

APPENDIX E

**International Bureau Public
Notices on Technical Coordination**



PUBLIC NOTICE

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
1919 M STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20554

DA 94-1289

News media information # +1 (202) 418-0500.
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November 21, 1994

US/CANADA INTERIM SHARING ARRANGEMENT FOR 2 GHz BROADBAND PCS

On November 14, 1994, representatives of the FCC and Industry Canada concluded a sharing arrangement for 2 GHz Broadband Personal Communications Services (PCS). This interim sharing arrangement provides for use of the 1850-1990 MHz band for PCS along the United States and Canada border. This sharing arrangement should assist parties intending to participate in the FCC auction process and should facilitate the eventual provision of PCS services along the border.

The principal provisions of this interim sharing arrangement are:

- o The frequency band 1850 - 1990 MHz is to be shared on an equal basis and both countries are to have full use of these frequencies for the provision of PCS services.
- o Additional use of the 1850-1990 MHz frequency band for fixed point-to-point microwave use is to be limited and discouraged and any new use of the 1910-1930 MHz band for fixed microwave operations is to be avoided. (The 1910-1930 MHz portion of the 1850-1990 MHz band has been designated for unlicensed PCS use in the United States and a similar type of use in Canada.)
- o Any new PCS use of these frequencies is not to cause harmful interference to existing fixed point-to-point microwave operations in the other country.
- o Coordination of all PCS systems within 120 km (75 miles) of the border is required and will be based on:
 - A technical analysis, using recognized industry procedures such as TA/EPA Bulletin (TSB10-F), that interference is not caused to existing microwave operations; or, alternatively,
 - A mutually acceptable arrangement between the PCS and fixed microwave operators.

- o Base stations in the 930-931 MHz and 940-941 MHz bands are limited to a maximum 3500 watts E.R.P with antenna height/power restrictions similar to FCC rules.
- o Stations in each country will have limited access to the channels allotted to the other country on a secondary basis.

For Broadband PCS:

- o The frequency band 1850-1990 MHz is to be shared on an equal basis and both countries are to have full use of this spectrum for the provision of PCS services.
- o The addition of new users to the 1850-1990 MHz frequency band for fixed point-to-point service operation is not permitted.
- o The 1910-1930 MHz portion of the band has been designated for very low power PCS use in the United States and Mexico (known as Unlicensed PCS in the U.S.).
- o Any new PCS use of these frequencies must not cause harmful interference to existing fixed point-to-point microwave operations in the other country.
- o Coordination of all PCS systems within 120 km (75 miles) of the common border with existing fixed point-to-point operations is required and will be based on:
 - A technical analysis, using recognized industry procedures such as TA/EPA Bulletin (TSB10-F) that interference is not caused to existing microwave operations; or
 - A mutually acceptable arrangement between the PCS and fixed microwave operators.
- o Licenses for PCS base station facilities within 72 km (45 miles) of the border will be conditioned to indicate that future coordination is required between Broadband PCS operators in both countries to ensure that interference is not caused to PCS operations in the other country and that the band is shared on an equal basis. This is similar to actions taken during the initial licensing of the cellular radio service.
- o The predicted or measured median field strength of any PCS base station is not to exceed 47 dBuV/m at any location at or beyond the border unless the affected PCS operators in the adjacent areas agree.

The full texts of these agreements have been placed on file at the International Bureau Reference Room. Copies are available from International Transcription Service at (202) 857-3800. For further information, contact Joslyn Read or Henry Straube in the Planning and Negotiations Division of the International Bureau at (202) 739-0424.



PUBLIC NOTICE

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May 16, 1995

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU ANNOUNCES AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO TO ENSURE PCS SERVICE ALONG THE BORDER

The United States and Mexico today signed coordination agreements for both Narrowband and Broadband Personal Communications Services (PCS). These agreements together with those reached with Canada last fall, ensure seamless and compatible PCS services along both our southern and northern borders. They protect the value of the PCS licenses already awarded in the FCC's auctions and will assist bidders in the remaining PCS auctions.

The agreements were signed for the U.S. by FCC Chairman Reed E. Hundt and Ambassador Vonya B. McCann, U.S. Coordinator International Communications and Information Policy (CIP) of the Department of State. They were signed for Mexico by Secretary Carlos Ruiz Sacristan of the Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Transportes (SCT). The signing took place at the annual meeting of the US/Mexico Bi-National Consultative Commission on Telecommunications held in Washington D.C. Under the auspices of the State Department's CIP, these agreements were negotiated this spring by the FCC's International Bureau in coordination with the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau.

