

Federal Communications Commission

**Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554**

In the Matter of)	
)	
Lower 37 GHz Band)	WT Docket No. 24-243
)	
Use of Spectrum Bands Above 24 GHz for Mobile)	GN Docket No. 14-177
Radio Services)	

ERRATUM

Released: June 11, 2025

By the Acting Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, and the Managing Director

On April 29, 2025, the Commission released a Report and Order, Sixth Report and Order, and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (*Order and FNPRM*), FCC 25-24, in the above-captioned proceedings. To conform to the publishing conventions of the National Archives and Records Administration's Office of the Federal Register, this Erratum replaces **Appendix A** of the *Order* portion of the item in its entirety. Ministerial textual revisions are limited to §§ 30.104, 30.502, and 30.503. See new Appendix A, attached.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Joel Taubenblatt
Acting Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau

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APPENDIX A

Final Rules

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR parts 1 and 30 as follows:

PART 1—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

1. The authority citation for part 1 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. chs. 2, 5, 9, 13; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note; 47 U.S.C. 1754, unless otherwise noted.

2. Amend § 1.907 by revising the definition of “*Covered geographic licenses*” to read as follows:

§ 1.907 Definitions.

* * * * *

Covered geographic licenses. Covered geographic licenses consist of the following services: 1.4 GHz Service (part 27, subpart I, of this chapter); 1.6 GHz Service (part 27, subpart J); 24 GHz Service and Digital Electronic Message Services (part 101, subpart G, of this chapter); 218-219 MHz Service (part 95, subpart F, of this chapter); 220-222 MHz Service, excluding public safety licenses (part 90, subpart T, of this chapter); 600 MHz Service (part 27, subpart N); 700 MHz Commercial Services (part 27, subparts F and H); 700 MHz Guard Band Service (part 27, subpart G); 800 MHz Specialized Mobile Radio Service (part 90, subpart S); 900 MHz Specialized Mobile Radio Service (part 90, subpart S); 900 MHz Broadband Service (part 27, subpart P); 3.45 GHz Service (part 27, subpart Q); 3.7 GHz Service (part 27, subpart O); Advanced Wireless Services (part 27, subparts K and L); Air-Ground Radiotelephone Service (Commercial Aviation) (part 22, subpart G, of this chapter); Broadband Personal Communications Service (part 24, subpart E, of this chapter); Broadband Radio Service (part 27, subpart M); Cellular Radiotelephone Service (part 22, subpart H); Citizens Broadband Radio Service (part 96, subpart C, of this chapter); Intelligent Transportation Systems Radio Service in the 5895-5925 MHz band, excluding public safety licenses (part 90, subpart M); Educational Broadband Service (part 27, subpart M); H Block Service (part 27, subpart K); Local Multipoint Distribution Service (part 101, subpart L); Multichannel Video Distribution and Data Service (part 101, subpart P); Multilateration Location and Monitoring Service (part 90, subpart M); Multiple Address Systems (EAs) (part 101, subpart O); Narrowband Personal Communications Service (part 24, subpart D); Paging and Radiotelephone Service (part 22, subpart E; part 90, subpart P); VHF Public Coast Stations, including Automated Maritime Telecommunications Systems (part 80, subpart J, of this chapter); Space Launch Services (part 26 of this chapter); Upper Microwave Flexible Use Service, except for the 37-37.6 GHz band (part 30 of this chapter); and Wireless Communications Service (part 27, subpart D).

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3. Amend § 1.9005 by revising paragraph (II) to read as follows:

§ 1.9005 Included services.

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(II) The Upper Microwave Flexible Use Service, except for the 37-37.6 GHz band ([part 30 of this chapter](#));

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PART 30—UPPER MICROWAVE FLEXIBLE USE SERVICE

4. The authority citation for part 30 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 153, 154, 301, 303, 304, 307, 309, 310, 316, 332, 1302, unless otherwise noted.

5. Amend § 30.2 by adding in alphabetical order, the definitions of “Lower 37 GHz band” and

“Upper 37 GHz band” to read as follows:

§ 30.2 Definitions.

* * * * *

Lower 37 GHz band. The frequency range 37-37.6 GHz.

* * * * *

Upper 37 GHz band. The frequency range 37.6-38.6 GHz.

6. Amend § 30.4 by revising paragraph (f) to read as follows:

§ 30.4 Frequencies.

