

that is removed from the database under this provision but is later re-registered.

(p) Establish procedures to allow health care facilities to register the locations of facilities where they operate WMTS networks on channel 37.

(q) Establish procedures to allow unlicensed wireless microphone users in the 600 MHz band to register with the database and to provide lists of channels available for wireless microphones at a given location.

[80 FR 73070, Nov. 23, 2015, as amended at 81 FR 4975, Jan. 29, 2016; 86 FR 2296, Jan. 12, 2021; 87 FR 18993, Apr. 1, 2022]

**§ 15.717 White space devices that rely on spectrum sensing.**

(a) *Applications for certification.* Parties may submit applications for certification of white space devices that rely solely on spectrum sensing to identify available channels. Devices authorized under this section must demonstrate with an extremely high degree of confidence that they will not cause harmful interference to incumbent radio services.

(1) In addition to the procedures in subpart J of part 2 of this chapter, applicants shall comply with the following.

(i) The application must include a full explanation of how the device will protect incumbent authorized services against interference.

(ii) Applicants must submit a pre-production device, identical to the device expected to be marketed.

(2) The Commission will follow the procedures below for processing applications pursuant to this section.

(i) Applications will be placed on public notice for a minimum of 30 days for comments and 15 days for reply comments. Applicants may request that portions of their application remain confidential in accordance with § 0.459 of this chapter. This public notice will include proposed test procedures and methodologies.

(ii) The Commission will conduct laboratory and field tests of the pre-production device. This testing will be conducted to evaluate proof of performance of the device, including characterization of its sensing capability

and its interference potential. The testing will be open to the public.

(iii) Subsequent to the completion of testing, the Commission will issue by public notice, a test report including recommendations. The public notice will specify a minimum of 30 days for comments and, if any objections are received, an additional 15 days for reply comments.

(b) *Power limit for devices that rely on sensing.* The white space device shall meet the requirements for personal/portable devices in this subpart except that it will be limited to a maximum EIRP of 50 mW per 6 megahertz of bandwidth on which the device operates and it does not have to comply with the requirements for geo-location and database access in § 15.711(b), (d), and (e). Compliance with the detection threshold for spectrum sensing in § 15.717(c), although required, is not necessarily sufficient for demonstrating reliable interference avoidance. Once a device is certified, additional devices that are identical in electrical characteristics and antenna systems may be certified under the procedures of part 2, Subpart J of this chapter.

(c) *Sensing requirements—(1) Detection threshold.* (i) The required detection thresholds are:

(A) ATSC digital TV signals: –114 dBm, averaged over a 6 MHz bandwidth;

(B) NTSC analog TV signals: –114 dBm, averaged over a 100 kHz bandwidth;

(C) Low power auxiliary, including wireless microphone, signals: –107 dBm, averaged over a 200 kHz bandwidth.

(ii) The detection thresholds are referenced to an omnidirectional receive antenna with a gain of 0 dBi. If a receive antenna with a minimum directional gain of less than 0 dBi is used, the detection threshold shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the minimum directional gain of the antenna is less than 0 dBi. Minimum directional gain shall be defined as the antenna gain in the direction and at the frequency that exhibits the least gain. Alternative approaches for the sensing antenna are permitted, e.g.,

## Federal Communications Commission

## § 17.2

electronically rotatable antennas, provided the applicant for equipment authorization can demonstrate that its sensing antenna provides at least the same performance as an omnidirectional antenna with 0 dBi gain.

(2) *Channel availability check time.* A white space device may start operating on a TV channel if no TV, wireless microphone or other low power auxiliary device signals above the detection threshold are detected within a minimum time interval of 30 seconds.

(3) *In-service monitoring.* A white space device must perform in-service monitoring of an operating channel at least once every 60 seconds. There is no minimum channel availability check time for in-service monitoring.

(4) *Channel move time.* After a TV, wireless microphone or other low power auxiliary device signal is detected on a white space device operating channel, all transmissions by the white space device must cease within two seconds.

## PART 17—CONSTRUCTION, MARKING, AND LIGHTING OF ANTENNA STRUCTURES

### Subpart A—General Information

Sec.

- 17.1 Basis and purpose.
- 17.2 Definitions.
- 17.4 Antenna structure registration.
- 17.5 Commission consideration of applications for station authorization.
- 17.6 Responsibility for painting and lighting compliance.

### Subpart B—Federal Aviation Administration Notification Criteria

- 17.7 Antenna structures requiring notification to the FAA.
- 17.8 Establishment of antenna farm areas.
- 17.9 Designated antenna farm areas.
- 17.10 Antenna structures over 304.80 meters (1,000 feet) in height.
- 17.14–17.17 [Reserved]

### Subpart C—Specifications for Obstruction Marking and Lighting of Antenna Structures

- 17.21 Painting and lighting, when required.
- 17.22 [Reserved]
- 17.23 Specifications for painting and lighting antenna structures.
- 17.24 Existing structures.

17.25–17.45 [Reserved]

17.47 Inspection of antenna structure lights and associated control equipment.

17.48 Notification of extinguishment or improper functioning of lights.

17.49 Recording of antenna structure light inspections in the owner record.

17.50 Cleaning and repainting.

17.51 [Reserved]

17.53 Lighting equipment and paint.

17.54 Rated lamp voltage.

17.56 Maintenance of lighting equipment.

17.57 Report of radio transmitting antenna construction, alteration, and/or removal.

17.58 [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: 47 U.S.C. 154, 301, 303, 309.

### Subpart A—General Information

#### § 17.1 Basis and purpose.

(a) The rules in this part are issued pursuant to the authority contained in Title III of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which vest authority in the Federal Communications Commission to issue licenses to radio stations when it is found that the public interest, convenience, and necessity would be served thereby, and to require the painting, and/or illumination of antenna structures if and when in its judgment such structures constitute, or there is reasonable possibility that they may constitute, a menace to air navigation.

(b) The purpose of this part is to prescribe certain procedures for antenna structure registration and standards with respect to the Commission's consideration of proposed antenna structures which will serve as a guide to antenna structure owners.

[61 FR 4362, Feb. 6, 1996, as amended at 79 FR 56984, Sept. 24, 2014]

#### § 17.2 Definitions.

(a) *Antenna structure.* The term antenna structure means a structure that is constructed or used to transmit radio energy, or that is constructed or used for the primary purpose of supporting antennas to transmit and/or receive radio energy, and any antennas and other appurtenances mounted thereon, from the time construction of the supporting structure begins until such time as the supporting structure is dismantled.

(b) *Antenna farm area.* A geographical location, with established boundaries,