The agreements provide for use of the 901-902 MHz., 930-931 MHz and 940-941 MHz bands for Narrowband PCS and for use of the 1850-1990 MHz band for Broadband PCS along the United States and Mexico border. Both Mexico and the U.S. recognized that compatible PCS operations at the border are best assured through coordination of operating and technical parameters by the PCS operators. Therefore, the agreements allow for - and even encourage - PCS operators in both countries to form joint operating contracts and partnerships to expand service areas and avoid transborder conflicts. The FCC and the Mexican SCT are to be notified of such agreements, which are subject to review or approval, as appropriate, by the respective agencies.

The principal provisions of these two new agreements are:

For Narrowband PCS:

- o The United States and Mexico shall each have primary use of 24 of the 48 available channels
- o Each Administration shall have full use of all the channels beyond 120 kilometers (75 miles) of the border.
- o Stations in the 901-902 MHz band and all mobile stations are limited to 7 watts E .R

- o Licenses for PCS base station facilities within 72 km (45 miles) of the border will be conditioned to indicate that future coordination is required between PCS operators in both countries to ensure that interference is not caused to PCS operations in the other country and that the band is shared on an equal basis. (This is similar to actions taken during the initial licensing of the cellular radio service.)
- o The predicted or measured median field strength of any PCS base station is not to exceed 47 dBuV/m at any location at or beyond the border unless the affected PCS operators in the adjacent areas agree.
- o Compatible PCS operations at the border are best assured through coordination of operating and technical parameters by PCS operators; and, PCS operators are to notify the FCC and Industry Canada of any agreements. Such agreements are subject to review by the Agencies.

The full text of the arrangement has been placed in GEN Docket No. 90-314 and copies are available from International Transcription Service at (202) 857-3800. For further information, contact Tom Mooring or Rod Small in the Office of Engineering and Technology at (202) 653-8114 (6) or Henry Straube in the International Bureau at (202) 254-3394.



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August 18, 1995

LIST OF MEXICAN FIXED POINT-TO-POINT OPERATIONS IN 1850-1990 MHz (BROADBAND PCS) BAND AVAILABLE

On May 16, 1995 representatives of the United States and Mexico signed an agreement concerning the Broadband Personal Communications Services (PCS). This agreement provides for use of the 1850-1990 MHz band for Broadband PCS along the United States and Mexico border.

The agreement requires that any new PCS use of these frequencies not cause harmful interference to existing fixed point-to-point microwave operations in the other country. While additional use of the 1850-1990 MHz frequency band for fixed point-to-point use is to be limited and discouraged, all new PCS systems within 120 km (75 miles) of the border must coordinate with existing fixed point-to-point operations. Coordination is based on:

- A technical analysis, using recognized industry procedures such as TIA/EIA Bulletin (TSB10-F), that interference is not caused to existing fixed point-to-point operations; or, alternatively,
- A mutually acceptable arrangement between the PCS and fixed point-to-point operators.

To facilitate such coordination, the agreement provides for an exchange of lists containing pertinent data concerning the fixed point-to-point operations of each administration. The separate lists compiled by the U.S. and Mexico now have been placed on file in the International Bureau Reference Room. Copies are available from International Transcription Service at (202) 857-3800. For further information, contact Joslyn Read or Henry Straube in the International Bureau at (202) 739-0424.



NEWS

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October 26, 1995

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU ISSUES SPECIAL REPORT ON MEXICO

The International Bureau today released a **Special Report on Mexico: 1995 Federal Telecommunications Law and Reorganization of Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Transportes (SCT)**. The Report analyses the reorganization of SCT, the Mexican Telecom regulator, and the new Mexican telecommunications law. It was prepared by the International Bureau's Planning and Negotiations Division.

The Report is the first of a series intended to help guide Commission policy, and to assist U.S. industry and consumers. This is the first time the Commission has issued an analysis of foreign law for use by industry and consumers. The analysis is based both on the text of the statute and discussion with Mexican officials.