* * * * *

(f) 37-38.6 GHz band: This band is divided into the Lower 37 GHz band and the Upper 37 GHz band. Lower 37 GHz band channels: 37,000-37,100 MHz, 37,100-37,200 MHz, 37,200-37,300 MHz, 37,300-37,400 MHz, 37,400-37,500 MHz, 37,500-37,600 MHz. The 37,000-37,600 MHz band segment shall be available on a site-specific, coordinated shared basis with eligible Federal entities. Upper 37 GHz band channels: 37,600-37,700; 37,700-37,800 MHz; 37,800-37,900 MHz; 37,900-38,000 MHz; 38,000-38,100 MHz; 38,100-38,200 MHz; 38,200-38,300 MHz; 38,300-38,400 MHz; 38,400-38,500 MHz, and 38,500-38,600 MHz.

* * * * *

7. Revise § 30.7 to read as follows:

§ 30.7 Lower 37 GHz band—Shared coordinated service.

For licensing and operational rules applicable to the Lower 37 GHz Band, see subpart F of this part. Unless otherwise noted, the technical standards in subpart C of this part shall apply to the Lower 37 GHz band.

8. Amend § 30.104 by revising paragraph (a) and adding paragraph (g) to read as follows:

§ 30.104 Performance requirements.

(a) Upper Microwave Flexible Use Service licensees, except for Lower 37 GHz band licensees, must make a buildout showing as part of their renewal applications. Licensees relying on mobile or point-to-multipoint service must show that they are providing reliable signal coverage and service to at least 40 percent of the population within the service area of the licensee, and that they are using facilities to provide service in that area either to customers or for internal use. Licensees relying on point-to-point service must demonstrate that they have four links operating and providing service, either to customers or for internal use, if the population within the license area is equal to or less than 268,000. If the population within the license area is greater than 268,000, a licensee relying on point-to-point service must demonstrate it has at least one link in operation and is providing service for each 67,000 population within the license area. In order to be eligible to be counted under the point-to-point buildout standard, a point-to-point link must operate with a transmit power greater than +43 dBm. Lower 37 GHz band licensees shall comply with the requirements in paragraph (g) of this section.

* * * * *

(g) Except as noted in § 30.507(c), Lower 37 GHz band licensees must construct their registered operations and begin providing service within 12 months of the date the site registration is granted. Failure to meet this requirement will result in deletion of the registration from the license, and the licensee will be ineligible to register facilities at that site for a period of 12 months after the construction deadline.

9. Amend § 30.204 by revising paragraphs (a) and (b)(2) to read as follows:

§ 30.204 Field strength limits.

(a) *Base/mobile operations.* The predicted or measured Power Flux Density (PFD) from any Base Station operating in the 27.5-28.35 GHz band, 37.6-38.6 GHz band, and 38.6-40 GHz bands at any location on the geographical border of a licensee's service area shall not exceed $-77.6 \text{ dBm/m}^2/\text{MHz}$ (measured at 1.5 meters above ground) unless the adjacent affected service area licensee(s) agree(s) to a different PFD.

(b) * * *

(2) Prior to operating a fixed point-to-point transmitting facility in the 37,600-40,000 MHz band where the facilities are located within 16 kilometers of the boundary of the licensee's authorized market area, the licensee must complete frequency coordination in accordance with the procedures specified in § 101.103(d)(2) of this chapter with respect to neighboring licensees that may be affected by its operations.

10. Add subpart F, consisting of §§ 30.501 through 30.505, to read as follows:

SUBPART F—LOWER 37 GHz BAND

30.501 [Reserved]

30.502 Site registration.

30.503 [Reserved]

30.504 Military priority on 37-37.2 GHz.

30.505 Special rule applicable to initial registration round.

§ 30.501 [Reserved]

§ 30.502 Site registration.

Point to-point links and base stations must be registered pursuant to procedures to be established by the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau prior to operation. Prior to filing a site registration, a licensee must successfully coordinate with the relevant co-channel Federal and non-Federal licensees. Site registrations will be processed in order of receipt unless a later filed registrant provides evidence that it completed coordination prior to the other registrant.

§ 30.503 [Reserved]

§ 30.504 – Military priority on 37-37.2 GHz.

