz*	111.8-114.25 GHz
3332-3339 MHz*	128.33-128.59 GHz*
3345.8-3352.5 MHz*	129.23-129.49 GHz*
4825-4835 MHz*	130-134 GHz
4950-4990 MHz	136-148.5 GHz
6650-6675.2 MHz*	151.5-158.5 GHz
14.47-14.5 GHz*	168.59-168.93 GHz*
22.01-22.21 GHz*	171.11-171.45 GHz*
22.21-22.5 GHz	172.31-172.65 GHz*
22.81-22.86 GHz*	173.52-173.85 GHz*
23.07-23.12 GHz*	195.75-196.15 GHz*
31.2-31.3 GHz	209-226 GHz
36.43-36.5 GHz*	241-250 GHz
42.5-43.5 GHz	252-275 GHz

are allocated (*indicates radio astronomy use for spectral line observations), all practicable steps shall be taken to protect the radio astronomy service from harmful interference. Emissions from spaceborne or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (*see ITU Radio Regulations* at Nos. 4.5 and 4.6 and Article 29).

US343 In the mobile service, the frequencies between 1435 and 1525 MHz will be assigned for aeronautical telemetry and associated telecommand operations for flight testing of manned or unmanned aircraft and missiles, or their major components. Permissible usage includes telemetry associated with launching and reentry into the Earth's atmosphere as well as any incidental orbiting prior to reentry of manned objects undergoing flight tests. The following frequencies are shared on a co-equal basis with flight telemetering mobile stations: 1444.5, 1453.5, 1501.5, 1515.5, and 1524.5 MHz.

US344 In the band 5091-5250 MHz, the FCC shall coordinate earth stations in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) with NTIA (see Recommendation ITU-R S.1342). In order to better protect the operation of the international standard system (microwave landing system) in the band 5000-5091 MHz, non-Federal tracking and telecommand operations should be conducted in the band 5150-5250 MHz.

US346 Except as provided for below and by US222, Federal use of the band 2025-2110 MHz by the space operation service (Earth-to-space), Earth exploration-satellite service (Earth-to-space), and space research service (Earth-to-space) shall not constrain the deployment of the Television Broadcast Auxiliary Service, the Cable Television Relay Service, or the Local Television Transmission Service. To facilitate compatible operations between non-Federal terrestrial receiving stations at fixed sites and Federal earth station transmitters, coordination is required. To facilitate compatible operations between non-Federal terrestrial transmitting stations and Federal spacecraft receivers, the terrestrial transmitters in the band 2025-2110 MHz shall not be high-density systems (see Recommendations ITU-R SA.1154 and ITU-R F.1247). Military satellite control stations at the following sites shall operate on a co-equal, primary basis with non-Federal operations:

Facility	Coordinates	
Naval Satellite Control Network, Prospect Harbor, ME	44° 24' 16" N	068° 00' 46" W
New Hampshire Tracking Station, New Boston AFS, NH	42° 56' 52" N	071° 37' 36" W
Eastern Vehicle Check-out Facility & GPS Ground Antenna & Monitoring Station, Cape Canaveral, FL	28° 29' 09" N	080° 34' 33" W
Buckley AFB, CO	39° 42' 55" N	104° 46' 36" W
Colorado Tracking Station, Schriever AFB, CO	38° 48' 21" N	104° 31' 43" W
Kirtland AFB, NM	34° 59' 46" N	106° 30' 28" W
Camp Parks Communications Annex, Pleasanton, CA	37° 43' 51" N	121° 52' 50" W
Naval Satellite Control Network, Laguna Peak, CA	34° 06' 31" N	119° 03' 53" W
Vandenberg Tracking Station, Vandenberg AFB, CA	34° 49' 21" N	120° 30' 07" W
Hawaii Tracking Station, Kaena Pt, Oahu, HI	21° 33' 44" N	158° 14' 31" W
Guam Tracking Stations, Anderson AFB, and Naval CTS, Guam	13° 36' 54" N	144° 51' 18" E

US347 In the band 2025-2110 MHz, non-Federal Earth-to-space and space-to-space transmissions may be authorized in the space research and Earth exploration-satellite services subject to such conditions as may be applied on a case-by-case basis. Such transmissions shall not cause harmful interference to Federal and non-Federal stations operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

US349 The band 3650-3700 MHz is also allocated to the Federal radiolocation service on a non-interference basis for use by ship stations located at least 44 nautical miles in off-shore ocean areas on the condition that harmful interference is not caused to non-Federal operations.

US350 In the band 1427-1432 MHz, Federal use of the land mobile service and non-Federal use of the fixed and land mobile services is limited to telemetry and telecommand operations as described further:

(a) *Medical operations.* The use of the band 1427-1432 MHz for medical telemetry and telecommand operations (medical operations) shall be authorized for both Federal and non-Federal stations.

(1) Medical operations shall be authorized in the band 1427-1429.5 MHz in the United States and its insular areas, except in the following locations: Austin/Georgetown, Texas; Detroit and Battle Creek, Michigan; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Richmond/Norfolk, Virginia; Spokane, Washington; and Washington DC metropolitan area (collectively, the “carved-out” locations). See Section 47 C.F.R. 90.259(b)(4) for a detailed description of these areas.

(2) In the carved-out locations, medical operations shall be authorized in the band 1429-1431.5 MHz.

(3) Medical operations may operate on frequencies in the band 1427-1432 MHz other than those described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) only if the operations were registered with a designated frequency coordinator prior to April 14, 2010.

(b) *Non-medical operations.* The use of the band 1427-1432 MHz for non-medical telemetry and telecommand operations (non-medical operations) shall be limited to non-Federal stations.

(1) Non-medical operations shall be authorized on a secondary basis to the Wireless Medical Telemetry Service (WMTS) in the band 1427-1429.5 MHz and on a primary basis in the band 1429.5-1432 MHz in the United States and its insular areas, except in the carved-out locations.

(2) In the carved-out locations, non-medical operations shall be authorized on a secondary basis in the band 1429-1431.5 MHz and on a primary basis in the bands 1427-1429 MHz and 1431.5-1432 MHz.

US353 In the bands 56.24-56.29 GHz, 58.422-58.472 GHz, 59.139-59.189 GHz, 59.566-59.616 GHz, 60.281-60.331 GHz, 60.41-60.46 GHz, and 62.461-62.511 GHz, space-based radio astronomy observations may be made on an unprotected basis.

US354 In the band 58.422-58.472 GHz, airborne stations and space stations in the space-to-Earth direction shall not be authorized.

US356 In the band 13.75-14 GHz, an earth station in the fixed-satellite service shall have a minimum antenna diameter of 4.5 m and the e.i.r.p. of any emission should be at least 68 dBW and should not exceed 85 dBW. In addition the e.i.r.p., averaged over one second, radiated by a station in the radiolocation service shall not exceed 59 dBW. Receiving space stations in the fixed-satellite service shall not claim protection from radiolocation

transmitting stations operating in accordance with the United States Table of Frequency Allocations. ITU Radio Regulation No. 5.43A does not apply.

US357 In the band 13.75-14 GHz, geostationary space stations in the space research service for which information for advance publication has been received by the ITU Radiocommunication Bureau (Bureau) prior to 31 January 1992 shall operate on an equal basis with stations in the fixed-satellite service; after that date, new geostationary space stations in the space research service will operate on a secondary basis. Until those geostationary space stations in the space research service for which information for advance publication has been received by the Bureau prior to 31 January 1992 cease to operate in this band:

a) the e.i.r.p. density of emissions from any earth station in the fixed-satellite service operating with a space station in geostationary-satellite orbit shall not exceed 71 dBW in any 6 MHz band from 13.77 to 13.78 GHz;

b) the e.i.r.p. density of emissions from any earth station in the fixed-satellite service operating with a space station in non-geostationary-satellite orbit shall not exceed 51 dBW in any 6 MHz band from 13.77 to 13.78 GHz.

Automatic power control may be used to increase the e.i.r.p. density in any 6 MHz band in these frequency ranges to compensate for rain attenuation, to the extent that the power flux-density at the fixed-satellite service space station does not exceed the value resulting from use by an earth station of an e.i.r.p. of 71 dBW or 51 dBW, as appropriate, in any 6 MHz band in clear-sky conditions.

US359 In the band 15.43-15.63 GHz, use of the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to non-Federal feeder links of non-geostationary systems in the mobile-satellite service. The FCC shall coordinate earth stations in this band with NTIA (see Annex 3 of Recommendation ITU-R S.1340).

US360 The band 33-36 GHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis for Federal use. Coordination between Federal fixed-satellite service systems and non-Federal systems operating in accordance with the United States Table of Frequency Allocations is required.

US362 The band 1670-1675 MHz is allocated to the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis for Federal use. Earth station use of this allocation is limited to Wallops Island, VA (37° 56' 44" N, 75° 27' 37" W), Fairbanks, AK (64° 58' 22" N, 147° 30' 04" W), and Greenbelt, MD (39° 00' 02" N, 76° 50' 29" W). Applicants for non-Federal stations within 100 kilometers of the Wallops Island or Fairbanks coordinates and within 65 kilometers of the Greenbelt coordinates shall notify NOAA in accordance with the procedures specified in 47 CFR 1.924.

US364 Consistent with US18, stations may be authorized on a primary basis in the band 285-325 kHz for the specific purpose of transmitting differential global positioning system information.

US378 In the band 1710-1755 MHz, the following provisions apply:

(a) Federal fixed and tactical radio relay stations may operate indefinitely on a primary basis within 80 km of Cherry Point, NC (34° 58' N, 76° 56' W) and Yuma, AZ (32° 32' N, 113° 58' W).

(b) Federal fixed and tactical radio relay stations shall operate on a secondary basis to primary non-Federal operations at the 14 sites listed below:

80 km radius of operation centered on:

State	Location	Coordinates
CA	China Lake	35° 41' N, 117° 41' W
CA	Pacific Missile Test Range/Point Mugu	34° 07' N, 119° 30' W
FL	Eglin AFB	30° 29' N, 086° 31' W
MD	Patuxent River	38° 17' N, 076° 25' W
NM	White Sands Missile Range	33° 00' N, 106° 30' W
NV	Nellis AFB	36° 14' N, 115° 02' W
UT	Hill AFB	41° 07' N, 111° 58' W

50 km radius of operation centered on:

AL	Fort Rucker	31° 13' N, 085° 49' W
CA	Fort Irwin	35° 16' N, 116° 41' W
GA	Fort Benning	32° 22' N, 084° 56' W
GA	Fort Stewart	31° 52' N, 081° 37' W
KY	Fort Campbell	36° 41' N, 087° 28' W
NC	Fort Bragg	35° 09' N, 079° 01' W
WA	Fort Lewis	47° 05' N, 122° 36' W

(c) In the sub-band 1710-1720 MHz, precision guided munitions shall operate on a primary basis until inventory is exhausted or until December 31, 2008, whichever is earlier.

(d) All other Federal stations in the fixed and mobile services shall operate on a primary basis until reaccommodated in accordance with the Commercial Spectrum Enhancement Act.

US379 In the band 55.78-56.26 GHz, in order to protect stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive), the maximum power density delivered by a transmitter to the antenna of a fixed service station is limited to -28.5 dB(W/MHz).

US380 In the bands 1525-1544 MHz, 1545-1559 MHz, 1610-1645.5 MHz, 1646.5-1660.5 MHz, and 2483.5-2500 MHz, a non-Federal licensee in the mobile-satellite service (MSS) may also operate an ancillary terrestrial component in conjunction with its MSS network, subject to the Commission's rules for ancillary terrestrial components and subject to all applicable conditions and provisions of its MSS authorization.

US382 In the band 39.5-40 GHz, Federal earth stations in the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) shall not claim protection from non-Federal stations in the fixed and mobile services. ITU Radio Regulation No. 5.43A does not apply.

US384 In the band 401-403 MHz, the non-Federal Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) and meteorological-satellite (Earth-to-space) services are limited to earth stations transmitting to Federal space stations.

US385 Radio astronomy observations may be made in the bands 1350-1400 MHz, 1718.8-1722.2 MHz, and 4950-4990 MHz on an unprotected basis, and in the band 2655-2690 MHz on a secondary basis, at the following radio astronomy observatories:

Allen Telescope Array, Hat Creek, CA	Rectangle between latitudes 40° 00' N and 42° 00' N and between longitudes 120° 15' W and 122° 15' W.	
NASA Goldstone Deep Space Communications Complex, Goldstone, CA	80 kilometers (50 mile) radius centered on 35° 20' N, 116° 53' W.	
National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center, Arecibo, PR	Rectangle between latitudes 17° 30' N and 19° 00' N and between longitudes 65° 10' W and 68° 00' W.	
National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Socorro, NM	Rectangle between latitudes 32° 30' N and 35° 30' N and between longitudes 106° 00' W and 109° 00' W.	
National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Green Bank, WV	Rectangle between latitudes 37° 30' N and 39° 15' N and between longitudes 78° 30' W and 80° 30' W.	
National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Very Long Baseline Array Stations	80 kilometer radius centered on:	
	North latitude	West longitude
Brewster, WA	48° 08'	119° 41'
Fort Davis, TX	30° 38'	103° 57'
Hancock, NH	42° 56'	71° 59'
Kitt Peak, AZ	31° 57'	111° 37'
Los Alamos, NM	35° 47'	106° 15'
Mauna Kea, HI	19° 48'	155° 27'
North Liberty, IA	41° 46'	91° 34'
Owens Valley, CA	37° 14'	118° 17'
Pie Town, NM	34° 18'	108° 07'
Saint Croix, VI	17° 45'	64° 35'
Owens Valley Radio Observatory, Big Pine, CA	Two contiguous rectangles, one between latitudes 36° 00' N and 37° 00' N and between longitudes 117° 40' W and 118° 30' W and the second between latitudes 37° 00' N and 38° 00' N and between longitudes 118° 00' W and 118° 50' W.	

(a) In the bands 1350-1400 MHz and 4950-4990 MHz, every practicable effort will be made to avoid the assignment of frequencies to stations in the fixed and mobile services that could interfere with radio astronomy observations within the geographic areas given above. In addition, every practicable effort will be made to avoid assignment of frequencies in these bands to stations in the aeronautical mobile service which operate outside of those geographic areas, but which may cause harmful interference to the listed observatories. Should such assignments

result in harmful interference to these observatories, the situation will be remedied to the extent practicable.

(b) In the band 2655-2690 MHz, for radio astronomy observations performed at the locations listed above, licensees are urged to coordinate their systems through the National Science Foundation, Division of Astronomical Sciences, Electromagnetic Spectrum Management Unit, 2415 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22314; Email: esm@nsf.gov.

US389 In the bands 71-76 GHz and 81-86 GHz, stations in the fixed, mobile, and broadcasting services shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, Federal stations in the fixed-satellite service at any of the following 28 military installations:

Military Installation	State	Nearby city
Redstone Arsenal.....	AL	Huntsville
Fort Huachuca.....	AZ	Sierra Vista
Yuma Proving Ground.....	AZ	Yuma
Beale AFB.....	CA	Marysville
Camp Parks Reserve Forces Training Area.....	CA	Dublin
China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station.....	CA	Ridgecrest
Edwards AFB.....	CA	Rosamond
Fort Irwin.....	CA	Barstow
Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center.....	CA	Twentynine Palms
Buckley AFB.....	CO	Aurora (Denver)
Schriever AFB.....	CO	Colorado Springs
Fort Gordon.....	GA	Augusta
Naval Satellite Operations Center.....	GU	Finegayan (Guam)
Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station, Pacific	HI	Wahiawa (Oahu Is.)
Fort Detrick.....	MD	Frederick
Nellis AFB.....	NV	Las Vegas
Nevada Test Site.....	NV	Amargosa Valley
Tonapah Test Range Airfield.....	NV	Tonapah
Cannon AFB.....	NM	Clovis
White Sands Missile Range.....	NM	White Sands
Dyess AFB.....	TX	Abilene
Fort Bliss.....	TX	El Paso
Fort Sam Houston.....	TX	San Antonio
Goodfellow AFB.....	TX	San Angelo
Kelly AFB.....	TX	San Antonio
Utah Test and Training Range.....	UT	.....
Fort Belvoir.....	VA	Alexandria
Naval Satellite Operations Center.....	VA	Chesapeake

US390 Federal stations in the space research service (active) operating in the band 5350-5460 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, Federal and non-Federal stations in the aeronautical radionavigation service nor Federal stations in the radiolocation service.

US391 In the band 2495-2500 MHz, the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) shall not receive protection from non-Federal stations in the fixed and mobile except aeronautical mobile services operating in that band.

US397 In the band 432-438 MHz, the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) is allocated on a secondary basis for Federal use. Stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) shall not be operated within line-of-sight of the United States except for the purpose of short duration pre-operational testing. Operations under this allocation shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, any other services allocated in the band 432-438 MHz in the United States, including secondary services and the amateur-satellite service.

US402 In the band 17.3-17.7 GHz, existing Federal satellites and associated earth stations in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) are authorized to operate on a primary basis in the frequency bands and areas listed below. Receiving earth stations in the broadcasting-satellite service within the bands and areas listed below shall not claim protection from Federal earth stations in the fixed-satellite service.

- (a) 17.600-17.700 GHz for stations within a 120 km radius of 38° 49' N latitude and 76° 52' W longitude.
- (b) 17.375-17.475 GHz for stations within a 160 km radius of 39° 42' N latitude and 104° 45' W longitude.

US433 In the band 3550-3650 MHz, the following provisions shall apply to Federal use of the aeronautical radionavigation (ground-based) and radiolocation services and to non-Federal use of the fixed and mobile except aeronautical mobile services:

(a) Non-Federal stations in the fixed and mobile except aeronautical mobile services are restricted to stations in the Citizens Broadband Radio Service and shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, Federal stations in the aeronautical radionavigation (ground-based) and radiolocation services at the locations listed at: ntia.doc.gov/category/3550-3650-mhz. New and modified federal stations shall be allowed at current or new locations, subject only to approval through the National Telecommunications and Information Administration frequency assignment process with new locations added to the list at: ntia.doc.gov/category/3550-3650-mhz. Coordination of the Federal stations with Citizens Broadband Radio Service licensees or users is not necessary. Federal operations, other than airborne radiolocation systems, shall be protected consistent with the procedures set forth in 47 CFR 96.15 and 96.67.

(b) Non-federal fixed and mobile stations shall not claim protection from federal airborne radar systems.

(c) Federal airborne radar systems shall not claim protection from non-Federal stations in the fixed and mobile except aeronautical mobile services operating in the band.

US444 The frequency band 5030-5150 MHz is to be used for the operation of the international standard system (microwave landing system) for precision approach and landing. In the frequency band 5030-5091 MHz, the requirements of this system shall have priority over other uses of this band. For the use of the frequency band 5091-5150 MHz, US444A and Resolution 114 (Rev.WRC-12) of the ITU *Radio Regulations* apply.

US444A The band 5091-5150 MHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis for non-Federal use. This allocation is limited to feeder links of non-geostationary satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service and is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A of the ITU *Radio Regulations*. In the band 5091-5150 MHz, the following conditions also apply:

(a) Prior to January 1, 2018, the use of the band 5091-5150 MHz by feeder links of non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service shall be made in accordance with Resolution 114 (Rev.WRC-12);

(b) After January 1, 2016, no new assignments shall be made to earth stations providing feeder links of non-geostationary mobile-satellite systems; and

(c) After January 1, 2018, the fixed-satellite service will become secondary to the aeronautical radionavigation service.

US444B In the band 5091-5150 MHz, the following provisions shall apply to the aeronautical mobile service:

(a) Use is restricted to: (1) Systems operating in the aeronautical mobile (R) service (AM(R)S) in accordance with international aeronautical standards, limited to surface applications at airports, and in accordance with Resolution 748 (Rev.WRC-12) (*i.e.*, AeroMACS); and (2) Aeronautical telemetry transmissions from aircraft stations (AMT) in accordance with Resolution 418 (Rev.WRC-12).

(b) Consistent with Radio Regulation No. 4.10, airport surface wireless systems operating in the AM(R)S have priority over AMT systems in the band.

(c) Operators of AM(R)S and AMT systems at the following airports are urged to cooperate with each other in the exchange of information about planned deployments of their respective systems so that the prospects for compatible sharing of the band are enhanced: 1) Boeing Field/King County Intl Airport, Seattle, WA; 2) Lambert-St. Louis Intl Airport, St. Louis, MO; 3) Charleston AFB/Intl Airport, Charleston, SC; 4) Wichita Dwight D. Eisenhower National Airport, Wichita, KS; 5) Roswell Intl Air Center Airport, Roswell, NM; and 6) William P. Gwinn Airport, Jupiter, FL. Other airports may be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

(d) Aeronautical fixed communications that are an integral part of the AeroMACS system authorized in paragraph (a)(1) are also authorized on a primary basis.

US475 The use of the band 9300-9500 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne radars and associated airborne beacons. In addition, ground-based radar beacons in the aeronautical radionavigation service are permitted in the band 9300-9320 MHz on the condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime radionavigation service.

US476A In the band 9300-9500 MHz, Federal stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and space research service (active) shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, stations of the radionavigation and Federal radiolocation services.

US482 In the band 10.6-10.68 GHz, the following provisions and urgings apply:

(a) Non-Federal use of the fixed service shall be restricted to point-to-point stations, with each station supplying not more than -3 dBW of transmitter power to the antenna, producing not more than 40 dBW of EIRP, and radiating at an antenna main beam elevation angle of 20° or less. Licensees holding a valid authorization on August 6, 2015 to operate in this band may continue to operate as authorized, subject to proper license renewal.

(b) In order to minimize interference to the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) receiving in this band, licensees of stations in the fixed service are urged to: (1) limit the maximum transmitter power supplied to the antenna to -15 dBW; and (2) employ automatic transmitter power control (ATPC). The maximum transmitter power supplied to the antenna of stations using ATPC may be increased by a value corresponding to the ATPC range, up to a maximum of -3 dBW.

US519 The band 18-18.3 GHz is also allocated to the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis. Its use is limited to geostationary satellites and shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article 21, Table 21-4 of the ITU *Radio Regulations*.

US532 In the bands 21.2-21.4 GHz, 22.21-22.5 GHz, and 56.26-58.2 GHz, the space research and Earth exploration-satellite services shall not receive protection from the fixed and mobile services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

US550A In the band 36-37 GHz, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) For stations in the mobile service, the transmitter power supplied to the antenna shall not exceed -10 dBW, except that the maximum transmitter power may be increased to -3 dBW for stations used for public safety and disaster management.

(b) For stations in the fixed service, the elevation angle of the antenna main beam shall not exceed 20° and the transmitter power supplied to the antenna shall not exceed:

(1) -5 dBW for hub stations of point-to-multipoint systems; or

(2) -10 dBW for all other stations, except that the maximum transmitter power of stations using automatic transmitter power control (ATPC) may be increased by a value corresponding to the ATPC range, up to a maximum of -7 dBW.

US511E The use of the band 15.4-15.7 GHz by the radiolocation service is limited to Federal systems requiring a necessary bandwidth greater than 1600 MHz that cannot be accommodated within the band 15.7-17.3 GHz except as described below. In the band 15.4-15.7 GHz, stations operating in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, radars operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service. Radar systems operating in the radiolocation service shall not be developed solely for operation in the band 15.4-15.7 GHz. Radar systems requiring use of the band 15.4-15.7 GHz for testing, training, and exercises may be accommodated on a case-by-case basis.

US565 The following frequency bands in the range 275-1000 GHz are identified for passive service applications:

– Radio astronomy service: 275-323 GHz, 327-371 GHz, 388-424 GHz, 426-442 GHz, 453-510 GHz, 623-711 GHz, 795-909 GHz and 926-945 GHz;

– Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) and space research service (passive): 275-286 GHz, 296-306 GHz, 313-356 GHz, 361-365 GHz, 369-392 GHz, 397-399 GHz, 409-411 GHz, 416-434 GHz, 439-467 GHz, 477-502 GHz, 523-527 GHz, 538-581 GHz, 611-630 GHz, 634-654 GHz, 657-692 GHz, 713-718 GHz, 729-733 GHz, 750-754 GHz, 771-776 GHz, 823-846 GHz, 850-854 GHz, 857-862 GHz, 866-882 GHz, 905-928 GHz, 951-956 GHz, 968-973 GHz and 985-990 GHz.

The use of the range 275-1000 GHz by the passive services does not preclude use of this range by active services. This provision does not establish priority of use in the United States Table of Frequency Allocations, and does not preclude or constrain any active service use or future allocation of frequency bands in the 275-3000 GHz range.

Non-Federal Government (NG) Footnotes

(These footnotes, each consisting of the letters “NG” followed by one or more digits, denote stipulations applicable only to non-Federal operations and thus appear solely in the non-Federal Table.)

NG1 The band 535-1705 kHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis for the distribution of public service information from Travelers Information Stations operating in accordance with the provisions of 47 CFR 90.242 on 10 kilohertz spaced channels from 540 kHz to 1700 kHz.

NG2 Facsimile broadcasting stations may be authorized in the band 88-108 MHz.

NG3 Control stations in the domestic public mobile radio service may be authorized frequencies in the band 72-73 and 75.4-76 MHz on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to operational fixed stations.

NG4 The use of the frequencies in the band 152.84-153.38 MHz may be authorized, in any area, to remote pickup broadcast base and mobile stations on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to stations operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

NG5 In the band 535-1705 kHz, AM broadcast licensees and permittees may use their AM carrier on a secondary basis to transmit signals intended for both broadcast and non-broadcast purposes. In the band 88-108 MHz, FM broadcast licensees and permittees are permitted to use subcarriers on a secondary basis to transmit signals intended for both broadcast and non-broadcast purposes. In the bands 54-72, 76-88, 174-216, 470-608, and 614-698 MHz, TV broadcast licensees and permittees are permitted to use subcarriers on a secondary basis for both broadcast and non-broadcast purposes. Use of the band 614-698 MHz is subject to the provisions specified in NG33.

NG6 Stations in the public safety radio services authorized as of June 30, 1958, to use frequencies in the band 159.51-161.79 MHz in areas other than Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands may continue such operation, including expansion of existing systems, on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to stations in the services to which these bands are allocated. In Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands this authority is limited to frequencies in the band 160.05-161.37 MHz. No new public radio service system will be authorized to operate on these frequencies.

NG7 In the bands 2000-2065, 2107-2170, and 2194-2495 kHz, fixed stations associated with the maritime mobile service may be authorized, for purposes of communication with coast stations, to use frequencies assignable to ship stations in these bands on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations. *See* 47 CFR 80.371(a) for the list of available carrier frequencies.

NG8 In the band 472-479 kHz, non-Federal stations in the maritime mobile service that were licensed or applied for prior to July 14, 2017 may continue to operate on a primary basis, subject to periodic license renewals.

NG14 TV broadcast stations authorized to operate in the bands 54-72, 76-88, 174-216, 470-608, and 614-698 MHz may use a portion of the television vertical blanking interval for the transmission of telecommunications signals, on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to the reception of primary services, and that such telecommunications services must accept any interference caused by primary services operating in these bands. Use of the band 614-698 MHz is subject to the provisions specified in NG33.

NG16 In the bands 72-73 MHz and 75.4-76 MHz, frequencies may be authorized for mobile operations in the Industrial/Business Radio Pool, subject to not causing interference to the reception of broadcast television signals on channels 4 and 5.

NG17 Stations in the land transportation radio services authorized as of May 15, 1958 to operate on the frequency 161.61 MHz may, upon proper application, continue to be authorized for such operation, including expansion of existing systems, on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to the operation of any authorized station in the maritime mobile service. No new land transportation radio service system will be authorized to operate on 161.61 MHz.

NG22 The frequencies 156.050 and 156.175 MHz may be assigned to stations in the maritime mobile service for commercial and port operations in the New Orleans Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) area and the frequency 156.250 MHz may be assigned to stations in the maritime mobile service for port operations in the New Orleans and Houston VTS areas.

NG28 In Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands, the band 160.86-161.4 MHz is available for assignment to remote pickup broadcast stations on a shared basis with stations in the Industrial/Business Pool.

NG30 In Puerto Rico, the band 942-944 MHz is alternatively allocated to the fixed service (aural broadcast auxiliary stations).

NG32 Frequencies in the bands 454.6625-454.9875 MHz and 459.6625-459.9875 MHz may be assigned to domestic public land and mobile stations to provide a two-way air-ground public radiotelephone service.

