ADDENDUM TO
FREQUENCY SELECTION PROCEDURES
12.5 kHz OFFSET ASSIGNMENTS AT 470-512 MHz

The above-referenced consensus LMCC agreement was filed with the FCC on September 9, 1997. It provides a procedure to coordinate new 12.5 kHz bandwidth T-Band stations that are 12.5 kHz offset from the original 25.0 kHz channel centers. Since 1997 a number of new narrowband technologies have been developed having 4.0, 6.0 kHz or 7.6 kHz bandwidths. Such technologies can be licensed on the original 25.0 kHz channels, on the 12.5 kHz offset channels, or on channels offset by both by 6.25 kHz. These new technologies require an update to the procedures adopted in 1997.

Under the 1997 agreement, new 12.5 kHz offset stations have been permitted to cause five percent interference to incumbent, non-offset 25.0 kHz stations. This essentially is the amount of interference that would be produced by a new co-channel station on an original channel center, at 64 km away, as permitted in the FCC Rules and Regulations. This addendum extends that procedure to applications for new stations and modification of existing stations on all T-Band channels, whether proposing to operate on 25.0 kHz, 12.5 kHz, or 6.25 kHz channels, if there is spectral overlap between the proposed and adjacent incumbent station(s).[1]

Service areas will continue to be defined by the smaller of a base station's 39 dBμ/m F(50,50) contour, 20 miles from the station, or a specified geographical polygon. Any new station, regardless of channel center frequency, will be required to protect all incumbents up to 12.5 kHz removed from the proposed station's center frequency with which the new station would have spectral overlap. TSB-88 shall be used to determine the percentage of interference to incumbent stations within the +/- 12.5 kHz window. Adjacent Channel Coupled Power (ACCP) values may be employed in the analysis based on the modulation schemes employed. The calculation shall continue to use a DAQ value of 3.0. ACCP shall be 0 dBc for co-channel studies in all cases. Degradation will continue to be five percent in accordance with the original agreement. Alternative technical showings other than the required TSB-88 analysis may be submitted to incumbent licensees for review and must be accompanied by an LOC to be executed by the incumbent licensee(s) following its review of the alternative analysis.

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[1] This criterion of spectral overlap before requiring a TSB-88 analysis is consistent with LMCC's June 9, 2010 letter to Melvin Spann, Mobility Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, FCC, which stated the following: "We hereby confirm to you that LMCC has concluded that a TSB-88 analysis is not required for applications to use narrowband equipment with a 4 kHz occupied bandwidth on frequencies 12.5 kHz offset from a 25 kHz incumbent, because there is no spectral overlap under those circumstances."