Mexico is the second most important trading partner of the U.S. Mexico is now undergoing significant legal and regulatory changes preparing for increased liberalization of the communications industry. Understanding these changes is critical for the Commission in the negotiation of border frequency sharing arrangements as well as in the development of international policies that affect both countries. Knowledge of the changing Mexican legal and regulatory regime also is critical to U.S. industry which does or wishes to do business there.

Some of the more important features of the new Mexican legal framework noted in the Special Report include: 1) amendment of Article 28 of the Mexican Constitution to permit privatization of, and encourage competition in, the Mexican satellite industry; 2) increase of foreign ownership limits to 49% for most services; 3) establishment of new spectrum use categories and specification of corresponding spectrum authorization requirements (e.g, "concessions" required for public telecommunications networks and spectrum use, "permits" generally required for resale services and transmitting earth stations, and "registration" required for value added services); 4) elimination of restrictions on services that can be provided by competitive public telecommunications networks including provision of long distance services after August 10, 1996; 5) authority for use of auctions to grant concessions for any non-governmental frequency use; 6) deregulation of receive-only earth stations; 7) adoption of open architecture principles for network interconnection; and 8) establishment of non-discriminatory tariffing principles. The new telecom law also provides that a new regulatory authority, independent from the SCT, shall be created by presidential decree no later than August 10, 1996.

The Special Report also identifies the current structure of the reorganized SCT, which now includes the Subsecretaria de Comunicaciones y Desarrollo Tecnológico (SCDT) (Subsecretary of Communications and Technological Development) headed by Carlos Casaus. SCDT is divided into four General Directorates: 1) Networks and Radiocommunications, 2) Broadcasting Systems 3) Telecommunications Policy and International Negotiations, and 4) Spectrum Administration. There is also a separate office for International Relations Coordination.

The Bureau's Special Report on Mexico will be followed in the near future by a series of additional reports on a variety of emerging international issues. Inquiries concerning the Report may be directed to Aileen A. Pisciotta, Chief, Planning & Negotiations Division at (202) 418-2150.

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Report No. IN 95-31

INTERNATIONAL ACTION

October 27, 1995

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU ANNOUNCES INTERNET ACCESS TO SHORTWAVE BROADCASTING SCHEDULES

The International Bureau announces that information about shortwave (or high frequency) international broadcasting stations licensed by the Commission is now available on the INTERNET. The FCC oversees the frequency coordination process for private U.S. shortwave broadcasters, developing consolidated schedules that are coordinated internationally. These schedules change on a seasonal basis at least twice a year -- with additional refinements made intermittently. Because of the frequency and complexity of the updates, use of the INTERNET will make more efficient the FCC's distribution of current information to shortwave broadcasters and the general public. The process is now handled manually.

The data available include station operating parameters, seasonal operational frequency schedules, international coordinated frequency schedules, current issues and announcements, and other related material. The information is available in two ways:

1) Using the World Wide Web: A new set of Web pages has been added on the Commission's INTERNET host that will provide access using commonly available WWW navigators such as Mosaic and Netscape. The pages then can be accessed by setting the location to:

http://www.fcc.gov/Bureaus/International/WWW/HF_broadcasting/hf.html

Alternatively you can access the FCC Welcome Page at

<http://www.fcc.gov/Welcome.html>

and follow the links to the International Bureau - Hot Topics - HF-Broadcasting.

2) Using "file transfer protocol": If a WWW browser is not available, the files can be retrieved using ftp. The Commission's ftp server is "ftp.fcc.gov". Login as "anonymous" and use your E-mail address as a password. HF files can be downloaded from the "/pub/Bureaus/International/WWW/HF_broadcasting" directory. HF Schedules and station parameter files are located in this directory and have a "txt" file extension.

For further information, contact Tom Polzin or Charles Magnuson in the Planning and Negotiations Division of the International Bureau at (202) 418-2118 .

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Report No. IN-96-3

INTERNATIONAL ACTION

January 19, 1996

NEW PAGING ARRANGEMENT WITH MEXICO WILL PERMIT PROMPT LICENSING OF PAGING SERVICES ALONG THE BORDER AREA

FCC Chairman Reed E. Hundt and Mexico Undersecretary Carlos Casaus of the Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Transportes (SCT) signed on December 19, 1995 in Mexico City a Letter of Understanding Related to the Temporary Use of the 929-930 MHz and 931-932 MHz Bands for Paging Services Along the Common Border. The Letter of Understanding establishes an agreement in principle to a draft protocol concerning frequency allotments along the border for paging services in the 929 MHz and 931 MHz bands.