(a) Federal military operations have priority in the 37-37.2 GHz band (priority access). Non-Federal licensees can register and deploy sites in the 37-37.2 GHz band, but must modify or cease operations in the future if those operations conflict with later-deployed military operations. A licensee's operations in this band will not be protected from harmful interference from subsequent military deployments.

(b) If a licensee is notified that its operations conflict with incoming military operations and priority access has been invoked, the licensee must work with the Federal military operator in good faith to either modify service to be consistent so it does not conflict with the military operations or cease operations if coexistence is not possible.

§ 30.505 – Special rules applicable to initial registration round.

(a) After giving licensees an opportunity to obtain nationwide non-exclusive licenses, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, shall, by public notice, establish procedures for licensees to file an initial set of site registrations (the initial site registration round).

(b) In the initial site registration round, licensees may register a maximum of two 100-megahertz channels at any given site.

(c) Sites registered in the initial registration round must be constructed and providing service within 120 days of the site registration being granted.

(d) If multiple site registrations with overlapping Phase One contours are filed during the initial site registration round, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau will grant the earlier filed registration (based on the Universal Licensing System's time stamp). Both licensees shall then engage in Phase Two coordination with respect to the later-filed registration. The licensee with the later-filed registration may amend its application to facilitate coexistence with the other licensee so long as the amendment does not conflict with any other site registration filed during the initial window or with any existing or proposed Federal operations. If Phase Two coordination is successful, the later-filed registration will be successful. If, after good faith discussions and efforts to accommodate the later-filed registration, Phase Two coordination is not successful, the later-filed registration will be dismissed.

11. Delayed indefinitely, add § 30.501 to read as follows:

§ 30.501 Nationwide non-exclusive licensing.

The Lower 37 GHz band is licensed on the basis of non-exclusive nationwide licenses. There is no limit to the number of non-exclusive nationwide licenses that may be granted for this band, and these licenses will serve as a prerequisite for registering individual point-to-point links and base stations.

12. Delayed indefinitely, add § 30.503 to read as follows:

§ 30.503 Coordination of operations.

(a) *Coordination process.* Coordination of operations in the Lower 37 GHz band involves two phases. In the first phase, a licensee draws a coordination contour around its proposed operations. If the licensee's coordination contour does not overlap with the coordination contour of existing or proposed co-channel Federal and non-Federal systems, the licensee may proceed to register its site. If there is overlap with the coordination contour of one or more existing or proposed co-channel Federal and non-Federal systems, coordination proceeds to the second phase, in which operators work directly with each other to determine whether their systems are compatible.

(b) *Phase One—*

(1) *Drawing of coordination contour.* The coordination contour is the contour around the base or fixed station where the power spectral density threshold (PSDT) equals -110 dBm/100MHz. In order to calculate the power spectral density threshold, an applicant must provide the Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP) (expressed in dBm/100 MHz), and the latitude and longitude of the base station (expressed in decimal degrees). The Irregular Terrain Model (ITM) using parameters listed in table 2 to paragraph (b)(2) of this section and ITU-R Recommendation P.676 using parameters listed in table 3 to paragraph (b)(2) of this section should be used to calculate the distance from the base or fixed station to the coordination contour. Clutter loss should not be considered.

(i) *Point-to-multipoint operations.* Applicants should draw the coordination contour distance at each radial corresponding to Required Propagation Loss (L_{Required}), where $L_{\text{Required}} = \text{EIRP} - \text{PSDT}$. For purposes of this calculation, the receiver antenna height of 10m should be assumed.

(ii) *Base-mobile operations.* Applicants should draw the coordination contour distance at each radial corresponding to Required Propagation Loss (L_{Required}), where $L_{\text{Required}} = \text{EIRP} - \text{PSDT}$. For purposes of this calculation, the receiver height of 1.5m should be assumed.

(iii) *Point-to-point operations.* For each angular range relative to the main beam of the fixed station, applicants should draw the coordination contour distance at each radial corresponding to Required Propagation Loss (L_{Required}) as indicated in table 1 to this paragraph (b)(1)(iii). The applicant must provide the antenna height of both the transmitter and receiver fixed stations (in meters).

