

**§ 74.801**

kHz bandwidth using the formula given in § 74.794;

(2) Calculate the difference in dB between the 46 dB channel-edge attenuation requirement of the Simple mask;

(3) Subtract the value determined in the previous step from the authorized effective radiated power (“ERP”) of the analog station being converted to digital operation. Then subtract an additional 6 dB to account for the approximate difference between analog peak and digital average power. For this purpose, the ERP must be expressed in decibels above one kilowatt: ERP(dBk) = 10 log ERP(kW);

(4) Convert the ERP calculated in the previous step to units of kilowatts; and

(5) The ERP value determined through the above procedure will produce equivalent compliance with the attenuation requirement of the simple emission mask at the channel edges and should be specified as the digital ERP in the minor change application for an on-channel digital conversion. The transmitter may not be operated to produce a higher digital ERP than this value.

[69 FR 69336, Nov. 29, 2004]

**Subpart H—Low Power Auxiliary Stations**

**§ 74.801 Definitions.**

*Cable television system operator.* A cable television operator is defined in § 76.5(cc) of the rules.

*Low power auxiliary station.* An auxiliary station authorized and operated pursuant to the provisions set forth in this subpart. Devices authorized as low power auxiliary stations are intended to transmit over distances of approximately 100 meters for uses such as wireless microphones, cue and control communications, and synchronization of TV camera signals.

*Motion picture producer.* Motion picture producer refers to a person or organization engaged in the production or filming of motion pictures.

*Television program producer.* Television program producer refers to a person or organization engaged in the production of television programs.

*Wireless assist video device.* An auxiliary station authorized and operated

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by motion picture and television program producers pursuant to the provisions of this subpart. These stations are intended to transmit over distances of approximately 300 meters for use as an aid in composing camera shots on motion picture and television sets.

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

[42 FR 14729, March 16, 1977, as amended at 43 FR 14662, Apr. 7, 1978; 51 FR 4603, Feb. 6, 1986; 51 FR 9966, Mar. 24, 1986; 54 FR 41842, Oct. 12, 1989; 68 FR 12772, Mar. 17, 2003]

**§ 74.802 Frequency assignment.**

(a) Frequencies within the following bands may be assigned for use by low power auxiliary stations:

- 26.100–26.480 MHz
- 54.000–72.000 MHz
- 76.000–88.000 MHz
- 161.625–161.775 MHz (except in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands)
- 174.000–216.000 MHz
- 450.000–451.000 MHz
- 455.000–456.000 MHz
- 470.000–488.000 MHz
- 488.000–494.000 MHz (except Hawaii)
- 494.000–608.000 MHz
- 614.000–806.000 MHz
- 944.000–952.000 MHz

(b) Operations in the bands allocated for TV broadcasting, listed below, are limited to locations removed from existing co-channel TV broadcast stations by not less than the following distances unless otherwise authorized by the FCC. (See § 73.609 for zone definitions.)

(1) 54.000–72.000 MHz and 76.000–88.000 MHz:

- Zone I 105 km (65 miles)
- Zones II and III 129 km (80 miles)

(2) 174.000–216.000 MHz

- Zone I 97 km (60 miles)
- Zones II and III 129 km (80 miles)

(3) 470.000–608.000 MHz and 614.000–806.000 MHz.

All zones 113 km (70 miles)

(c) Specific frequency operation is required when operating within the bands allocated for TV broadcasting.

(1) The frequency selection shall be offset from the upper or lower band limits by 25 kHz or an integral multiple thereof.