NG33 In the band 614-698 MHz, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) Until July 13, 2020, stations in the broadcasting service and other authorized uses may operate as follows:

(1) Full power and Class A television (TV) stations, i.e., broadcast TV stations, may operate on a co-equal, primary basis with stations in the fixed and mobile services until such stations terminate operations on their pre-auction television channels in accordance with § 73.3700(b)(4).

(2) Low power TV (LPTV) and TV translator stations may operate on a secondary basis to stations in the fixed and mobile services and to broadcast TV stations, and fixed TV broadcast auxiliary stations may operate on a secondary basis to LPTV and TV translator stations, unless such stations are required to terminate their operations earlier in accordance with § 73.3700(g)(4) or § 74.602(h)(5)-(6).

(3) Low power auxiliary stations (LPAS), including wireless assist video devices (WAVDs), may operate on a secondary basis to all other authorized stations in accordance with § 74.802(f) and § 74.870(i).

(4) Unlicensed wireless microphones and white space devices (WSDs) may operate on a non-interference basis, unless such devices are required to terminate operations earlier in accordance with § 15.236(c)(2) or § 15.707(a)(1)-(2), (5), respectively.

(b) After July 13, 2020, only the following types of radiofrequency devices that are authorized in paragraph (a) may continue to operate:

(1) LPTV and TV translator stations may operate on a secondary basis to stations in the fixed and mobile services in the sub-bands 617-652 MHz and 663-698 MHz until required to terminate their operations in accordance with § 73.3700(g)(4).

(2) LPAS may operate in the sub-band 653-657 MHz and unlicensed wireless microphones may operate in the sub-bands 614-616 MHz and 657-663 MHz.

(3) WSDs may operate in: (i) the sub-bands 617-652 MHz and 663-698 MHz, except in those areas where their use is prohibited in accordance with §§ 15.707(a)(5) and 15.713(b)(2)(iv), and (ii) the sub-band 657-663 MHz, in accordance with § 15.707(a)(4).

NG34 The bands 758-775 MHz and 788-805 MHz are available for assignment to the public safety services, as described in 47 CFR part 90.

NG35 Frequencies in the bands 928-929 MHz, 932-932.5 MHz, 941-941.5 MHz, and 952-960 MHz may be assigned for multiple address systems and associated mobile operations on a primary basis.

NG41 In the band 2120-2180 MHz, the following provisions shall apply to grandfathered stations in the fixed service:

(a) In the sub-band 2160-2162 MHz, authorizations in the Broadband Radio Service (BRS) applied for after January 16, 1992 shall be granted on a secondary basis to Advanced Wireless Services (AWS). In the band 2150-2162 MHz, all other BRS stations shall operate on a primary basis until December 9, 2021, and may continue to operate on a secondary basis thereafter, unless said facility is relocated in accordance with 47 CFR 27.1250 through 27.1255.

(b) In the sub-band 2160-2180 MHz, fixed stations authorized pursuant to 47 CFR part 101 may continue to operate on a secondary basis to AWS.

NG50 In the band 10-10.5 GHz, non-Federal stations in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to the amateur service; and in the sub-band 10.45-10.5 GHz, these stations shall not cause harmful interference to the amateur-satellite service.

NG51 In Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands, the use of band 150.8-151.49 MHz by the fixed and land mobile services is limited to stations in the Industrial/Business Pool.

NG52 Except as provided for by NG527A, use of the bands 10.7-11.7 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 12.75-13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space) by geostationary satellites in the fixed-satellite service (FSS) shall be limited to international

systems, *i.e.*, other than domestic systems.

NG53 In the band 13.15-13.25 GHz, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) The sub-band 13.15-13.2 GHz is reserved for television pickup (TVPU) and cable television relay service (CARS) pickup stations inside a 50 km radius of the 100 television markets delineated in 47 CFR 76.51; and outside these areas, TVPU stations, CARS stations and non-geostationary satellite orbit fixed-satellite service (NGSO FSS) gateway earth stations shall operate on a co-primary basis.

(b) The sub-band 13.2-13.2125 GHz is reserved for TVPU stations on a primary basis and for CARS pickup stations on a secondary basis inside a 50 km radius of the 100 television markets delineated in 47 CFR 76.51; and outside these areas, TVPU stations and NGSO FSS gateway earth stations shall operate on a co-primary basis and CARS stations shall operate on a secondary basis.

(c) In the band 13.15-13.25 GHz, fixed television auxiliary stations licensed pursuant to applications accepted for filing before September 1, 1979, may continue operation, subject to periodic license renewals.

(d) In the sub-band 13.15-13.2125 GHz, NGSO FSS gateway uplink transmissions shall be limited to a maximum e.i.r.p. of 3.2 dBW towards 0° on the radio horizon.

NOTE: The above provisions shall not apply to geostationary satellite orbit (GSO) FSS operations in the band 12.75-13.25 GHz.

NG56 In the bands 72-73 and 75.4-76 MHz, the use of mobile radio remote control of models is on a secondary basis to all other fixed and mobile operations. Such operations are subject to the condition that interference will not be caused to common carrier domestic public stations, to remote control of industrial equipment operating in the band 72-76 MHz, or to the reception of television signals on channels 4 (66-72 MHz) or 5 (76-82 MHz). Television interference shall be considered to occur whenever reception of regularly used television signals is impaired or destroyed, regardless of the strength of the television signal or the distance to the television station.

NG57 The use of the band 12.75-13.25 GHz by non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service is limited to communications with individually licensed earth stations.

NG59 The frequencies 37.60 and 37.85 MHz may be authorized only for use by base, mobile, and operational fixed stations participating in an interconnected or coordinated power service utility system.

NG60 In the band 31-31.3 GHz, for stations in the fixed service authorized after August 6, 2018, the unwanted emissions power in any 100 MHz of the 31.3-31.5 GHz Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) band shall be limited to -38 dBW (-38 dBW/100 MHz), as measured at the input to the antenna.

NG62 In the bands 28.5-29.1 GHz and 29.25-29.5 GHz, stations in the fixed-satellite service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations in the fixed service operating under the following call signs: KEB35, KGB72, KGC79, KIL20, KME49, KQG58, KQH74, KSA96, KSE73, KVH83, KYJ33, KZS88, WAX78, WLT380, WMK817, WML443, WMP367, and WSL69.

NG63 In the band 37.5-40 GHz, earth station operations in the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) shall not claim protection from stations in the fixed and mobile services, except where individually licensed earth stations are authorized pursuant to 47 CFR § 25.136.

NG65 In the bands 24.75-25.25 GHz, 47.2-48.2 GHz, and 50.4-51.4 GHz, stations in the fixed and mobile services may not claim protection from individually licensed earth stations authorized pursuant to 47 CFR 25.136. However, nothing in this footnote shall limit the right of Upper Microwave Flexible Use Service licensees to operate in conformance with the technical rules contained in 47 CFR part 30. The Commission reserves the right to monitor developments and to undertake further action concerning interference between Upper Microwave Flexible Use Service and Fixed-Satellite Service, including aggregate interference to satellite receivers, if appropriate.

NG66 The band 470-512 MHz (TV channels 14-20) is allocated to the broadcasting service on an exclusive basis throughout the United States and its insular areas, except as described below:

(a) In the urbanized areas listed in the table below, the indicated frequency bands are allocated to the land mobile service on an exclusive basis for assignment to eligibles in the Public Mobile Services, the Public Safety Radio Pool, and the Industrial/Business Radio Pool, except that:

(1) Licensees in the land mobile service that are regulated as Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) providers may also use their assigned spectrum to provide fixed service on a primary basis.

(2) The use of the band 482-488 MHz (TV channel 16) is limited to eligibles in the Public Safety Radio Pool in or near (i) the Los Angeles urbanized area; and (ii) New York City; Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties in New York State; and Bergen County, NJ.

Urbanized area	Bands (MHz)	TV channels
Boston, MA.....	470-476, 482-488.....	14, 16
Chicago, IL-Northwestern IN.....	470-476, 476-482.....	14, 15
Cleveland, OH.....	470-476, 476-482.....	14, 15
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX.....	482-488.....	16
Detroit, MI.....	476-482, 482-488.....	15, 16
Houston, TX.....	488-494.....	17
Los Angeles, CA.....	470-476, 482-488, 506-512.....	14, 16, 20
Miami, FL.....	470-476.....	14
New York, NY-Northeastern NJ.....	470-476, 476-482, 482-488.....	14, 15, 16
Philadelphia, PA-NJ.....	500-506, 506-512.....	19, 20
Pittsburgh, PA.....	470-476, 494-500.....	14, 18
San Francisco-Oakland, CA.....	482-488, 488-494.....	16, 17
Washington, DC-MD-VA.....	488-494, 494-500.....	17, 18

(b) In the Gulf of Mexico offshore from the Louisiana-Texas coast, the band 476-494 MHz (TV channels 15-17) is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis for assignment to eligibles in the Public Mobile and Private Land Mobile Radio Services.

(c) In Hawaii, the band 488-494 MHz (TV channel 17) is allocated exclusively to the fixed service for use by common carrier control and repeater stations for point-to-point inter-island communications only.

(d) The use of these allocations is further subject to the conditions set forth in 47 CFR parts 22 and 90.

NG70 In Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands only, the bands 159.240-159.435 and 160.410-160.620 MHz are also available for assignment to base stations and mobile stations in the special industrial radio service.

NG92 The band 1900-2000 kHz is also allocated on a primary basis to the maritime mobile service in Regions 2 and 3 and to the radiolocation service in Region 2, and on a secondary basis to the radiolocation service in Region 3. The use of these allocations is restricted to radio buoy operations on the open sea and the Great Lakes. Stations in the amateur, maritime mobile, and radiolocation services in Region 2 shall be protected from harmful interference only to the extent that the offending station does not operate in compliance with the technical rules applicable to the service in which it operates.

NG111 The band 157.4375-157.4625 MHz may be used for one way paging operations in the special emergency radio service.

NG112 The frequencies 25.04, 25.08, 150.980, 154.585, 158.445, 159.480, 454.000 and 459.000 MHz may be authorized to stations in the Industrial/Business Pool for use primarily in oil spill containment and cleanup operations and secondarily in regular land mobile communication.

NG115 In the bands 54-72 MHz, 76-88 MHz, 174-216 MHz, 470-608 MHz, and 614-698 MHz, wireless microphones and wireless assist video devices may be authorized on a non-interference basis, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in 47 CFR part 74, subpart H.

NG118 In the bands 2025-2110 MHz, 6875-7125 MHz, and 12.7-13.25 GHz, television translator relay stations may be authorized to use frequencies on a secondary basis to other stations in the Television Broadcast Auxiliary Service that are operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

NG124 In the bands 30.85-34, 37-38, 39-40, 42-47.41, 150.995-156.25, 158.715-159.465, 453.0125-453.9875, 458.0125-458.9875, 460.0125-465.6375, and 467.9375-467.9875 MHz, police licensees are authorized to operate low power transmitters on a secondary basis in accordance with the provisions of 47 CFR 2.803 and 90.20(e)(5).

NG141 In Alaska, the frequencies 42.4 MHz and 44.1 MHz are authorized on a primary basis for meteor burst communications by fixed stations in the Rural Radio Service operating under the provisions of 47 CFR part 22. In Alaska, the frequencies 44.2 MHz and 45.9 MHz are authorized on a primary basis for meteor burst communications by fixed private radio stations operating under the provisions of 47 CFR part 90. The private radio station frequencies

may be used by Common Carrier stations on a secondary, noninterference basis and the Common Carrier frequencies may be used by private radio stations for meteor burst communications on a secondary, noninterference basis. Users shall cooperate to the extent practical to minimize potential interference. Stations utilizing meteor burst communications shall not cause harmful interference to stations of other radio services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

NG143 In the band 11.7-12.2 GHz, protection from harmful interference shall be afforded to transmissions from space stations not in conformance with ITU Radio Regulation No. 5.488 only if the operations of such space stations impose no unacceptable constraints on operations or orbit locations of space stations in conformance with No. 5.488.

NG147 In the band 2483.5-2500 MHz, non-Federal stations in the fixed and mobile services that are licensed under 47 CFR parts 74, 90, or 101, which were licensed as of July 25, 1985, and those whose initial applications were filed on or before July 25, 1985, may continue to operate on a primary basis with the mobile-satellite and radiodetermination-satellite services, and in the sub-band 2495-2500 MHz, these grandfathered stations may also continue to operate on a primary basis with stations in the fixed and mobile except aeronautical mobile services that are licensed under 47 CFR part 27.

NG148 The frequencies 154.585 MHz, 159.480 MHz, 160.725 MHz, 160.785 MHz, 454.000 MHz and 459.000 MHz may be authorized to maritime mobile stations for offshore radiolocation and associated telecommand operations.

NG149 The bands 54-72 MHz, 76-88 MHz, 174-216 MHz, 470-512 MHz, 512-608 MHz, and 614-698 MHz are also allocated to the fixed service to permit subscription television operations in accordance with 47 CFR part 73. Use of the band 614-698 MHz is subject to the provisions specified in NG33.

NG152 The use of the band 219-220 MHz by the amateur service is limited to stations participating, as forwarding stations, in point-to-point fixed digital message forwarding systems, including intercity packet backbone networks.

NG155 The bands 159.500-159.675 MHz and 161.375-161.550 MHz are allocated to the maritime service as described in 47 CFR part 80. Additionally, the frequencies 159.550, 159.575 and 159.600 MHz are available for low-power intership communications.

NG159 In the band 698-806 MHz, stations authorized under 47 CFR part 74, subparts F and G may continue to operate indefinitely on a secondary basis to all other stations operating in that band.

NG160 In the band 5850-5925 MHz, the use of the non-Federal mobile service is limited to Dedicated Short Range Communications operating in the Intelligent Transportation System radio service.

NG163 The use of the band 17.3-17.7 GHz by the broadcasting-satellite service is limited to geostationary satellites.

NG164 The use of the band 18.6-18.8 GHz by the fixed-satellite service is limited to geostationary-satellite networks.

NG165 In the bands 18.8-19.3 GHz and 28.6-29.1 GHz, geostationary-satellite networks in the fixed-satellite service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service.

NG166 The use of the bands 19.4-19.6 GHz and 29.1-29.25 GHz by the fixed-satellite service is limited to feeder links for non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service.

NG169 After December 1, 2000, operations on a primary basis by the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) in the band 3650-3700 MHz shall be limited to grandfathered earth stations. All other fixed-satellite service earth station operations in the band 3650-3700 MHz shall be on a secondary basis. Grandfathered earth stations are those authorized prior to December 1, 2000, or granted as a result of an application filed prior to December 1, 2000, and constructed within 12 months of initial authorization. License applications for primary operations for new earth stations, major amendments to pending earth station applications, or applications for major modifications to earth station facilities filed on or after December 18, 1998, and prior to December 1, 2000, shall not be accepted unless the proposed facilities are within 16.1 kilometers (10 miles) of an authorized primary earth station operating in the band 3650-3700 MHz. License applications for primary operations by new earth stations, major amendments to pending earth station applications, and applications for major modifications to earth station facilities, filed after December 1, 2000, shall not be accepted, except for changes in polarization, antenna orientation or ownership of a

grandfathered earth station.

NG171 In the band 6875-7125 MHz, the following two channels should be used for airborne TV pickup stations, wherever possible: 7075-7100 MHz and 7100-7125 MHz.

NG172 In the band 7025-7075 MHz, the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is allocated on a primary basis, but the use of this allocation shall be limited to two grandfathered satellite systems. Associated earth stations located within 300 meters of the following locations shall be grandfathered: (a) In the band 7025-7075 MHz, Brewster, WA (48° 08' 46.7" N, 119° 42' 8.0" W); and (b) In the sub-band 7025-7055 MHz, Clifton, TX (31° 47' 58.5" N, 97° 36' 46.7" W) and Finca Pascual, PR (17° 58' 41.8" N, 67° 8' 12.6" W).

NG173 In the band 216-220 MHz, secondary telemetry operations are permitted subject to the requirements of 47 CFR 90.259. After January 1, 2002, no new assignments shall be authorized in the sub-band 216-217 MHz.

NG175 In the band 38.6-40 GHz, television pickup stations that were authorized on or before April 16, 2003, may continue to operate on a secondary basis to stations operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

NG182 In the band 3700-4200 MHz, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(1), any currently authorized space stations serving the contiguous United States may continue to operate on a primary basis, but no applications for new space station authorizations or new petitions for market access shall be accepted for filing after June 21, 2018, other than applications by existing operators in the band seeking to make more efficient use of the band 4000-4200 MHz. Applications for extension, cancellation, replacement, or modification of existing space station authorizations in the band will continue to be accepted and processed normally.

(b) In areas outside the contiguous United States, the band 3700-4000 MHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis.

(c) In the contiguous United States, i.e., the contiguous 48 states and the District of Columbia as defined by Partial Economic Areas Nos. 1-41, 43-211, 213-263, 265-297, 299-359, and 361-411, which includes areas within 12 nautical miles of the U.S. Gulf coastline (*see* § 27.6(m) of this chapter), the following provisions apply:

(1) Incumbent use of the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) in the band 3700-4000 MHz is subject to the provisions of §§ 25.138, 25.147, 25.203(n) and part 27, subpart O of this chapter;

(2) Fixed service licensees authorized as of April 19, 2018, pursuant to part 101 of this chapter, must self-relocate their point-to-point links out of the band 3700-4200 MHz by December 5, 2023;

(3) In the band 3980-4000 MHz, no new fixed or mobile operations will be permitted until specified by Commission rule, order, or notice.

NG185 In the band 3650-3700 MHz, the use of the non-Federal fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to international inter-continental systems.

NG338A In the bands 1390-1395 MHz and 1427-1435 MHz, licensees are encouraged to take all reasonable steps to ensure that unwanted emissions power does not exceed the following levels in the band 1400-1427 MHz:

(a) For stations of point-to-point systems in the fixed service: -45 dBW/27 MHz.

(b) For stations in the mobile service (except for devices authorized by the FCC for the Wireless Medical Telemetry Service): -60 dBW/27 MHz.

NG457A Earth stations on vessels (ESVs), as regulated under 47 CFR part 25, are an application of the fixed-satellite service and the following provisions shall apply:

(a) In the band 3700-4200 MHz, ESVs may be authorized to receive FSS signals from geostationary satellites. ESVs in motion are subject to the condition that these earth stations may not claim protection from transmissions of non-Federal stations in the fixed and mobile except aeronautical mobile services. While docked, ESVs receiving in the band 4000-4200 MHz may be coordinated for up to 180 days, renewable. NG182 applies to incumbent licensees that provide service to ESVs in the band 3700-4000 MHz.

(b) In the band 5925-6425 MHz, ESVs may be authorized to transmit to geostationary satellites on a primary basis.

NG527A Earth Stations in Motion (ESIMs), as regulated under 47 CFR part 25, are an application of the fixed-satellite service (FSS) and the following provisions shall apply:

(a) In the bands 10.7-11.7 GHz, 19.3-19.4 GHz, and 19.6-19.7 GHz (space-to-Earth), ESIMs may be authorized for the reception of FSS emissions from geostationary and non-geostationary satellites, subject to the conditions that

these earth stations may not claim protection from transmissions of non-Federal stations in the fixed service and that non-geostationary-satellite systems not cause unacceptable interference to, or claim protection from, geostationary-satellite networks.

(b) In the bands 11.7-12.2 GHz (space-to-Earth), 14.0-14.5 GHz (Earth-to-space), 18.3-18.8 GHz (space-to-Earth), 19.7-20.2 GHz (space-to-Earth), 28.35-28.6 GHz (Earth-to-space), and 29.25-30.0 GHz (Earth-to-space), ESIMs may be authorized to communicate with geostationary satellites on a primary basis.

(c) In the bands 11.7-12.2 GHz (space-to-Earth), 14.0-14.5 GHz (Earth-to-space), 18.3-18.6 GHz (space-to-Earth), 19.7-20.2 GHz (space-to-Earth), 28.4-28.6 GHz (Earth-to-space), and 29.5-30.0 GHz (Earth-to-space), ESIMs may be authorized to communicate with non-geostationary satellites, subject to the condition that non-geostationary-satellite systems may not cause unacceptable interference to, or claim protection from, geostationary-satellite networks.

(d) In the band 17.8-18.3 GHz (space-to-Earth), ESIMs may be authorized for the reception of FSS emissions from geostationary and non-geostationary satellites on a secondary basis, subject to the condition that non-geostationary-satellite systems not cause unacceptable interference to, or claim protection from, geostationary-satellite networks.

(e) In the bands 18.8-19.3 GHz and 28.6-29.1 GHz, ESIMs may be authorized to communicate with geostationary and non-geostationary satellites, subject to the condition that geostationary-satellite networks may not cause unacceptable interference to, or claim protection from, non-geostationary satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service.

NG535A The use of the band 29.25-29.5 GHz by the fixed-satellite service is limited to geostationary-satellite networks and to feeder links for non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service.

Federal Government (G) Footnotes

(These footnotes, each consisting of the letter “G” followed by one or more digits, denote stipulations applicable only to Federal operations and thus appear solely in the Federal Table.)

G2 In the bands 216.965-216.995 MHz, 420-450 MHz (except as provided for in G129), 890-902 MHz, 928-942 MHz, 1300-1390 MHz, 2310-2395 MHz, 2417-2450 MHz, 2700-2900 MHz, 3300-3500 MHz (except as provided for in US108), 5650-5925 MHz, and 9000-9200 MHz, use of the Federal radiolocation service is restricted to the military services.

G5 In the bands 162.0125-173.2, 173.4-174, 406.1-410 and 410-420 MHz, use by the military services is limited by the provisions specified in the channeling plans shown in Sections 4.3.7 and 4.3.9 of the NTIA Manual.

G6 Military tactical fixed and mobile operations may be conducted nationally on a secondary basis: (a) To the meteorological aids service in the band 403-406 MHz; and (b) To the radio astronomy service in the band 406.1-410 MHz. Such fixed and mobile operations are subject to local coordination to ensure that harmful interference will not be caused to the services to which the bands are allocated.

G8 Low power Federal radio control operations are permitted in the band 420-450 MHz.

G11 Federal fixed and mobile radio services, including low power radio control operations, are permitted in the band 902-928 MHz on a secondary basis.

G15 Use of the band 2700-2900 MHz by the military fixed and shipborne air defense radiolocation installations will be fully coordinated with the meteorological aids and aeronautical radionavigation services. The military air defense installations will be moved from the band 2700-2900 MHz at the earliest practicable date. Until such time as military air defense installations can be accommodated satisfactorily elsewhere in the spectrum, such operations will, insofar as practicable, be adjusted to meet the requirements of the aeronautical radionavigation service.

G19 Use of the band 9000-9200 MHz by military fixed and shipborne air defense radiolocation installations will be fully coordinated with the aeronautical radionavigation service, recognizing fully the safety aspects of the latter. Military air defense installations will be accommodated ultimately out-side this band. Until such time as military defense installations can be accommodated satisfactorily elsewhere in the spectrum such operations will, insofar as practicable, be adjusted to meet the requirements of the aeronautical radionavigation services.

G27 In the bands 225-328.6 MHz, 335.4-399.9 MHz, and 1350-1390 MHz, the fixed and mobile services are limited

to the military services.

G30 In the bands 138-144 MHz, 148-149.9 MHz, and 150.05-150.8 MHz, the fixed and mobile services are limited primarily to operations by the military services.

G32 Except for weather radars on meteorological satellites in the band 9975-10025 MHz and for Federal survey operations (see footnote US108), Federal radiolocation in the band 10-10.5 GHz is limited to the military services.

G34 In the band 34.4-34.5 GHz, weather radars on board meteorological satellites for cloud detection are authorized to operate on the basis of equality with military radiolocation devices. All other non-military radiolocation in the band 33.4-36.0 GHz shall be secondary to the military services.

G42 The space operation service (Earth-to-space) is limited to the band 1761-1842 MHz, and is limited to space command, control, range and range rate systems.

G56 Federal radiolocation in the bands 1215-1300, 2900-3100, 5350-5650 and 9300-9500 MHz is primarily for the military services; however, limited secondary use is permitted by other Federal agencies in support of experimentation and research programs. In addition, limited secondary use is permitted for survey operations in the band 2900-3100 MHz.

G59 In the bands 902-928 MHz, 3100-3300 MHz, 3500-3650 MHz, 5250-5350 MHz, 8500-9000 MHz, 9200-9300 MHz, 13.4-14.0 GHz, 15.7-17.7 GHz and 24.05-24.25 GHz, all Federal non-military radiolocation shall be secondary to military radiolocation, except in the sub-band 15.7-16.2 GHz airport surface detection equipment (ASDE) is permitted on a co-equal basis subject to coordination with the military departments.

G100 The bands 235-322 MHz and 335.4-399.9 MHz are also allocated on a primary basis to the mobile-satellite service, limited to military operations.

G104 In the bands 7450-7550 and 8175-8215 MHz, it is agreed that although the military space radio communication systems, which include earth stations near the proposed meteorological-satellite installations will precede the meteorological-satellite installations, engineering adjustments to either the military or the meteorological-satellite systems or both will be made as mutually required to assure compatible operations of the systems concerned.

G109 All assignments in the band 157.0375-157.1875 MHz are subject to adjustment to other frequencies in this band as long term U.S. maritime VHF planning develops, particularly that planning incident to support of the National VHF-FM Radiotelephone Safety and Distress System (See Doc. 15624/1-1.9.111/1.9.125).

G110 Federal ground-based stations in the aeronautical radionavigation service may be authorized between 3500-3650 MHz when accommodation in the band 2700-2900 MHz is not technically and/or economically feasible.

G114 The band 1369.05-1390 MHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) and to the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis for the relay of nuclear burst data.

G115 In the band 13 360-13 410 kHz, the fixed service is allocated on a primary basis outside the conterminous United States. Within the conterminous United States, assignments in the fixed service are permitted, and will be protected for national defense purposes or, if they are to be used only in an emergency jeopardizing life, public safety, or important property under conditions calling for immediate communication where other means of communication do not exist.

G116 The band 7125-7155 MHz is also allocated for Earth-to-space transmissions in the Space Operations Service at a limited number of sites (not to exceed two), subject to established coordination procedures.

G117 In the bands 7.25-7.75 GHz, 7.9-8.4 GHz, 17.375-17.475 GHz, 17.6-21.2 GHz, 30-31 GHz, 33-36 GHz, 39.5-41 GHz, 43.5-45.5 GHz and 50.4-51.4 GHz, the Federal fixed-satellite and mobile-satellite services are limited to military systems.

G120 Development of airborne primary radars in the band 2360-2390 MHz with peak transmitter power in excess of 250 watts for use in the United States is not permitted.

G122 In the bands 2300-2310 MHz, 2395-2400 MHz, 2400-2417 MHz, and 4940-4990 MHz, Federal operations may be authorized on a non-interference basis to authorized non-Federal operations, and shall not constrain the

implementation of any non-Federal operations.

G127 Federal Travelers Information Stations (TIS) on 1610 kHz have co-primary status with AM Broadcast assignments. Federal TIS authorized as of August 4, 1994, preclude subsequent assignment for conflicting allotments.

G128 Use of the band 56.9-57 GHz by inter-satellite systems is limited to transmissions between satellites in geostationary orbit, to transmissions between satellites in geostationary satellite orbit and those in high-Earth orbit, to transmissions from satellites in geostationary satellite orbit to those in low-Earth orbit, and to transmissions from non-geostationary satellites in high-Earth orbit to those in low-Earth orbit. For links between satellites in the geostationary satellite orbit, the single entry power flux-density at all altitudes from 0 km to 1000 km above the Earth's surface, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed -147 dB (W/m²/100 MHz) for all angles of arrival.

G129 Federal wind profilers are authorized to operate on a primary basis in the radiolocation service in the frequency band 448-450 MHz with an authorized bandwidth of no more than 2 MHz centered on 449 MHz, subject to the following conditions: 1) wind profiler locations must be pre-coordinated with the military services to protect fixed military radars; and 2) wind profiler operations shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, military mobile radiolocation stations that are engaged in critical national defense operations.

G130 Federal stations in the radiolocation service operating in the band 5350-5470 MHz, shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, Federal stations in the aeronautical radionavigation service operating in accordance with ITU Radio Regulation No. 5.449.

G131 Federal stations in the radiolocation service operating in the band 5470-5650 MHz, with the exception of ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes operating in the band 5600-5650 MHz, shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, Federal stations in the maritime radionavigation service.

G132 Use of the radionavigation-satellite service in the band 1215-1240 MHz shall be subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to, and no protection is claimed from, the radionavigation service authorized under ITU Radio Regulation No. 5.331. Furthermore, the use of the radionavigation-satellite service in the band 1215-1240 MHz shall be subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to the radiolocation service. ITU Radio Regulation No. 5.43 shall not apply in respect of the radiolocation service. ITU Resolution 608 (Rev.WRC-15) shall apply.