Table 1 to Paragraph (b)(1)(iii)—Angular Range, Required Propagation Loss, and
Antenna Discrimination Factor

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Angular Range	Calculation of Required Propagation Loss	Calculation of Antenna Discrimination Factor (ADF)
within $\pm 5^\circ$	$L_{\text{Required}} = \text{EIRP} - \text{PSDT}$	
$\pm 5^\circ$ to $\pm 15^\circ$	$L_{\text{Required}} = \text{EIRP} - \text{ADF} - \text{PSDT}$	ADF increases linearly from 0 dB (at 5°) to 30 dB (at 15°) off-axis
$\pm 15^\circ$ to $\pm 45^\circ$	$L_{\text{Required}} = \text{EIRP} - 30 \text{ dB} - \text{PSDT}$	
$\pm 45^\circ$ to $\pm 55^\circ$	$L_{\text{Required}} = \text{EIRP} - \text{ADF} - \text{PSDT}$	ADF increases linearly from 30 dB (at 45°) to 40 dB (at 55°) off-axis
$\pm 55^\circ$ to $\pm 80^\circ$	$L_{\text{Required}} = \text{EIRP} - 40 \text{ dB} - \text{PSDT}$	
$\pm 80^\circ$ to $\pm 100^\circ$	$L_{\text{Required}} = \text{EIRP} - \text{ADF} - \text{PSDT}$	ADF increases linearly from 40 dB (at 80°) to 50 dB (at 100°) off-axis
Outside $\pm 100^\circ$	$L_{\text{Required}} = \text{EIRP} - 50 \text{ dB} - \text{PSDT}$	

(2) *Parameters to be used in generating Phase One contours.* The following parameters shall be used in generating Phase One contours:

Table 2 to Paragraph (b)(2)—ITM Parameters to Be Used in Contour Zone Generation

Parameter	Value
Frequency	37 GHz
Mode	Terrain Dependent
Transmitter Antenna Height (Above Ground Level)	Provided by Applicant (m)
Transmitter EIRP	Provided by Applicant (dBm/100 MHz)
Reference Receiver Antenna Height (Above Ground Level)	Point-to-Multipoint: 10 meters Base-to-Mobile: 1.5 meters Point-to-Point: Provided by Applicant (m)
Transmitter Location	Latitude (Decimal Degrees) and Longitude (Decimal Degrees)
Mode of Variability	Single Message
Surface Refractivity	301 N-Units
Dielectric Constant of Ground	15
Radio Climate	Continental Temperate
Reliability	50%
Confidence	50%
Terrain Data	United States Geological Survey 1-Second
Atmospheric Attenuation	Recommendation ITU-R P.676
Number of Radials	360 (1 Degree Increments)
Spacing Along Radial	30 meters
Distance Criteria	1st point along radial where the required path loss is achieved

Table 3 to Paragraph (b)(2)—ITU-R P.676 Parameter Inputs

Parameter	Value
Frequency	37 GHz
Air Temperature	23 C
Surface Atmospheric Pressure	1013.25 hPa

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Ground-level Water Vapor Density	7.5 g/m3
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(c) *Phase Two*—

(1) *Operator-to-operator coordination.* When the contour of a licensee’s proposed operations overlaps with the existing or proposed contour of another licensee, there will be a second phase of coordination, in which operators would communicate directly to discuss whether and under what circumstances a placement inside the relevant contours might be feasible.

(2) *Information exchange.* The applicant seeking to coordinate shall notify the incumbent operator and provide the information in table 1 to paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section concerning its proposed operations. Once that information is provided, the incumbent shall respond within 15 business days with the technical information in table 4 to this paragraph (c)(2) concerning its operations.

Table 4 to Paragraph (c)(2)—Information to Be Exchanged in Phase Two Coordination

