

rules shall apply to all SDARS licensees: 47 CFR 73.1940 (Legally qualified candidates for public office), 73.1941 (Equal opportunities), 73.1942 (Candidate rates), and 73.1944 (Reasonable access).

(b) *Political file.* (1) Each SDARS licensee engaged in origination programming shall maintain, and make available for public inspection, a complete record of a request to purchase broadcast time that:

(i) Is made by or on behalf of a legally qualified candidate for public office; or

(ii) Communicates a message relating to any political matter of national importance, including:

(A) A legally qualified candidate;

(B) Any election to Federal office; or

(C) A national legislative issue of public importance.

(2) A record maintained under this paragraph shall contain information regarding:

(i) Whether the request to purchase broadcast time is accepted or rejected by the licensee;

(ii) The rate charged for the broadcast time;

(iii) The date and time on which the communication is aired;

(iv) The class of time that is purchased;

(v) The name of the candidate to which the communication refers and the office to which the candidate is seeking election, the election to which the communication refers, or the issue to which the communication refers (as applicable);

(vi) In the case of a request made by, or on behalf of, a candidate, the name of the candidate, the authorized committee of the candidate, and the treasurer of such committee; and

(vii) In the case of any other request, the name of the person purchasing the time, the name, address, and phone number of a contact person for such person, and a list of the chief executive officers or members of the executive committee or of the board of directors of such person.

(3) When free time is provided for use by or on behalf of candidates, a record of the free time provided shall be placed in the political file.

(4) All records required by this paragraph shall be placed in the online public file hosted by the Commission as soon as possible and shall be retained for a period of two years. As soon as possible means immediately absent unusual circumstances.

(c) *Public inspection file.* (1) Each SDARS applicant or licensee must also place in the online public file hosted by the Commission the records required to be placed in the public inspection file by 47 CFR 25.601 and 73.2080 (equal employment opportunities (EEO)) and retain those records for the period required by those rules.

(2) Each SDARS licensee must provide a link to the public inspection file hosted on the Commission's Web site from the home page of its own Web site, if the licensee has a Web site, and provide on its Web site contact information for a representative who can assist any person with disabilities with issues related to the content of the public files. Each SDARS licensee also must include in the online public file the address of the licensee's local public file, if the licensee retains documents in the local public file that are not available in the Commission's online file, and the name, phone number, and email address of the licensee's designated contact for questions about the public file.

[81 FR 10122, Feb. 29, 2016, as amended at 87 FR 7754, Feb. 10, 2022]

PART 26—SPACE LAUNCH SERVICES

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AUTHORITY: 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 154, 301, 303, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: 89 FR 63321, Aug. 5, 2024, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Information

§ 26.1 Basis and purpose.

This section contains the statutory basis for the rules in this part and provides the purpose for which this part is issued.

(a) *Basis*. The rules for Space Launch Services in this part are promulgated under the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, that vest authority in the Federal Communications Commission (Commission or FCC) to regulate radio transmission and to issue licenses for radio stations. All rules in this part are in accordance with applicable treaties and agreements to which the United States is a party.

(b) *Purpose*. This part states the conditions under which spectrum is made available and licensed for the provision of Space Launch Services. This part does not govern the licensing of radio systems belonging to and operated by the United States.

§ 26.2 Frequencies.

The following frequencies are available for assignment on a nationwide, non-exclusive basis for Space Launch Services:

- (a) 2025–2110 MHz; and
- (b) 2200–2290 MHz.

§ 26.3 Scope of service.

(a) Space launch stations are restricted to the following uses:

(1) *2025–2110 MHz band*. The use of Space Launch Services licenses in the 2025–2110 MHz band is restricted to ground-to-launch vehicle telecommand uses necessary to support space launch operations.

(2) *2200–2290 MHz band*. The use of Space Launch Services licenses in the 2200–2290 MHz band is restricted to launch vehicle-to-ground communications associated with telemetry and tracking operations.

(b) Telemetry, tracking, and telecommand functions permissible as space launch operations include, but are not limited to:

(1) Pre-launch testing, such as pre-flight checks, ground testing, and telemetry;

(2) Vehicle tracking, including the transmission of parameter data from a launch vehicle to ground;

(3) Telecommand signals for propulsive maneuvering of a launch vehicle and separation of payload from launch vehicle; and

(4) Telecommand signals for propulsive maneuvering of a reentry vehicle for return and recovery.