G134 In the band 7190-7235 MHz, Federal earth stations operating in the meteorological-satellite service (Earth-to-space) may be authorized subject to the following conditions:

(a) Earth stations are limited to those communicating with the Department of Commerce Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites (GOES).

(b) There shall not be more than five earth stations authorized at one time.

(c) The GOES satellite receiver shall not claim protection from existing and future stations in the fixed service (ITU Radio Regulation No. 5.43A does not apply).

4.2 FREQUENCY ALLOTMENTS

4.2.1 Allotment of 27575 and 27585 kHz for Short-Distance Low-Power Service

1. These allotments are to provide for intermittent miscellaneous U.S. Government short-distance low-power radio communications, radio signaling, and the control of remote objects or devices by means of radio (where the radiated power exceeds the limit established under Section 7.9).

2. The designated frequencies are allotted for use by U.S. Government agencies and may be authorized for use by agencies as required upon application. All stations operating on these frequencies shall meet the conditions and standards established for this service.

3. The designated frequencies are available on a shared basis only and will not be authorized for exclusive use of any one agency. No protection from interference can be assured to any station operating in this service. Services involving safety of life and property should not employ these frequencies in view of their unprotected status. All transmissions are to be restricted to official U.S. Government business that requires the use of radio.

4. Stations in this service shall utilize FCC type-accepted or type-approved Citizens Radio Band equipment or

the equivalent. The maximum transmitter output power shall be five watts.

5. Stations shall be identified in accordance with the regulations of each agency.

6. The only class of station authorized is Mobile (including portable-type operation).

7. Frequencies 27575 and 27585 kHz with 6KA2A, 6KA2D and 6KA3E emission are designated for the U.S. Government short-distance low-power radio service.

8. All applications for the use of these frequencies must bear the note S159 which reads, "U.S. Government short-distance low-power service."

4.2.2 Allotments in the Band 1755-1850 MHz for Fixed Security Surveillance Systems

The frequencies 1760, 1780, and 1800 MHz are allotted for use in fixed security surveillance systems, on a secondary basis to other stations operating in accordance with the Federal Table of Frequency Allocations.

4.2.3 Allotments for Wide-Area, Common-Use Frequencies

1. Wide-Area, Common-Use frequencies are allotted for use by all federal agencies and are to provide for radio communications that do not justify the assigning of a radio frequency exclusively to that use, i.e., the frequency can be shared with other users.

a. The following paired frequencies are to be used for wide-area (e.g., county-wide, state-wide, USA or USP) operations of a transient nature that require the use of a repeater station. Unpaired, single frequency operations will be permitted on the repeater transmit frequencies and on the repeater receive frequencies only if all other wide-area, common-use frequencies are in use, but only upon showing that none of the unpaired frequencies in subparagraph b., below, are available.

Frequencies (MHz)	
Repeater Transmit	Repeater Receive
163.100	168.350
409.050	418.050
409.3375	418.3375

The frequencies 409.05 and 409.3375 MHz shall not be used in the U.S./Canada Border Areas unless prior coordination has been effected with Canada under the provisions of paragraphs 3.9 and 3.10 of Section 3.4.7 of this Manual, or the output power is 5 watts or less and interference does not occur to Canadian operations.

b. The following frequencies are to be used only for wide-area (e.g., county-wide, state-wide, USA or USP) operations of a transient nature that do not require the use of a repeater station, and shall be used in a simplex mode (use of a base station is allowed):

Frequencies (MHz)	
412.825	412.8375
412.850	412.8625

2. All operations shall be authorized in accordance with Chapter 9 of this Manual. The frequencies are available on a shared, non-priority basis only, and will not be authorized for, nor are they intended for, the exclusive use of any one agency. No protection from interference will be provided to any station operating on these frequencies from other stations operating on the same frequency. The use of equipment with coded squelch is strongly encouraged to reduce nuisance interference from other users.

3. These allotments are for use by federal stations in the Land and Maritime Mobile Services (Table of Services, Station Classes, and Stations, Chapter 6, Section 6.1.4 of this Manual refers), and the following restrictions apply.

a. The minimum ERP necessary to support the intended use shall be employed;

b. The maximum base or mobile station transmitter output power shall not exceed 30 watts;

c. The gain of the base station (or repeater station) antenna shall not exceed 6 dBi;

d. The height of the base station (or repeater station) antenna shall not exceed 6 meters above the height of the structure supporting the antenna;

e. All equipment shall conform to Section 5.3 of this Manual;

4. Applications for assignments on the frequencies listed in subparagraphs 1.a. and 1.b., above, shall be affixed

with Record Note S355, “This assignment is for a wide-area, common-use frequency pursuant to Section 4.2.3 of the NTIA Manual.”

4.2.4 Allotments for Local-Area, Common-Use Frequencies

1. Local-Area, Common-Use frequencies are allotted for use by all federal agencies and are to provide for radio communications that do not justify the assigning of a radio frequency exclusively to that use, i.e., the frequency can be shared with other users.

a. The following paired frequencies are to be used only for local area operations requiring the use of a repeater station at a fixed location. Unpaired, single frequency operations will be permitted on the repeater transmit frequencies, and on the repeater receive frequencies, only if all other local-area, common-use frequencies are in use, but only upon showing that none of the unpaired frequencies in subparagraph b., below, are available:

Frequencies (MHz)	
Repeater Transmit	Repeater Receive
173.625	167.1375
407.525	416.525
409.075	418.075

The frequency 409.075 MHz shall not be used in the U.S./Canada Border Areas unless prior coordination has been effected with Canada under the provisions of paragraphs 3.9 and 3.10 of Section 3.4.7 of this Manual, or the output power is 5 watts or less and interference does not occur to Canadian operations.

b. The following frequencies shall be used only for local area operations that do not require the use of a repeater station, and shall be used only in a simplex mode (use of base stations is allowed):

Frequencies (MHz)	
168.6125	163.7125
412.875	412.8875
412.9	412.9125

2. All operations shall be authorized in accordance with Chapter 9 of this Manual. The frequencies are available on a shared, non-priority basis only, and will not be authorized for, nor are they intended, for the exclusive use of any one agency. No protection from interference will be provided to any station operating on these frequencies from other stations operating on the same frequency. The use of equipment with coded squelch is strongly encouraged to reduce nuisance interference from other users.

3. These allotments are for use by federal stations in the Land and Maritime Mobile Services (Table of Services, Station Classes, and Stations, Chapter 6, Section 6.1.4 of this Manual refers), and the following restrictions apply.

- The minimum ERP necessary to support the intended use shall be employed;
- The maximum base or mobile station transmitter output power shall not exceed 30 watts;
- The gain of the base station (or repeater station) antenna shall not exceed 6 dBi;
- The height of the base station (or repeater station) antenna shall not exceed 6 meters above the height of the structure supporting the antenna;
- All equipment shall conform to Section 5.3 of this Manual;
- Radius of operation for mobile stations is limited to 50 kilometers.

4. Applications for assignments on the frequencies listed in subparagraphs 1.a. and 1.b., above, shall be affixed with Record Note S356, “This assignment is for a local-area, common-use frequency pursuant to Section 4.2.4 of the NTIA Manual.”

4.3 FREQUENCY PLANS

4.3.1 CW Phase Comparison Radiolocation Plan

1. This plan provides for the use of frequencies for low power, medium and high frequency radiolocation systems employing harmonically related NON emission phase comparison frequencies and associated 1KA2D emission data

link frequencies. These systems normally operate to distances of approximately 400 kilometers offshore and to considerably lesser distances inland.

2. The following phase comparison frequencies with NON emission are available for assignment in all areas. Frequency assignments for a band of frequencies shall not be made. Where equipment or other limitations make it impracticable to operate on these channels, applications for other suitable frequencies will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

1650.0-1655.0 kHz					3300.4-3310.4 kHz				
1650.0	1651.0	1652.0	1653.0	1654.0	3300.4	3302.4	3304.4	3306.4	3308.4
1650.1	1651.1	1652.1	1653.1	1654.1	3300.6	3302.6	3304.6	3306.6	3308.6
1650.2	1651.2	1652.2	1653.2	1654.2	3300.8	3302.8	3304.8	3306.8	3308.8
1650.3	1651.3	1652.3	1653.3	1654.3	3301.0	3303.0	3305.0	3307.0	3309.0
1650.4	1651.4	1652.4	1653.4	1654.4	3301.2	3303.2	3305.2	3307.2	3309.2
1650.5	1651.5	1652.5	1653.5	1654.5	3301.4	3303.4	3305.4	3307.4	3309.4
1650.6	1651.6	1652.6	1653.6	1654.6	3301.6	3303.6	3305.6	3307.6	3309.6
1650.7	1651.7	1652.7	1653.7	1654.7	3301.8	3303.8	3305.8	3307.8	3309.8
1650.8	1651.8	1652.8	1653.8	1654.8	3302.0	3304.0	3306.0	3308.0	3310.0
1650.9	1651.9	1652.9	1653.9	1654.9	3302.2	3304.2	3306.2	3308.2	3310.2
			1655.0						3310.4

3. The assignment of suitable frequencies for the associated data links with 1KA2D emission shall be considered on a case-by-case basis.

4. The mean antenna power shall be limited to 100 watts for both NON and 1KA2D emissions. Only radiolocation land stations and radiolocation mobile stations shall be authorized. 5. The designated frequencies shall be authorized on a shared non-priority basis only and shall not be authorized for the exclusive use of any one agency. Any harmful interference that may develop between authorized radiolocation operations shall be resolved locally by coordination between the users involved.

6. Frequency assignments shall be for a temporary period not to exceed two years, and may be renewed.

4.3.2 Plan for Wireless Microphones in the Band 162-174 MHz

1. The following channels have been allotted for use by wireless microphone systems under the conditions listed in (a) through (e) below:

169.445 MHz	171.045 MHz
169.505 MHz	171.105 MHz
170.245 MHz	171.845 MHz
170.305 MHz	171.905 MHz

- The emission bandwidth shall not exceed 54 kHz.
- The output power shall not exceed 50 milliWatts.
- The frequency stability of wireless microphones shall limit the total emission to within 32.5 kHz of the assigned frequency.
- All wireless microphone use will be on an unprotected basis and further will be on a non-interference basis to authorized federal and non-federal users with the exception of other wireless microphone users.
- Assignment applications for wireless microphone use will be considered on a case-by-case basis by the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS); and, assignment applications do not need to be coordinated with the Hydrology Subcommittee.

4.3.3 Plan for Hydrologic and Meteorological Operations in the Bands 162-174 and 406.1-420 MHz

1. Hydrologic Channels. This plan identifies the center frequencies of channels used primarily for hydrologic operations.

MHz	MHz	MHz	MHz
169.425	170.2625	171.1000	406.1250
169.4375	170.2750	171.1125	406.1750
169.4500	170.2875	171.1250	412.6625
169.4625	170.3000	171.8250	412.675
169.4750	170.3125	171.8375	412.6875
169.4875	170.3250	171.8500	412.7125
169.5000	171.025	171.8625	412.7250
169.5125	171.0375	171.8750	412.7375
169.5250	171.0500	171.8875	412.7625
170.2250	171.0625	171.9000	412.775
170.2375	171.0750	171.9125	415.1250
170.2500	171.0875	171.9250	415.1750

a. Use by Federal Agencies.

Federal agencies may use the frequencies listed in the table above only for hydrologic operations, except as indicated in Section 8.3.6 of this Manual.

b. Use by non-Federal agencies. As provided in Allocation footnote US13, non-federal fixed stations may use the frequencies listed in the table above for the specific purpose of transmitting hydrologic and meteorological data in cooperation with agencies of the Federal Government.

c. Coordination. agencies must coordinate with the Hydrology Subcommittee of the Federal Interagency Advisory Committee on Water Data, as prescribed in Section 8.3.6 of this Manual, when applying for an assignment on one of the frequencies listed in the table above.

d. Narrowband Hydrologic Operations. All new hydrologic systems are required to operate with a necessary bandwidth of less than 12.5 kHz, and may use all the frequencies shown in the table above.

e. Wideband Hydrologic Operations.

Existing systems authorized in the 162-174 MHz band may continue using equipment operating with necessary bandwidths equal to, or greater than, 12.5 kHz, using the center frequencies listed in the table above that are spaced 25 kHz apart and in the columns beginning with 169.425, 170.2625, and 171.1000 MHz. New operations must have narrowband equipment operating with a necessary bandwidth of less than 12.5 kHz. All hydrologic systems in the 406.1-420 MHz band must comply with the center frequencies listed in the table above, and new operations must have equipment operating with necessary bandwidths of less than 12.5 kHz. New assignments on frequencies 406.1250 and 406.1750 MHz are to be primarily for paired operations with frequencies 415.1250 and 415.1750 MHz, respectively.

2. Meteorological and Quasi-Hydrologic Operations. The frequency 171.175 MHz is allotted for meteorological and quasi-hydrologic operations. Coordination with the Hydrology Subcommittee is not required.

4.3.4 Telemetry Plans

1. For the band 1435-1535 MHz

a. Ninety-nine one-megahertz channels are designated for use for telemetry and associated telecommand during the flight testing of manned or unmanned aircraft, missiles, or major components thereof (Station Classes MOEA, FLEA, MOD, FLD--see Chapter 6 for definitions).

b. All assignments will be centered on frequencies at standard intervals of 1 MHz, beginning at 1435.5 MHz, and will be authorized bandwidths of 1, 3, or 5 MHz. Assignments with bandwidths greater than 1 MHz will be centered so that they do not extend outside the allocated band.

c. The frequencies 1444.5, 1453.5, 1501.5, 1515.5, 1524.5 and 1525.5 MHz will be shared with flight telemetry mobile stations (Station Classes MOEB, FLEB, MOD, FLD--see Chapter 6). Such uses will be limited to 1 MHz bandwidths except for frequencies 1524.5 and 1525.5 MHz where a bandwidth up to 2 MHz is permitted.

d. Included as permissible use of the 1435-1535 MHz band is telemetry associated with launching and reentry into the Earth's atmosphere, as well as any incidental orbiting prior to reentry, of manned or unmanned objects undergoing flight tests (Station Classes MOEA, FLEA, MOD, FLD apply).

- e. Telecommand stations authorized operation in the 1435-1535 MHz band will:
 - (1) Directly support flight test aeronautical telemetering functions;
 - (2) Be limited to 1 MHz bandwidth; and,
 - (3) Use antennas having a half power beamwidth of no more than 8 degrees and a front-to-back ratio of at least 20 dB.
- f. In the band 1435-1535 MHz, the channels designated for aeronautical telemetering are also available for space telemetering on a shared basis.
- 2. For the band 2200-2300 MHz
 - a. In the band 2200-2290 MHz, 90 one-megahertz narrowband channels are designated, centered on 2200.5 MHz and each 1-megahertz increment thereafter, through and including 2289.5 MHz. The use of emission bandwidths greater than 1 MHz is permitted, provided the assigned frequencies are centered on the center frequencies of narrowband channels. These channels are available for a) telemetering from space research space stations irrespective of their trajectories and b) aeronautical telemetering, including telemetry associated with launch vehicles, missiles, and upper atmosphere research rockets. Such use is on a coequal shared basis with fixed and mobile line-of-sight operations in the band conducted in accordance with the Federal Table of Frequency Allocations. No provision is made in this band for the flight testing of manned aircraft.
 - b. In the band 2290-2300 MHz, no specific channels have been established.
- 3. For the band 2310-2395 MHz--The following applies to Mobile Telemetry and Associated Telecommand:
 - a. Seventy-three 1-megahertz channels are designated for use for telemetering and associated telecommand during the flight testing of manned or unmanned aircraft, missiles, or major components thereof (Station Classes MOEA, FLEA, MOD, FLD--see Chapter 6 for definitions).
 - b. All assignments will be centered on frequencies at standard intervals of 1 MHz, beginning at 2310.5 MHz, and will normally be authorized bandwidths of 1, 3, or 5 MHz. Wider bandwidths may be authorized on a case-by-case basis to equipment capable of tuning the entire band. Assignments with bandwidths greater than 1 MHz will be centered so that they do not extend outside the allocated band. Telecommand assignments will be limited to 1 MHz bandwidths (see 3.d below)
 - c. The frequencies 2312.5, 2332.5, 2352.5, 2364.5, 2370.5, and 2382.5 MHz are also designated for use by both federal and non-federal stations on a co-equal basis for telemetering and associated telecommand operations of expendable and re-usable launch vehicles whether or not such operations involve flight testing. Such uses will be limited to 1 MHz bandwidths. (Station classes MOEA, MOEB, MOD, FLEA, FLEB, and FLD apply).
 - d. Telecommand stations, except as noted in 3c, above, authorized operation in the 2310-2390 MHz band will:
 - (1) Directly support flight test aeronautical telemetering functions;
 - (2) Be limited to 1 MHz bandwidth; and,
 - (3) Use antennas having a half power beamwidth of no more than 8 degrees and a front-to-back ratio of at least 20 dB.

4.3.5 VHF/UHF Plan for Aeronautical Radionavigation

1. TACAN-DME and VOR comprise the short-distance air navigational system in the common civil/military National Airspace System (NAS). TACAN is capable of providing range and azimuth information to aircraft. Normally range-only information is received by civil aircraft. DME provides range only and VOR provides azimuth only.
2. Frequencies at 1-MHz increments in the 960-1215 MHz band are used in airborne interrogating and ground transponder equipment as shown in the channel arrangement depicted below. This channel-pairing arrangement, which has been adopted by ICAO for facilities supporting operations in the international aeronautical service, also serves as a basis for all frequency planning and assignments for the NAS. TACAN and DME frequencies are designated on aeronautical charts by channel numbers 1-126. TACAN channels in the National Airspace System plan are paired with VOR or ILS localizer frequencies in the 108-118 MHz band and with glide slope frequencies in the 328.6-335.4 MHz band, as shown. This pairing arrangement facilitates the employment of a VOR in conjunction with a TACAN-DME beacon to form a VORTAC facility to provide simultaneous azimuth and range information to civil aircraft. Similarly TACAN-DME beacons may be paired with ILS facilities to provide both range and terminal guidance (azimuth and glide slope) information to properly equipped aircraft.
3. When a TACAN or DME transponder is intended to operate in association with a VHF navigational facility (VOR or ILS), the transponder is collocated with the VHF facility and frequency paired with it. If the system is to

be used for terminal services such as for airport approach or landing, the facilities are considered to be collocated only if the transponder and VHF antennas are not more than 260 feet (80 meters) apart. For enroute procedures, collocation is considered to exist if the antenna separation does not exceed 2,000 feet (610 meters). Where the separation exceeds these figures, a VOR/ILS frequency from one pair and the TACAN-DME frequency from another pair must be assigned and suitable notations made on aeronautical charts to alert the user that he is not receiving azimuth and range information from the same point.

4. TACAN channels 17-59 and 70-126 are designated for use in the National Airspace System. Frequency assignments on these channels and for VOR and ILS operations are managed by the Aeronautical Assignment Group (AAG) of the FAS, under the provisions of Sections 1.3.2 and 9.14.1. Most of these TACAN channels are used by the FAA to provide air navigation services.

5. Channels 1-16 and 60-69 are designated for the military services for tactical uses and are not used in the NAS. The frequency subbands matching these channel designators are assigned to the military departments for use throughout the U. S. and Possessions. Assignments of specific frequencies to areas and locations are accomplished by individual military departments after appropriate coordination between departments. Land and shipborne beacons operating on these channels, as well as airborne beacons for air-to-air operations provide both azimuth and range information to military aircraft.

6. The FAA recognizes the need of the military services to use NAS frequencies for tactical purposes, including air-to-air operations, on a secondary basis. The military services recognize the need for frequency adjustments to provide protection for new or reclassified facilities of the NAS. Assignments and adjustments in support of these facilities shall be coordinated on a case-by-case basis through the AAG.

7. To minimize the possibility of harmful interference between the NAS and military operations, the FAA shall make every effort to avoid the use of TACAN Channels 17, 59, and 70 in areas of concentrated fleet activity. The military services shall coordinate in advance with the FAA relative to the use of TACAN Channels 16, 60, and 69 for land-based facilities.

8. Assignments of TACAN channels in the operational environment of ground radar facilities equipped with Selective Identification Features (SIF) of Secondary Surveillance Radars (SSR) must be considered carefully, in order to avoid interference. The ground SIF/SSR interrogator transmits on 1030 MHz (TACAN Channel 6 interrogator frequency) and the airborne SIF/SSR transponder transmits on 1090 MHz (TACAN Channel 66 interrogator frequency).

Channel	VOR MHz	DME/TACAN				ILS	
		Airborne		Ground		Localizer MHz	Glide Slope MHz
		Int. Freq. MHz	Pulse Code usec	Reply Freq. MHz	Pulse Code usec		
1X		1025	12	962	12		
1Y		1025	36	1088	30		
2X		1026	12	963	12		
2Y		1026	36	1089	30		
3X		1027	12	964	12		
3Y		1027	36	1090	30		
4X		1028	12	965	12		
4Y		1028	36	1091	30		
5X		1029	12	966	12		
5Y		1029	36	1092	30		
6X		1030	12	967	12		
6Y		1030	36	1093	30		
7X		1031	12	968	12		
7Y		1031	36	1094	30		
8X		1032	12	969	12		
8Y		1032	36	1095	30		
9X		1033	12	970	12		
9Y		1033	36	1096	30		
10X		1034	12	971	12		
10Y		1034	36	1097	30		

Channel	VOR MHz	DME/TACAN				ILS	
		Airborne		Ground		Localizer MHz	Glide Slope MHz
		Int. Freq. MHz	Pulse Code usec	Reply Freq. MHz	Pulse Code usec		
11X		1035	12	972	12		
11Y		1035	36	1098	30		
12X		1036	12	973	12		
12Y		1036	36	1099	30		
13X		1037	12	974	12		
13Y		1037	36	1100	30		
14X		1038	12	975	12		
14Y		1038	36	1101	30		
15X		1039	12	976	12		
15Y		1039	36	1102	30		
16X		1040	12	977	12		
16Y		1040	36	1103	30		
17X	108.00	1041	12	978	12		
17Y	108.05	1041	36	1104	30		
18X		1042	12	979	12	108.10	334.70
18Y		1042	36	1105	30	108.15	334.55
19X	108.20	1043	12	980	12		
19Y	108.25	1043	36	1106	30		
20X		1044	12	981	12	108.3	334.1
20Y		1044	36	1107	30	108.35	333.95
21X	108.40	1045	12	982	12		
21Y	108.45	1045	36	1108	30		
22X		1046	12	983	12	108.5	329.9
22Y		1046	36	1109	30	108.55	329.75
23X	108.6	1047	12	984	12		
23Y	108.65	1047	36	1110	30		
24X		1048	12	985	12	108.70	330.50
24Y		1048	36	1111	30	108.75	330.35
25X	108.80	1049	12	986	12		
25Y	108.85	1049	36	1112	30		
26X		1050	12	987	12	108.90	329.30
26Y		1050	36	1113	30	108.95	329.15
27X	109.00	1051	12	988	12		
27Y	109.05	1051	36	1114	30		
28X		1052	12	989	12	109.10	331.40
28Y		1052	36	1115	30	109.15	331.25
29X	109.20	1053	12	990	12		
29Y	109.25	1053	36	1116	30		
30X		1054	12	991	12	109.30	332.00
30Y		1054	36	1117	30	109.35	331.85
31X	109.40	1055	12	992	12		
31Y	109.45	1055	36	1118	30		
32X		1056	12	993	12	109.50	332.60
32Y		1056	36	1119	30	109.55	332.45
33X	109.60	1057	12	994	12		
33Y	109.65	1057	36	1120	30		
34X		1058	12	995	12	109.70	333.20
34Y		1058	36	1121	30	109.75	333.05

Channel	VOR MHz	DME/TACAN				ILS	
		Airborne		Ground		Localizer MHz	Glide Slope MHz
		Int. Freq. MHz	Pulse Code usec	Reply Freq. MHz	Pulse Code usec		
35X	109.80	1059	12	996	12		
35Y	109.85	1059	36	1122	30		
36X		1060	12	997	12	109.90	333.80
36Y		1060	36	1123	30	109.95	333.65
37X	110.00	1061	12	998	12		
37Y	110.05	1061	36	1124	30		
38X		1062	12	999	12	110.10	334.40
38Y		1062	36	1125	30	110.15	334.25
39X	110.20	1063	12	1000	12		
39Y	110.25	1063	36	1126	30		
40X		1064	12	1001	12	110.3	335
40Y		1064	36	1127	30	110.35	334.85
41X	110.40	1065	12	1002	12		
41Y	110.45	1065	36	1128	30		
42X		1066	12	1003	12	110.50	329.60
42Y		1066	36	1129	30	110.55	329.45
43X	110.60	1067	12	1004	12		
43Y	110.65	1067	36	1130	30		
44X		1068	12	1005	12	110.70	330.20
44Y		1068	36	1131	30	110.75	330.05
45X	110.80	1069	12	1006	12		
45Y	110.85	1069	36	1132	30		
46X		1070	12	1007	12	110.90	330.80
46Y		1070	36	1133	30	110.95	330.65
47X	111.00	1071	12	1008	12		
47Y	111.05	1071	36	1134	30		
48X		1072	12	1009	12	111.10	331.70
48Y		1072	36	1135	30	111.15	331.55
49X	111.20	1073	12	1010	12		
49Y	111.25	1073	36	1136	30		
50X		1074	12	1011	12	111.30	332.30
50Y		1074	36	1137	30	111.35	332.15
51X	111.40	1075	12	1012	12		
51Y	111.45	1075	36	1138	30		
52X		1076	12	1013	12	111.50	332.90
52Y		1076	36	1139	30	111.55	332.75
53X	111.60	1077	12	1014	12		
53Y	111.65	1077	36	1140	30		
54X		1078	12	1015	12	111.70	333.50
54Y		1078	36	1141	30	111.75	333.35
55X	111.80	1079	12	1016	12		
55Y	111.85	1079	36	1142	30		
56X		1080	12	1017	12	111.90	331.10
56Y		1080	36	1143	30	111.95	330.95
57X	112.00	1081	12	1018	12		
57Y	112.05	1081	36	1144	30		
58X	112.10	1082	12	1019	12		
58Y	112.15	1082	36	1145	30		

Channel	VOR MHz	DME/TACAN				ILS	
		Airborne		Ground		Localizer MHz	Glide Slope MHz
		Int. Freq. MHz	Pulse Code <i>usec</i>	Reply Freq. MHz	Pulse Code <i>usec</i>		
59X	112.20	1083	12	1020	12		
59Y	112.25	1083	36	1146	30		
60X		1084	12	1021	12		
60Y		1084	36	1147	30		
61X		1085	12	1022	12		
61Y		1085	36	1148	30		
62X		1086	12	1023	12		
62Y		1086	36	1149	30		
63X		1087	12	1024	12		
63Y		1087	36	1150	30		
64X		1088	12	1151	12		
64Y		1088	36	1025	30		
65X		1089	12	1152	12		
65Y		1089	36	1026	30		
66X		1090	12	1153	12		
66Y		1090	36	1027	30		
67X		1091	12	1154	12		
67Y		1091	36	1028	30		
68X		1092	12	1155	12		
68Y		1092	36	1029	30		
69X		1093	12	1156	12		
69Y		1093	36	1030	30		
70X	112.30	1094	12	1157	12		
70Y	112.35	1094	36	1031	30		
71X	112.40	1095	12	1158	12		
71Y	112.45	1095	36	1032	30		
72X	112.50	1096	12	1159	12		
72Y	112.55	1096	36	1033	30		
73X	112.60	1097	12	1160	12		
73Y	112.65	1097	36	1034	30		
74X	112.70	1098	12	1161	12		
74Y	112.75	1098	36	1035	30		
75X	112.80	1099	12	1162	12		
75Y	112.85	1099	36	1036	30		
76X	112.90	1100	12	1163	12		
76Y	112.95	1100	36	1037	30		
77X	113.00	1101	12	1164	12		
77Y	113.05	1101	36	1038	30		
78X	113.10	1102	12	1165	12		
78Y	113.15	1102	36	1039	30		
79X	113.20	1103	12	1166	12		
79Y	113.25	1103	36	1040	30		
80X	113.30	1104	12	1167	12		
80Y	113.35	1104	36	1041	30		
81X	113.40	1105	12	1168	12		
81Y	113.45	1105	36	1042	30		
82X	113.50	1106	12	1169	12		
82Y	113.55	1106	36	1043	30		

