



PUBLIC NOTICE

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WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS BUREAU ANNOUNCES THAT TEMPORARY FIXED STATIONS IN THE 6 GHz BAND CAN NOW BE REGISTERED

ET Docket No. 18-295

By this Public Notice, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) announces that the Commission's Universal Licensing System (ULS) will now accept applications for temporary fixed stations in portions of the 6 GHz band. As discussed below, certain licensees in the 6 GHz band must register their temporary fixed stations in ULS before commencing operations to enable the automated frequency coordination (AFC) systems to account for these operations when providing channel information to 6 GHz unlicensed standard power-devices.

On April 23, 2020, the Commission adopted a Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (*6 GHz Report and Order*) that made 1200 megahertz of spectrum available for unlicensed use in the 6 GHz band (5.925 – 7.125 GHz).¹ Recognizing that a variety of incumbent licensees operate in the band, the *6 GHz Report and Order* adopted rules for two different types of unlicensed operations—low-power indoor operations and standard-power operations—to tailor the unlicensed use to the existing incumbent operations in the band.² The *6 GHz Report and Order* authorized unlicensed standard-power operations, using an AFC system for the U-NII-5 (5.925–6.425 GHz) and U-NII-7 (6.525–6.875 GHz) sub-bands, which support a large number of point-to-point microwave links.³

AFC systems identify the frequencies on which unlicensed standard-power devices can operate without causing harmful interference to licensed microwave receivers, and then make those frequencies available for use for unlicensed standard-power operations.⁴ Unlicensed access to the U-NII-5 and U-NII-7 sub-bands for standard-power operations is only permitted on frequencies and locations determined by an AFC system based on the exclusion zones established under the rules.⁵ To calculate and establish the exclusion zones for standard-power operations, an AFC system relies on ULS for fixed microwave link data.⁶ ULS is the official licensing database for microwave links in the U-NII-5 and U-NII-7 sub-bands and contains extensive technical data for site-

¹ *Unlicensed Use of the 6 GHz Band*, ET Docket No. 18-295, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 35 FCC Rcd 3852 (2020) (*6 GHz Report and Order*).

² *Id.* at 3856, para. 11.

³ *Id.* at 3854, paras. 3, 18. All four of the sub-bands, U-NII-5 (5.925–6.425 GHz), U-NII-6 (6.425–6.525 GHz), U-NII-7 (6.525–6.875 GHz), and U-NII-8 (6.875–7.125 GHz), can be utilized for unlicensed low power indoor operations. *Id.* at 3854, para. 18.

⁴ *Id.* at 3857, para. 12.

⁵ *Id.* at 3862, para. 22.

⁶ *Id.* at 3864, para. 30.

based licenses including transmitter and receiver locations, frequencies, bandwidths, polarizations, transmitter EIRP, antenna height, and the make and model of the antenna and equipment used. Thus, ULS contains the information necessary for AFC systems to protect fixed service links.⁷

Because the AFC system must incorporate the location of temporary fixed stations to protect them from harmful interference, the *6 GHz Report and Order* noted that the Commission eventually would require licensees to register their temporary fixed stations and supply operational details (transmitter and receiver location, antenna height, antenna azimuth, antenna make and model, etc.) in ULS prior to transmission so that an AFC system could accurately determine available channels for unlicensed standard-power operations.⁸ When the *6 GHz Report and Order* was released, ULS did not support the capability to register temporary fixed stations. By this Public Notice, WTB announces that temporary fixed stations now may be registered in ULS.⁹

To interactively register temporary fixed stations, licensees should log-in to ULS at <https://wireless2.fcc.gov/UlsEntry/licManager/login.jsp>. Once the licensee has logged in using its FRN and password or FRN and Username Password,¹⁰ it should select the call sign of its temporary fixed station license.¹¹ Along the right side of the window is a navigation column titled “Work on this License”; under this heading, the licensee should click on the “Register Links” option. From this point the licensee should fill out the screens as prompted. The licensee will be required to enter technical data including transmitter and receiver locations, frequencies, bandwidths, polarizations, transmitter EIRP, antenna height, and the make and model of the antenna and equipment. The licensee must also enter the start and end date of the temporary fixed operation, which cannot exceed six months and must be within the existing license term of the temporary fixed license.¹² Once the term of a temporary fixed station expires, the station is no longer entitled to protection from unlicensed devices, and the AFC may utilize those channels. Temporary fixed station registrations may also be batch-filed by coordinators and entities approved to file through the ULS batch-filing process. Once applications are submitted through either method, they will be processed.

We remind licensees that they remain “obligated under the terms of their licenses to keep their information filed with the Commission current and complete”¹³ after successfully registering their temporary fixed stations. Licensees must update ULS when “actual operations differ from the Commission’s licensing

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.* at 3865, para. 32.

⁹ *Id.* at 3865, para. 32 & n.85.

¹⁰ If you do not know your password, you need to create an FCC Username Account to obtain a new password. Instructions for creating an FCC Username Account, and for linking your existing FRN to that account, can be found at: <https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fcc-registration-system-cores/commission-registration-system-video-tutorials>.

¹¹ The ability to register temporary fixed stations will only be available to current licensees of active temporary fixed licenses. Temporary fixed licenses generally require the licensee to prior coordinate individual temporary fixed stations operating under the temporary fixed license. Temporary fixed stations must be located within the geographic area defined in the temporary fixed license.

¹² While a temporary fixed station is generally defined to operate at a “specified location for a short period of time, ranging up to one year,” 47 CFR § 101.3, when a temporary fixed station operates under a blanket authorization “at a single location for more than 6 months, an application for a station authorization designating that single location as the permanent location shall be filed at least 90 days prior to the expiration of the 6 month period.” 47 CFR § 101.31(a)(1)(i). Because the station becomes protected by the AFC upon the filing of the permanent application, there is no further need for a temporary fixed station registration. See *6 GHz Report and Order*, 35 FCC Rcd at 3865–66, para. 32. Accordingly, temporary registrations are limited to six months protection to ensure that licensees comply with Section 101.31(a)(1)(i) of the Commission rules.

¹³ *6 GHz Report and Order*, 35 FCC Rcd at 3865–66, para. 31.

records” so that their operations “are properly protected from harmful interference from any other spectrum users.”¹⁴

Questions regarding the application filings and temporary fixed station registration procedures outlined in this public notice should be directed to the ULS Hotline at 1-877-480-3201, Option #2, while questions regarding this Public Notice should be directed to Paul Malmud, Broadband Division, WTB at Paul.Malmud@fcc.gov.

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¹⁴ *Id.*