The arrangement has been under negotiation for several years. During that time, new paging services in the 931-932 MHz band were not authorized. With the signing of the Letter of Understanding, the FCC will resume licensing by applying the agreed upon allotment plan on an interim basis. Chairman Hundt said, "this important agreement will eliminate a longstanding impediment to action on a number of pending applications. I am delighted that we can now move swiftly to relieve a serious backlog."

The licensing of paging operations in the 929-930 MHz band has continued during the negotiations, although those licenses have been conditioned on compliance with any final agreement on paging frequencies that actually comes into force. Paging licenses for new operations in the 931-932 MHz band will be subject to similar conditions. It is anticipated that the actual paging protocol will be signed within the next few months.

Under the arrangement, each Administration is allotted specific frequencies for paging operations within particular geographic segments of the border. The coordination zone within which the allotment plan is effective extends 120 kilometers into each country along each side of the U.S./Mexico border.

The full texts of the Letter of Understanding and the associated draft paging protocol, with the details of the allotment plan, have been placed on file at the International Bureau Reference Room located on the first floor of 2000 M St. N.W. Copies are available from International Transcription Service at (202) 857-3800. For further information, contact Henry Straube, Planning and Negotiations Division, International Bureau at (202) 418-2150 or Ron Netro, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau at (202)418-1310.



February 28, 1997***JOINT PRESS RELEASE*****U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**

PAGING SERVICES AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICO

Yesterday, the United States and Mexico signed an agreement delineating technical provisions for the coordination and use of frequencies for Paging Services within 120 kilometers of the border in the 929-930 MHz and 931-932 MHz bands. The agreement, formally referred to as a "Protocol", has been in the process of negotiation for four years and its signing is a major step toward establishing long term stability for paging systems operating in the border area and it provides a reference upon which future service developments in the border area may be based.

The Protocol was signed for the U.S. by Ambassador Vonya B. McCann, U.S. Coordinator, International Communications and Information Policy (CIP) of the Department of State, and FCC Chairman Reed E. Hundt. Signing for Mexico was Carlos Casaus, Chairman of the Federal Telecommunications Commission of the Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Transportes (SCT). The signing took place at the Treaty Signing Room at the Department of State in Washington, D.C. The negotiating team included members of the FCC's International Bureau and Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, and State Department's CIP. Upon conclusion of the signing, a ceremony dedicated the proceedings to the late Wendell Harris, former Associate Chief of the FCC's International Bureau, whose efforts were instrumental in the development and negotiation of this Protocol. In attendance for the commemoration were Mr. Harris's wife, Mrs Ansonia Harris, and other members of the family.

The Protocol identifies priority channels for the Administrations across the full border for the 929 MHz band and within 7 longitudinal zones for the 931 MHz band. Twelve frequencies are designated as "shared channels", 6 each in the 929 MHz and 931 MHz bands. The Protocol allows for -- and even encourages -- operators in both countries to form joint operating partnerships to expand service areas and avoid transborder conflicts. The FCC and the Mexican SCT are to be notified of such agreements, which are subject to review or approval, as appropriate, by the respective agencies.

The principal provisions of the new agreement are:

- o Each Administration shall have full use of all the channels beyond 120 kilometers (75 miles) of the border.
- o Stations are limited to a maximum 1000 watts E.R.P. with antenna height/power restrictions similar to FCC rules.

- o All U.S. operations licensed before negotiations were initiated with Mexico in 1993, are identified for full protection from any use by a Mexican operation even on those channels designated for Mexico's primary use.
- o Stations on Mexican primary channels that were licensed after negotiations began will be allowed to continue operations but may be required to modify their technical parameters if necessary to resolve harmful interference or, in the absence of other mitigating arrangements, to discontinue operation to protect Mexican operations.
- o Stations in each country will have limited access to the channels allotted to the other country on a secondary basis.

More specific details for each band include:

- o For the 929-930 MHz band:
 - The United States and Mexico shall each have primary use of 17 of the 40 available channels.
 - Six channels are designated for shared use.
- o For the 931-932 MHz band:
 - On 34 of the 40 channels, there are seven geographic areas designated along the border and priority use in each area is specified for an Administration.
 - The remaining 6 channels are designated for shared use.