Channel	VOR MHz	DME/TACAN				ILS	
		Airborne		Ground		Localizer MHz	Glide Slope MHz
		Int. Freq. MHz	Pulse Code <i>usec</i>	Reply Freq. MHz	Pulse Code <i>usec</i>		
83X	113.60	1107	12	1170	12		
83Y	113.65	1107	36	1044	30		
84X	113.70	1108	12	1171	12		
84Y	113.75	1108	36	1045	30		
85X	113.80	1109	12	1172	12		
85Y	113.85	1109	36	1046	30		
86X	113.90	1110	12	1173	12		
86Y	113.95	1110	36	1047	30		
87X	114.00	1111	12	1174	12		
87Y	114.05	1111	36	1048	30		
88X	114.10	1112	12	1175	12		
88Y	114.15	1112	36	1049	30		
89X	114.20	1113	12	1176	12		
89Y	114.25	1113	36	1050	30		
90X	114.30	1114	12	1177	12		
90Y	114.35	1114	36	1051	30		
91X	114.40	1115	12	1178	12		
91Y	114.45	1115	36	1052	30		
92X	114.50	1116	12	1179	12		
92Y	114.55	1116	36	1053	30		
93X	114.60	1117	12	1180	12		
93Y	114.65	1117	36	1054	30		
94X	114.70	1118	12	1181	12		
94Y	114.75	1118	36	1055	30		
95X	114.80	1119	12	1182	12		
95Y	114.85	1119	36	1056	30		
96X	114.90	1120	12	1183	12		
96Y	114.95	1120	36	1057	30		
97X	115.00	1121	12	1184	12		
97Y	115.05	1121	36	1058	30		
98X	115.10	1122	12	1185	12		
98Y	115.15	1122	36	1059	30		
99X	115.20	1123	12	1186	12		
99Y	115.25	1123	36	1060	30		
100X	115.30	1124	12	1187	12		
100Y	115.35	1124	36	1061	30		
101X	115.40	1125	12	1188	12		
101Y	115.45	1125	36	1062	30		
102X	115.50	1126	12	1189	12		
102Y	115.55	1126	36	1063	30		
103X	115.60	1127	12	1190	12		
103Y	115.65	1127	36	1064	30		
104X	115.70	1128	12	1191	12		
104Y	115.75	1128	36	1065	30		
105X	115.80	1129	12	1192	12		
105Y	115.85	1129	36	1066	30		
106X	115.90	1130	12	1193	12		
106Y	115.95	1130	36	1067	30		

Channel	VOR MHz	DME/TACAN				ILS	
		Airborne		Ground		Localizer MHz	Glide Slope MHz
		Int. Freq. MHz	Pulse Code <i>usec</i>	Reply Freq. MHz	Pulse Code <i>usec</i>		
107X	116.00	1131	12	1194	12		
107Y	116.05	1131	36	1068	30		
108X	116.1	1132	12	1195	12		
108Y	116.15	1132	36	1069	30		
109X	116.20	1133	12	1196	12		
109Y	116.25	1133	36	1070	30		
110X	116.30	1134	12	1197	12		
110Y	116.35	1134	36	1071	30		
111X	116.40	1135	12	1198	12		
111Y	116.45	1135	36	1072	30		
112X	116.5	1136	12	1199	12		
112Y	116.55	1136	36	1073	30		
113X	116.6	1137	12	1200	12		
113Y	116.65	1137	36	1074	30		
114X	116.70	1138	12	1201	12		
114Y	116.75	1138	36	1075	30		
115X	116.80	1139	12	1202	12		
115Y	116.85	1139	36	1076	30		
116X	116.90	1140	12	1203	12		
116Y	116.95	1140	36	1077	30		
117X	117.00	1141	12	1204	12		
117Y	117.05	1141	36	1078	30		
118X	117.10	1142	12	1205	12		
118Y	117.15	1142	36	1079	30		
119X	117.20	1143	12	1206	12		
119Y	117.25	1143	36	1080	30		
120X	117.30	1144	12	1207	12		
120Y	117.35	1144	36	1081	30		
121X	117.40	1145	12	1208	12		
121Y	117.45	1145	36	1082	30		
122X	117.50	1146	12	1209	12		
122Y	117.55	1146	36	1083	30		
123X	117.60	1147	12	1210	12		
123Y	117.65	1147	36	1084	30		
124X	117.70	1148	12	1211	12		
124Y	117.75	1148	36	1085	30		
125X	117.80	1149	12	1212	12		
125Y	117.85	1149	36	1086	30		
126X	117.90	1150	12	1213	12		
126Y	117.95	1150	36	1087	30		

4.3.6 Channeling Plan for Assignments in the Band 29.89-50 MHz

This plan is a guide for identifying the center frequencies normally used for assignments with necessary bandwidths equal to or less than 16 kHz.

CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS

1. Narrowband Operations. Assignments with necessary bandwidths equal to or less than 16 kHz (narrowband

assignments) may be authorized on the center frequencies shown in this plan and on qualified interstitial channels.

A “qualified interstitial channel” is one which:

a. Has a center frequency which falls exactly halfway between two adjacent center frequencies shown in this plan,

b. Does not overlap an all-government-agencies (AGA) channel,

c. Will result in more efficient use of the spectrum, and

d. Has been properly coordinated with all affected agencies.

2. Wideband Operations. Assignments with necessary bandwidths greater than 16 kHz (wideband assignments) may also be authorized in this band, provided such assignments:

a. Do not exceed 40 kHz of necessary bandwidth,

b. Do not overlap an all-government-agencies (AGA) channel,

c. Are positioned between the center frequencies shown in this plan when this will result in more efficient use of the spectrum,

d. Have been properly coordinated with all affected agencies, and

e. Are needed to satisfy requirements which cannot be accommodated with narrowband state-of-the-art equipment, or

f. Are in direct support of military tactical and training operations which conform to the conditions and limitations of Section 7.15.4.

3. Use of Coded Squelch. Coded squelch (squelch control techniques) will be used whenever this technique will promote more efficient use of the spectrum; (e.g. use of fewer frequencies, sharing of frequencies, reduction or elimination of interference, etc.)

EXCEPTIONS

Exceptions to the above conditions and limitations will be considered by the FAS on a case-by-case basis.

29.9

30.01	32.01	34.01	36.01		40.01	41.01
30.03	32.03	34.03	36.03		40.03	41.03
30.05	32.05	34.05	36.05		40.05	41.05
30.07	32.07	34.07	36.07		40.07	41.07
30.09	32.09	34.09	36.09		40.09	41.09
30.11	32.11	34.11	36.11		40.11	41.11
30.13	32.13	34.13	36.13		40.13	41.13
30.15	32.15	34.15	36.15		40.15	41.15
30.17	32.17	34.17	36.17		40.17	41.17
30.19	32.19	34.19	36.19		40.19	41.19
30.21	32.21	34.21	36.21		40.21	41.21
30.23	32.23	34.23	36.23		40.23	41.23
30.25	32.25	34.25	36.25		40.25	41.25
30.27	32.27	34.27	36.27	38.27	40.27	41.27
30.29	32.29	34.29	36.29	38.29	40.29	41.29
30.31	32.31	34.31	36.31	38.31	40.31	41.31
30.33	32.33	34.33	36.33	38.33	40.33	41.33
30.35	32.35	34.35	36.35	38.35	40.35	41.35
30.37	32.37	34.37	36.37	38.37	40.37	41.37
30.39	32.39	34.39	36.39	38.39	40.39	41.39
30.41	32.41	34.41	36.41	38.41	40.41	41.41
30.43	32.43	34.43	36.43	38.43	40.43	41.43
30.45	32.45	34.45	36.45	38.45	40.45	41.45
30.47	32.47	34.47	36.47	38.47	40.47	41.47
30.49	32.49	34.49	36.49	38.49	40.49	41.49
30.51	32.51	34.51	36.51	38.51	40.51	41.51
30.53	32.53	34.53	36.53	38.53	40.53	41.53
30.55	32.55	34.55	36.55	38.55	40.55	41.55
	32.57	34.57	36.57	38.57	40.57	41.57
	32.59	34.59	36.59	38.59	40.59	41.59
	32.61	34.61	36.61	38.61	40.61	41.61

46.61 49.61

32.63	34.63	36.63	38.63	40.63	41.63	46.63	49.63
32.65	34.65	36.65	38.65	40.65	41.65	46.65	49.65
32.67	34.67	36.67	38.67	40.67	41.67	46.67	49.67
32.69	34.69	36.69	38.69	40.69	41.69	46.69	49.69
32.71	34.71	36.71	38.71	40.71	41.71	46.71	49.71
32.73	34.73	36.73	38.73	40.73	41.73	46.73	49.73
32.75	34.75	36.75	38.75	40.75	41.75	46.75	49.75
32.77	34.77	36.77	38.77	40.77	41.77	46.77	49.77
32.79	34.79	36.79	38.79	40.79	41.79	46.79	49.79
32.81	34.81	36.81	38.81	40.81	41.81	46.81	49.81
32.83	34.83	36.83	38.83	40.83	41.83	46.83	49.83
32.85	34.85	36.85	38.85	40.85	41.85	46.85	49.85
32.87	34.87	36.87	38.87	40.87	41.87	46.87	49.87
32.89	34.89	36.89	38.89	40.89	41.89	46.89	49.89
32.91	34.91	36.91	38.91	40.91	41.91	46.91	49.91
32.93	34.93	36.93	38.93	40.93	41.93	46.93	49.93
32.95	34.95	36.95	38.95	40.95	41.95	46.95	49.95
32.97	34.97	36.97	38.97	40.97	41.97	46.97	49.97
32.99	34.99	36.99	38.99	40.99	41.99	46.99	49.99

4.3.7 Channeling Plan for Assignments in the Band 162-174 MHz

This channeling plan is a guide for identifying the center frequencies for assignments used with necessary bandwidths of 6.25 kHz or 12.5 kHz. The channeling plan contains two tables, Table 1 contains center frequencies for channel pairs and Table 2 contains center frequencies for single frequency operations. This plan also includes conditions and limitations for use of assignments in the band 162-174 MHz. The addition of the 6.25 kHz channel spacing supports agencies purchasing equipment capable of using this bandwidth. There is no requirement for agencies to transition to 6.25 kHz channels.

CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS

1. Narrowband Operations. Narrowband assignments (with a necessary bandwidth of less than 12.5 kHz) may be authorized on the center frequencies identified in this plan.

2. Wideband Operations. Wideband assignments (with necessary bandwidths equal to or greater than 12.5 kHz) for new systems are not authorized. Renewals for wideband assignments may be granted with the understanding that operations are subject to the provisions set forth in paragraph 2a below and Section 5.3.5 of this Manual. As an exception, NOAA Weather Radio operations on channels in the frequency range 162.359375-162.590625 MHz may continue to operate with necessary bandwidths equal to 16 kHz. The Automatic Identification System (AIS) (162.025 MHz) will also continue to operate with a 25 kHz bandwidth pursuant to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and International Maritime Organization (IMO). The ground-to-ground portion of the FAA Remote Radio Control System (RRCS) will operate as an on-demand, non-continuous, one-way transmitter with a necessary bandwidth up to 14.5 kHz using 165.7625 MHz, unless restricted by Canadian coordination.

Wideband operations may continue after December 31, 2006 with the understanding that an agency with wideband operations ultimately bears responsibility to mitigate harmful interference (e.g. change to narrowband operations, alter technical operating characteristics, change frequency, or assist the narrowband user to find another frequency) within 180¹ days of notification of an adjacent narrowband use requirement. Agencies requiring use of frequencies for narrowband operations, where wideband operations overlap the proposed narrowband operations shall submit a frequency proposal as formal notice through the FAS assignment process after concluding that they do not have other available options. Prior to formal notification the agency requesting narrowband operations shall inform the agency(ies) with wideband operations of the intended use of the adjacent narrowband frequency (Section 8.2.2). If at any time prior to or within 60 days of formal notification, either agency concludes that they cannot identify between them a resolution, the agency with wideband operations shall submit documentation to the FAS

¹ For the purpose of this paragraph 180 days begins when the frequency proposal for the specific narrowband frequency first appears on an NTIA FAS Agenda.

substantiating the requirement for continued wideband operations and describing the options considered in their discussions with the narrowband user. Agencies with wideband operations who do not submit substantiating documentation to the FAS shall be considered in concurrence with the proposed narrowband operation. The FAS will evaluate the documentation and identify any options not previously considered or possibly not available to the two agencies involved. If the subcommittee cannot identify a solution that can be agreed by the two parties, the issue will be referred in accordance with Section 8.1.1 paragraph 4. In cases where no solution can be found, the wideband operations may continue on a non-interference basis.

3. Use of Coded Squelch. Coded squelch (squelch control techniques) will be used whenever this technique will promote more efficient use of the spectrum; e.g. use of fewer frequencies, sharing of frequencies, reduction or elimination of interference, etc.

4. Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) Operations. TDMA systems, with at least 1 voice channel per 12.5 kHz, will be allowed and can be accommodated on adjacent 12.5 kHz channels listed in this channeling plan. The center frequency of the TDMA channel must be offset midway between the existing narrowband channels to avoid adjacent channel interference problems with existing or planned narrowband systems. Refer to Section 5.3.5 for technical standards.

5. Paired Frequency Operations. The channeling plan identifies 280 (12.5 kHz) and 560 (6.25 kHz) pairs of frequencies that are intended to be used for two-frequency simplex operations using equipment operating with a necessary bandwidth less than 12.5 kHz. The paired-use portion includes 359 (12.5 kHz) and 718 (6.25 kHz) channels, however 79 (12.5 kHz) and 158 (6.25 kHz) of these channels cannot be used for paired use due to existing limitations on the use of one of the frequencies that comprise these pairs (i.e., the 19 frequencies allotted for the NOAA weather radios, the 17 frequencies contained within the non-federal sub-band 173.2-173.4 MHz, and 43 (12.5 kHz) and 86 (6.25 kHz) frequencies designated for other specified use by US footnote).

a. For paired frequency operations, the frequencies in the range 162.0500-166.4875 MHz (12.5 kHz) and 162.009375-166.490625 MHz (6.25 kHz) will be used for land station receive (or mobile transmit), and frequencies in the range 169.5125-173.9875 MHz (12.5 kHz) and 169.509375-173.990625 MHz (6.25 kHz) will be used for land station transmissions (or mobile receive).

b. Base stations with a power not greater than 125 watts are permitted to transmit in the range 162.0500-166.4875 MHz (12.5 kHz) and 162.009375-166.490625 MHz (6.25 kHz) for access to the repeater.

c. Mobile and base stations are permitted to use repeater transmit frequencies for talk-around communications.

d. Unpaired single frequency operations may be authorized using either of the paired frequencies, except pairs allotted AGA, if the requesting agency believes it to be a more effective use of the spectrum. All such assignments must bear the Record Note S396 (see Annex A). However, as long as an agency has assignments for unpaired single frequency operations on frequencies designated for paired operations, that agency shall not be authorized paired frequency assignments on designated paired frequencies allotted AGA, unless justified otherwise.

e. An agency may use any of their allotted frequencies in the range 162.0500-166.4875 MHz (12.5 kHz) and 162.009375-166.490625 MHz (6.25 kHz) and any of their allotted frequencies in the range 169.5125-173.9875 MHz (12.5 kHz) and 169.509375-173.990625 MHz (6.25 kHz) to make up a single channel pair.

f. An agency may use any of their allotted frequencies in the range 166.5-169.5 MHz (12.5 kHz) and 166.496875-169.503125 MHz (6.25 kHz) and any of their allotted frequencies in the ranges 162.0500-166.4875 MHz (12.5 kHz) and 162.009375-166.490625 MHz (6.25 kHz) and 169.5125-173.9875 MHz (12.5 kHz) and 169.509375-173.990625 MHz (6.25 kHz) to make up a single channel pair if the requesting agency believes it to be more effective use of the spectrum and if it complies, in part, to the provisions of paragraph 5.a.

6. Single Frequency Operations. The channeling plan identifies 382 (12.5 kHz) and 764 (6.25 kHz) center frequencies that are intended to be used for single frequency operations with necessary bandwidths less than 12.5 kHz. The number of frequencies available for single frequency operations includes the 241 (12.5 kHz) and 484 (6.25 kHz) center frequencies contained in the frequency range 166.5-169.5 MHz (12.5 kHz) and 166.496875-169.503125 MHz (6.25 kHz) plus those that cannot be used for paired operations in the remainder of the band.

Unpaired single frequency operations may be authorized using either of the paired frequency sub-bands (162.009375-166.490625 MHz and 169.509375-173.990625 MHz), except pairs allotted AGA, if the requesting agency believes it to be more effective use of the spectrum. All such assignments must bear the Record Note S396 (see Annex A). However, as long as an agency has assignments for unpaired single frequency operations on frequencies listed in Table 1, that agency shall not be authorized paired frequency assignments on those frequencies in Table 1 allotted AGA, unless justified.

7. Grandfathered Operations. Existing assignments that did not conform to (1) the provisions of paragraphs 2, 5

and 6 and (2) assignments that were converted or are converting to comply with the narrowband mandate are grandfathered until a replacement to those systems are necessary. Those assignments shall bear Record Note S391. Additionally, expansion of existing systems will continue to be authorized on the system's current operating frequencies.

8. Use of the Band by Military Agencies. Use of the band 162-174 MHz by the military agencies is limited to non-tactical or intra-base radio operations with the following provisions:

a. Frequency assignments may be authorized on the center frequencies designated AF/AR.

b. Frequency assignments for certified trunked systems may be authorized on the center frequencies allotted primarily for non-military agencies or AGA, subject to the conditions imposed on the NTIA certification of spectrum support and coordination between the affected agencies. The priority note P074 shall be applied to assignments on center frequencies allotted primarily for non-military agencies and those allotted for shared use, unless the agency(ies) to which the frequency is primarily allotted agrees to waive this requirement. Applicant agencies obtaining waivers to the imposition of P074 on any assignment shall include in the assignment application the coordination note C095 (see Section 9.8.2, paragraph 18, and Annex A). If a waiver agreement contains any special arrangements, the terms or text of the arrangements must be submitted to the FAS Secretary, where an FAS administrative document number will be assigned. Reference to these arrangements (using the FAS administrative document number as a reference) also shall be included in the frequency assignment application as an *M002 note entry in the Circuit Remarks (see Section 9.8.2, paragraph 39k, Annex A).

c. Frequency assignments for purposes other than trunked systems may be authorized on the center frequencies allotted primarily for non-military agencies or AGA, provided the proper selection and coordination procedures have been followed, and provided the priority note P074 is applied to each such assignment.

9. Exceptions to the above conditions, limitations, and frequency selection/coordination procedures will be considered by the FAS on a case-by-case basis.

4.3.8 Reserved

4.3.9 Channeling Plan for Assignments in the Band 406.1-420 MHz

This plan is a guide for identifying the center frequencies normally used for assignments with necessary bandwidths less than 12.5 kHz. Tables 1 and 2, list the center frequencies of the channels for assignments in the band 406.1-420 MHz. Table 1 contains 391 pairs of frequencies that are to be used primarily for two-frequency simplex operations. Table 2 contains 329 center frequencies that are to be used for single frequency operations.

CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS

1. Transition. To allow for an orderly transition from previous channel plans to this plan, the following apply:

a. Agencies having assignments on, or overlapping, frequencies allotted for primary use by other agencies, shall make every attempt to move their operations to frequencies allotted primarily for their own use, or to frequencies allotted for their shared use. All moves shall be done at the earliest possible date.

b. Any wideband assignment authorized prior to December 31, 2007, and continued in use after that date, that is on, or overlaps, a narrowband frequency allotted for primary use by another agency, shall be vacated by the using agency(ies) within 180 days of a formal notice of requirement from the agency to which the frequency is allotted, provided the notifying agency has demonstrated a valid requirement for the frequency and the FAS recommends the using agency vacate the assignment.

2. Narrowband Operations. Assignments for transmitters with necessary bandwidths less than 12.5 kHz (i.e., narrowband assignments) may be authorized on all of the center frequencies shown in Tables 1 and 2 of this plan. When making new narrowband assignments adjacent to wideband assignments (assignments with bandwidths of 12.5 kHz or greater), agencies should take into consideration that additional distance separation may be required due to the increased potential for adjacent channel interference, and then only after coordination/notification with affected agencies.

3. Wideband Operations. Renewal of assignments to existing stations with necessary bandwidths of 12.5 kHz or greater may be authorized. Assignments for expansion of stations within existing networks operating with bandwidths of 12.5 kHz or greater may also be authorized, but only on the center frequencies listed for the even numbered channels beginning with channel 2 in Table 1 and Channel 392 in Table 2. All such assignments must

bear Record Note S391 (see Annex A). By January 1, 2008, all assignments and equipment must conform to the provisions set forth in paragraph 1, above, and Section 5.3.5 of this Manual. The Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS) operations centered on channels 318 and 388 may continue to operate with necessary bandwidths greater than 12.5 kHz, but less than 25 kHz. Exceptions to these rules may be authorized on a case-by-case basis, provided the assignment with bandwidth(s) of 12.5 kHz or greater is needed to satisfy requirements, has been properly coordinated with all affected agencies, and has been recommended for approval by the FAS. However, the rule outlined in subparagraph 1.b, above, applies.

4. Use of Coded Squelch. Coded squelch (squelch control techniques) will be used whenever this technique will promote more efficient use of the spectrum (e.g., use of fewer frequencies, sharing frequencies, or reduction or elimination of interference).

5. Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) Operations. TDMA systems with at least one voice channel per 12.5 kHz will be allowed and accommodated on adjacent 12.5 kHz center frequencies listed in this channeling plan. The center frequency of the TDMA emission must be offset midway between the center frequencies listed in this plan to limit adjacent channel interference problems with existing or planned narrowband operations. Refer to Section 5.3 of this Manual for technical details.

6. Paired Frequency Operations. Table 1 contains a list of 391 pairs of frequencies that are to be used primarily for two-frequency simplex operations using equipment operating with a necessary bandwidth less than 12.5 kHz.

a. For paired frequency operations, the frequencies in the range 406.1125-410.9875 MHz will be used for land station transmissions (or mobile receive), and frequencies in the range 415.1125-419.9875 MHz will be used for land station receive (or mobile transmit).

b. Base stations operating with a power not greater than 125 watts are permitted to transmit in the range 415.1125-419.9875 MHz for access to the repeater.

c. Mobile stations are permitted to use repeater transmit frequencies for talk-around communications.

d. Unpaired single frequency operations may be authorized using either of the paired frequencies, except those allotted AGA, if the requesting agency believes it to be a more effective use of the spectrum. All such assignments must bear Record Note S396 (see Annex A). However, as long as an agency has assignments for unpaired single frequency operations on frequencies listed in Table 1, that agency shall not be authorized paired frequency assignments on those frequencies in Table 1 allotted AGA, unless justified otherwise.

e. Agencies will first propose frequency pairs allotted primarily for their own use from the Table 1 structure.

f. If there are no agency allotted structured pairs available, agencies will then propose frequency pairs allotted primarily for AGA use from the Table 1 structure.

g. If there are no AGA allotted structured pairs available, an agency may use any of their allotted frequencies in the range 406.1125-410.9875 MHz and any of their allotted frequencies in the range 415.1125-419.9875 MHz to make up a single channel pair if the requesting agency believes it to be more effective use of the spectrum and if it complies, in part, to the provisions of paragraph 6.a.

h. If a pair cannot be found from the transmit and receive ranges, an agency may use any of their allotted frequencies in the range 406.1125-410.9875 MHz and any of their allotted frequencies in the ranges 411.000-415.1000 MHz or 415.1125-419.9875 MHz to make up a single channel pair if the requesting agency believes it to be more effective use of the spectrum.

i. Existing narrowband assignments that do not conform to the provisions of this paragraph are grandfathered until January 1, 2022. Additionally, expansion of existing narrowband systems will continue to be authorized within this period of time.

7. Single Frequency Operations. Table 2 contains a list of 329 center frequencies that are to be used for single frequency operations with necessary bandwidths less than 12.5 kHz.

8. Use of the Band by Military Agencies. Use of the band 406.1-420 MHz by the military agencies is limited to non-tactical or intra-base radio operations with the following provisions:

a. Frequency assignments may be authorized on center frequencies allotted primarily for DOD.

b. Frequency assignments for certified trunked systems may be authorized on the center frequencies allotted primarily for non-military agencies or AGA, subject to the conditions imposed on the NTIA certification of spectrum support and coordination between the affected agencies. The priority note P076 shall be applied to assignments on center frequencies allotted primarily for non-military agencies and those allotted for shared use, unless the agency(ies) to which the frequency is primarily allotted agrees to waive this requirement. Applicant agencies obtaining waivers to the imposition of P076 on any assignment shall include in the assignment application the coordination note C095 (see Section 9.8.2, paragraph 18, and Annex A). If a waiver agreement contains any special

arrangements, the terms or text of the arrangements must be submitted to the FAS Secretary, where an FAS administrative document number will be assigned. Reference to these arrangements (using the FAS administrative document number as a reference) also shall be included in the frequency assignment application as an *M002 note entry in the Circuit Remarks (see Section 9.8.2, paragraph 39k, Annex A).

c. Frequency assignments for purposes other than trunked systems may be authorized on the center frequencies allotted primarily for non-military agencies or AGA, provided the proper selection and coordination procedures have been followed, and provided the priority note P076 is applied to each such assignment.

d. The 406.1-420 MHz band channeling plans are contained in Tables 1 and Table 2. Table 1 contains the paired frequency channels, while Table 2 contains the single changes frequencies. In both tables the odd numbered channels are for 12.5 kHz bandwidth assignments, while the even numbered channels are for either 12.5 or old 25 kHz assignments. After December 31, 2007 all channels can be used for 12.5 kHz assignments.