(c) The use of Space Launch Services licenses for on-orbit communications after a launch vehicle separates from its payload are not permitted, provided that a space launch station may be used for telemetry, tracking, and telecommand activities for the incidental orbiting of a launch vehicle before or after it has separated from its payload. The use of Space Launch Services licenses for such incidental orbiting are permitted only to the extent necessary for space launch operations.

§ 26.4 Other applicable rule parts.

Other FCC rule parts applicable to the Space Launch Services include the following:

(a) *Part 0*. Part 0 of this chapter describes the Commission's organization and delegations of authority. Part 0 also lists available Commission publications, standards, and procedures for access to Commission records, and location of Commission Field Offices.

(b) *Part 1*. Part 1 of this chapter includes rules of practice and procedure for license applications, adjudicatory proceedings, procedures for reconsideration and review of the Commission's

actions; provisions concerning violation notices and forfeiture proceedings; competitive bidding procedures; and the environmental requirements that, together with the procedures specified in § 17.4(c) of this chapter, if applicable, must be complied with prior to the initiation of construction. Subpart F of part 1 includes the rules for the Wireless Radio Services and the procedures for filing electronically via the Universal Licensing System (ULS).

(c) *Part 2.* Part 2 of this chapter contains the Table of Frequency Allocations and special requirements in international regulations, recommendations, agreements, and treaties. Part 2 also contains standards and procedures concerning the marketing and importation of radio frequency devices, and for obtaining equipment authorization.

(d) *Part 5.* Part 5 of this chapter contains rules prescribing the manner in which parts of the radio frequency spectrum may be made available for experimentation.

(e) *Part 15.* Part 15 of this chapter sets forth the requirements and conditions applicable to certain radio frequency devices.

(f) *Part 17.* Part 17 of this chapter contains requirements for the construction, marking and lighting of antenna towers, and the environmental notification process that must be completed before filing certain antenna structure registration applications.

(g) *Part 25.* Part 25 of this chapter contains the requirements for satellite communications, including satellite digital audio radio service (DARS).

(h) *Part 74.* Part 74 of this chapter sets forth the requirements and conditions applicable to experimental radio, auxiliary, special broadcast, and other program distributional services.

(i) *Part 87.* Part 87 of this chapter sets forth the requirements and conditions applicable to aviation services.

§ 26.5 Terms and definitions.

Base station. A station at a specified site authorized to communicate with mobile stations.

Equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP). The product of the power supplied to the antenna and the antenna gain in a given direction relative to an

isotropic antenna (absolute or isotropic gain).

Expendable launch vehicle. A launch vehicle whose propulsive stages are used only once.

First stage of a launch. The first 15 minutes of flight.

Fixed service. A radio communication service between specified fixed points.

Fixed station. A station in the fixed service.

Frequency coordination. The process of obtaining the recommendation of a frequency coordinator for a frequency(ies) that will most effectively meet the applicant's needs while minimizing interference to licensees already operating within a given frequency band.

Frequency coordinator. An entity or organization that has been certified by the Commission to recommend frequencies for use by licensees in the Space Launch Services.

Harmful interference. For the purposes of resolving conflicts between stations operating under this part, any emission, radiation, or induction which specifically degrades, obstructs, or interrupts the service provided by such stations.

Itinerant operation. Operation of a radio station at unspecified locations for varying periods of time.

Launch vehicle. A vehicle built to place a payload or human beings from Earth in a suborbital trajectory, in Earth orbit, or otherwise in outer space.

Mobile service. A radio communication service between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.

Mobile station. A station in the mobile service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

Reentry vehicle. A vehicle designed to return from Earth orbit or outer space to Earth substantially intact. A reentry vehicle is regarded as a launch vehicle in the context of a space launch operation only to the extent that it is being used for launch purposes.

Reusable launch vehicle. A launch vehicle that is designed to return to Earth substantially intact and may be launched more than one time or that contains vehicle stages that may be recovered by a launch operator for future use.

Space launch operations. Any activity that places a launch vehicle, whether an expendable launch vehicle or a reusable launch vehicle or reentry vehicle used for launch, and any payload or human being from Earth in a sub-orbital trajectory, in Earth orbit, or otherwise in outer space, including pre-launch testing and recovery or reentry of the launch vehicle.

Telecommand. The transmission of non-voice signals for the purpose of remotely controlling a device.

Telemetry. The transmission of non-voice signals for the purpose of automatically indicating or recording measurements at a distance from the measuring instrument. In the context of space launch operations, telemetry is diagnostic information, transmitted from the launch vehicle to ground controller stations during the flight, which allows the ground controller station to track the performance of the launch vehicle.

