

§ 17.21

Antenna Structure Registration requirements found in §17.5, however, shall apply to all antenna structures that have been assigned painting or lighting requirements by the Commission, regardless of prior authorization.

(b) No change in any of these criteria or relocation of airports shall at any time impose a new restriction upon any then existing or authorized antenna structure or structures.

[32 FR 11269, Aug. 3, 1967, as amended at 61 FR 4363, Feb. 6, 1996]

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

§ 17.21 Painting and lighting, when required.

Antenna structures shall be painted and lighted when:

(a) They exceed 60.96 meters (200 feet) in height above the ground or they require special aeronautical study.

(b) The Commission may modify the above requirement for painting and/or lighting of antenna structures, when it is shown by the applicant that the absence of such marking would not impair the safety of air navigation, or that a lesser marking requirement would insure the safety thereof.

[32 FR 11269, Aug. 3, 1967, as amended at 42 FR 54824, Oct. 11, 1977]

§ 17.22 Particular specifications to be used.

Whenever painting or lighting is required, the Commission will generally assign specifications in accordance with the FAA Advisory Circulars referenced in §17.23. If an antenna installation is of such a nature that its painting and lighting in accordance with these specifications are confusing, or endanger rather than assist airmen, or are otherwise inadequate, the Commission will specify the type of painting and lighting or other marking to be used in the individual situation.

[32 FR 11269, Aug. 3, 1967, as amended at 61 FR 4363, Feb. 6, 1996]

§ 17.23 Specifications for painting and lighting antenna structures.

Unless otherwise specified by the Commission, each new or altered an-

tenna structure to be registered on or after January 1, 1996, must conform to the FAA's painting and lighting recommendations set forth on the structure's FAA determination of "no hazard," as referenced in the following FAA Advisory Circulars: AC 70/7460-1J, "Obstruction Marking and Lighting," effective January 1, 1996, and AC 150/5345-43E, "Specification for Obstruction Lighting Equipment," dated October 19, 1995. These documents are incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a). The documents contain FAA recommendations for painting and lighting structures which pose a potential hazard to air navigation. For purposes of this part, the specifications, standards, and general requirements stated in these documents are mandatory. The Advisory Circulars listed are available for inspection at the Commission Headquarters in Washington, DC, or may be obtained from Department of Transportation, Property Use and Storage Section, Subsequent Distribution Office, M483.6, Ardmore East Business Center, 3341 Q 75th Avenue, Landover, MD 20785, telephone (301) 322-4961, facsimile (301) 386-5394. Copies are also available for public inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, Suite 700, Washington, DC.

[64 FR 27474, May 20, 1999]

**AVIATION RED OBSTRUCTION LIGHTING
[RESERVED]**

§§ 17.24–17.38 [Reserved]

**HIGH INTENSITY WHITE OBSTRUCTION
LIGHTING**

NOTE: When authorized by the Commission, high intensity white obstruction lighting will be used in lieu of obstruction marking and lighting specified in §§17.23 through 17.37.

In general, the number of levels of high intensity lighting specified is dependent upon the overall height of the skeletal frame or comparable main support structure, excluding antennas or similar appurtenances. A white capacitor discharge omnidirectional light is mounted on or adjacent to the appurtenance, if more than 6.10 meters (20 feet), to complement the lighting system.

Where a dual lighting system is employed, i.e., high intensity white obstruction lighting during daylight and red obstruction lighting at night, the omnidirectional high