UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
ANTENNA STRUCTURE REGISTRATION

OWNER: District of Columbia Office of Property Management

FCC Registration Number (FRN): 0006163588

ATTN: Mr. Kenneth R. Kimbrough **District of Columbia Office of Property Management** **441Fourth Street, N.W., Suite 721N** **Washington, DC 20001**	**Antenna Structure Registration Number** **1036576** **Issue Date** **10/04/1999**
Location of Antenna Structure **NW CORNER 9TH AND PEABODY** **WASHINGTON, 20011** **Washington**	**Ground Elevation (AMSL)** **87.7 meters** **Overall Height Above Ground (AGL)** **232.0 meters**
Latitude 38- 57- 44.0 N **Longitude** 077- 01- 35.0 W **NAD83**	**Overall Height Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL)** **319.7 meters**

Painting and Lighting Requirements:

FCC Paragraphs A1, B, D, H, 3, 6, 15, 21, 23

Conditions:

This registration is effective upon completion of the described antenna structure and notification to the Commission. **YOU MUST NOTIFY THE COMMISSION WITHIN 24 HOURS OF COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION OR CANCELLATION OF YOUR PROJECT, please file FCC Form 854.** To file electronically, connect to the antenna structure registration system by pointing your web browser to http://wireless.fcc.gov/antenna. Electronic filing is recommended. You may also file manually by submitting a paper copy of FCC Form 854. Use purpose code "NT" for notification of completion of construction; use purpose code "CA" to cancel your registration.

The Antenna Structure Registration is not an authorization to construct radio facilities or transmit radio signals. It is necessary that all radio equipment on this structure be covered by a valid FCC license or construction permit.

You must immediately provide a copy of this Registration to all tenant licensees and permittees sited on the structure described on this Registration (although not required, you may want to use Certified Mail to obtain proof of receipt), and *display* your Registration Number at the site. See reverse for important information about the Commission's Antenna Structure Registration rules.

Reference Copy

You must comply with all applicable FCC obstruction marking and lighting requirements, as set forth in Part 17 of the Commission's Rules (47 C.F.R. Part 17). These rules include, but are not limited to:

Posting the Registration Number: The Antenna Structure Registration Number must be displayed in a conspicuous place so that it is readily visible near the base of the antenna structure. Materials used to display the Registration Number must be weather-resistant and of sufficient size to be easily seen at the base of the antenna structure. Exceptions exist for certain historic structures. See 47 C.F.R. 17.4(g)-(h).

Inspecting lights and equipment: The obstruction lighting must be observed at least every 24 hours in order to detect any outages or malfunctions. Lighting equipment, indicators, and associated devices must be inspected at least once every three months.

Reporting outages and malfunctions: When any top steady-burning light or a flashing light (in any position) burns out or malfunctions, the outage must be reported to the nearest FAA Flight Service Station, unless corrected within 30 minutes. The FAA must again be notified when the light is restored. The owner must also maintain a log of these outages and malfunctions.

Maintaining assigned painting: The antenna structure must be repainted as often as necessary to maintain good visibility.

Complying with environmental rules: If you certified that grant of this registration would not have a significant environmental impact, you must nevertheless maintain all pertinent records and be ready to provide documentation supporting this certification and compliance with the rules, in the event that such information is requested by the Commission pursuant to 47 C.F.R. 1.1307(d).

Updating information: The owner must notify the FCC of proposed modifications to this structure; of any change in ownership; or, within 30 days of dismantlement of the structure.

Copies of the Code of Federal Regulations (which contain the FCC's antenna structure registration rules, 47 C.F.R Part 17) are available from the Government Printing Office (GPO). To purchase CFR volumes, call (202) 512-1800. For GPO Customer Service, call (202) 512-1803. For additional FCC information, consult the Antenna Homepage on the internet at http://wireless.fcc.gov/antenna or call (877) 480-3201 (TTY 717-338-2824).