Universal Licensing System (ULS). The consolidated database, application filing system, and processing system for all Wireless Telecommunications Services. The ULS offers Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) applicants and the general public electronic filing of all applications requests, and full public access to all WTB licensing data.

Subpart B—Applications and Licenses

§ 26.101 Eligibility.

The following entities are eligible for Space Launch Services licenses:

- (a) A non-Federal entity that conducts space launch operations; or
- (b) A parent of such entity or a subsidiary of such entity if either conducts space launch operations.

§ 26.102 License period; renewal.

Licenses for stations in the Space Launch Services will be issued for a term of ten years from the date of original issuance, or renewal. Prior to expiration of the term of a license, the space launch licensee shall submit to the Commission an application for the renewal in accordance with part 1, subpart F, of this chapter. Such renewal application shall certify that, during

the preceding license term, the licensee operated and continues to operate consistent with Commission rules in this chapter and the terms of its existing authorization, including the operation of stations consistent with the terms of frequency coordination performed during its license term.

§ 26.103 Licensing.

The 2025–2110 MHz and 2200–2290 MHz bands are authorized on a non-exclusive nationwide basis for Space Launch Services. Non-exclusive nationwide licenses will serve as a prerequisite for registering launch sites and individual fixed, base, itinerant, and mobile stations, as well as individual coordinated launches. A Space Launch Services licensee cannot operate a launch site and corresponding fixed, base, itinerant, or mobile stations before registering it under its license and may only operate a station after that station has been cleared to operate in a particular frequency band in connection with a particular launch pursuant to the post-grant frequency coordination process set forth in subpart C of this part. Space Launch Services licensees must delete registrations for unused launch sites and unused fixed, base, itinerant, and mobile stations to maintain database integrity and facilitate coordination with other users of the 2025–2110 MHz and 2200–2290 MHz bands.

§ 26.104 Regulatory status.

Licensees are permitted to provide services on a non-common carrier basis. A licensee may render communications services consistent with the regulatory status in its license and with the Commission's rules in this chapter applicable to the Space Launch Services.

§ 26.105 Authorization required.

(a) *General rule.* Stations in the Space Launch Services must be used and operated only in accordance with the service rules set forth in this part, including the terms of the frequency coordination performed pursuant to subpart C of this part, and with a valid authorization granted by the Commission

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under the provisions of this part, except as specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Restrictions.* The holding of an authorization does not create any rights beyond the terms, conditions, and period specified in the authorization. Authorizations may be granted upon proper application, provided that the Commission finds that the applicant is qualified in regard to citizenship, character, financial, technical, and other criteria, and that the public interest, convenience, and necessity will be served. See 47 U.S.C. 301, 308, 309, and 310.

§ 26.106 Submission and filing of applications.

(a) Applications for authorizations in the Space Launch Services must be filed in the Universal Licensing System (ULS) in accordance with part 1, subpart F, of this chapter. All modifications or renewals of licenses, assignments or transfers of control of licenses or any rights thereunder, and waiver requests associated with any of the foregoing shall be granted only upon an application filed pursuant to part 1, subpart F, as well. Applicants should also refer to the Commission rules regarding the payment of statutory charges (subpart G of part 1) and the use of the FCC Registration Number (FRN) (see subpart W of part 1).

(b) All applications and other filings using the application and notification forms listed in part 1, subpart F, of this chapter or associated schedules must be filed electronically in accordance with the electronic filing instructions provided by ULS. The Commission will announce by public notice the deployment date of the service in ULS and provide corresponding filing instructions.

[89 FR 63324, Aug. 5, 2024]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 89 FR 63324, Aug. 5, 2024, § 26.106 was added, and the date of effectiveness is delayed indefinitely.

§ 26.107 Restrictions on the operation of stations.

Stations in the Space Launch Services may operate in a particular frequency band only if they have been registered pursuant to this subpart and cleared to operate in that frequency

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band by the space launch frequency coordinator using the frequency coordination process set forth in subpart C of this part.

§ 26.108 Content of applications; registration of stations.

(a) *Application for authorization.* Each application for authorization required by this part shall be specific and complete with regard to the information requested by the application forms in part 1, subpart F, of this chapter and associated public notice(s). Applicants must provide any additional information requested by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) or the frequency coordinator to complete the frequency coordination process set forth in subpart C of this part.