Technical Parameter	Units	Comments
Transmitter Geographic Coordinates	Degrees/Minutes/Seconds	
Transmitter Antenna Ground Elevation	Meters	Above Mean Sea Level (as indicated by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) terrain database)
Transmitter Antenna Height	Meters	Above Ground Level
Transmitter Power	dBm	
Mainbeam Antenna Gain	dBi	
Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power	dBm	
Center Frequency	MHz	
Emission Bandwidth	MHz	
Emission Designator	Emission Classification Symbols	
Emission Spectrum	Relative Attenuation (dB) as a Function of Frequency Offset from Center Frequency (MHz)	-3 dB, -20 dB, -60 dB points
Transmitter Antenna Azimuth of Maximum Gain	Degrees	With Respect to True North
Transmitter Antenna Downtilt/Uptilt (Elevation) Angle	Degrees	With Respect to Horizontal
Transmit Antenna Polarization		
Transmitter Azimuth Off-Axis Antenna Pattern	dBi as a function of off-axis angle in degrees	Required for all use cases; point-to-point systems should use National Spectrum Management Association (NSMA) Format
Transmitter Elevation Off-Axis Antenna Pattern	dBi as a function of off-axis angle in degrees	Required for all use cases; point-to-point systems should use NSMA Format
Transmitter Cable/Insertion Loss	dB	
Receiver Geographic Coordinates (Point-to-Point Systems Only)	Degrees/Minutes/Seconds	
Receiver Antenna Ground Elevation (Point-to-Point Systems Only)	Meters	Above Mean Sea Level (as indicated by the USGS terrain database)

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Receiver Antenna Height (Point-to-Point Systems Only)	Meters	Above Ground Level
Receiver Mainbeam Antenna Gain	dBi	
Receiver Threshold/Sensitivity	dBm	Minimum Discernible Single/Criteria
Receiver Noise Figure	dB	
Receiver IF Selectivity	Relative Attenuation (dB) as a Function of Frequency Offset from Center Frequency (MHz)	-3 dB, -20 dB, -60 dB points
Receiver Antenna Azimuth of Maximum Gain	degrees	With Respect to True North
Receiver Antenna Downtilt/Uptilt (Elevation) Angle	degrees	With Respect to Horizontal
Receive Antenna Polarization		
Receiver Azimuth Off-Axis Antenna Pattern	dBi as a function of off-axis angle in degrees	Required for all use cases; point-to-point systems should use NSMA Format
Receiver Elevation Off-Axis Antenna Pattern	dBi as a function of off-axis angle in degrees	Required for all use cases; point-to-point systems should use NSMA Format
Receiver Cable/Insertion Loss	dB	

(3) *Phase two coordination principles.* The following principles shall apply in Phase Two coordination:

(i) Parties shall negotiate and cooperate in good faith.

(ii) Parties are encouraged to use advanced interference mitigation techniques, such as antenna directivity, polarization, shielding, frequency selection, time division duplex (TDD) synchronization, or transmitter power control to provide solutions in specific situations.

(iii) Measured antenna patterns are preferred and should be used whenever available. In their absence, the operators may use modeled antenna patterns provided by the manufacturer, or a model that estimates the antenna pattern.

(iv) To calculate the propagation loss, Phase One technical assumptions of ITM and ITU-R P.676 are applicable. However, parties are also encouraged to mutually agree on proprietary propagation models, actual measurement data, or other environmental data, consistent with good engineering practices.

(v) To account for clutter loss, parties may consider ITU-R P.2108. However, parties are also encouraged to mutually agree on proprietary clutter loss models and building height databases, consistent with good engineering practices.

(vi) Both parties must agree on and accept the results of the analysis performed using the agreed-upon methodology. The Phase Two coordination analysis should not consider worst-case conditions unless justified.

(4) *Interference protection criteria.* Absent an agreement between the parties, the interference protection criteria for Phase Two is $I/N = -6$ dB, where:

(i) I (interference) is the received interference power at the input of the receiver, calculated with formula $I = PT + GT + GR - LP - LT - LR - LC - LA - LPol - FDR$. PT is the transmitter power (dBm); GT is the transmitter antenna gain in the direction of the receiver (dBi); GR is the receiver antenna gain in the direction of the receiver (dBi); LP is the basic transmission

loss, in the absence of clutter (dB); LT is the transmitter cable/insertion losses (dB); LR is the receiver cable/insertion losses (dB); LC is the clutter loss (dB); LA is the atmospheric loss (dB); LPol is the polarization loss (dB); and FDR is the Frequency Dependent Rejection (dB); and

(ii) N (noise) is the background noise level at receiver, calculated with formula $N = -114 + 10 \log \text{IFBW} + \text{NF}$. IFBW is the receiver 3 dB intermediate frequency bandwidth, in megahertz. If not available, the emission bandwidth may be used. NF is the receiver noise figure, in dB. The noise temperature is assumed to be 290 degrees Kelvin (room temperature) for all systems using this band.

(iii) The compatibility analysis only considers single-entry interference. If operators mutually agree to do so, they may consider aggregate interference.