Table 1: Paired Channels

Table 1: Paired Channels			Table 1: Paired Channels			Table 1: Paired Channels		
Channel	Center Frequency	Center Frequency	Channel	Center Frequency	Center Frequency	Channel	Center Frequency	Center Frequency
1	406.1125	415.1125	36	406.550	415.550	71	406.9875	415.9875
2	406.1250	415.125	37	406.5625	415.5625	72	407.000	416.000
3	406.1375	415.1375	38	406.575	415.575	73	407.0125	416.0125
4	406.150	415.150	39	406.5875	415.5875	74	407.025	416.025
5	406.1625	415.1625	40	406.600	415.600	75	407.0375	416.0375
6	406.175	415.175	41	406.6125	415.6125	76	407.050	416.050
7	406.1875	415.1875	42	406.625	415.625	77	407.0625	416.0625
8	406.200	415.200	43	406.6375	415.6375	78	407.075	416.075
9	406.2125	415.2125	44	406.650	415.650	79	407.0875	416.0875
10	406.225	415.225	45	406.6625	415.6625	80	407.100	416.100
11	406.2375	415.2375	46	406.675	415.675	81	407.1125	416.1125
12	406.250	415.250	47	406.6875	415.6875	82	407.125	416.125
13	406.2625	415.2625	48	406.700	415.700	83	407.1375	416.1375
14	406.275	415.275	49	406.7125	415.7125	84	407.150	416.150
15	406.2875	415.2875	50	406.725	415.725	85	407.1625	416.1625
16	406.300	415.300	51	406.7375	415.7375	86	407.175	416.175
17	406.3125	415.3125	52	406.750	415.750	87	407.1875	416.1875
18	406.325	415.325	53	406.7625	415.7625	88	407.200	416.200
19	406.3375	415.3375	54	406.775	415.775	89	407.2125	416.2125
20	406.350	415.350	55	406.7875	415.7875	90	407.225	416.225
21	406.3625	415.3625	56	406.800	415.800	91	407.2375	416.2375
22	406.375	415.375	57	406.8125	415.8125	92	407.250	416.250
23	406.3875	415.3875	58	406.825	415.825	93	407.2625	416.2625
24	406.400	415.400	59	406.8375	415.8375	94	407.275	416.275
25	406.4125	415.4125	60	406.850	415.850	95	407.2875	416.2875
26	406.425	415.425	61	406.8625	415.8625	96	407.300	416.300
27	406.4375	415.4375	62	406.875	415.875	97	407.3125	416.3125
28	406.450	415.450	63	406.8875	415.8875	98	407.325	416.325
29	406.4625	415.4625	64	406.900	415.900	99	407.3375	416.3375
30	406.475	415.475	65	406.9125	415.9125	100	407.350	416.350
31	406.4875	415.4875	66	406.925	415.925	101	407.3625	416.3625
32	406.500	415.500	67	406.9375	415.9375	102	407.375	416.375
33	406.5125	415.5125	68	406.950	415.950	103	407.3875	416.3875
34	406.525	415.525	69	406.9625	415.9625	104	407.400	416.400
35	406.5375	415.5375	70	406.975	415.975	105	407.4125	416.4125

Table 1: Paired Channels		
Channel	Center Frequency	Center Frequency
106	407.425	416.425
107	407.4375	416.4375
108	407.450	416.450
109	407.4625	416.4625
110	407.475	416.475
111	407.4875	416.4875
112	407.500	416.500
113	407.5125	416.5125
114	407.525	416.525
115	407.5375	416.5375
116	407.550	416.550
117	407.5625	416.5625
118	407.575	416.575
119	407.5875	416.5875
120	407.600	416.600
121	407.6125	416.6125
122	407.625	416.625
123	407.6375	416.6375
124	407.650	416.650
125	407.6625	416.6625
126	407.675	416.675
127	407.6875	416.6875
128	407.700	416.700
129	407.7125	416.7125
130	407.725	416.725
131	407.7375	416.7375
132	407.750	416.750
133	407.7625	416.7625
134	407.775	416.775
135	407.7875	416.7875
136	407.800	416.800
137	407.8125	416.8125
138	407.825	416.825
139	407.8375	416.8375
140	407.850	416.850
141	407.8625	416.8625
142	407.875	416.875
143	407.8875	416.8875
144	407.900	416.900
145	407.9125	416.9125
146	407.925	416.925
147	407.9375	416.9375
148	407.950	416.950
149	407.9625	416.9625
150	407.975	416.975
151	407.9875	416.9875
152	408.000	417.000
153	408.0125	417.0125

Table 1: Paired Channels		
Channel	Center Frequency	Center Frequency
154	408.025	417.025
155	408.0375	417.0375
156	408.050	417.050
157	408.0625	417.0625
158	408.075	417.075
159	408.0875	417.0875
160	408.100	417.100
161	408.1125	417.1125
162	408.125	417.125
163	408.1375	417.1375
164	408.150	417.150
165	408.1625	417.1625
166	408.175	417.175
167	408.1875	417.1875
168	408.200	417.200
169	408.2125	417.2125
170	408.225	417.225
171	408.2375	417.2375
172	408.250	417.250
173	408.2625	417.2625
174	408.275	417.275
175	408.2875	417.2875
176	408.300	417.300
177	408.3125	417.3125
178	408.325	417.325
179	408.3375	417.3375
180	408.350	417.350
181	408.3625	417.3625
182	408.375	417.375
183	408.3875	417.3875
184	408.400	417.400
185	408.4125	417.4125
186	408.425	417.425
187	408.4375	417.4375
188	408.450	417.450
189	408.4625	417.4625
190	408.475	417.475
191	408.4875	417.4875
192	408.500	417.500
193	408.5125	417.5125
194	408.525	417.525
195	408.5375	417.5375
196	408.550	417.550
197	408.5625	417.5625
198	408.575	417.575
199	408.5875	417.5875
200	408.600	417.600
201	408.6125	417.6125

Table 1: Paired Channels		
Channel	Center Frequency	Center Frequency
202	408.625	417.625
203	408.6375	417.6375
204	408.650	417.650
205	408.6625	417.6625
206	408.675	417.675
207	408.6875	417.6875
208	408.700	417.700
209	408.7125	417.7125
210	408.725	417.725
211	408.7375	417.7375
212	408.750	417.750
213	408.7625	417.7625
214	408.775	417.775
215	408.7875	417.7875
216	408.800	417.800
217	408.8125	417.8125
218	408.825	417.825
219	408.8375	417.8375
220	408.850	417.850
221	408.8625	417.8625
222	408.875	417.875
223	408.8875	417.8875
224	408.900	417.900
225	408.9125	417.9125
226	408.925	417.925
227	408.9375	417.9375
228	408.950	417.950
229	408.9625	417.9625
230	408.975	417.975
231	408.9875	417.9875
232	409.000	418.000
233	409.0125	418.0125
234	409.025	418.025
235	409.0375	418.0375
236	409.050	418.050
237	409.0625	418.0625
238	409.075	418.075
239	409.0875	418.0875
240	409.100	418.100
241	409.1125	418.1125
242	409.125	418.125
243	409.1375	418.1375
244	409.150	418.150
245	409.1625	418.1625
246	409.175	418.175
247	409.1875	418.1875
248	409.200	418.200
249	409.2125	418.2125

Table 1: Paired Channels		
Channel	Center Frequency	Center Frequency
250	409.225	418.225
251	409.2375	418.2375
252	409.250	418.250
253	409.2625	418.2625
254	409.275	418.275
255	409.2875	418.2875
256	409.300	418.300
257	409.3125	418.3125
258	409.325	418.325
259	409.3375	418.3375
260	409.350	418.350
261	409.3625	418.3625
262	409.375	418.375
263	409.3875	418.3875
264	409.400	418.400
265	409.4125	418.4125
266	409.425	418.425
267	409.4375	418.4375
268	409.450	418.450
269	409.4625	418.4625
270	409.475	418.475
271	409.4875	418.4875
272	409.500	418.500
273	409.5125	418.5125
274	409.525	418.525
275	409.5375	418.5375
276	409.550	418.550
277	409.5625	418.5625
278	409.575	418.575
279	409.5875	418.5875
280	409.600	418.600
281	409.6125	418.6125
282	409.625	418.625
283	409.6375	418.6375
284	409.650	418.650
285	409.6625	418.6625
286	409.675	418.675
287	409.6875	418.6875
288	409.700	418.700
289	409.7125	418.7125
290	409.725	418.725
291	409.7375	418.7375
292	409.750	418.750
293	409.7625	418.7625
294	409.775	418.775
295	409.7875	418.7875
296	409.800	418.800
297	409.8125	418.8125

Table 1: Paired Channels		
Channel	Center Frequency	Center Frequency
298	409.825	418.825
299	409.8375	418.8375
300	409.850	418.850
301	409.8625	418.8625
302	409.875	418.875
303	409.8875	418.8875
304	409.900	418.900
305	409.9125	418.9125
306	409.925	418.925
307	409.9375	418.9375
308	409.950	418.950
309	409.9625	418.9625
310	409.975	418.975
311	409.9875	418.9875
312	410.000	419.000
313	410.0125	419.0125
314	410.025	419.025
315	410.0375	419.0375
316	410.050	419.050
317	410.0625	419.0625
318	410.075	419.075
319	410.0875	419.0875
320	410.100	419.100
321	410.1125	419.1125
322	410.125	419.125
323	410.1375	419.1375
324	410.150	419.150
325	410.1625	419.1625
326	410.175	419.175
327	410.1875	419.1875
328	410.200	419.200
329	410.2125	419.2125
330	410.225	419.225
331	410.2375	419.2375
332	410.250	419.250
333	410.2625	419.2625
334	410.275	419.275
335	410.2875	419.2875
336	410.300	419.300
337	410.3125	419.3125
338	410.325	419.325
339	410.3375	419.3375
340	410.350	419.350
341	410.3625	419.3625
342	410.375	419.375
343	410.3875	419.3875
344	410.400	419.400
345	410.4125	419.4125

Table 1: Paired Channels		
Channel	Center Frequency	Center Frequency
346	410.425	419.425
347	410.4375	419.4375
348	410.450	419.450
349	410.4625	419.4625
350	410.475	419.475
351	410.4875	419.4875
352	410.500	419.500
353	410.5125	419.5125
354	410.525	419.525
355	410.5375	419.5375
356	410.550	419.550
357	410.5625	419.5625
358	410.575	419.575
359	410.5875	419.5875
360	410.600	419.600
361	410.6125	419.6125
362	410.625	419.625
363	410.6375	419.6375
364	410.650	419.650
365	410.6625	419.6625
366	410.675	419.675
367	410.6875	419.6875
368	410.700	419.700
369	410.7125	419.7125
370	410.725	419.725
371	410.7375	419.7375
372	410.750	419.750
373	410.7625	419.7625
374	410.775	419.775
375	410.7875	419.7875
376	410.800	419.800
377	410.8125	419.8125
378	410.825	419.825
379	410.8375	419.8375
380	410.850	419.850
381	410.8625	419.8625
382	410.875	419.875
383	410.8875	419.8875
384	410.900	419.900
385	410.9125	419.9125
386	410.925	419.925
387	410.9375	419.9375
388	410.950	419.950
389	410.9625	419.9625
390	410.975	419.975
391	410.9875	419.9875

Table 2: Single Channels

Channel	Center Frequency
392	411.000
393	411.0125
394	411.025
395	411.0375
396	411.050
397	411.0625
398	411.075
399	411.0875
400	411.100
401	411.1125
402	411.125
403	411.1375
404	411.150
405	411.1625
406	411.175
407	411.1875
408	411.200
409	411.2125
410	411.225
411	411.2375
412	411.250
413	411.2625
414	411.275
415	411.2875
416	411.300
417	411.3125
418	411.325
419	411.3375
420	411.350
421	411.3625
422	411.375
423	411.3875
424	411.400
425	411.4125
426	411.425
427	411.4375
428	411.450
429	411.4625
430	411.475
431	411.4875
432	411.500
433	411.5125
434	411.525

Channel	Center Frequency
435	411.5375
436	411.550
437	411.5625
438	411.575
439	411.5875
440	411.600
441	411.6125
442	411.625
443	411.6375
444	411.650
445	411.6625
446	411.675
447	411.6875
448	411.700
449	411.7125
450	411.725
451	411.7375
452	411.750
453	411.7625
454	411.775
455	411.7875
456	411.800
457	411.8125
458	411.825
459	411.8375
460	411.850
461	411.8625
462	411.875
463	411.8875
464	411.900
465	411.9125
466	411.925
467	411.9375
468	411.950
469	411.9625
470	411.975
471	411.9875
472	412.000
473	412.0125
474	412.025
475	412.0375
476	412.050
477	412.0625

Channel	Center Frequency
478	412.075
479	412.0875
480	412.100
481	412.1125
482	412.125
483	412.1375
484	412.150
485	412.1625
486	412.175
487	412.1875
488	412.200
489	412.2125
490	412.225
491	412.2375
492	412.250
493	412.2625
494	412.275
495	412.2875
496	412.300
497	412.3125
498	412.325
499	412.3375
500	412.350
501	412.3625
502	412.375
503	412.3875
504	412.400
505	412.4125
506	412.425
507	412.4375
508	412.450
509	412.4625
510	412.475
511	412.4875
512	412.500
513	412.5125
514	412.525
515	412.5375
516	412.550
517	412.5625
518	412.575
519	412.5875
520	412.600

Channel	Center Frequency
521	412.6125
522	412.625
523	412.6375
524	412.650
525	412.6625
526	412.675
527	412.6875
528	412.700
529	412.7125
530	412.725
531	412.7375
532	412.750
533	412.7625
534	412.775
535	412.7875
536	412.800
537	412.8125
538	412.825
539	412.8375
540	412.850
541	412.8625
542	412.875
543	412.8875
544	412.900
545	412.9125
546	412.925
547	412.9375
548	412.950
549	412.9625
550	412.975
551	412.9875
552	413.000
553	413.0125
554	413.025
555	413.0375
556	413.050
557	413.0625
558	413.075
559	413.0875
560	413.100
561	413.1125
562	413.125
563	413.1375
564	413.150
565	413.1625
566	413.175

Channel	Center Frequency
567	413.1875
568	413.200
569	413.2125
570	413.225
571	413.2375
572	413.250
573	413.2625
574	413.275
575	413.2875
576	413.300
577	413.3125
578	413.325
579	413.3375
580	413.350
581	413.3625
582	413.375
583	413.3875
584	413.400
585	413.4125
586	413.425
587	413.4375
588	413.450
589	413.4625
590	413.475
591	413.4875
592	413.500
593	413.5125
594	413.525
595	413.5375
596	413.550
597	413.5625
598	413.575
599	413.5875
600	413.600
601	413.6125
602	413.625
603	413.6375
604	413.650
605	413.6625
606	413.675
607	413.6875
608	413.700
609	413.7125
610	413.725
611	413.7375
612	413.750

Channel	Center Frequency
613	413.7625
614	413.775
615	413.7875
616	413.800
617	413.8125
618	413.825
619	413.8375
620	413.850
621	413.8625
622	413.875
623	413.8875
624	413.900
625	413.9125
626	413.925
627	413.9375
628	413.950
629	413.9625
630	413.975
631	413.9875
632	414.000
633	414.0125
634	414.025
635	414.0375
636	414.050
637	414.0625
638	414.075
639	414.0875
640	414.100
641	414.1125
642	414.125
643	414.1375
644	414.150
645	414.1625
646	414.175
647	414.1875
648	414.200
649	414.2125
650	414.225
651	414.2375
652	414.250
653	414.2625
654	414.275
655	414.2875
656	414.300
657	414.3125
658	414.325

Channel	Center Frequency
659	414.3375
660	414.350
661	414.3625
662	414.375
663	414.3875
664	414.400
665	414.4125
666	414.425
667	414.4375
668	414.450
669	414.4625
670	414.475
671	414.4875
672	414.500
673	414.5125
674	414.525
675	414.5375
676	414.550
677	414.5625
678	414.575
679	414.5875
680	414.600
681	414.6125
682	414.625
683	414.6375
684	414.650
686	414.675
687	414.6875
688	414.700
689	414.7125
690	414.725
685	414.6625
691	414.7375
692	414.750
693	414.7625
694	414.775
695	414.7875
696	414.800
697	414.8125
698	414.825
699	414.8375
700	414.850
701	414.8625
702	414.875
703	414.8875
704	414.900

Channel	Center Frequency
705	414.9125
706	414.925
707	414.9375
708	414.950
709	414.9625
710	414.975
711	414.9875
712	415.000
713	415.0125
714	415.025
715	415.0375
716	415.050
717	415.0625
718	415.075
719	415.0875
720	415.100

4.3.10 Reserved

4.3.11 Plan for Bio-Medical Telemetry and Medical Radiocommunication

BIO-MEDICAL TELEMETRY ONLY

- 38-41 MHz (see Annex K)
- 174-216 MHz (see Annex K)
- 460.650-460.875 MHz (see US209 in Section 4.1.3)
- 465.650-465.875 MHz (see US209 in Section 4.1.3)

MEDICAL RADIOCOMMUNICATION

The following frequencies may be authorized for the purpose of conducting radio operations for the delivery or rendition of medical services to individuals, subject to the indicated limitations.

Frequency (MHz)	Class of Station(s)	Limitation
150.775	Base and Mobile	1
150.790	Base and Mobile	1
152.0075	Base	2
163.250	Base	2
462.950	Base and Mobile	3,5
462.975	Base and Mobile	3,5
463.000	Base and Mobile	3,4,6,7
463.025	Base and Mobile	3,4,6,7
463.050	Base and Mobile	3,4,6,7
463.075	Base and Mobile	3,4,7,8
463.100	Base and Mobile	3,4,7,8
463.125	Base and Mobile	3,4,7,8
463.150	Base and Mobile	3,4,7,8
463.175	Base and Mobile	3,4,7,8
467.950	Mobile Only	3,5,9
467.975	Mobile Only	3,5,9
468.000	Mobile Only	3,4,6,7,9
468.025	Mobile Only	3,4,6,7,9
468.050	Mobile Only	3,4,6,7,9
468.075	Mobile Only	3,4,6,7,9
468.100	Mobile Only	3,4,6,7,9
468.125	Mobile Only	3,4,6,7,9
468.150	Mobile Only	3,4,6,7,9
468.175	Mobile Only	3,4,6,7,9

1. This frequency may be authorized for base (FB or FC), mobile (ML or MS), mobile repeater (MLR), and for fixed (FX) operations to access a repeater which retransmits on a different frequency. This frequency shall be authorized for both federal and non-federal use with a maximum Effective Radiated Power (ERP) of 100 watts. Airborne operations on this frequency are prohibited. The fixed station classes included in this limitation are in addition to those mentioned in US73 (A).

2. This frequency may be authorized only for one-way paging communications to mobile receivers. Transmissions for the purpose of activating or controlling remote objects on this frequency will not be authorized.

3. For two-frequency systems, separation between base and mobile transmit frequencies is 5 MHz.

4. For applications for new radio systems received after August 15, 1974, the eight frequency pairs listed below will be assigned in a block for shared operations subject to the following:

- a. For uniformity in usage, these frequency pairs may be referred to by channel name, as follows:

Base and Mobile MHz	Mobile Only MHz	Channel Name
463.000	468.000	MED-ONE
463.025	468.025	MED-TWO
463.050	468.050	MED-THREE
463.075	468.075	MED-FOUR
463.100	468.100	MED-FIVE
463.125	468.125	MED-SIX
463.150	468.150	MED-SEVEN
463.175	468.175	MED-EIGHT

b. Except as provided in subparagraphs e. and f. of this paragraph, mobile or portable stations must employ equipment which is both wired and equipped to transmit/receive, respectively, on each of these eight frequency pairs.

c. Except as provided in subparagraph f. of this paragraph, base and fixed stations² must employ equipment which is both wired and equipped to transmit/receive, respectively, on at least four (three, if bio-medical telemetry operation is not employed in the system) of these eight frequency pairs.

d. Multi-channel equipment requirements for use of these frequency pairs are intended to afford capability for alternating use of the individual frequencies, and ability to conduct simultaneous operations is not required. These requirements may be met in a single equipment unit or in any combination of equipment units suitable to the applicant's operations.

e. Portable (hand-held) units operated with a maximum output power of 2.5 watts are exempted from the multi-channel equipment requirements specified in subparagraph c. of this paragraph.

f. Stations located in the Canadian coordination zone (see Section 3.4), will be required to meet multi-channel equipment requirements only for those frequencies up to the number specified in subparagraphs b. and c. of this paragraph which have been assigned to the licensee after coordination with Canada in accordance with the applicable US-Canada agreement.

5. This frequency may be authorized for the dispatch of medical-care vehicles and personnel for the rendition or delivery of medical services. Central-dispatch operations serving multisystem requirements in an area-wide medical radio communications plan may be authorized and may include the designation of this frequency for intra-system and inter-system mutual assistance purposes.

6. This frequency may be authorized on a primary basis for operations in bio-medical telemetry systems. F1D, F2D, and F3E emissions may be authorized. On a secondary basis, subject to noninterference to bio-medical telemetry systems, this frequency may be authorized for the transmission of messages related to the efficient administration of organizations and facilities engaged in medical services operations.

7. The continuous carrier mode of operation may be authorized for use of telemetry emission on this frequency.

8. This frequency may be authorized on a primary basis for communications, between medical facilities, vehicles, and personnel, related to medical supervision and instruction for treatment and transport of patients in the rendition or delivery of medical services. F2D and F3E emissions may be authorized. On a secondary basis, subject to noninterference to the foregoing types of operations, this frequency may be authorized for the transmission of messages related to the efficient administration of organizations and facilities engaged in medical services operations and for bio-medical telemetry transmissions, including the use of F1D emission.

9. This frequency may be assigned to a fixed station for the control of a base station repeater (FBR) if it is also assigned to the associated mobile station. Fixed stations operating on this frequency shall comply with the following requirements if they are located within 120 kilometers of the center of urbanized areas of 200,000 or more population.

a. If the station is used to control one or more base station repeaters located within 45 degrees of azimuth, a directional antenna having a front-to-back ratio of at least 15 dB shall be used at the fixed station. For other situations, where a directional antenna cannot be used, a cardioid, bi-directional or omni-directional antenna may be employed. In each case, the antenna used must, consistent with reasonable design, produce a radiation pattern that provides only the coverage necessary to permit satisfactory control of each base station repeater and limit radiation in other directions to the extent feasible.

b. The strength of the signal of a fixed station, controlling a single base station repeater, may not exceed by more than 6 dB, at the antenna terminal of the base station repeater receiver, the signal strength produced there by a

² As indicated in Limitation 9, Section 4.3.11, transmissions by fixed stations are limited to the control of base station repeaters.

unit of the associated mobile station. When the station controls more than one base station repeater, the 6 dB control-to-mobile signal difference need be verified at only one of the base station repeater sites. The measurement of the signal strength of the mobile unit must be made when such unit is transmitting from the fixed station location or, if that is not practical, from a location within 400 meters of the fixed station site.

c. Each application for a fixed station to be authorized under the provisions of this paragraph shall be accompanied by a statement certifying that the output power of the proposed station transmitter will be adjusted to comply with the foregoing signal level limitation. Records of the measurements used to determine the signal ratio shall be kept with the station records and shall be made available for inspection upon request.

d. Urbanized areas of 200,000 or more population are defined in the U.S. Census Population, 1960, Vol. 1, Table 23, Page 50. The centers of urbanized areas are determined from the Appendix, page 226, of the U.S. Commerce publication "Air Line Distance Between Cities in the United States."

4.3.12 Channeling Plan for Assignments in the Fixed Service in the 14500.0 to 14714.5 and 15136.5 to 15350.0 MHz

1. The following channeling plan became effective on January 1, 1982, for all assignments in the Fixed Service.

2. Existing assignments as of January 1, 1982 in the Fixed Service which are in the bands 14500.0 to 14714.5 MHz and 15136.5 to 15350.0 MHz that are not in compliance with the channeling plan may be retained until January 1, 1997. However, if existing equipment is replaced prior to January 1, 1997, assignments for the replaced equipment must be in accordance with the channeling plan.

3. This channeling plan is only applicable to assignments in the Fixed Service in the bands 14500.0 to 14714.5 and 15136.5 to 15350.0 MHz. The assigned frequency shall be chosen such that the frequency "2 of its necessary bandwidth shall not extend beyond the upper or lower limits of bands indicated herein. A general breakdown of these bands is:

a. For emission bandwidths equal to or greater than 3.5 MHz:

14500.0 to 14710.0 MHz

15140.0 to 15350.0 MHz

b. For emission bandwidths less than 3.5 MHz:

14710.0 to 14714.5 MHz

15136.5 to 15140.0 MHz

4. Criteria for assignments in the Fixed Service with emission bandwidths equal to or greater than 3.5 MHz:

a. The assigned frequency must center on one of the frequencies given in Table 1.

b. Multiple contiguous channels are to be used for emission bandwidths of 3.5 MHz or greater.

c. In order to promote uniformity and to establish a natural guard band, it is strongly urged that frequencies be selected in pairs from the bands 14500.0 to 14710.0 and 15140.0 to 15350.0 on an equal basis.

5. Criteria for assignments in the Fixed Service with emission bandwidth of less than 3.5 MHz:

a. Assignments in the Fixed Service with emission bandwidths of less than 3.5 MHz are restricted to the bands:

14710.0 to 14714.5 MHz

and

15136.5 to 15140.0 MHz

b. Narrowband assignments, those with less than 3.5 MHz of necessary bandwidth, shall not be made in the bands 14500.0 to 14710.0 and 15140.0 to 15350.0 MHz.

Table 1: Center Frequencies (MHz) of 2.5 MHz Channels in the Bands 14500.0-14714.5 MHz and 15136.5-15350.0 MHz

Table 1: Center Frequencies (MHz) of 2.5 MHz Channels in the Bands 14500.0-14714.5 MHz and 15136.5-15350.0 MHz	
14500.0-14714.5 MHz	15136.5-15350.0 MHz
*14501.25	*15141.25
14503.75	15143.75
14506.25	15146.25
14508.75	15148.75
14511.25	15151.25
14513.75	15153.75
14516.25	15156.25
14518.75	15158.75
14521.25	15161.25
14523.75	15163.75
14526.25	15166.25
14528.75	15168.75
14531.25	15171.25
14533.75	15173.75
14536.25	15176.25
14538.75	15178.75
14541.25	15181.25
14543.75	15183.75
14546.25	15186.25
14548.75	15188.75
14551.25	15191.25
14553.75	15193.75
14556.25	15196.25
14558.75	15198.75
14561.25	15201.25
14563.75	15203.75
14566.25	15206.25
14568.75	15208.75
14571.25	15211.25
14573.75	15213.75
14576.25	15216.25
14578.75	15218.75
14581.25	15221.25
14583.75	15223.75
14586.25	15226.25
14588.75	15228.75
14591.25	15231.25
14593.75	15233.75
14596.25	15236.25
14598.75	15238.75
14601.25	15241.25
14603.75	15243.75
14606.25	15246.25
14608.75	15248.75
14611.25	15251.25
14613.75	15253.75
14616.25	15256.25
14618.75	15258.75

Table 1: Center Frequencies (MHz) of 2.5 MHz Channels in the Bands 14500.0-14714.5 MHz and 15136.5-15350.0 MHz	
14500.0-14714.5 MHz	15136.5-15350.0 MHz
14621.25	15261.25
14623.75	15263.75
14626.25	15266.25
14628.75	15268.75
14631.25	15271.25
14633.75	15273.75
14636.25	15276.25
14638.75	15278.75
14641.25	15281.25
14643.75	15283.75
14646.25	15286.25
14648.75	15288.75
14651.25	15291.25
14653.75	15293.75
14656.25	15296.25
14658.75	15298.75
14661.25	15301.25
14663.75	15303.75
14666.25	15306.25
14668.75	15308.75
14671.25	15311.25
14673.75	15313.75
14676.25	15316.25
14678.75	15318.75
14681.25	15321.25
14683.75	15323.75
14686.25	15326.25
14688.75	15328.75
14691.25	15331.25
14693.75	15333.75
14696.25	15336.25
14698.75	15338.75
14701.25	15341.25
14703.75	15343.75
14706.25	15346.25
*14708.75	*15348.75

* These channels cannot be used for bandwidths greater than 2.5 MHz. Total number of channels available--168.

4.3.13 Channeling Plan for Assignments in the Maritime Mobile Service

For digital maritime mobile systems operating before 1 January 2017, Appendix 17, Annex 2 of the ITU Radio Regulations may be used in accordance with footnote w. After this date, all frequency assignments must conform to Appendix 17, with priority for maritime mobile data transmission systems. Channeling Plan for Assignments in the Fixed Service in the Bands 932.4-935 MHz and 941.4-944 MHz

4.3.14 Channeling Plan for Assignments in the Fixed Service in the Bands 932.4-935 MHz and 941.4-944 MHz

This plan is a guide for identifying the center frequencies of those paired frequencies that normally are used for assignments with a necessary bandwidth that can be accommodated within 12.5, 25, 50, 100 and 200 kHz. Transportable Operations are not permitted in the point-to-point bands 932.5-935.0 and 941.5-944.0 MHz. To permit flexibility, applicants for either point-to-point or point-to-multipoint channels will be permitted to combine channels upon a showing that there is a need and sufficient frequencies are available to permit this. Applicants may split channels if they choose to do so. The frequencies listed in this plan are shared with non-federal users, and applications for assignment from federal users are subject to coordination with non-federal users prior to NTIA approval.

CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS

1. Point-to-Multipoint Assignments: Table 1 contains a list of five pairs of frequencies that are designated for use only in fixed point-to-multipoint assignments operating with a necessary bandwidth of 12.5 kHz or less.

a. For paired frequency operations the 941.4-941.5 MHz frequencies will be used to transmit to the multipoint receiving stations, and the 932.4-932.5 MHz frequencies will be used for reverse link communications.

b. Unpaired, single frequency, one-way point-to-multipoint operations are permitted, using either of the paired frequencies. However, when the multipoint receiving stations are located less than 48 kilometers (30 miles) from the transmitting station, frequencies from the 932-932.5 MHz band must be used.

c. Point-to-point use of the 932.4-932.5 MHz frequencies will be permitted but only when the transmission is relayed by a station transmitting in the 941.4-941.5 MHz band.

d. Frequencies will be used so as to facilitate communications on an interference-free basis in each operational/service area. In order to facilitate maximum reuse of frequencies, stations separated by 113 kilometers (70 miles) or more, and operating on the same frequency (co-channel), will be considered as interference free (see also Section 8.2.16). However, at distances of less than 113 km, reuse of a frequency (co-channel) will be permitted only upon providing evidence that the operation will not cause harmful interference to existing users.

e. Equivalent power and antenna-height restrictions:

Antenna Height in Meters	Maximum Effective Radiated Power	
	In Watts	In dBm
152.5 and below	1,000	60
Above 152.5 up to 182	630	58
Above 182 up to 213	500	57
Above 213 up to 244	400	56
Above 244 up to 274	315	55
Above 274 up to 305	250	54
Above 305	200	53

2. Point-to-Point Assignments: Table 2 contains a list of thirty pairs of frequencies that are designated for two-way use in fixed point-to-point operations with a necessary bandwidth of 200 kHz or less. Frequencies shall be selected in pairs. However, unpaired frequency use, or single frequency one-way use, will be permitted, but only upon showing that spectrum is not available in other bands and that paired use will not be adversely affected.