(b) *Station registration.* Once authorization is granted, Space Launch Services licensees must register in ULS each launch site and each corresponding station (fixed, base, itinerant, or mobile) that will be used in their space launch operations, as well as each individual launch that has completed the frequency coordination process set forth in subpart C of this part.

(c) *Update of data.* Space Launch Services licensees have a continuing obligation to update their licenses and corresponding site and station registration data as soon as the operational or technical details of a launch changes to ensure proper coordination.

[89 FR 63324, Aug. 5, 2024]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 89 FR 63324, Aug. 5, 2024, § 26.108 was added, and the date of effectiveness is delayed indefinitely.

§ 26.109 Assignment and transfer.

Licensees may assign or transfer their non-exclusive nationwide licenses upon application to and prior approval from the Commission, and any stations registered under those licenses will remain associated with those licenses unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the assignment or transfer and approved by the Commission.

Subpart C—Frequency Coordination

§ 26.201 Policies governing the assignment of frequencies.

(a) Frequencies assigned to Space Launch Services stations are available on a shared basis only and will not be assigned for the exclusive use of any licensee.

(b) Any base, fixed, itinerant, or mobile station operating in the band must comply with the frequency coordination requirements set forth in this subpart.

(c) All applicants and licensees shall cooperate in the selection and use of frequencies for Space Launch Services and comply with the frequency coordination requirements in this subpart in order to minimize the potential for interference and make the most effective use of the authorized facilities. Information regarding registered launch sites, stations, and launches that have completed the frequency coordination process set forth in this subpart will be available at <https://wireless.fcc.gov/uls>. Licensees should examine this information before registering individual launch operations, and make every effort to ensure that their planned launch operations will not interfere or conflict with previously registered operations. Licensees of stations suffering or causing harmful interference are expected to cooperate and resolve this problem by mutually satisfactory arrangements.

§ 26.202 Frequency coordinator requirements.

Once an application for a new Space Launch Services authorization is granted, each Space Launch Services licensee must submit, for each proposed launch operation, the applicable launch site and corresponding fixed, base, itinerant, and mobile stations consistent with this subpart and submit their technical and operational parameters to the space launch frequency coordinator to initiate post-grant frequency coordination. Any changes to the technical and operational parameters for a launch event that occur after completion of post-grant frequency coordination also require coordination, and these changes shall be

provided to initiate an updated post-frequency grant coordination.

(a) The space launch frequency coordinator may request, and Space Launch Services licensees are required to provide, all appropriate technical information, system requirements, and justification for requested station parameters when such information is necessary to identify and recommend the most appropriate frequency.

(b) In the 2025–2110 MHz band:

(1) *Site-based local coordination.* (i) The space launch frequency coordinator must initiate a post-grant coordination request for site-specific coordination with the local Broadcast Auxiliary Service (BAS) frequency coordinator, including the provision of all necessary technical and operational parameters for each space launch licensee, to protect BAS, Cable Television Relay Service (CARS), and Local Television Transmission Service (LTTS) operations, as well as Federal entities that have completed coordination with the BAS frequency coordinator.

(ii) The space launch frequency coordinator is not required to initiate a post-grant coordination request for site-specific coordination with the local BAS frequency coordinator if the Space Launch Services licensee provides a showing to the space launch frequency coordinator that:

(A) It has previously coordinated its proposed launch operations with the appropriate local BAS frequency coordinator and continues to comply with any conditions or agreements resulting from such prior coordination, or that it has entered into applicable coordination agreements with co-frequency entities;

(B) It has ascertained that its proposal will not constrain, preclude, nor interfere with incumbents in the band, including BAS, CARS, and LTTS licensees and previously coordinated Federal operations; and

(C) It has demonstrated in a technical showing that its proposed operation will not create more than 0.5 dB increase in the noise threshold of a receiver at a fixed or temporary fixed electronic news gathering (ENG) receive site.

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(iii) Upon request, the space launch frequency coordinator and/or the Space Launch Services licensee must provide any additional information requested by the local BAS frequency coordinator regarding a pending recommendation that it has processed but has not yet been granted.

(iv) It is the responsibility of the space launch frequency coordinator to ensure that its frequency recommendations do not conflict with the frequency recommendations of the local BAS frequency coordinator. Should a conflict arise, the affected coordinators are jointly responsible for taking action to resolve the conflict, up to and including notifying the Commission and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) that a launch request must be denied.

