

## Federal Communications Commission

## § 23.41

determine the nature of the experimental transmissions which may be made to such point of communication.

### § 23.39 Antenna structures.

(a) *FAA notification.* Before the construction of new antenna structures or alteration in the height of existing antenna structures is authorized by the FCC, a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) determination of “no hazard” may be required. To apply for this determination, the FAA must be notified of the planned construction. Criteria used to determine whether FAA notification is required for a particular antenna structure are contained in part 17 of this chapter. Applications proposing construction of one or more new antenna structures or alteration of the overall height of one or more existing antenna structures, where FAA notification prior to such construction or alteration is *not* required by part 17 of this chapter, must indicate such and, unless the reason is obvious (e.g. structure height is less than 6.10 meters AGL) must contain a statement explaining why FAA notification is not required.

(b) *Painting and lighting.* The owner of each antenna structure required to be painted and/or illuminated under the provisions of Section 303(q) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, shall operate and maintain the antenna structure painting and lighting in accordance with part 17 of this chapter. In the event of default by the owner, each licensee or permittee shall be individually responsible for conforming to the requirements pertaining to antenna structure painting and lighting.

(c) *Antenna Structure Registration Number.* Applications proposing construction of one or more new antenna structures or alteration of the overall height of one or more existing structures, where FAA notification prior to such construction or alteration is required by part 17 of this chapter, must include the FCC Antenna Structure Registration Number(s) for the affected structure(s). If no such number has been assigned at the time the application is filed, the applicant must state in the application whether or not the antenna structure owner has notified the FAA of the proposed construction

or alteration and applied to the FCC for an Antenna Structure Registration Number in accordance with part 17 of this chapter for the antenna structure in question.

[61 FR 4366, Feb. 6, 1996]

### § 23.40 [Reserved]

### § 23.41 Quarterly report of frequency usage.

(a) *Transmitted frequencies.* Each licensee in the international fixed radiocommunication services shall submit a report of frequency usage for all authorized frequencies below 30 MHz for each station. If more than one station is operated from a common control point, reports for the stations may be combined into one. This report shall be due 40 days after the close of each calendar quarter and shall contain the following information: Each frequency assigned to the station or stations and the number of hours it was used during the quarter to each point of communication for each class of service rendered (such as telegraph, telephone, program, or radiophoto), the types of emission normally used to each point of communication, and the total hours each frequency was used.

(b) *Received frequency report.* Upon specific request by the Commission, licensees in the international fixed public radiocommunication services shall furnish promptly the following information regarding frequencies received from all points of communication: All frequencies received, including call signs, location of transmitting station, type and bandwidth of emission normally employed, point of reception, and a symbol from the following table indicating the amount of usage of the particular received frequency.

Symbol	Usage
D .....	Daily regular use during business days.
O .....	Occasional use; not used daily, but offered frequently when required by propagation or operational conditions.
S .....	Seldom received; where records indicate light use during the past year.
L .....	Limited use; limited by solar activity to a part of the solar cycle or to a part of each year.

The following criteria shall be used to determine whether or not a frequency shall be reported as received:

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(1) Report all frequencies regularly used during the period under consideration.

(2) Report frequencies received consistently during a substantial part of any cyclical change in frequency usefulness even though they may be unused for considerable periods of time during another part of the cycle.

(3) Do not report any frequency, the use of which is known to have been discontinued or transferred to another operation by a foreign correspondent.

(4) Do not report any frequency which has been inactive for a period of 6 months or longer, except as indicated in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

[38 FR 22480, Aug. 21, 1973]

## § 23.42 License, simultaneous modification and renewal.

When an application is granted by the Commission necessitating the issuance of a modified license less than 60 days prior to the expiration date of the license sought to be modified, and an application for renewal of said license is granted subsequent or prior thereto (but within 30 days of expiration of the present license) the modified license as well as the renewal license shall be issued to conform to the combined action of the Commission.

## § 23.43 Maintenance tests of licensed stations.

Station licensees are authorized to carry on such routine tests as may be required for the proper maintenance of the stations: *Provided*, That the tests shall be so conducted as not to cause interference with the service of other stations.

## § 23.44 Station inspection.

The licensee of any radio station shall make the station available for inspection by representatives of the Commission at any reasonable hour.

## § 23.45 Operator license, posting of.

The original license of each station operator shall be posted at the place where he is on duty.

## § 23.46 Operators, class required and general duties.

(a) The operation and control of all transmitting apparatus licensed at a

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station in the international fixed public radiocommunication services shall be carried on only by a person holding a valid operator license issued by the Commission, except as provided in other paragraphs of this section.

(b) Classes of operator licenses required are as follows:

(1) Radiotelegraph stations: Radiotelegraph or Radiotelephone first- or second-class license: *Provided, however*:

(i) If manual morse code keying is used for transmitting public correspondence, the person manipulating the telegraph key shall be the holder of a radio-telegraph first- or second-class license except as provided by paragraph (b)(1)(iv) of this section;

(ii) If manual morse code keying is used only for the purposes of identification or for sending service messages, the person manipulating the telegraph key shall be the holder of a radiotelegraph third-class permit or higher class of radiotelegraph license except as provided by paragraph (b)(1)(iv) of this section;

(iii) If automatic keying equipment is used, the operator of such equipment may send short service signals (requests for repeats, etc.) by manual morse code without being the holder of a radio operator license.

(iv) Unlicensed telegraph operators of appropriate skill as determined by the radio station licensee may manipulate the telegraph key of radiotelegraph stations provided that properly licensed radiotelegraph operators are on duty at the transmitting station or authorized remote control point and that such licensed operators are fully responsible for the proper operation of the transmitting equipment.

(2) Radiotelephone stations: Radiotelephone first- or second-class license: *Provided, however*, that, if manual morse code keying is employed in accordance with § 23.12, the person manipulating the telegraph key shall be the holder of a valid radiotelegraph third-class permit or higher class of radiotelegraph license.

(3) Radiotelegraph-Radiotelephone stations: Provisions under paragraph (b)(1) of this section are applicable.

(4) International control stations: Radiotelegraph or radiotelephone first- or second-class license.