EXCEPTIONS

Exceptions to the above conditions and limitations will be considered by the FAS on a case-by-case basis.

Table 1: Paired Frequencies for Point-to-Multipoint Assignments (12.5 kHz Bandwidth)

Table 1: Paired Frequencies for Point-to-Multipoint Assignments (12.5 kHz Bandwidth)	
MHz	MHz
932.44375	941.44375
932.45625	941.45625
932.46875	941.46875
932.48125	941.48125
932.49375	941.49375

Table 2: Paired Frequencies for Point-to-Point Assignments

Table 2: Paired Frequencies for Point-to-Point Assignments									
25 kHz Bandwidth Pairs		50 kHz Bandwidth Pairs		100 kHz Bandwidth Pairs		200 kHz Bandwidth Pairs			
MHz	MHz	MHz	MHz	MHz	MHz	MHz	MHz		
932.5125	941.5125	932.7000	941.7000	932.8250	941.8250	933.1750	942.1750		
932.5375	941.5375	932.7500	941.7500	932.9250	941.9250	933.3750	942.3750		
932.5625	941.5625	934.8000	943.8000	933.0250	942.0250	933.5750	942.5750		
932.5875	941.5875			934.5250	943.5250	933.7750	942.7750		
932.6125	941.6125			934.6250	943.6250	933.9750	942.9750		
932.6375	941.6375			934.7250	943.7250	934.1750	943.1750		
932.6625	941.6625					934.3750	943.3750		
934.8375	943.8375								
934.8625	943.8625								
934.8875	943.8875								
934.9125	943.9125								
934.9375	943.9375								
934.9625	943.9625								
934.9875	943.9875								

4.3.15 Channeling Plan for Land Mobile Assignments in the Band 220-222 MHz

1. The following channeling plan is composed of 200 frequency pairs for shared federal/non-federal land-mobile operations with necessary bandwidths less than or equal to 4 kHz. Of these 200 channel pairs, 60 pairs are for nationwide use and 140 pairs are for shared local use. Of the 60 nationwide channel pairs, 10 are for exclusive federal use and 50 are for exclusive non-federal use. Of the 140 shared local-use channel pairs, 100 are available for trunked operations or other operations of equivalent or greater efficiency, 20 are set aside for data only operations until March 31, 2000, 10 are available for public safety/mutual aid, and the remaining 10 channel pairs have no restrictions on use.

2. The following table indicates the channel designations of frequencies (channel number, base station frequency and function) available for assignment under the following conditions:

- a. Frequencies shall be assigned in pairs, with base station frequencies taken from the 220-221 MHz band, corresponding mobile frequencies being 1 MHz higher, taken from the 221-222 MHz band.
- b. Only the lower half of the frequency pairs is listed in the table.

Table of 220-222 MHz Channel Designations
(Channel Number, Base Frequency in MHz and Function)

Trunked Systems (See next paragraph for Trunked Channel Groups)			
Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)	Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)
1	220.0025	11	.0525
2	.0075	12	.0575
3	.0125	13	.0625
4	.0175	14	.0675
5	.0225	15	.0725
6	.0275	16	.0775
7	.0325	17	.0825
8	.0375	18	.0875
9	.0425	19	.0925
10	.0475	20	.0975

Non-Federal Nationwide System			
Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)	Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)
21	220.1025	26	220.1275
22	.1075	27	.1325
23	.1125	28	.1375
24	.1175	29	.1425
25	.1225	30	.1475

Trunked Systems (See next paragraph for Trunked Channel Groups)			
Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)	Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)
31	220.1525	41	220.2025
32	.1575	42	.2075
33	.1625	43	.2125
34	.1675	44	.2175
35	.1725	45	.2225
36	.1775	46	.2275
37	.1825	47	.2325
38	.1875	48	.2375
39	.1925	49	.2425
40	.1975	50	.2475

Non-Federal Nationwide Systems			
Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)	Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)
51	220.2525	56	.2775
52	.2575	57	.2825
53	.2625	58	.2875
54	.2675	59	.2925
55	.2725	60	.2975

Trunked Systems			
Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)	Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)

61	220.3025	71	.3525
62	.3075	72	.3575
63	.3125	75	.3625
64	.3175	74	.3675
65	.3225	75	.3725
66	.3275	76	.3775
67	.3325	77	.3825
68	.3375	78	.3875
69	.3425	79	.3925
70	.3475	80	.3975

Non-Federal Nationwide Systems			
Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)	Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)
81	220.4025	86	.4275
82	.4075	87	.4325
83	.4125	88	.4375
84	.4175	89	.4425
85	.4225	90	.4475

Trunked Systems			
Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)	Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)
91	220.4525	101	.5025
92	.4575	102	.5075
93	.4625	103	.5125
94	.4675	104	.5175
95	.4725	105	.5225
96	.4775	106	.5275
97	.4825	107	.5325
98	.4875	108	.5375
99	.4925	109	.5425
100	.4975	110	.5475

Federal Nationwide Systems			
Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)	Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)
111	220.5525	116	220.5775
112	.5575	117	.5825
113	.5625	118	.5875
114	.5675	119	.5925
115	.5725	120	.5975

Trunked Systems			
Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)	Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)
121	220.6025	131	220.6525
122	.6075	132	.6575
123	.6125	133	.6625
124	.6175	134	.6675
125	.6225	135	.6725
126	.6275	136	.6775
127	.6325	137	.6825
128	.6375	138	.6875
129	.6425	139	.6925
130	.6475	140	.6975

Non-Federal Nationwide Systems			
Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)	Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)
141	220.7025	151	.7525
142	.7075	152	.7575
143	.7125	153	.7625
144	.7175	154	.7675
145	.7225	155	.7725
146	.7275	156	.7775
147	.7325	157	.7825
148	.7375	158	.7875
149	.7425	159	.7925
150	.7475	160	.7975

Public Safety/Mutual Air Operations			
Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)	Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)
161	220.8025	166	220.8275
162	.8075	167	.8325
163	.8125	168	.8375
164	.8175	169	.8425
165	.8225	170	.8475

Available for any use			
Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)	Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)
171	220.8525	176	220.8775
172	.8575	177	.8825
173	.8625	178	.8875
174	.8675	179	.8925
175	.8725	180	.8975

Data Operations (See Note *)			
Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)	Ch. #	Base Frequency (in MHz)
181	220.9025	191	220.9525
182	.9075	192	.9575
183	.9125	193	.9625
184	.9175	194	.9675
185	.9225	195	.9725
186	.9275	196	.9775
187	.9325	197	.9825
188	.9375	198	.9875
189	.9425	199	.9925
190	.9475	200	.9975

Note: Channels 181-185 and 196-200 are indefinitely reserved until further FCC action and are not currently available for assignment or use.

Trunked Channel Groups

The channel groups listed in the following table are available to both federal and non-federal applicants for trunked operations.

Table - Trunked Channel Groups

Group #	Channel #	Group #	Channel #
1	1-31-61-91-121	11	11-41-71-101-131
2	2-32-62-92-122	12	12-42-72-102-132
3	3-33-63-93-123	14	14-44-74-104-134
4	4-34-64-94-124	15	15-45-75-105-135
5	5-35-65-95-125	16	16-46-76-106-136
6	6-36-66-96-126	11	11-41-71-101-131
7	7-37-67-97-127	17	17-47-77-107-137
8	8-38-68-98-128	18	18-48-78-108-138
9	9-39-69-99-129	19	19-49-79-109-139
10	10-40-70-100-130	20	20-50-80-110-140

4.3.16 Plans for Federal Interoperability Channels for Interagency Law Enforcement and Incident Response Operations in the Bands 162-174 MHz and 406.1-420 MHz

CONDITIONS FOR USE

1. The plans shown in Tables 1 and 2 show frequencies available for assignment to all federal agencies to satisfy law enforcement, public safety, emergency response, and disaster response interoperability requirements. These frequencies will be referred to hereinafter as “Federal Interoperability Channels”.

2. The Federal Interoperability Channels are available for use among federal agencies and between federal agencies and non-federal entities with which federal agencies have a requirement to operate.

3. The channels are available to federal agencies on a shared basis and will not be authorized for the exclusive use of any one federal agency.

4. The channels are available to non-federal entities to enable joint federal/non-federal operations for law enforcement, public safety, emergency response and disaster response, subject to the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to federal stations.

5. Non-federal use will be coordinated with the FCC through the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) or a state appointed official. The FCC will grant authority to program and use the Federal Interoperability Channels through a signed agreement between the SWIC or state appointed official and a federal user with a valid GMF assignment.

6. These channels are restricted to mobile (including portable) interoperability communications and are not authorized for routine or administrative uses.

7. These channels are authorized to operate mobile (including portable) to perform testing, training and exercises of interoperable communications, subject to the existing geographic restrictions maintained by NTIA.

8. Extended operations and congestion may lead to frequency conflicts. Coordination with NTIA is required so that interference can be avoided.

9. Only narrowband emissions are authorized on the Federal Interoperability Channels.

10. Federal agencies having a law enforcement, public safety, emergency response or disaster response requirement will ensure that their agency is added to the (*JNT) circuit remarks field in the Government Master File (GMF).

11. All federal law enforcement, public safety, emergency response, and disaster response agencies are required to have the Federal Interoperability Channels programmed into one or more zones/banks/channel groups of their mobile (including portable) radios.

12. Exceptions to the above conditions of use will be considered by the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC)/Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS) on a case-by-case basis.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANS

1. Frequencies 167.0875 MHz and 414.0375 MHz are designated as National Calling Channels for initial contact and will be identified in the radio as indicated in Table 1.

2. Initial contact communications will be established using analog FM emission (11KF3E).

3. The interoperability channels will be identified in mobile and portable radios as follows with Continuous Tone Controlled Squelch Systems (CTCSS) frequency 167.9 Hz and/or Network Access Code (NAC) \$68F:

Table 1 Law Enforcement Channeling Plans

LE VHF PLAN			LE UHF PLAN		
Identifier	Mobile Transmit (MHz)	Mobile Receive (MHz)	Identifier	Mobile Transmit (MHz)	Mobile Receive (MHz)
LEA	167.0875 (Simplex)	167.0875	LEB	414.0375 (Simplex)	414.0375
LE1	162.0875	167.0875	LE10	418.9875	409.9875
LE2	162.2625	167.2500	LE11	419.1875	410.1875
LE3	162.8375	167.7500	LE12	419.6125	410.6125
LE4	163.2875	168.1125	LE13	414.0625 (Simplex)	414.0625
LE5	163.4250	168.4625	LE14	414.3125 (Simplex)	414.3125
LE6	167.2500 (Simplex)	167.2500	LE15	414.3375 (Simplex)	414.3375
LE7	167.7500 (Simplex)	167.7500	LE16	409.9875 (Simplex)	409.9875
LE8	168.1125 (Simplex)	168.1125	LE17	410.1875 (Simplex)	410.1875
LE9	168.4625 (Simplex)	168.4625	LE18	410.6125 (Simplex)	410.6125

INCIDENT RESPONSE PLANS

1. Frequencies 169.5375 MHz, paired with 164.7125 MHz, and 410.2375 MHz, paired with 419.2375 MHz, are designated as the calling channels for initial contact and will be identified in the radio as indicated in Table 2.
2. Initial contact will be established using analog FM emission (11KF3E).
3. To ensure access by stations from outside the normal area of operation, CTCSS will not be used on the calling channels.
4. The interoperability channels will be identified in mobile and portable radios as follows:

Table 2 Incident Response Channeling Plans

IR VHF PLAN				IR UHF PLAN			
Identifier	Mobile Transmit (MHz)	Mobile Receive (MHz)	CTCSS	Identifier	Mobile Transmit (MHz)	Mobile Receive (MHz)	CTCSS
NC 1 Calling	164.7125	169.5375	None	NC 2 Calling	419.2375	410.2375	None
IR1	165.2500	170.0125	As required	IR10	419.4375	410.4375	As required
IR2	165.9625	170.4125	As required	IR11	419.6375	410.6375	As required
IR3	166.5750	170.6875	As required	IR12	419.8375	410.8375	As required
IR4	167.3250	173.0375	As required	IR13	413.1875 (Simplex)	413.1875	As required
IR5	169.5375 (Simplex)	169.5375	As required	IR14	413.2125 (Simplex)	413.2125	As required
IR6	170.0125 (Simplex)	170.0125	As required	IR15	410.2375 (Simplex)	410.2375	As required
IR7	170.4125 (Simplex)	170.4125	As required	IR16	410.4375 (Simplex)	410.4375	As required
IR8	170.6875 (Simplex)	170.6875	As required	IR17	410.6375 (Simplex)	410.6375	As required
IR9	173.0375 (Simplex)	173.0375	As required	IR18	410.8375 (Simplex)	410.8375	As required

4.3.17 Plan for JTIDS TDMA Waveform Systems

1. The Joint Tactical Information Distribution System/Multifunctional Information Distribution System (JTIDS/MIDS) Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) Waveform is the designation for the tactical data link system used by the military services, which is critical to the “Command and Control” infrastructure of the Department of Defense (DOD). This waveform designation applies to the JTIDS family of terminals (Class 1, Class 2, Class 2M and Class 2H); MIDS Low Volume Terminal (LVT) variants (LVT-1, LVT-2, LVT-3/Fighter Data Link); and future approved systems incorporating the JTIDS/MIDS TDMA Waveform implementation. These TDMA systems provide the DOD with totally Integrated Communications, Navigation and Identification (ICNI) capabilities. The DOD refers to these terminals collectively as “Link 16”.

2. JTIDS/MIDS TDMA Waveform operation is authorized in the 960-1215 MHz band and in addition, the DOD and the Department of Transportation (DOT) have made agreements to assure spectrum access and to maintain mutual compatibility between Air Traffic Control (ATC) systems and JTIDS/MIDS TDMA Waveform systems within the United States and its possessions (US&P). The following paragraphs are consistent with DOD - DOT agreements:

a. Uncoordinated JTIDS/MIDS TDMA Waveform operations are authorized in the 960-1215 MHz band in accordance with the coordinations outlined in the authorizing NTIA spectrum certification documents.

b. The DOD shall incorporate engineering features in the JTIDS/MIDS TDMA Waveform equipment in accordance with the NTIA guidance and requirements for JTIDS/MIDS EMC features. The engineering features when implemented shall minimize the possibility for harmful interference between ATC and JTIDS/MIDS TDMA Waveform systems operating in the US&P.

c. The DOT will support US&P frequency assignments for JTIDS/MIDS TDMA Waveform operations, with the conditions identified in the authorizing NTIA spectrum certification documents and as set forth herein.

d. The DOD will ensure that by January 1, 2025, all fielded JTIDS/MIDS TDMA Waveform terminals are capable of remapping frequencies. MIDS LVT terminals will be retrofitted with the remapping capability and recertified between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2022. These retrofits will occur during any scheduled system updates/modifications, when the terminals are brought in for maintenance. If necessary, special procedures will be established to ensure that all retrofits are completed no later than January 1, 2025. Any JTIDS/MIDS TDMA Waveform terminal produced after July 1, 2007 other than the MIDS LVT terminals will be capable of remapping. The remapping implementation will be flexible, but there will not be a requirement to remap more than 14 carrier frequencies. The remapping capability will be utilized as necessary to prevent harmful interference with ATC systems that have been approved by a NTIA Stage 4 spectrum certification. Between January 1, 2020 and January 1, 2025, only JTIDS/MIDS TDMA Waveform terminals that are either (i) capable of remapping, or (ii) on the “remap non-compliant terminal list” (see 4.a) will be considered for frequency assignments.

e. The DOT will ensure that planned and future systems/equipment subject to its jurisdiction that are to be implemented using spectrum not subject to remapping will be designed to satisfy their minimum performance standards in their intended electromagnetic environments. This environment includes JTIDS/MIDS TDMA Waveform systems operating in conformance with the remapping requirement. This will ensure that such new or modified systems shall incorporate features so as to not constrain JTIDS/MIDS TDMA Waveform Terminals operations in accordance with the approved NTIA Spectrum Certification.

f. Coordination procedures for JTIDS/MIDS TDMA Waveform operations involving all 51 frequencies, operations exceeding approved NTIA spectrum certification conditions and operations involving non-US and new terminals shall be cooperatively developed by DOD and DOT.

3. The DOD is granted this one-time extension to January 1, 2025 due to budgeting issues and delayed technology development. Any Link 16 terminal not certified with frequency remapping capabilities, by the January 1, 2025 due date, will not transmit within the US&P on training sorties or training events.

Per agreements with coalition partner nations, this mandate will include terminals manufactured outside the United States that may be used within the US&P.

4. The DOD will utilize the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) as a means to govern and oversee the integration of frequency remapping terminals across the Services. In the event of further budgeting and technology issues, the DOD will make necessary budgetary adjustments to meet the 2025 mandate.

The DOD will compile and submit to IRAC a list of “remap non-compliant terminals” by January 1, 2020. Those terminals will be tracked and the DOD will report to the IRAC and FAA every 6 months or as needed with the current progress towards compliance with the 2025 mandate.

5. Some JTIDS/MIDS TDMA Waveform terminals are not capable of utilizing contention access while operating in Full EMC Protect mode. Since Full EMC Protect mode operation is a key feature to minimize the possibility for harmful interference between ATC NAVAIDS and JTIDS/MIDS TDMA Waveform systems operating in the US&P, those contention non-compliant terminals are only authorized on a limited, case-by-case basis. Except as noted in 5.a, after January 1, 2025, frequency assignments will only be considered for JTIDS/MIDS TDMA Waveform terminals operating in Full EMC Protect Mode.

On a limited, case-by-case basis, DOD will need to use Combat and Exercise mode for special events, such as network enable weapons testing and delivery and/or specific DOD training requirements. DOD and FAA will continue to address such requirements through the use of temporary frequency authorizations, which will include the dates and time periods of the events.

4.3.18 4400-4940 MHz Channel Plan

1. This section describes the 4400-4940 MHz Channel Plan for stations operating in the fixed service and provides guidance on its implementation. This channel plan will become effective on August 1, 2009 and all incumbent frequency assignments in the 4400-4940 MHz band and will be grandfathered until the equipment or frequency is changed.

2. Figure 1 provides an overview of the 4400-4940 MHz Channel Plan.

Figure 1: The 4400-4940 MHz Channel Plan

4400 - 4940 MHz CHANNEL PLAN																														
4 GHz Channel Bandwidths		Lower Band												Upper Band																
		← 4.400 GHz 4.640 GHz →												← 4.700 GHz 4.940 GHz →																
40.00 MHz (A)	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6																								
30.00 MHz (B)	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B1'	B2'	B3'	B4'	B5'	B6'	B7'	B8'												
20.00 MHz (C)	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	C1'	C2'	C3'	C4'	C5'	C6'	C7'	C8'	C9'	C10'	C11'	C12'			
10.00 MHz (D)	(D1-D4)		(20) 10 MHz (D5-D24)										25	26	27	28	29	30	(D1'-D4')		(20) 10 MHz (D5'-D24')									
5.00 MHz (E)	(8) 5 MHz		(40) 5 MHz* (E9-E48)										(12) 5.00 MHz (E49-E60)						(8) 5 MHz		(40) 5 MHz* (E9'-E48')									
2.50 MHz (F)	(16) 2.5 MHz		(80) 2.5 MHz* (F17-F96)										(24) 2.50MHz (F97-F120)						(16) 2.5 MHz		(80) 2.5 MHz* (F17'-F96')									
1.25 MHz (G)	(32) 1.25MHz		(160) 1.25 MHz* (G33-G192)										(48) 1.25MHz(G193-G240)						(32) 1.25MHz		(160) 1.25 MHz* (G33'-G192')									
												One-Way Applications																		

NOTE: Paired channels will be implemented for fixed service assignments using A1 with A1', A2 with A2', etc.

3. Applicable Guidance. In implementing the 4400-4940 MHz Channel Plan, the following guidance applies.
 - a. This channel plan only applies to fixed and/or transportable fixed assignments. For mobile or airborne assignments, this channel plan should be used to the extent possible.
 - b. Incumbent fixed and/or transportable fixed assignments will be grandfathered until the end of the life-cycle of the equipment³ and all replacement equipment will utilize frequencies in accordance with this channel. Other assignments should use this channel plan to the extent possible.
 - c. Any request for changes or modifications to “grandfathered” fixed service and/or transportable fixed assignments, except for the frequency, will be governed by existing NTIA procedures. However, if the operating frequency is to be modified, the replacement frequency will be selected in accordance with this channel plan.
 - d. The First Priority Channels will be considered first before the other designated channels.
 - e. The Second Priority Channels will be considered if the First Priority Channels are not available.
 - f. The wide-band Third Priority Channels (i.e., A1/A1'; B1/B1'; B9 and B10; C13, C14, and C15) will be considered only if their respective First and Second Priority Channels are not available.
 - g. The narrow-band Third Priority Channels (i.e., E-, F-, and G-Channels) will be considered only if their respective First Priority Channels are not available. The following narrow-band channels: E9/E9' and E10/E10'; F17/E17' through F20/F20'; G33/G33' through G40/G40' will be considered first before the other respective narrow-band channels.
 - h. Fixed and/or transportable fixed assignments, may use either channel of a paired-channel if the one-way link First Priority Channels are not available.⁴ or if multiple one-way links assignments are required.
 - i. Fixed and/or transportable fixed assignments for which the emission bandwidth exceeds the bandwidth of a channel will use the next available wider channel in the channel plan. For example, an assignment with an emission bandwidth of 24 MHz will use a 30 MHz channel (*e.g., Channel B6 centered at 4565 MHz and see also Channel D17 in Table 4*).
 - j. Fixed and/or transportable fixed assignments for which the emission bandwidth exceeds 40 MHz may use concatenated channels⁵ commensurate with the emission bandwidth. However, the center frequency of the concatenated channels should be one of the center frequencies listed in the channel plan. For example, an assignments with a emission bandwidth of 60 MHz would require two concatenated 30 MHz channels, such as channels B7 and B8 with the center frequency being 4610 MHz (*see Channel C11 in Table 3*).
4. The following tables list the center frequencies for narrowband, wideband and single or unpaired channels.
 - a. Tables 1 through 4 show the center frequencies of the wide-band paired channels (*i.e., Channels A-40 MHz, B-30 MHz, C-20 MHz, and D-10 MHz*) in the 4400-4940 MHz Channel Plan and their respective channel status.

CENTER FREQUENCIES FOR THE WIDE-BAND PAIRED CHANNELS

Table 1: The Center Frequencies for the 40 MHz Wide-Band Paired Channels (A-Channels)

Table 1		
Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
First Priority Channels		
A2/A2' (4460/4760)	A3/A3' (4500/4800)	A4/A4' (4540/4840)
Second Priority Channels		
A5/A5' (4580/4880)	A6/A6' (4620/4920)	
Third Priority Channels		

³ Transportable fixed assignments, include assignments employing one-way link applications; such as video target scoring, air-to-ground video downlink, ground-to-ground video and/or voice transmissions, etc.

⁴ Currently, land mobile radio assignments are not deployed in the 4400-4940 MHz band. In such time that land mobile radio assignments will be deployed in the band, the base stations will transmit at channels from the upper portion of the channel plan (*i.e., 4670-4940 MHz band segment*) and mobile units will transmit from the lower portion of the channel plan (*i.e., 4400-4670 MHz band segment*).

⁵ The term “concatenated channels” means any two or more adjacent channels in the 4400-4940 MHz band joined together for the purpose of accommodating a assignment having an emission bandwidth that exceeds the widest channel bandwidth in the channel plan.

Table 1		
Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
A1/A1' (4420/4720)		

Table 2: The Center Frequencies for the 30 MHz Wide-Band Paired Channels (B-Channels)

Table 2		
Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
First Priority Channels		
B6/B6' (4565/4865)	B7/B7' (4595/4895)	B8/B8' (4625/4925)
Second Priority Channels		
B2/B2' (4445/4745)	B4/B4' (4505/4805)	B5/B5' (4535/4835)
B3/B3' (4475/4775)		
Third Priority Channels		
B1/B1' (4415/4715)		

Table 3: The Center Frequencies for the 20 MHz Wide-Band Paired Channels (C-Channels)

Table 3		
Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
First Priority Channels		
C1/C1' (4410/4710)	C2/C2' (4430/4730)	
Second Priority Channels		
C3/C3' (4450/4750)	C7/C7' (4530/4830)	C10/C10' (4590/4890)
C4/C4' (4470/4770)	C8/C8' (4550/4850)	C11/C11' (4610/4910)
C5/C5' (4490/4790)	C9/C9' (4570/4870)	C12/C12' (4630/4930)
C6/C6' (4510/4810)		

Table 4: The Center Frequencies for the 10 MHz Wide-Band Paired Channels (D-Channels)

Table 4		
Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
First Priority Channels		
D1/D1' (4405/4705)	D3/D3' (4425/4725)	D4/D4' (4435/4735)
D2/D2' (4415/4715)		
Second Priority Channels		
D5/D5' (4445/4745)	D12/D12' (4515/4815)	D19/D19' (4585/4885)
D6/D6' (4455/4755)	D13/D13' (4525/4825)	D20/D20' (4595/4895)
D7/D7' (4465/4765)	D14/D14' (4535/4835)	D21/D21' (4605/4905)
D8/D8' (4475/4775)	D15/D15' (4545/4845)	D22/D22' (4615/4915)
D9/D9' (4485/4785)	D16/D16' (4555/4855)	D23/D23' (4625/4925)
D10/D10' (4495/4795)	D17/D17' (4565/4865)	D24/D24' (4635/4935)
D11/D11' (4505/4805)	D18/D18' (4575/4875)	

b. Tables 5 through 7 show the center frequencies of the narrow-band paired channels (i.e., Channels E-5 MHz, F-2.5 MHz, and G-1.5 MHz) in the 4400-4940 MHz Channel Plan and their respective channel status.

CENTER FREQUENCIES FOR THE NARROW-BAND PAIRED CHANNELS

Table 5: The Center Frequencies for the 5 MHz Narrow-Band Paired Channels (E-Channels)⁶

Table 5		
Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
First Priority Channels		
E1/E1' (4402.5/4702.5)	E4/E4' (4417.5/4717.5)	E7/E7' (4432.5/4732.5)
E2/E2' (4407.5/4707.5)	E5/E5' (4422.5/4722.5)	E8/E8' (4437.5/4737.5)
E3/E3' (4412.5/4712.5)	E6/E6' (4427.5/4727.5)	
Third Priority Channels		
E9/E9' (4442.5/4742.5)	E23/E23' (4512.5/4812.5)	E37/E37' (4582.5/4882.5)
E10/E10' (4447.5/4747.5)	E24/E24' (4517.5/4817.5)	E38/E38' (4587.5/4887.5)
E11/E11' (4452.5/4752.5)	E25/E25' (4522.5/4822.5)	E39/E39' (4592.5/4892.5)
E12/E12' (4457.5/4757.5)	E26/E26' (4527.5/4827.5)	E40/E40' (4597.5/4897.5)
E13/E13' (4462.5/4762.5)	E27/E27' (4532.5/4832.5)	E41/E41' (4602.5/4902.5)
E14/E14' (4467.5/4767.5)	E28/E28' (4537.5/4837.5)	E42/E42' (4607.5/4907.5)
E15/E15' (4472.5/4772.5)	E29/E29' (4542.5/4842.5)	E43/E43' (4612.5/4912.5)
E16/E16' (4477.5/4777.5)	E30/E30' (4547.5/4847.5)	E44/E44' (4617.5/4917.5)
E17/E17' (4482.5/4782.5)	E31/E31' (4552.5/4852.5)	E45/E45' (4622.5/4922.5)
E18/E18' (4487.5/4787.5)	E32/E32' (4557.5/4857.5)	E46/E46' (4627.5/4927.5)
E19/E19' (4492.5/4792.5)	E33/E33' (4562.5/4862.5)	E47/E47' (4632.5/4932.5)
E20/E20' (4497.5/4797.5)	E34/E34' (4567.5/4867.5)	E48/E48' (4637.5/4937.5)
E21/E21' (4502.5/4802.5)	E35/E35' (4572.5/4872.5)	
E22/E22' (4507.5/4807.5)	E36/E36' (4577.5/4877.5)	

Table 6: The Center Frequencies for the 2.5 MHz Narrow-Band Paired Channels (F-Channels)⁷

Table 6		
Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
First Priority Channels		
F1/F1' (4401.25/4701.25)	F7/F7' (4416.25/4716.25)	F12/F12' (4428.75/4728.75)
F2/F2' (4403.75/4703.75)	F8/F8' (4418.75/4718.25)	F13/F13' (4413.25/4731.25)
F3/F3' (4406.25/4706.25)	F9/F9' (4421.25/4721.25)	F14/F14' (4433.75/4733.75)
F4/F4' (4408.75/4708.25)	F10/F10' (4423.75/4723.25)	F15/F15' (4436.25/4736.25)
F5/E5' (4411.25/4711.25)	F11/F11' (4426.25/4726.25)	F16/F16' (4438.75/4738.75)
F6/F6' (4413.75/4713.25)		
Third Priority Channels		
F17/F17' (4441.25/4741.25)	F44/F44' (4508.75/4808.75)	F71/F71' (4576.25/4876.25)
F18/F18' (4443.75/4743.75)	F45/F45' (4511.25/4811.25)	F72/F72' (4578.75/4878.75)
F19/F19' (4446.25/4746.25)	F46/F46' (4513.75/4813.75)	F73/F73' (4581.25/4881.25)
F20/F20' (4448.75/4748.75)	F47/F47' (4516.25/4816.25)	F74/F74' (4583.75/4883.75)
F21/F21' (4451.25/4751.25)	F48/F48' (4518.75/4818.75)	F75/F75' (4586.25/4886.25)
F22/F22' (4453.75/4753.75)	F49/F49' (4521.25/4821.25)	F76/F76' (4588.75/4888.75)
F23/F23' (4456.25/4756.25)	F50/F50' (4523.75/4823.75)	F77/F77' (4591.25/4891.25)
F24/F24' (4458.75/4758.75)	F51/F51' (4526.25/4826.25)	F78/F78' (4593.75/4893.75)
F25/F25' (4461.25/4761.25)	F52/F52' (4528.75/4828.75)	F79/F79' (4596.25/4896.25)
F26/F26' (4463.75/4763.75)	F53/F53' (4531.25/4831.25)	F80/F80' (4598.75/4898.75)
F27/F27' (4466.25/4766.25)	F54/F54' (4533.75/4833.75)	F81/F81' (4601.25/4901.25)
F28/F28' (4468.75/4768.75)	F55/F55' (4536.25/4836.25)	F82/F82' (4603.75/4903.75)
F29/F29' (4471.25/4771.25)	F56/F56' (4538.75/4838.75)	F83/F83' (4606.25/4906.25)
F30/F30' (4473.75/4773.75)	F57/F57' (4541.25/4841.25)	F84/F84' (4608.75/4908.75)
F31/F31' (4476.25/4776.25)	F58/F58' (4543.75/4843.75)	F85/F85' (4611.75/4911.75)

⁶. There are no secondary channels for the E-Channels (5 MHz channels).