(2) *Per-launch coordination with NTIA.*

(i) To protect Federal users in the band, the space launch frequency coordinator shall conduct a post-grant, per-launch coordination with NTIA by providing the Space Launch licensee's site and station registration with their corresponding technical and operational parameters to initiate the coordination process for each proposed launch.

(ii) To assist NTIA's review, the space launch frequency coordinator may provide a showing that the operational and technical parameters of a proposed launch are consistent with a prior successful coordination and that the space launch licensee continues to comply with any conditions or agreements resulting from such prior coordination or that its proposed launch is covered by an applicable coordination agreement(s) with co-frequency entities.

(c) In the 2200–2290 MHz band:

(1) *Per-launch coordination with NTIA.*

(i) To protect Federal users in the band, the space launch frequency coordinator shall conduct a post-grant, per-launch coordination with NTIA by providing the Space Launch Services licensee's site and station registration with their corresponding technical and operational parameters to initiate the coordination process for each proposed launch.

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(ii) To assist NTIA's review, the space launch frequency coordinator may provide a showing that the operational and technical parameters of a proposed launch are consistent with a prior successful coordination and that the space launch licensee continues to comply with any conditions or agreements resulting from such prior coordination or that its proposed launch is covered by an applicable coordination agreement(s) with co-frequency entities.

(2) [Reserved]

[89 FR 63324, Aug. 5, 2024]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 89 FR 63324, Aug. 5, 2024, § 26.202 was added, and the date of effectiveness is delayed indefinitely.

Subpart D—Technical Standards.

§ 26.301 Authorized bandwidth.

The Commission shall issue licenses in the Space Launch Services with bandwidths up to and including 5 megahertz, provided that the Commission may issue licenses with a maximum bandwidth exceeding 5 megahertz upon adequate justification from a license applicant explaining why the requested bandwidth is necessary for specific space launch operations, including an explanation of why the applicant's operations cannot be satisfied using a bandwidth of 5 megahertz or less.

[89 FR 63325, Aug. 5, 2024]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 89 FR 63325, Aug. 5, 2024, § 26.301 was added, and the date of effectiveness is delayed indefinitely.

§ 26.302 Emission masks.

(a) *2025–2110 MHz.* For frequencies offset from the assigned frequency less than the 50 percent of the necessary bandwidth, no attenuation is required. At a frequency offset equal to 50 percent of the necessary bandwidth, an attenuation of at least 8 dB is required. Frequencies offset more than 50 percent of the necessary bandwidth shall be attenuated by the following mask:

Equation 1 to Paragraph (a)

$$40 \times \log \left(\frac{2 \times |f_d|}{B_n} \right) + 8 \text{ dBsd}$$

Where:

f_d is the frequency displaced from the center of the emission bandwidth.

B_n is the necessary bandwidth, which is determined in accordance with Annex J of the NTIA Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management (NTIA Manual) (incorporated by reference, see § 26.305).

dBsd is dB attenuation in a 4 kHz bandwidth, relative to the maximum power in any 4 kHz bandwidth within the necessary bandwidth (0 dBsd), where attenuation in this sense refers to the reduction in level relative to the reference, 0 dBsd, unless otherwise specified.

The unwanted emission mask rolls off at 40 dB per decade to a maximum attenuation of 60 dBsd, at which point it continues on both sides of the carrier for all frequencies beyond this point; see Annex M of the NTIA Manual regarding measurement requirements (incorporated by reference, see § 26.305); for any narrowband or single frequency unwanted emission which is not spread by the modulation process, the required attenuation shall be at least 60 dBc, where dBc is attenuation below the mean transmit power, rather than the dBsd value determined in equation 1 to this paragraph (a).

(b) *2200–2290 MHz.* (1) During the first stage of a launch, all spectral components larger than $-[55 + 10 \times \log(P)]$ dBc (*i.e.*, larger than -25 dBm) at the transmitter output must be within the spectral mask calculated using the following equation:

Equation 2 to Paragraph (b)(1)

$$M(f) = K + 90 \log(R) - 100 \log |f - f_c|; |f - f_c| \geq R/m$$

Where:

$M(f)$ = power (dBc) at frequency f (MHz).

K = -20 for analog signals.

K = -28 for binary signals.

K = -61 for FQPSK-B, FQPSK-JR, SQPSK-TG.

K = -73 for ARTM CPM.

f_c = transmitter center frequency (MHz).

R = bit rate (Mbps) for digital signals or $(\Delta f + f_{\max})$ (MHz) for analog FM signals.

