

White Paper # 10-803

Overview of 23 GHz FCC Licensing Activity From Jan 2009 to March 2010

March 2010

Overview

Two categories of License Grants are summarized, corresponding to two key groups of frequencies in the 23 GHz Microwave Band

- The Low Power Frequencies are summarized on the First Chart. These frequencies can be licensed without NTIA¹ review, and conditional authorization applies... in other words, the applicant may turn on the transmitter at the time the filing is submitted
- The High Power Frequencies are summarized on the Second Chart. These frequencies require NTIA review, and conditional authorization is not applicable. The applicant can not turn on the transmitter until the license is granted.

Each of the charts is color codes as follows:

- **Dark Blue** represents License Grants and the X-Axis (Abscissa) represents the number of days from the License Application at the FCC to the Grant of the License while the Y-Axis (Ordinate) represents the number of licenses that were granted on that amount of time after their filing.
- **Pink** represents those applications returned by the FCC for a variety of reasons, including non-payment, discrepancies between the coordination and the license application, errors in the application, etc. Many of these will be fixed, resubmitted, and later show up as a License Grant.
- **Yellow** shows license applications that are withdrawn by the applicant after filing.

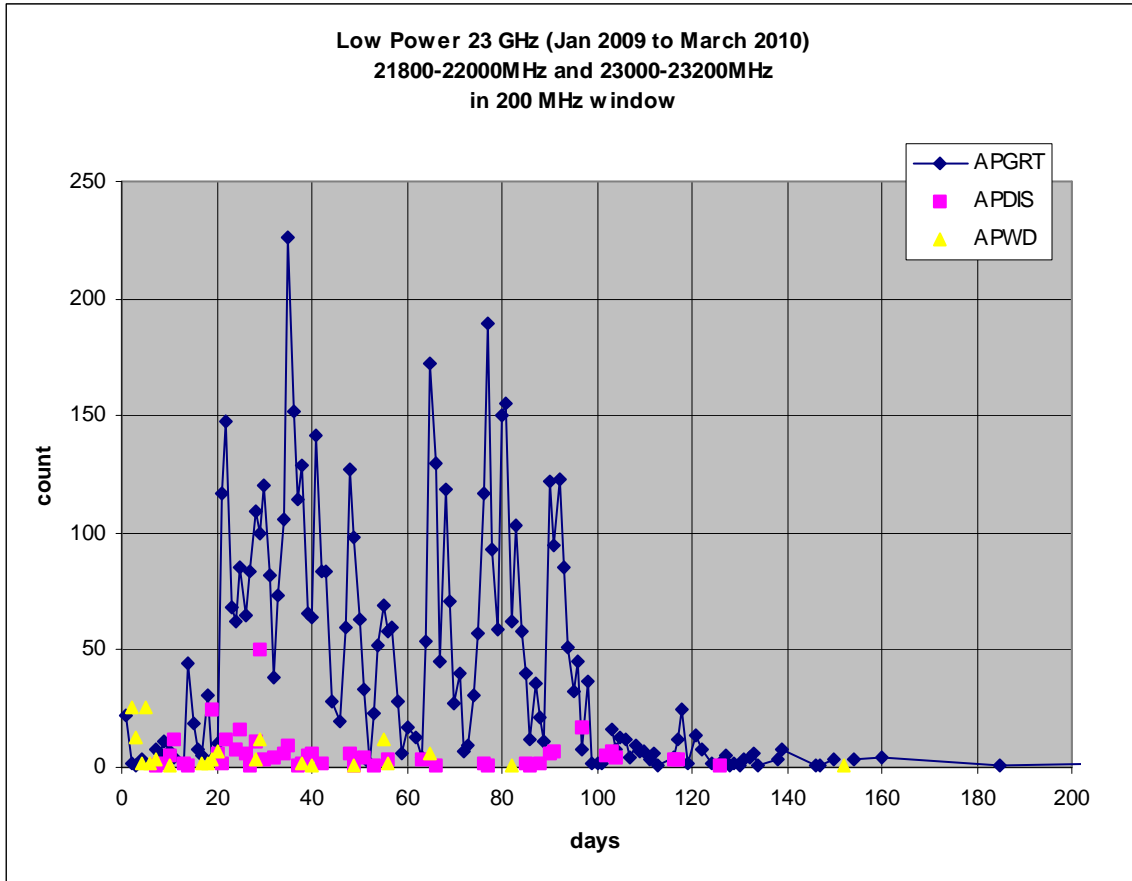
The reason for the presentation is to provide potential users with rough probabilities on the grant times for the respective groups of frequencies.

For the Lower Power Frequencies, there is a high probability of a license grant between 20-90 days after filing.

For the Higher Power Frequencies, the higher probability indicates about 75 days after filing before the license is granted.

¹ National Telecommunications and Information Administration, the Federal Agency that manages spectrum for all government agencies.

Low Power Frequencies



High Power Frequencies