⁷. There are no secondary channels for the F-Channels (2.5 MHz channels).

Table 6		
Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
F32/F32' (4478.75/4778.75)	F59/F59' (4546.25/4846.25)	F86/F86' (4613.25/4913.25)
F33/F33' (4481.25/4781.25)	F60/F60' (4548.75/4848.75)	E87/F87' (4616.25/4916.25)
F34/F34' (4483.75/4783.75)	F61/F61' (4551.25/4851.25)	F88/F88' (4618.75/4918.75)
F35/F35' (4486.25/4786.25)	F62/F62' (4553.75/4853.75)	F89/F89' (4621.25/4921.25)
F36/F36' (4488.75/4788.75)	F63/F63' (4556.25/4856.25)	F90/F90' (4623.75/4923.75)
F37/F37' (4491.25/4791.25)	F64/F64' (4558.75/4858.75)	F91/F91' (4626.25/4926.25)
F38/F38' (4493.75/4793.75)	F65/F65' (4561.25/4861.25)	F92/F92' (4628.75/4928.75)
F39/F39' (4496.25/4796.25)	F66/F66' (4563.75/4863.75)	F93/F93' (4631.25/4931.25)
F40/F40' (4498.75/4798.75)	F67/F67' (4566.25/4866.25)	F94/F94' (4633.75/4933.75)
F41/F41' (4501.25/4801.25)	F68/F68' (4568.75/4868.75)	F95/F95' (4636.25/4936.25)
F42/F42' (4503.75/4803.75)	F69/F69' (4571.25/4871.25)	F96/F96' (4638.75/4938.75)
F43/F43' (4506.25/4806.25)	F70/F70' (4573.75/4873.75)	

Table 7: The Center Frequencies for the 1.25 MHz Narrow-Band Paired Channels (G-Channels)⁸

Table 7		
Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
First Priority Channels		
G1/G1' (4400.625/4700.625)	G12/G12' (4414.375/4714.375)	G23/G23' (4428.125/4728.125)
G2/G2' (4401.875/4701.875)	G13/G13' (4415.625/4715.625)	G24/G24' (4429.375/4729.375)
G3/G3' (4403.125/4703.125)	G14/G14' (4416.875/4716.875)	G25/G25' (4430.625/4730.625)
G4/G4' (4404.375/4704.325)	G15/G15' (4418.125/4718.125)	G26/G26' (4431.875/4731.875)
G5/G5' (4405.625/4705.625)	G16/G16' (4419.375/4719.375)	G27/G27' (4433.125/4733.125)
G6/G6' (4406.875/4706.825)	G17/G17' (4420.625/4720.625)	G28/G28' (4434.375/4734.375)
G7/G7' (4408.125/4708.125)	G18/G18' (4421.875/4721.875)	G29/G29' (4435.625/4735.625)
G8/G8' (4409.375/4708.375)	G19/G19' (4423.125/4721.125)	G30/G30' (4436.875/4736.875)
G9/G9' (4410.625/4710.625)	G20/G20' (4424.375/4724.375)	G31/G31' (4438.125/4738.125)
G10/G10' (4411.875/4711.875)	G21/G21' (4425.625/4725.625)	G32/G32' (4439.375/4739.375)
G11/G11' (4413.125/4713.125)	G22/G22' (4426.875/4726.875)	
Third Priority Channels		
G33/G33' (4440.625/4740.625)	G87/G87' (4508.125/4808.125)	G141/G141' (4575.625/4875.625)
G34/G34' (4441.875/4741.875)	G88/G88' (4509.375/4809.375)	G142/G142' (4576.875/4876.875)
G35/G35' (4443.125/4743.125)	G89/G89' (4510.675/4810.675)	G143/G143' (4578.125/4878.125)
G36/G36' (4444.375/4744.375)	G90/G90' (4511.875/4811.875)	G144/G144' (4579.375/4879.375)
G37/G37' (4445.625/4745.625)	G91/G91' (4513.125/4813.125)	G145/G145' (4580.625/4880.625)
G38/G38' (4446.875/4746.875)	G92/G92' (4514.625/4814.625)	G146/G146' (4581.875/4881.875)
G39/G39' (4448.125/4748.125)	G93/G93' (4515.625/4815.625)	G147/G147' (4583.125/4883.125)
G40/G40' (4449.375/4748.375)	G94/G94' (4516.875/4816.875)	G148/G148' (4584.375/4884.375)
G41/G41' (4450.625/4750.625)	G95/G95' (4518.125/4818.125)	G149/G149' (4585.625/4885.625)
G42/G42' (4451.875/4751.875)	G96/G96' (4519.375/4819.375)	G150/G150' (4586.875/4886.875)
G43/G43' (4453.125/4753.125)	G97/G97' (4520.625/4820.625)	G151/G151' (4588.125/4888.125)
G44/G44' (4454.375/4754.375)	G98/G98' (4521.875/4821.875)	G152/G152' (4589.375/4889.375)
G45/G45' (4455.625/4755.625)	G99/G99' (4523.125/4823.125)	G153/G153' (4590.625/4890.625)
G46/G46' (4456.875/4756.875)	G100/G100' (4524.375/4824.375)	G154/G154' (4591.875/4891.875)
G47/G47' (4458.125/4758.125)	G101/G101' (4525.625/4825.625)	G155/G155' (4593.125/4893.125)
G48/G48' (4459.375/4759.375)	G102/G102' (4526.875/4826.875)	G156/G156' (4594.375/4894.375)
G49/G49' (4460.625/4760.625)	G103/G103' (4528.125/4828.125)	G157/G157' (4595.625/4895.625)
G50/G50' (4461.875/4761.875)	G104/G104' (4529.375/4829.375)	G158/G158' (4596.875/4896.875)
G51/G51' (4463.125/4763.125)	G105/G105' (4530.625/4830.625)	G159/G159' (4598.125/4898.125)

⁸. There are no secondary channels for the G-Channels (1.25 MHz channels).

Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
G52/G52' (4464.375/4764.375)	G106/G106' (4531.875/4831.875)	G160/G160' (4599.375/4899.375)
G53/G53' (4465.625/4765.625)	G107/G107' (4533.125/4833.125)	G161/G161' (4600.625/4900.625)
G54/G54' (4466.875/4766.875)	G108/G108' (4534.375/4834.375)	G162/G162' (4601.875/4901.875)
G55/G55' (4468.125/4768.125)	G109/G109' (4535.625/4835.625)	G163/G163' (4603.125/4903.125)
G57/G57' (4470.625/4770.625)	G110/G110' (4536.875/4836.875)	G164/G164' (4604.375/4904.375)
G58/G58' (4471.875/4771.875)	G111/G111' (4538.125/4838.125)	G165/G165' (4605.625/4905.625)
G59/G59' (4473.125/4773.125)	G112/G112' (4539.375/4839.375)	G166/G166' (4606.875/4906.875)
G60/G60' (4474.375/4774.375)	G113/G113' (4540.625/4840.625)	G167/G167' (4608.125/4908.125)
G61/G61' (4475.625/4775.625)	G114/G114' (4541.875/4841.875)	G168/G168' (4609.375/4909.375)
G62/G62' (4476.875/4776.875)	G115/G115' (4543.125/4843.125)	G169/G169' (4610.625/4910.625)
G63/G63' (4478.125/4778.125)	G116/G116' (4544.375/4844.375)	G170/G170' (4611.875/4911.875)
G64/G64' (4479.375/4779.375)	G117/G117' (4545.625/4845.625)	G171/G171' (4613.125/4913.125)
G65/G65' (4480.625/4780.625)	G118/G118' (4546.875/4846.875)	G172/G172' (4614.375/4914.375)
G66/G66' (4481.875/4781.875)	G119/G119' (4548.125/4848.125)	G173/G173' (4615.625/4915.625)
G67/G67' (4483.125/4783.125)	G120/G120' (4549.375/4849.375)	G174/G174' (4616.875/4916.875)
G56/G56' (4469.375/4769.375)	G121/G121' (4550.625/4850.625)	G175/G175' (4618.125/4918.125)
G68/G68' (4484.375/4784.375)	G122/G122' (4551.875/4851.875)	G176/G176' (4619.375/4919.375)
G69/G69' (4485.625/4785.625)	G123/G123' (4553.125/4853.125)	G177/G177' (4620.625/4920.625)
G70/G70' (4486.875/4786.875)	G124/G124' (4554.375/4854.375)	G178/G178' (4621.875/4921.875)
G71/G71' (4488.125/4788.125)	G125/G125' (4555.625/4855.625)	G179/G179' (4623.125/4923.125)
G72/G72' (4489.375/4789.375)	G126/G126' (4556.875/4856.875)	G180/G180' (4624.375/4924.375)
G73/G73' (4490.625/4790.625)	G127/G127' (4858.125/4858.125)	G181/G181' (4625.625/4925.625)
G74/G74' (4491.875/4791.875)	G128/G128' (4559.375/4859.375)	G182/G182' (4626.875/4926.875)
G75/G75' (4493.125/4793.125)	G129/G129' (4560.625/4860.625)	G183/G183' (4628.125/4928.125)
G76/G76' (4494.375/4794.375)	G130/G130' (4561.875/4861.875)	G184/G184' (4629.375/4929.375)
G77/G77' (4495.625/4795.625)	G131/G131' (4563.125/4863.125)	G185/G185' (4630.625/4930.625)
G78/G78' (4496.875/4796.875)	G132/G132' (4564.375/4864.375)	G186/G186' (4631.875/4931.875)
G79/G79' (4498.125/4798.125)	G133/G133' (4565.625/4865.625)	G187/G187' (4633.125/4933.125)
G80/G80' (4499.375/4799.375)	G134/G134' (4566.875/4866.875)	G188/G188' (4634.375/4934.375)
G81/G81' (4500.625/4800.625)	G135/G135' (4568.125/4868.125)	G189/G189' (4635.625/4935.625)
G82/G82' (4501.875/4801.875)	G136/G136' (4569.375/4869.375)	G190/G190' (4636.875/4936.875)
G83/G83' (4503.125/4803.125)	G137/G137' (4570.625/4870.625)	G191/G191' (4638.125/4938.125)
G84/G84' (4504.375/4804.375)	G138/G138' (4571.875/4871.875)	G192/G192' (4639.375/4939.375)
G85/G85' (4505.625/4805.625)	G139/G139' (4573.125/4873.125)	
G86/G86' (4506.875/4806.875)	G140/G140' (4574.375/4874.375)	

c. Table 8 shows the center frequencies of the unpaired or single channels in the 4400-4940 MHz Channel Plan and their respective channel status.

CENTER FREQUENCIES OF THE UNPAIRED OR SINGLE CHANNELS

Table 8: The Center Frequencies for the Unpaired or Single Channels in the 4400-4940 MHz Channel Plan

Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
30 MHz Channels (Third Priority B-Channels)		
B9 (4655)	B10 (4685)	
20 MHz Channels (Third Priority C-Channels)		
C13 (4650)	C14 (4670)	C15 (4690)
10 MHz Channels (First Priority D-Channels)		
D25 (4645)	D27 (4665)	D29 (4685)
D26 (4655)	D28 (4675)	D30 (4695)
5 MHz Channels (First Priority E-Channels)		

Table 8		
Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
E49 (4642.5)	E53 (4662.5)	E57 (4682.5)
E50 (4647.5)	E54(4667.5)	E58 (4687.5)
E51 (4652.5)	E55 (4672.5)	E59 (4692.5)
E52 (4657.5)	E56 (4677.5)	E60 (4697.5)
2.5 MHz Channels (First Priority F-Channels)		
F97 (4641.25)	F105 (4661.25)	F113 (4681.25)
F98 (4643.75)	F106 (4663.75)	F114 (4683.75)
F99 (4646.25)	F107 (4666.25)	F115 (4686.25)
F100 (4648.75)	F108 (4668.75)	F116 (4688.75)
F101 (4651.25)	F109(4671.25)	F117 (4691.25)
F102 (4653.75)	F110 (4673.75)	F118 (4693.75)
F103 (4656.25)	F111 (4676.25)	F119 (4696.25)
F104 (4658.75)	F112 (4678.75)	F120 (4698.75)
1.25 MHz Channels (First Priority G-Channels)		
G193 (4640.625)	G209 (4660.625)	G225 (4680.625)
G194 (4641.875)	G210 (4661.875)	G226 (4681.875)
G195 (4643.125)	G211 (4663.125)	G227 (4683.125)
G196 (4644.375)	G212 (4664.375)	G228 (4684.375)
G197 (4645.625)	G213 (4665.625)	G229 (4685.625)
G198 (4646.875)	G214 (4666.875)	G230 (4686.875)
G199 (4648.125)	G215 (4668.125)	G231 (4688.125)
G200 (4649.375)	G216 (4669.375)	G232 (4689.375)
G201 (4650.625)	G217 (4670.625)	G233 (4690.625)
G202 (4651.875)	G218 (4671.875)	G234 (4691.875)
G203 (4653.125)	G219 (4673.125)	G235 (4693.125)
G204 (4654.375)	G220 (4674.375)	G236 (4694.375)
G205 (4655.625)	G221 (4675.625)	G237 (4695.625)
G206 (4656.875)	G222 (4676.875)	G238 (4696.875)
G207 (4658.125)	G223 (4678.125)	G239 (4698.125)
G208 (4659.375)	G224 (4679.375)	G240 (4699.375)

4.3.19 7125-8500 MHz Channel Plan and Frequency Assignment Process

This section describes the 7125-8500 MHz Channel Plan for stations operating in the fixed service and provides guidance on its implementation. This Channel Plan became effective on December 1, 2009, and all incumbent frequency assignments in the band 7125-8500 MHz are grandfathered until the equipment or frequency is changed.⁹

The Channel Plan was revised in June 2019 to include 40, 50 and 60 MHz bandwidth channels and certain unpaired-channel uses. The procedures of frequency selections and guidelines were updated to incorporate the changes at same time. The revision also included requirement for adopting technologies like Adaptive Code Modulation (ACM) and Automatic Transmit Power Control (ATPC) in the fixed radio systems

2. Figure 1 and 2 provide an overview of the 7125-8500 MHz Channel Plan. The plan consists of the 7125-7750 MHz (7GHz) Channel Plan (Figure 1) and the 7750-8500 MHz (8GHz) Channel Plan (Figure 2). Detail frequencies for each channel are shown in the tables in the following sections.

⁹ Any system in the Government Master File (GMF) or on the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS) agenda before December 1, 2009, are grandfathered.

Figure 1: 7 GHz Channel Plan

LOW BAND (7GHz Channel Plan)																																									
Allocation (MHz)	7125	7145	7190												7235				7250		7300						7450														
	Primary												Secondary						Primary																						
Sub-band ¹ (Width)	1 (20MHz)		2 (45MHz)				3 (45MHz)				4 (15MHz)		5 (50MHz)						6 (150MHz)																						
Channel Frequency Range	7125 MHz	7150 MHz	7180 MHz				7210 MHz				7240 MHz		7270 MHz		7300 MHz		7330 MHz		7360 MHz		7390 MHz		7420 MHz		7450 MHz																
60 MHz (R)	R1						R3						R5						R7						R9																
60 MHz (R)	R2						R4						R6						R8						R10																
50 MHz (H)	H1				H3				H5				H7				H9				H11				H13																
50 MHz (H)	H2				H4				H6				H8				H10				H12				H14																
40 MHz (G)	G1			G3			G5			G7			G9			G11			G13			G15			G17																
40 MHz (G)	G2			G4			G6			G8			G10			G12			G14			G16			G18																
30 MHz (A)	A1			A2			A3			A4			A5			A6			A7			A8			A9			A10													
20 MHz (B)	B1		B2		B3		B4		B5		B6		B7		B8		B9		B10		B11		B12		B13		B14		B15												
10 MHz (C)	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	C16	C17	C18	C19	C20	C21	C22	C23	C24	C25	C26	C27	C28	C29	C30											
5 MHz (D)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17																								
2.5 MHz (E)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17																								
Paired channel will be implemented for fixed services as A1(Lo)/A1'(Hi), B1(Lo)/B1'(Hi), etc.																																									
HIGH BAND (7GHz Channel Plan)																																									
Allocation (MHz)	7450												7550				7750																								
	Primary												Secondary																												
Sub-band ¹ (Width)	7 (100MHz)												8 (200MHz)																												
Channel Frequency Range	7450 MHz		7480 MHz				7510 MHz				7540 MHz		7570 MHz		7600 MHz		7630 MHz		7660 MHz		7690 MHz		7720 MHz		7750 MHz																
60 MHz (R)	R1'						R3'						R5'						R7'						R9'																
60 MHz (R)	R2'						R4'						R6'						R8'						R10'																
50 MHz (H)	H1'				H3'				H5'				H7'				H9'				H11'				H13'																
50 MHz (H)	H2'				H4'				H6'				H8'				H10'				H12'				H14'																
40 MHz (G)	G1'			G3'			G5'			G7'			G9'			G11'			G13'			G15'			G17'																
40 MHz (G)	G2'			G4'			G6'			G8'			G10'			G12'			G14'			G16'			G18'																
30 MHz (A)	A1'			A2'			A3'			A4'			A5'			A6'			A7'			A8'			A9'			A10'													
20 MHz (B)	B1'		B2'		B3'		B4'		B5'		B6'		B7'		B8'		B9'		B10'		B11'		B12'		B13'		B14'		B15'												
10 MHz (C)	C1'	C2'	C3'	C4'	C5'	C6'	C7'	C8'	C9'	C10'	C11'	C12'	C13'	C14'	C15'	C16'	C17'	C18'	C19'	C20'	C21'	C22'	C23'	C24'	C25'	C26'	C27'	C28'	C29'	C30'											
5 MHz (D)	6'	7'	8'	9'	10'	11'	12'	13'	14'	15'	16'	17'	18'	19'	20'	21'	22'	23'	24'	25'	26'	27'	28'	29'	30'	31'	32'	33'	34'	35'	36'	37'	38'	39'	40'	41'					
2.5 MHz (E)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41

Figure 2: 8 GHz Channel Plan

LOW BAND (8GHz Channel Plan)																																										
Allocation (MHz)	7750						7850						7900						8025						8110																	
Sub-band ¹ (Width)	Primary												Secondary												Primary																	
Channel Frequency Range	9 (100MHz)						10 (50MHz)						11 (125 MHz)												12 (150 MHz)																	
60 MHz (R)	R10			R12			R14			R16			R18			R20																										
60 MHz (R)	R11				R13				R15				R17				R19																									
50 MHz (H)	H12		H14		H16		H18		H20		H22		H24																													
50 MHz (H)	H13			H15			H17			H19			H21			H23																										
40 MHz (G)	G15		G17		G19		G21		G23		G25		G27		G29		G31																									
40 MHz (G)	G16			G18			G20			G22			G24			G26			G28			G30																				
30 MHz (A)	A11		A12		A13		A14		A15		A16		A17		A18		A19		A20		A21		A22																			
20 MHz (B)	B16		B17		B18		B19		B20		B21		B22		B23		B24		B25		B26		B27		B28		B29		B30		B31		B32		B33							
10 MHz (C)	C31	C32	C33	C34	C35	C36	C37	C38	C39	C40	C41	C42	C43	C44	C45	C46	C47	C48	C49	C50	C51	C52	C53	C54	C55	C56	C57	C58	C59	C60	C61	C62	C63	C64	C65	C66						
5 MHz (D)	[Grid of 1s and 0s]																																									
2.5 MHz (E)	[Grid of 1s and 0s]																																									
HIGH BAND (8GHz Channel Plan)																																										
Allocation (MHz)	8110						8175						8215						8400						8500																	
Sub-band ¹ (Width)	Primary												Secondary												Primary																	
Channel Frequency Range	12 (150MHz)						13 (40MHz)						14 (185MHz)												15 (50 MHz)									16 (50 MHz)								
60 MHz (R)	R10'			R12'			R14'			R16'			R18'			R20'																										
60 MHz (R)	R11'				R13'				R15'				R17'				R19'																									
50 MHz (H)	H12'		H14'		H16'		H18'		H20'		H22'		H24'																													
50 MHz (H)	H13'			H15'			H17'			H19'			H21'			H23'																										
40 MHz (G)	G15'		G17'		G19'		G21'		G23'		G25'		G27'		G29'		G31'																									
40 MHz (G)	G16'			G18'			G20'			G22'			G24'			G26'			G28'			G30'																				
30 MHz (A)	A11'		A12'		A13'		A14'		A15'		A16'		A17'		A18'		A19'		A20'		A21'		A22'																			
20 MHz (B)	B16'		B17'		B18'		B19'		B20'		B21'		B22'		B23'		B24'		B25'		B26'		B27'		B28'		B29'		B30'		B31'		B32'		B33'							
10 MHz (C)	C31'	C32'	C33'	C34'	C35'	C36'	C37'	C38'	C39'	C40'	C41'	C42'	C43'	C44'	C45'	C46'	C47'	C48'	C49'	C50'	C51'	C52'	C53'	C54'	C55'	C56'	C57'	C58'	C59'	C60'	C61'	C62'	C63'	C64'	C65'	C66'						
5 MHz (D)	[Grid of 1s and 0s]																																									
2.5 MHz (E)	[Grid of 1s and 0s]																																									

Paired channel will be implemented for fixed services as A11(Lo)/A11'(Hi), B16(Lo)/B16'(Hi), etc.

4.3.19.1 Procedure for Frequency Selection

The selection of frequencies for fixed service systems (does not include transportable systems) will be performed by NTIA Spectrum Engineering and Analysis Division (SEAD) in conjunction with the NTIA Frequency Assignment Branch (FAB) within 9 workdays of receipt of complete data. The process and coordination procedures are following:

a. The selection of frequency assignments for new fixed services in this band will be performed by SEAD. Any coordinate changes or technical modifications (e.g. update radio parameters, move antenna height, etc.) to the existing fixed service assignments in this band must also be submitted to SEAD for review and possible re-engineering.

b. SEAD will provide the selected frequencies to the requesting agency for review. Upon agreeing to the frequencies identified, the agency will submit the selected frequencies to the FAS using the existing NTIA frequency assignment process. If the submitting agency disagrees with the selected frequencies, the agency will work with SEAD staff members to identify a mutually agreeable frequencies.

c. Agencies must submit the Link ID numbers assigned by SEAD from the selection process when submitting frequency applications to FAS for approval. Agencies must record the link ID number and date on the bottom of SEAD engineering report to its associated serial numbers in the GMF database remark lines.¹⁰

d. Agencies must record detailed radio model and antenna model information in the GMF database equipment data fields for all assignments.

The federal agency submitting a frequency selection request must provide the following information in card format and/or other preferred formats to SEADFASupport@ntia.gov:

- (1) Serial numbers for each requested transmit frequency and paired receiver frequency
- (2) Transmitter and Receiver site names and coordinates of the proposed location(s) of deployment (antenna locations)
- (3) Transmitter and Receiver radio nomenclature, radio manufacturer name and radio manufacturer model number (e.g. Alcatel MDR-87084S-155, Cambrium PTP820, Aviat Eclipse IRU600, Nokia 9500MPR, etc.)
- (4) Transmitter and Receiver bandwidth and emission designator (e.g. 10M0G7W, 27M2D1D, 30M0D7W)
- (5) Transmitter and Receiver radio modulation type and capacity
 - a. Specify the use of Adaptive Code Modulation (ACM) in the system (Yes/No)
 - b. For fixed modulation systems, specify the type of modulation (i.e. QPSK, 64QAM, 256QAM, 2048QAM) and radio capacity (i.e. 45 Mbps, 155 Mbps, 177.4 Mbps, etc.)
 - c. For ACM systems, indicate the type of modulation used under normal operation or the highest modulation used (i.e. ACM@256QAM, ACM@1024QAM), and its radio capacity (e.g. 155Mbps, 177.4 Mbps, etc.)
- (6) Transmitter power (in watts)¹¹
 - a. Specify the use of Automatic Transmit Power Control (ATPC) function (Yes/No)
 - b. For ACM systems, must provide ACM Coordinated power
 - c. For non-ATPC systems, must provide Norminal transmit power (at which the system will operate in normal unfaded conditions)
 - d. For ATPC systems, must provide Norminal transmit power, Coordinated transmit power, Maximum transmit power, ATPC trigger levels (upper and lower, in dBm) and Coordinated Receive Signal Level (RSL, in dBm)
- (7) Transmitter Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP in watts): the EIRP must meet the maximum EIRP limit requirement in Section 5.3.3
- (8) Transmitter and Receiver antenna model (e.g. Andrew HP6-71W44)
- (9) Transmitter and Receiver antenna type
- (10) Transmitter and Receiver mainbeam antenna gain (in dBi)

¹⁰ The Link ID is a seven-digit number for new assignments (e.g. 1008020). But for legacy systems before 2009, the Link ID was formatted with agency name followed by sequence numbers (e.g. AF23, DOE100, etc),

¹¹ For ATPC requirements and related definitions of terms used here, see details in ANSI/TIA-10 standard (Interference Criteria for Microwave Systems) and NSMA Recommendations WG18.91.032 for ATPC.

- (11) Transmitter and Receiver antenna azimuth in degrees
- (12) Transmitter and Receiver antenna heights above ground level (AGL in meters) including the structure heights such as building heights
- (13) Transmitter and Receiver antenna ground elevation above mean sea level (AMSL in meters)
- (14) Transmitter and Receiver antenna polarization (H – Horizontal, V – Vertical, S – Horizontal and Vertical)
- (15) Transmitter and Receiver space diversity (SP) antenna models, gains and heights if the link is in SP configuration.
- (16) Repeater information if applicable: station name, station coordinators, ground elevation, reflector model and demension or antenna model for antenna back-to-back type, repeater mounting heights (AGL, in meters)
- (17) Losses in dB (common loss, TX loss, RX loss, e.g. waveguide or cable line losses, branch losses, etc.)
- (18) Attenuation loss in dB if applicable.

4.3.19.2 Applicable Guidance for Use of Channel Plan

In implementing the 7125-8500 MHz Channel Plan, the following guidance applies.

