

111TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4353

To require the Federal Communications Commission to authorize access by owners and operators of certain wireless microphones to a geolocation database maintained for the purpose of prohibiting the operation of unlicensed TV band devices on protected frequencies, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 16, 2009

Mr. RUSH introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

A BILL

To require the Federal Communications Commission to authorize access by owners and operators of certain wireless microphones to a geolocation database maintained for the purpose of prohibiting the operation of unlicensed TV band devices on protected frequencies, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Wireless Microphone
5 Users Interference Protection Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. ACCESS TO GEOLOCATION DATABASE.**

2 (a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Federal Communications
3 Commission shall authorize the owners and operators of
4 wireless microphones operating on a primary basis in the
5 VHF bands and on a secondary basis in the UHF bands
6 (and their appointed technical representatives) to have ac-
7 cess to the geolocation database maintained for the pur-
8 pose of prohibiting the operation of unlicensed TV band
9 devices on protected frequencies.

10 (b) REGISTRATION SITES.—For the purposes of iden-
11 tifying locations which shall be protected through registra-
12 tion in the geolocation database under subsection (a), the
13 following sites are deemed registration sites under part 74
14 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations:

- 15 (1) Amusement Parks.
- 16 (2) Arenas.
- 17 (3) Convention Centers.
- 18 (4) Educational Facilities.
- 19 (5) Fairgrounds.
- 20 (6) Governmental Facilities.
- 21 (7) Houses of Worship.
- 22 (8) Lodging Facilities.
- 23 (9) Museums.
- 24 (10) Recording Studios.
- 25 (11) Restaurants.
- 26 (12) Stadiums.

1 (13) Theaters.

2 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

3 For the purposes of this Act, the following definitions
4 apply:

5 (1) AMUSEMENT PARK.—The term “amusement
6 park” means a commercially operated park equipped
7 with various recreational devices, entertainment, and
8 typically booths for games and the sale of food and
9 drink.

10 (2) ARENA.—The term “arena” means any fa-
11 cility primarily used for an athletic contest, sporting
12 event, or musical concert.

13 (3) CONVENTION CENTER.—The term “conven-
14 tion center” means any civic building or group of
15 buildings designed for events, such as conventions,
16 industrial shows, and exhibitions, and which often
17 includes an auditorium, a conference or meeting
18 room, hotel accommodations, a restaurant, and other
19 facilities.

20 (4) EDUCATIONAL FACILITY.—The term “edu-
21 cational facility” means any building, place, or insti-
22 tution where instruction to students is provided, in-
23 cluding any day care center, nursery school, public
24 or private school, college or university, career or

1 technical education school, and corporate training
2 center.

3 (5) FAIRGROUND.—The terms “fairground”
4 means any place or area where a fair, concert, cir-
5 cus, festival, parade, or an exhibition is held.

6 (6) GOVERNMENTAL FACILITY.—The term
7 “governmental facility” means any facility used for
8 the operations of Federal, State, local, or tribal gov-
9 ernment.

10 (7) HOUSE OF WORSHIP.—The term “house of
11 worship” means any building, place, or institution
12 devoted to religious worship, including a church,
13 synagogue, temple, mosque, or chapel.

14 (8) LODGING FACILITY.—The term “lodging fa-
15 cility” means any individual hotel, motel, or inn that
16 makes accommodation available on a temporary
17 basis for a charge.

18 (9) MUSEUM.—The term “museum” means a
19 building, place, or institution devoted to the procure-
20 ment, care, study, and display of works of art, sci-
21 entific specimens, and other objects of lasting inter-
22 est or value.

23 (10) RECORDING STUDIO.—The term “record-
24 ing studio” means any place equipped for the reg-
25 ular production and recording of live or prerecorded

1 music, television, motion picture, or other kind of
2 news, sports, entertainment, educational, or religious
3 programming.

4 (11) RESTAURANT.—The term “restaurant”
5 means an establishment where meals or refresh-
6 ments may be purchased.

7 (12) STADIUM.—The term “stadium” means an
8 arena or outdoor venue, usually with tiered seating
9 or a separate space reserved for spectators, that is
10 used primarily for a musical concert or sporting
11 event, including a race track and a golf course.

12 (13) THEATER.—The term “theater” means
13 any place, building, enclosure, or structure with a
14 seating capacity that is used for a dramatic perform-
15 ance, stage entertainment, or motion picture show.

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