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Rico 00612, in writing or electronically, of the technical parameters of the proposal. Applicants may wish to consult interference guidelines, which will be provided by Cornell University. Applicants who choose to transmit information electronically should e-mail to: *prcz@naic.edu*.

(1) The notification to the Interference Office, Arecibo Observatory shall be made prior to, or simultaneously with, the filing of the application with the Commission. The notification shall state the geographical coordinates of the antenna (NAD-83 datum), antenna height above ground, ground elevation at the antenna, antenna directivity and gain, proposed frequency and FCC Rule Part, type of emission, effective radiated power, and whether the proposed use is itinerant. Generally, submission of the information in the technical portion of the FCC license application is adequate notification. In addition, the applicant shall indicate in its application to the Commission the date notification was made to the Arecibo Observatory.

(2) After receipt of such applications, the Commission will allow the Arecibo Observatory a period of 20 days for comments or objections in response to the notification indicated. The applicant will be required to make reasonable efforts in order to resolve or mitigate any potential interference problem with the Arecibo Observatory and to file either an amendment to the application or a modification application, as appropriate. If the Commission determines that an applicant has satisfied its responsibility to make reasonable efforts to protect the Observatory from interference, its application may be granted.

(3) The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to operations that transmit on frequencies above 15 GHz.

[28 FR 13032, Dec. 5, 1963, as amended at 42 FR 8329, Feb. 9, 1977; 42 FR 27894, June 1, 1977; 44 FR 77167, Dec. 31, 1979; 50 FR 39002, Sept. 26, 1985; 58 FR 44904, Aug. 25, 1993; 61 FR 8477, Mar. 5, 1996; 62 FR 55530, Oct. 27, 1997; 70 FR 31373, June 1, 2005]

§ 23.21 Communications by international control stations.

Stations in the international fixed public control service are authorized to

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communicate between transmitting stations, receiving stations, message centers or control points operating in the international fixed public radiocommunication services for the purpose of handling service messages or international traffic between these points: *Provided*, That only traffic originating in or destined to points outside the contiguous states may be handled. Frequencies in bands designated for international control stations in Part 2 of this chapter may be assigned to these stations.

[38 FR 22480, Aug. 21, 1973]

§ 23.23 Use of frequencies for radiotelegraph communication within the continental United States.

Licensees of point-to-point radiotelegraph stations may use any frequency authorized in a station license for communication between designated points within the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia upon the express condition that the use of any frequency above 5000 kHz shall be subject to the limitation that no interference shall be caused to the international service, or to service with Alaska or Hawaii; and in the event such interference is caused the licensee shall immediately discontinue the use of the frequency or frequencies producing such interference and operation thereon may be conducted only at times when such interference will not be caused.

§ 23.24 Correspondents and points of communication.

Each instrument of authorization issued for fixed public or fixed public press service shall authorize communication to the points of communication and to the organizations, agencies, or persons specified therein only, except as provided by § 23.53: *Provided, however*, That in the event of a change in an organization, agency, or person specified or a change in the effective control of such organization, agency, or person, the licensee shall immediately notify the Commission of such change and shall file an application for modification of the instrument of authorization: *And provided further*, That where such change is occasioned by reason of circumstances beyond the

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control of the licensee, communication under the then outstanding instrument of authorization shall be permitted to continue pending consideration of and action upon the application for modification of the instrument of authorization.

§ 23.25 Points of communication, limitations.

No point of communication will be regularly authorized in any instrument of authorization for fixed public or fixed public press service in absence of an adequate showing that public correspondence may be transmitted and received from such points, except as provided in § 23.53.

§ 23.26 Use of transmitters.

The licensee of a point-to-point radiotelegraph or radiotelephone station may use any transmitter of the station for transmission upon any frequency assigned to the station for communication with any point of communication authorized by the station license: *Provided, however,* That the maximum power authorized for the specific frequency as shown in the license is not exceeded.

§ 23.27 Experimental research.

The licensee of a station may be authorized to use a transmitter which is licensed for fixed public or fixed public press service for experimental research in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the experimental service upon the condition that no interference will be caused to the public service. Experimental (Research) and Experimental (Developmental) Stations authorized to operate as point-to-point telegraph or telephone stations shall comply with the rules governing fixed public radio services in addition to the rules and regulations governing experimental radio services.

§ 23.28 Special temporary authorization.

(a) Requests for special temporary authority must be accompanied by a showing that interference will not be caused to the fixed public or fixed public press service for which the station is primarily licensed; and, in addition,

such requests must be accompanied by the following:

(1) A statement of the call signs, location, and frequencies of the transmitting station; The call signs, location, and frequencies of the received station; and the type or types of emission to be employed by both stations.

(2) A statement as to whether the frequencies are to be used for contact control purposes only.

(3) A statement of the period for which the temporary authority is desired.

(4) A statement describing the service which is to be rendered.

(b) Temporary authorizations of operation not to exceed 180 days may be granted under the standards of section 309(f) of the Communications Act where extraordinary circumstances so require. Extensions of the temporary authorizations for a period of 180 days may also be granted, but the renewal applicant bears a heavy burden to show that extraordinary circumstances warrant such an extension.

(c) Each application 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 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(s) is filed, the applicant must state in the application whether the 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. 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 structure is 6.10-meters or less above ground level (AGL), must contain a statement explaining why FAA notification is not required.

[48 FR 27253, June 14, 1983, as amended at 61 FR 4365, Feb. 6, 1996]