- a. This channel plan only applies to fixed and/or transportable assignments. This plan does not apply to mobile, airborne, air to ground (i.e. Space to Earth) or ground to air (i.e. Earth to space) operations, however, NTIA encourages that agencies use this channel plan whenever possible.
- b. Incumbent fixed and/or transportable assignments will be grandfathered until the end of the life-cycle of the equipment and all replacement equipment will utilize frequencies in accordance with the channel plan. Other assignments should use this channel plan to the extent possible.
- c. Any request for changes or modifications to “grandfathered” fixed and/or transportable assignments, except for the frequency, will be governed by existing NTIA procedures. However, if the operating frequency is to be modified, the replacement frequency will be selected in accordance with the channel plan.
- d. The First Priority Channels should be considered prior to the other designated channels.
- e. The Second Priority Channels should be considered if the First Priority Channels are not available.
- f. Fixed and/or transportable fixed assignments for which the emission bandwidth of a channel will use the next available wider channel in the channel plan. For example, an assignment with an emission bandwidth of 24 MHz will use a 30 MHz channel.
- g. The channel spacing for symmetric paired-channels (same radio capacity requirements in both directions for duplex links) are 300 MHz in 7GHz band and 360 MHz in 8GHz band. E.g. spacing for pair A1/A1’ is 300MHz, spacing for pair A11/A11’ is 360MHz. This rule applies to all symmetric paired-channels at all bandwidths.
- h. For 40, 50 and 60 MHz wide bandwidths, the channels are formed by concatenating two narrower channels such as 40MHz channels are formed by two adjacent 20 MHz channels. See Figure 4.3.19.1 and Figure 4.3.19.2 plan charts for details. Therefore, there is overlapping between two adjacent channels, e.g. channel G1 overlaps channel G2 by 20 MHz bandwidth, G2 overlaps G3 by 20 MHz bandwidth, etc. Further, for each wideband, the Channel Plan is divided into two sets of channels: the odd number channels are the First Priority Channels, and the even number channels are the Second Priority Channels.
- i. For single channel applications or asymmetric channel applications that radio capacity requirement in one direction is greater than the other direction for a duplex link, if applicable, the unpaired channels must be considered first (e.g. A3, D18’, A3/D18’, or A3/E35’) prior to consider using the channels in the symmetric paired-channel pool. The frequency selections will be determined on case-by-case bases.
- j. Fixed and/or transportable fixed assignments may either use single unpaired-channels for paired assignments if paired-channels are not available or use paired-channels for one-way or asymmetric channel applications if the unpaired-channels are not available.
- k. Experimental stations may use any frequency in the 7125-8500 MHz under the condition that if the equipment/system becomes operational it must comply with the channel plan.
- l. Frequency assignments for the fixed services in some sub-bands of 7125-8500 MHz may be subject to coordination with earth stations. See Manual Section 8.3.13 for details.

4.3.19.3 Channel Plan Tables

The following tables list the center frequencies of the paired-channels and single unpaired channels for different bandwidths in the 7125-8500 MHz Channel Plan and their priority status.

a. Tables 1 through 5 shows the center frequencies of the paired-channels of bandwidth from 2.5 MHz to 30 MHz.

Table 1: The Center Frequencies of the 30 MHz Paired Channels¹²

Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
FIRST PRIORITY CHANNELS		
A1/A1' (7165 / 7465)	A7/A7' (7345 / 7645)	A9/A9' (7405 / 7705)
A2/A2' (7195 / 7495)	A8/A8' (7375 / 7675)	A10/A10' (7435 / 7735)
SECOND PRIORITY CHANNELS		
A11/A11' (7765 / 8125)	A13/A13' (7825 / 8185)	A21/A21' (8065 / 8425)
A12/A12' (7795 / 8155)	A14/A14' (7855 / 8215)	A22/A22' (8095 / 8455)

Table 2: The Center Frequencies of the 20 MHz Paired Channels¹³

Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
FIRST PRIORITY CHANNELS		
B16/B16' (7760 / 8120)	B18/B18' (7800 / 8160)	B20/B20' (7840 / 8200)
B17/B17' (7780 / 8140)	B19/B19' (7820 / 8180)	B21/B21' (7860 / 8220)
SECOND PRIORITY CHANNELS		
B1/B1' (7160 / 7460)	B11/B11' (7360 / 7660)	B15/B15' (7440 / 7740)
B2/B2' (7180 / 7480)	B12/B12' (7380 / 7680)	B31/B31' (8060 / 8420)
B3/B3' (7200 / 7500)	B13/B13' (7400 / 7700)	B32/B32' (8080 / 8440)
B10/B10' (7340 / 7640)	B14/B14' (7420 / 7720)	B33/B33' (8100 / 8460)

Table 3: The Center Frequencies of the 10 MHz Paired Channels¹⁴

Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
FIRST PRIORITY CHANNELS		
C61/C61' (8055 / 8415)	C63/C63' (8075 / 8435)	
C62/C62' (8065 / 8425)	C64/C64' (8085 / 8445)	
SECOND PRIORITY CHANNELS		
C1 /C1 ' (7155 / 7455)	C24/C24' (7385 / 7685)	C35/C35' (7795 / 8155)
C2 /C2 ' (7165 / 7465)	C25/C25' (7395 / 7695)	C36/C36' (7805 / 8165)
C3 /C3 ' (7175 / 7475)	C26/C26' (7405 / 7705)	C37/C37' (7815 / 8175)

¹² In the situation wherein one site is transmitting and receiving multiple 30 MHz bandwidth (BW) channels, unless a site engineering study is performed, precautions should be taken to allow a minimum transmit-receive (T/R) separation of 60 MHz between the transmit and receive frequencies to ensure sufficient isolation between the transmitter and the receiver. In this case, avoid assigning channels A1/A1' and A10/A10' (T/R = 30 MHz between A1' and A10) or A11/A11' and A22/A22' (T/R = 30 MHz between A11' and A22) at a single site.

¹³ In the situation wherein one site is transmitting and receiving multiple 20 MHz BW channels, unless a site engineering study is performed, precautions should be taken to allow a minimum T/R separation of 40 MHz between the transmit and receive frequencies to ensure sufficient isolation between the transmitter and the receiver. In this case, avoid assigning channels B1/B1' and B15/B15' (T/R = 20 MHz between B1' and B15) or B16/B16' and B33/B33' (T/R = 20 MHz between B16' and B33) at a single site.

¹⁴ In the situation wherein one site is transmitting and receiving multiple 10 MHz BW channels, unless a site engineering study is performed, precautions should be taken to allow a minimum T/R separation of 20 MHz between the transmit and receive frequencies to ensure sufficient isolation between the transmitter and the receiver. In this case, avoid assigning channels C1/C1' and C30/C30' (T/R = 10 MHz between C1' and C30) or C31/C31' and C66/C66' (T/R = 10 MHz between C31' and C66) at a single site.

C4 /C4 ' (7185 / 7485)	C27/C27' (7415 / 7715)	C38/C38' (7825 / 8185)
C5 /C5 ' (7195 / 7495)	C28/C28' (7425 / 7725)	C39/C39' (7835 / 8195)
C6 /C6 ' (7205 / 7505)	C29/C29' (7435 / 7735)	C40/C40' (7845 / 8205)
C19/C19' (7335 / 7635)	C30/C30' (7445 / 7745)	C41/C41' (7855 / 8215)
C20/C20' (7345 / 7645)	C31/C31' (7755 / 8115)	C42/C42' (7865 / 8225)
C21/C21' (7355 / 7655)	C32/C32' (7765 / 8125)	C65/C65' (8095 / 8455)
C22/C22' (7365 / 7665)	C33/C33' (7775 / 8135)	C66/C66' (8105 / 8465)
C23/C23' (7375 / 7675)	C34/C34' (7785 / 8145)	

Table 4: The Center Frequencies of the 5 MHz Paired Channels

Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
FIRST PRIORITY CHANNELS		
D86/D86' (8092.5 / 8452.5)	D88/D88' (8102.5 / 8462.5)	
D87/D87' (8097.5 / 8457.5)	D89/D89' (8107.5 / 8467.5)	
SECOND PRIORITY CHANNELS		
D6 /D6 ' (7152.5 / 7452.5)	D13/D13' (7187.5 / 7487.5)	D80/D80' (8062.5 / 8422.5)
D7 /D7 ' (7157.5 / 7457.5)	D14/D14' (7192.5 / 7492.5)	D81/D81' (8067.5 / 8427.5)
D8 /D8 ' (7162.5 / 7462.5)	D15/D15' (7197.5 / 7497.5)	D82/D82' (8072.5 / 8432.5)
D9 /D9 ' (7167.5 / 7467.5)	D16/D16' (7202.5 / 7502.5)	D83/D83' (8077.5 / 8437.5)
D10/D10' (7172.5 / 7472.5)	D17/D17' (7207.5 / 7507.5)	D84/D84' (8082.5 / 8442.5)
D11/D11' (7177.5 / 7477.5)	D78/D78' (8052.5 / 8412.5)	D85/D85' (8087.5 / 8447.5)
D12/D12' (7182.5 / 7482.5)	D79/D79' (8057.5 / 8417.5)	

Table 5: The Center Frequencies of the 2.5 MHz Paired Channels

Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
FIRST PRIORITY CHANNELS		
E171/E171' (8091.25/8451.25)	E174/E174' (8098.75 / 8458.75)	E177/E177' (8106.25 / 8466.25)
E172/E172' (8093.75/8453.75)	E175/E175' (8101.25 / 8461.25)	E178/E178' (8108.75 / 8468.75)
E173/E173' (8096.25/8456.25)	E176/E176' (8103.75 / 8463.75)	
SECOND PRIORITY CHANNELS		
E11 /E11 ' (7151.25 / 7451.25)	E25 /E25 ' (7186.25 / 7486.25)	E159/E159' (8061.25 / 8421.25)
E12 /E12 ' (7153.75 / 7453.75)	E26 /E26 ' (7188.75 / 7488.75)	E160/E160' (8063.75 / 8423.75)
E13 /E13 ' (7156.25 / 7456.25)	E27 /E27 ' (7191.25 / 7491.25)	E161/E161' (8066.25 / 8426.25)
E14 /E14 ' (7158.75 / 7458.75)	E28 /E28 ' (7193.75 / 7493.75)	E162/E162' (8068.75 / 8428.75)
E15 /E15 ' (7161.25 / 7461.25)	E29 /E29 ' (7196.25 / 7496.25)	E163/E163' (8071.25 / 8431.25)
E16 /E16 ' (7163.75 / 7463.75)	E30 /E30 ' (7198.75 / 7498.75)	E164/E164' (8073.75 / 8433.75)
E17 /E17 ' (7166.25 / 7466.25)	E31 /E31 ' (7201.25 / 7501.25)	E165/E165' (8076.25 / 8436.25)
E18 /E18 ' (7168.75 / 7468.75)	E32 /E32 ' (7203.75 / 7503.75)	E166/E167' (8078.75 / 8438.75)
E19 /E19 ' (7171.25 / 7471.25)	E33 /E33 ' (7206.25 / 7506.25)	E167/E167' (8081.25 / 8441.25)
E20 /E20 ' (7173.75 / 7473.75)	E34 /E34 ' (7208.75 / 7508.75)	E168/E168' (8083.75 / 8443.75)
E21 /E21 ' (7176.25 / 7476.25)	E155/E155' (8051.25 / 8411.25)	E169/E169' (8086.25 / 8446.25)
E22 /E22 ' (7178.75 / 7478.75)	E156/E156' (8053.75 / 8413.75)	E170/E170' (8088.75 / 8448.75)
E23 /E23 ' (7181.25 / 7481.25)	E157/E157' (8056.25 / 8416.25)	
E24 /E24 ' (7183.75 / 7483.75)	E158/E158' (8058.75 / 8418.75)	

b. Tables 6 through 10 shows the center frequencies of the single unpaired-channels of bandwidth from 2.5 MHz to 30 MHz.

Table 6: The Center Frequencies of the 30 MHz Unpaired Channels

Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
FIRST PRIORITY CHANNELS		
A3 (7225)	A6 (7315)	A5' (7585)
A4 (7255)	A3' (7525)	A6' (7615)
A5 (7285)	A4' (7555)	
SECOND PRIORITY CHANNELS		
A15 (7885)	A19 (8005)	A17' (8305)
A16 (7915)	A20 (8035)	A18' (8335)
A17 (7945)	A15' (8245)	A19' (8365)
A18 (7975)	A16' (8275)	A20' (8395)

Table 7: The Center Frequencies of the 20 MHz Unpaired Channels

Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
FIRST PRIORITY CHANNELS		
B22 (7880)	B26 (7960)	B24' (8280)
B23 (7900)	B27 (7980)	B25' (8300)
B24 (7920)	B22' (8240)	B26' (8320)
B25 (7940)	B23' (8260)	B27' (8340)
SECOND PRIORITY CHANNELS		
B4 (7220)	B4' (7520)	B28 (8000)
B5 (7240)	B5' (7540)	B29 (8020)
B6 (7260)	B6' (7560)	B30 (8040)
B7 (7280)	B7' (7580)	B28' (8360)
B8 (7300)	B8' (7600)	B29' (8380)
B9 (7320)	B9' (7620)	B30' (8400)

Table 8: The Center Frequencies of the 10 MHz Unpaired Channels

Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
FIRST PRIORITY CHANNELS		
C55 (7995)	C59 (8035)	C57' (8375)
C56 (8005)	C60 (8045)	C58' (8385)
C57 (8015)	C55' (8355)	C59' (8395)
C58 (8025)	C56' (8365)	C60' (8405)
SECOND PRIORITY CHANNELS		
C7 (7215)	C11' (7555)	C51 (7955)
C8 (7225)	C12' (7565)	C52 (7965)
C9 (7235)	C13' (7575)	C53 (7975)
C10 (7245)	C14' (7585)	C54 (7985)
C11 (7255)	C15' (7595)	C43' (8235)
C12 (7265)	C16' (7605)	C44' (8245)
C13 (7275)	C17' (7615)	C45' (8255)
C14 (7285)	C18' (7625)	C46' (8265)
C15 (7295)	C43 (7875)	C47' (8275)
C16 (7305)	C44 (7885)	C48' (8285)
C17 (7315)	C45 (7895)	C49' (8295)

C18 (7325)	C46 (7905)	C50' (8305)
C7' (7515)	C47 (7915)	C51' (8315)
C8' (7525)	C48 (7925)	C52' (8325)
C9' (7535)	C49 (7935)	C53' (8335)
C10' (7545)	C50 (7945)	C54' (8345)

Table 9: The Center Frequencies of the 5 MHz Unpaired Channels

Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
FIRST PRIORITY CHANNELS		
D1 (7127.5)	D5 (7147.5)	D93' (8487.5)
D2 (7132.5)	D90' (8472.5)	D94' (8492.5)
D3 (7137.5)	D91' (8477.5)	D95' (8497.5)
D4 (7142.5)	D92' (8482.5)	
SECOND PRIORITY CHANNELS		
D42 (7872.5)	D62 (7972.5)	D22' (7532.5)
D43 (7877.5)	D63 (7977.5)	D23' (7537.5)
D44 (7882.5)	D64 (7982.5)	D24' (7542.5)
D45 (7887.5)	D65 (7987.5)	D25' (7547.5)
D46 (7892.5)	D66 (7992.5)	D26' (7552.5)
D47 (7897.5)	D67 (7997.5)	D27' (7557.5)
D48 (7902.5)	D68 (8002.5)	D28' (7562.5)
D49 (7907.5)	D69 (8007.5)	D29' (7567.5)
D50 (7912.5)	D70 (8012.5)	D30' (7572.5)
D51 (7917.5)	D71 (8017.5)	D31' (7577.5)
D52 (7922.5)	D72 (8022.5)	D32' (7582.5)
D53 (7927.5)	D73 (8027.5)	D33' (7587.5)
D54 (7932.5)	D74 (8032.5)	D34' (7592.5)
D55 (7937.5)	D75 (8037.5)	D35' (7597.5)
D56 (7942.5)	D76 (8042.5)	D36' (7602.5)
D57 (7947.5)	D77 (8047.5)	D37' (7607.5)
D58 (7952.5)	D18' (7512.5)	D38' (7612.5)
D59 (7957.5)	D19' (7517.5)	D39' (7617.5)
D60 (7962.5)	D20' (7522.5)	D40' (7622.5)
D61 (7967.5)	D21' (7527.5)	D41' (7627.5)

Table 10: The Center Frequencies of the 2.5 MHz Unpaired Channels

Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)	Channel (Frequency in MHz)
FIRST PRIORITY CHANNELS		
E1 (7126.25)	E9 (7146.25)	E137' (8486.25)
E2 (7128.75)	E10 (7148.75)	E138' (8488.75)
E3 (7131.25)	E131' (8471.25)	E139' (8491.25)
E4 (7133.75)	E132' (8473.75)	E140' (8493.75)
E5 (7136.25)	E133' (8476.25)	E141' (8496.25)
E6 (7138.75)	E134' (8478.75)	E142' (8498.75)
E7 (7141.25)	E135' (8481.25)	
E8 (7143.75)	E136' (8483.75)	
SECOND PRIORITY CHANNELS		

E83 (7871.25)	E123 (7971.25)	E43' (7531.25)
E84 (7873.75)	E124 (7973.75)	E44' (7533.75)
E85 (7876.25)	E125 (7976.25)	E45' (7536.25)
E86 (7878.75)	E126 (7978.75)	E46' (7538.75)
E87 (7881.25)	E127 (7981.25)	E47' (7541.25)
E88 (7883.75)	E128 (7983.75)	E48' (7543.75)
E89 (7886.25)	E129 (7986.25)	E49' (7546.25)
E90 (7888.75)	E130 (7988.75)	E50' (7548.75)
E91 (7891.25)	E131 (7991.25)	E51' (7551.25)
E92 (7893.75)	E132 (7993.75)	E52' (7553.75)
E93 (7896.25)	E133 (7996.25)	E53' (7556.25)
E94 (7898.75)	E134 (7998.75)	E54' (7558.75)
E95 (7901.25)	E135 (8001.25)	E55' (7561.25)
E96 (7903.75)	E136 (8003.75)	E56' (7563.75)
E97 (7906.25)	E137 (8006.25)	E57' (7566.25)
E98 (7908.75)	E138 (8008.75)	E58' (7568.75)
E99 (7911.25)	E139 (8011.25)	E59' (7571.25)
E100 (7913.75)	E140 (8013.75)	E60' (7573.75)
E101 (7916.25)	E141 (8016.25)	E61' (7576.25)
E102 (7918.75)	E142 (8018.75)	E62' (7578.75)
E103 (7921.25)	E143 (8021.25)	E63' (7581.25)
E104 (7923.75)	E144 (8023.75)	E64' (7583.75)
E105 (7926.25)	E145 (8026.25)	E65' (7586.25)
E106 (7928.75)	E146 (8028.75)	E66' (7588.75)
E107 (7931.25)	E147 (8031.25)	E67' (7591.25)
E108 (7933.75)	E148 (8033.75)	E68' (7593.75)
E109 (7936.25)	E149 (8036.25)	E69' (7596.25)
E110 (7938.75)	E150 (8038.75)	E70' (7598.75)
E111 (7941.25)	E151 (8041.25)	E71' (7601.25)
E112 (7943.75)	E152 (8043.75)	E72' (7603.75)
E113 (7946.25)	E153 (8046.25)	E73' (7606.25)
E114 (7948.75)	E154 (8048.75)	E74' (7608.75)
E115 (7951.25)	E35' (7511.25)	E75' (7611.25)
E116 (7953.75)	E36' (7513.75)	E76' (7613.75)
E117 (7956.25)	E37' (7516.25)	E77' (7616.25)
E118 (7958.75)	E38' (7518.75)	E78' (7618.75)
E119 (7961.25)	E39' (7521.25)	E79' (7621.25)
E120 (7963.75)	E40' (7523.75)	E80' (7623.75)
E121 (7966.25)	E41' (7526.25)	E81' (7626.25)
E122 (7968.75)	E42' (7528.75)	E82' (7628.75)

c. Tables 11 through 14 shows the center frequencies of the 40, 50 and 60 MHz bandwidth Channel Plans. The non-overlapping adjacent channels in the plan refer to pair G1/G1' to pair G3/G3', pair G2/G2' to pair G4/G4', pair H1/H1' to pair H3/H3', and so on. Details are in the tables below.

Table 11 The Center Frequencies of the 40 MHz Paired Channels

Channel (Frequency) in MHz	Channel (Frequency) in MHz	Channel (Frequency) in MHz
FIRST PRIORITY CHANNELS		
G1/G1' (7170 / 7470)	G13/G13' (7410 / 7710)	G29/G29' (8050 / 8410)
G3/G3' (7210 / 7510)	G15/G15' (7770 / 8130)	G31/G31' (8090 / 8450)
G9/G9' (7330 / 7630)	G17/G17' (7810 / 8170)	

G11/G11' (7370 / 7670)	G19/G19' (7850 / 8210)	
SECOND PRIORITY CHANNELS		
G2/G2' (7190 / 7490)	G12/G12' (7390 / 7690)	G18/G18' (7830 / 8190)
G4/G4' (7230 / 7530)	G14/G14' (7430 / 7730)	G20/G20' (7870 / 8230)
G10/G10' (7350 / 7650)	G16/G16' (7790 / 8150)	G30/G30' (8070 / 8430)

Table 12 The Center Frequencies of the 50 MHz Paired Channels

Channel (Frequency) in MHz	Channel (Frequency) in MHz	Channel (Frequency) in MHz
FIRST PRIORITY CHANNELS		
H1/H1' (7175 / 7475)	H9/H9' (7375 / 7675)	H15/H15' (7850 / 8210)
H3/H3' (7225 / 7525)	H11/H11' (7425 / 7725)	H23/H23' (8050 / 8410)
H7/H7' (7325 / 7625)	H13/H13' (7800 / 8160)	
SECOND PRIORITY CHANNELS		
H2/H2' (7200 / 7500)	H12/H12' (7775 / 8135)	H24/H24' (8075 / 8435)
H8/H8' (7350 / 7650)	H14/H14' (7825 / 8185)	
H10/H10' (7400 / 7700)	H16/H16' (7875 / 8235)	

Table 13 The Center Frequencies of the 60MHz Paired Channels

Channel (Frequency) in MHz	Channel (Frequency) in MHz	Channel (Frequency) in MHz
FIRST PRIORITY CHANNELS		
R1/R1' (7180 / 7480)	R9/R9' (7420 / 7720)	R13/R13' (7870 / 8230)
R7/R7' (7360 / 7660)	R11/R11' (7810 / 8170)	R19/R19' (8050 / 8410)
SECOND PRIORITY CHANNELS		
R2/R2' (7210 / 7510)	R8/R8' (7390 / 7690)	R12/R12' (7840 / 8200)
R6/R6' (7330 / 7630)	R10/R10' (7780 / 8140)	R20/R20' (8080 / 8440)

Table 14 The Center Frequencies of the 40, 50 and 60 MHz Bandwidth Unpaired Channels

UnPaired Channels (Frequencies) in 40,50 and 60 MHz Bandwidth Channel Plan			
Channel (Frequency) in MHz	Channel (Frequency) in MHz	Channel (Frequency) in MHz	Channel (Frequency) in MHz
40 MHz			
G5 (7270)	G6 (7290)	G7 (7310)	G8 (7330)
G5' (7570)	G6' (7590)	G7' (7610)	G8' (7630)
G21 (7890)	G22 (G22')	G23 (7930)	G24 (7950)
G25 (7970)	G26 (7990)	G27 (8010)	G28 (8030)
G21' (8250)	G22' (8270)	G23' (8290)	G24' (8310)
G25' (8330)	G26' (8350)	G27' (8370)	G28' (8390)
50 MHz			
H4 (7250)	H5 (7275)	H6 (7300)	H4' (7550)
H5' (7575)	H6' (7600)	H17 (7900)	H18 (7925)
H19 (7950)	H20 (7975)	H21 (8000)	H22 (8025)
H17' (8260)	H18' (8285)	H19' (8310)	H20' (8335)
H21' (8360)	H22' (8385)		
60 MHz			
R3 (7240)	R4 (7270)	R5 (7300)	R3' (7540)
R4' (7570)	R5' (7600)	R14 (7900)	R15 (7930)
R16 (7960)	R17 (7990)	R18 (8020)	R14' (8260)

R15' (8290)	R16' (8320)	R17' (8350)	R18' (8380)
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d. Unpaired-channels in Table 6 through 8 and Table 14 can be paired to use as symmetric paired-channels when symmetric paired-channels are not available, i.e. in congested areas or for frequency diversity configuration. Table 15 and Table 16 are showing center frequencies for unpaired-channels used as paired-channels.

Table 15 The Center Frequencies of the Unpaired Channel in the 10, 20 and 30 MHz Bandwidth Used as Symmetric Paired Channels

30MHz Bandwidth Channel (Frequency) in MHz	20MHz Bandwidth Channel (Frequency) in MHz	10MHz Bandwidth Channel (Frequency) in MHz	10MHz Bandwidth (cont') Channel (Frequency) in MHz
A3/A3' (7225 / 7525)	B4/B4' (7220 / 7520)	C7/C7' (7215 / 7515)	C46/C46' (7905 / 8265)
A4/A4' (7255 / 7555)	B5/B5' (7240 / 7540)	C8/C8' (7225 / 7525)	C47/C47' (7915 / 8275)
A5/A5' (7285 / 7585)	B6/B6' (7260 / 7560)	C9/C9' (7235 / 7535)	C48/C48' (7925 / 8285)
A6/A6' (7315 / 7615)	B7/B7' (7280 / 7580)	C10/C10' (7245 / 7545)	C49/C49' (7935 / 8295)
A15/A15' (7885 / 8245)	B8/B8' (7300 / 7600)	C11/C11' (7255 / 7555)	C50/C50' (7945 / 8305)
A16/A16' (7915 / 8275)	B9/B9' (7320 / 7620)	C12/C12' (7265 / 7565)	C51/C51' (7955 / 8315)
A17/A17' (7945 / 8305)	B22/B22' (7880 / 8240)	C13/C13' (7275 / 7575)	C52/C52' (7965 / 8325)
A18/A18' (7975 / 8335)	B23/B23' (7900 / 8260)	C14/C14' (7285 / 7585)	C53/C53' (7975 / 8335)
A19/A19' (8005 / 8365)	B24/B24' (7920 / 8280)	C15/C15' (7295 / 7595)	C54/C54' (7985 / 8345)
A20/A20' (8035 / 8395)	B25/B25' (7940 / 8300)	C16/C16' (7305 / 7605)	C55/C55' (7995 / 8355)
	B26/B26' (7960 / 8320)	C17/C17' (7315 / 7615)	C56/C56' (8005 / 8365)
	B27/B27' (7980 / 8340)	C18/C18' (7325 / 7625)	C57/C57' (8015 / 8375)
	B28/B28' (8000 / 8360)	C43/C43' (7875 / 8235)	C58/C58' (8025 / 8385)
	B29/B29' (8020 / 8380)	C44/C44' (7885 / 8245)	C59/C59' (8035 / 8395)
	B30/B30' (8040 / 8400)	C45/C45' (7895 / 8255)	C60/C60' (8045 / 8405)

Table 16 The Center Frequencies of the Unpaired Channel in the 40, 50 and 60 MHz Bandwidth Used as Symmetric Paired Channels

40MHz Bandwidth Channel (Frequency) in MHz	50MHz Bandwidth Channel (Frequency) in MHz	60MHz Bandwidth Channel (Frequency) in MHz
G5/G5' (7250 / 7550)	H4/H4' (7250 / 7550)	R3/R3' (7240 / 7540)
G6/G6' (7270 / 7570)	H5/H5' (7275 / 7575)	R4/R4' (7270 / 7570)
G7/G7' (7290 / 7590)	H6/H6' (7300 / 7600)	R5/R5' (7300 / 7600)
G8/G8' (7310 / 7610)	H17/H17' (7900 / 8260)	R14/R14' (7900 / 8260)
G21/G21' (7890 / 8250)	H18/H18' (7925 / 8285)	R15/R15' (7930 / 8290)
G22/G22' (7910 / 8270)	H19/H19' (7950 / 8310)	R16/R16' (7960 / 8320)
G23/G23' (7930 / 8290)	H20/H20' (7975 / 8335)	R17/R17' (7990 / 8350)
G24/G24' (7950 / 8310)	H21/H21' (8000 / 8360)	R18/R18' (8020 / 8380)
G25/G25' (7970 / 8330)	H22/H22' (8025 / 8385)	
G26/G26' (7990 / 8350)		
G27/G27' (8010 / 8370)		
G28/G28' (8030 / 8390)		

(Last Page in Chapter 4)