M = number of states in modulating signal ($m = 2$ for binary signals, $m = 4$ for quaternary signals and analog signals).

f = peak deviation.

f_{\max} = maximum modulation frequency.

(2) After the first stage of a launch, the emission mask set forth in paragraph (a) of this section shall apply.

§ 26.303 Power limits.

(a) *2025–2110 MHz.* The equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) transmitted in any direction towards the horizon by an earth station in the 2025–2110 MHz band of the Space Launch Services shall not (with limited exceptions) exceed the following limits:

(1) $+40$ dBW in any 4 kHz band for $\theta \leq 0^\circ$;

(2) $+40+3\theta$ dBW in any 4 kHz band for $0^\circ < \theta \leq 5^\circ$; and

(3) Where θ is the angle of elevation of the horizon viewed from the center of radiation of the antenna of the earth station and measured in degrees as positive above the horizontal plane and negative below it.

(b) *2200–2290 MHz.* During the first stage of a launch, the EIRP of any station in the 2200–2290 MHz band of the Space Launch Services shall not exceed 25 Watts and the transmitter output power shall not exceed 25 Watts. In addition, the power flux-density at the Earth's surface produced by emissions from a transmitter operating after the first stage of a launch for all conditions and for all methods of modulation shall not exceed the following limits:

(1) -154 dB(W/m²) in any 4 kHz for angles of arrival less than 5° above the horizontal plane;

(2) $-154 + 0.5(\delta - 5)$ dB(W/m²) in any 4 kHz for angles of arrival δ (degrees) between 5° and 25° above the horizontal plane; and

(3) -144 dB(W/m²) in any 4 kHz for angles of arrival between 25° and 90° above the horizontal plane.

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§ 26.304 Antenna structures; air navigation safety.

A licensee that owns its antenna structure(s) must not allow such antenna structure(s) to become a hazard to air navigation. In general, antenna structure owners are responsible for registering antenna structures with the FCC if required by part 17 of this chapter, and for installing and maintaining any required marking and lighting. However, in the event of default of this responsibility by an antenna structure owner, the FCC permittee or licensee authorized to use an affected antenna structure will be held responsible by the FCC for ensuring that the antenna structure continues to meet the requirements of part 17. See § 17.6 of this chapter.

(a) *Marking and lighting.* Antenna structures must be marked, lighted and maintained in accordance with part 17 of this chapter and all applicable rules and requirements of the Federal Aviation Administration (see §§ 77.5 through 77.11 of this chapter). For any construction or alteration that would exceed the requirements of § 17.7 of this chapter, licensees must notify the appropriate Regional Office of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA Form 7460–1) and file a request for antenna height clearance and obstruction marking and lighting specifications (FCC Form 854) with the FCC, WTB, 1270 Fairfield Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325.

(b) *Maintenance contracts.* Antenna structure owners (or licensees and permittees, in the event of default by an antenna structure owner) may enter into contracts with other entities to monitor and carry out necessary maintenance of antenna structures. Antenna structure owners (or licensees and permittees, in the event of default by an antenna structure owner) that make such contractual arrangements continue to be responsible for the maintenance of antenna structures in regard to air navigation safety.

§ 26.305 Incorporation by reference.

Certain material is incorporated by reference into this subpart with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. All approved incorpora-

tion by reference (IBR) material is available for inspection at the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Contact the FCC at the address indicated in § 0.401(a) of this chapter; phone: (202) 418–0270; email: oetinfo@fcc.gov. For information on the availability of this material at NARA, visit www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations or email fr.inspection@nara.gov. The material may be obtained from National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), Office of Spectrum Management, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Room 1087, Washington, DC 20230; phone (202) 482–1850; website: www.ntia.gov/office/office-spectrum-management-osm.

(a) NTIA Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management, Annex J: Guidance for Determination of Necessary Bandwidth, NTIA Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management, January 2023 Revision (of the January 2021 Edition); IBR approved for § 26.302. (Available at www.ntia.gov/sites/default/files/2023-11/j_2021_edition_rev_2023.pdf.)

(b) NTIA Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management, Annex M: Measurement Methods, January 2023 Revision (of the January 2021 Edition); IBR approved for § 26.302. (Available at www.ntia.gov/sites/default/files/2023-11/m_2021_edition_rev_2023.pdf.)

PART 27—MISCELLANEOUS WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

Subpart A—General Information

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APPENDIX A TO SUBPART A TO PART 27—LIST OF PARTIAL ECONOMIC AREAS WITH CORRESPONDING COUNTIES