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OBSTRUCTION MARKING AND LIGHTING SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANTENNA STRUCTURES
It is to be expressly understood that the issuance of the below specifications is in no way to be considered as precluding additional or modified markings or lighting as may hereafter be required under the provisions of Section 303(q) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

A1 There shall be installed at the top of the antenna structure a white capacitor discharge omnidirectional light which conforms to FAA/DOD Specification L-865, Medium Intensity Obstruction Lighting Systems. This light shall be mounted on the highest point of the structure. If the antenna or other appurtenance at its highest point is incapable of supporting the omnidirectional light, one or more such lights shall be installed on a suitable adjacent support with the lights mounted not more than 6.10 meters (20 feet) below the tip of the appurtenance. The lights shall be positioned so as to permit unobstructed viewing of at least one light from aircraft at any normal angle of approach. The light unit(s) shall emit a beam with a peak intensity around its periphery of approximately 20,000 candelas during daytime and twilight, and approximately 2,000 candelas at night.

B There shall be installed at the top of the skeletal or other main support structure three or more high intensity light units which conform to FAA/DOD Specification L-856, High Intensity Obstruction Lighting Systems. The complement of units shall emit a white high intensity light and produce an effective intensity of not less than 200,000 candelas (daytime) uniformly about the antenna structure in the horizontal plane. The effective intensity shall be reduced to approximately 20,000 candelas at twilight, and to approximately 2,000 candelas at night. The light units shall be mounted in a manner to insure unobstructed viewing from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, so that the effective intensity of the full beam is not impaired by any structural member of the skeletal framework. The units will normally be adjusted so that the center of the beam is in the horizontal plane.

D At the approximate one-third and two-thirds levels of the skeletal tower there shall be installed three or more high intensity light units which conform to FAA/DOD Specification L-856, High Intensity Obstruction Lighting Systems. The complement of units shall emit a white high intensity light and produce an effective intensity of not less than 200,000 candelas (daytime) uniformly about the antenna structure in the horizontal plane. The effective intensity shall be reduced to approximately 20,000 candelas at twilight, and to approximately 2,000 candelas at night. The light units shall be mounted in a manner to insure unobstructed viewing from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, so that the effective intensity of the full beam is not impaired by any structural member of the skeletal framework. The normal angular adjustment of the beam centers above the horizontal shall be two degrees (2º) at the one-third level and one degree (1º) at the two-thirds level.

H All high and medium intensity lights shall be synchronized to flash simultanously at 40 pulses per minute. The light system shall be equipped with a light sensitive control device which shall face the north sky and cause the intensity steps to change automatically when the north sky illumination on a vertical surface is as follows: 1. Day to Twilight: Shall not occur before the illumination drops to 60 footcandles, but shall occur before it drops below 30 footcandles. 2. Twilight to Night: Shall not occur before the illumination drops to 5 footcandles, but shall occur before it drops to 2 footcandles. 3. Night to Day: The intensity changes listed in 1. and 2. above shall be reversed in transitioning from the night to day modes.

3 There shall be installed at the top of the structure one 300 m/m electric code beacon equipped with two 620- or 700-watt lamps (PS-40, Code Beacon type), both lamps to burn simultaneously, and equipped with aviation red color filters. Where a rod or other construction of not more than 6.10 meters (20 feet) in height and incapable of supporting this beacon is mounted on top of the structure and it is determined that this additional construction does not permit unobstructed visibility of the code beacon from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, there shall be installed two such beacons positioned so as to insure unobstructed visibility of at least one of the beacons from aircraft at any normal angle of approach. The beacons shall be equipped with a flashing mechanism producing not more than 40 flashes per minute nor less than 12 flashes per minute with a period of darkness equal to approximately one-half of the luminous period.

6 On levels at approximately two-thirds and one-third of the overall height of the tower one similar flashing 300 m/m electric code beacon shall be installed in such position within the tower proper that the structural members will not impair the visibility of this beacon from aircraft at any normal angle of approach. In the event these beacons cannot be installed in a manner to insure unobstructed visibility of the beacons from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, there shall be installed two such beacons at each level. Each beacon shall be mounted on the outside of diagonally opposite corners or opposite sides of the tower at the prescribed height.

15 On levels at approximately five-sixths, one-half, and one-sixth of the overall height of the tower, at least one 116- or 125-watt lamp (A21/TS) enclosed in an aviation red obstruction light globe shall be installed on each outside corner of the structure.

21 All lights shall burn continuously or shall be controlled by a light sensitive device adjusted so that the lights will be turned on at a north sky light intensity level of about 35 foot candles and turned off at a north sky light intensity level of about 58 foot candles.

23 Dual Lighting. Use aviation red obstruction lights for nighttime and high or medium intensity flashing white obstruction lights for daytime and twilight as prescribed above.

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