The Protocol is augmented by a Letter of Understanding signed by FCC Chairman Hundt and Carlos Casasus, Chairman of the Federal Telecommunications Commission, that emphasizes the resolve of the two agencies to collaborate on their activities to encourage paging operators on both sides of the border to strive for joint operating arrangements that will facilitate broader sharing of paging in the border zone.

The texts signed yesterday supersede the *Letter of Understanding Related to the Temporary Use of the 929-930 MHz and 931-932 MHz Bands for Paging Services Along the Common Border* which the United States and Mexico signed on December 19, 1995, in Mexico City, Mexico. The signing removes a number of administrative barriers that had restricted the issuance of new paging authorizations by the Commission during the negotiations interval. Allotments and priorities for frequencies and geographic areas designated for use by each Administration as specified in the Protocol can now be fully utilized.

The full text of the Paging Protocol has been placed on file at the International Bureau Reference Room located on the first floor of 2000 M St. N.W. Copies are available from International Transcription Service at (202) 857-3800.

For further information, contact Henry Straube in the Planning and Negotiations Division of the International Bureau at (202) 418-2150 or Ron Netro, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau at (202) 418-1310. The contact at the Department of State is: William H. Jahn, at (202) 647-2723



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Report No. IN-97-

April 18, 1997

UNDERSTANDING REACHED WITH MEXICO ON THE INTRODUCTION OF DIGITAL TELEVISION SERVICE WITHIN THE BORDER AREA

FCC Chairman Reed E. Hundt and Mexico Undersecretary of Communications and Technological Development Javier Lozano Alarcon of the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation (SCT) have signed the Memorandum of Understanding Between the Federal Communications Commission of the United States of America and the Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Transportes of the United Mexican States Related to the Use of the 54-72 MHZ, 76-88 MHZ, 174-216 MHZ and 470-806 MHZ Bands for the Digital Television Broadcasting Service Along the Common Border. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) establishes the principles to be applied in the allocation of frequencies for use by digital television (DTV) operations along the U.S./Mexican border.

Chairman Hundt said, "Because working together cooperatively has become standard practice in our bilateral efforts with Mexico, the understanding was reached in a very brief time. We are now focusing on arriving at a similar agreement on DTV with our friends in Canada in the near future."

The MOU provides for:

Continued adherence to the terms of bilateral agreements currently in affect governing the use of the 54-72 MHz, 76-88 MHz, 174-216 MHz and 470-806 MHz bands for television broadcasting;

Recognition that television broadcasting services utilizing digital techniques have the potential to deliver increased quality and diversity of service as well as provide for more efficient use of the TV spectrum;

Establishment of interim distance separations between digital stations and the current analog stations, and between digital stations, pending the establishment of permanent allocation criteria; and,

Recognition of the efforts put forth in the U.S. to assign DTV channels to existing analog stations and developments underway in Mexico to produce a DTV channelling plan. The Federal Communications Commission will be releasing a U.S. Table of Allotments for DTV in April of 1997, and will be issuing licenses to stations (assignments) within 275 km of the common border. However, those licenses will be conditioned on the outcome of further consultations between the Federal Communications Commission and the Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Transportes;

The MOU also includes understandings by both parties to:

1. Promote the introduction of DTV in their respective countries.
2. Work jointly to assign a second channel to the allotments referred to in Appendix I (Mexican NTSC) and Appendix II (U.S. NTSC) of the MOU,, with a bandwidth of 6 MHz for the transmission of digital television signals.
3. Establish a coordination distance of 275 km for DTV allotments and assignments.
4. Create TV allotments either for analog (NTSC) or digital (DTV) use. When the allotment is strictly for analog (NTSC) use, compliance with the technical criteria and the appropriate spacings specified in the existing agreements is required. When digital (DTV) allotments are involved, new distance separation requirements included in the MOU will be observed.
5. Work together to develop, within 4 to 6 months, a table of second channels for DTV using equitable and reciprocal criteria for both countries, with a view to signing a new television broadcast agreement which covers the full range of TV systems in the shortest possible time.

The full text of the Memorandum of Understanding has been placed on file at the International Bureau Reference Room located on the first floor of 2000 M St. N.W. Copies are available from International Transcription Service at (202) 857-3800. For further information, contact Henry Straube, Planning and Negotiation Division, International Bureau at (202) 418-2150 or Bruce Franca, Office of Engineering Technology at (202) 418-2470.