

**Subpart D—Operator Requirements**

**§ 80.151 Classification of operator licenses and endorsements.**

(a) Commercial radio operator licenses issued by the Commission are classified in accordance with the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union.

(b) The following licenses are issued by the Commission. The international classification of each license, if different from the license name, is given in parentheses. The listed alphanumeric designators are the codes by which the licenses are identified in the Commission's Universal Licensing System.

(1) RR. Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Permit (radiotelephone operator's restricted certificate).

(2) RL. Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Permit-Limited Use.

(3) MP. Marine Radio Operator Permit (radiotelephone operator's restricted certificate).

(4) PG. General Radiotelephone Operator License (radiotelephone operator's general certificate).

(5) DO. GMDSS Radio Operator's License (General Operator's Certificate).

(6) RG. Restricted GMDSS Radio Operator's License (Restricted Operator's Certificate).

(7) DM. GMDSS Radio Maintainer's License.

(8) DB. GMDSS Radio Operator/Maintainer License.

(9) T3. Third Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate (radiotelegraph operator's special certificate).

(10) T2. Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate.

(11) T1. First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate.

(c) The following license endorsements are affixed by the Commission to provide special authorizations or restrictions. Applicable licenses are given in parentheses.

(1) Ship Radar endorsement (First and Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate, General Radiotelephone Operator License).

(2) Six Months Service endorsement (First and Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate).

(3) Restrictive endorsements; relating to physical handicaps, English language or literacy waivers, or other matters (all licenses).

[51 FR 31213, Sept. 2, 1986, as amended at 68 FR 46962, Aug. 7, 2003; 76 FR 67611, Nov. 2, 2011]

**COAST STATION OPERATOR REQUIREMENTS**

**§ 80.153 Coast station operator requirements.**

(a) Except as provided in § 80.179, operation of a coast station transmitter must be performed by a person who is on duty at the control point of the station. The operator is responsible for the proper operation of the station.

(b) An operational fixed station associated with a coast station may be operated by the operator of the associated coast station.

[51 FR 31213, Sept. 2, 1986, as amended at 54 FR 10008, Mar. 9, 1989; 54 FR 40058, Sept. 29, 1989; 62 FR 40305, July 28, 1997; 67 FR 48564, July 25, 2002]

**SHIP STATION OPERATOR REQUIREMENTS**

**§ 80.155 Ship station operator requirements.**

Except as provided in §§ 80.177 and 80.179, operation of transmitters of any ship station must be performed by a person holding a commercial radio operator license or permit of the class required below. The operator is responsible for the proper operation of the station.

[54 FR 10008, Mar. 9, 1989]

**§ 80.156 Control by operator.**

The operator on board ships required to have a holder of a commercial operator license or permit on board may, if authorized by the station licensee or master, permit an unlicensed person to modulate the transmitting apparatus for all modes of communication except Morse code radiotelegraphy.

[51 FR 34984, Oct. 1, 1986]

**§ 80.157 Radio officer defined.**

A *radio officer* means a person holding a first or second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate issued by the

**Federal Communications Commission**

**§ 80.165**

Commission who is employed to operate a ship radio station in compliance with Part II of Title III of the Communications Act. Such a person is also required to be licensed as a *radio officer* by the U.S. Coast Guard when employed to operate a ship radiotelegraph station.

[53 FR 46455, Nov. 17, 1988]

**§ 80.159 Operator requirements of Title III of the Communications Act and the Safety Convention.**

(a) Each telegraphy passenger ship equipped with a radiotelegraph station in accordance with Part II of Title III of the Communications Act must carry one radio officer holding a first or second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate and a second radio officer holding either a first or second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate. The holder of a second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate may not act as the chief radio officer.

(b) Each cargo ship equipped with a radiotelegraph station in accordance with Part II of Title III of the Communications Act and which has a radiotelegraph auto alarm must carry a radio officer holding a first or second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate who has had at least six months service as a radio officer on board U.S. ships. If the radiotelegraph station does not have an auto alarm, a second radio officer who holds a first or second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate must be carried.

(c) Each cargo ship equipped with a radiotelephone station in accordance with Part II of Title III of the Communications Act must carry a radio operator who meets the following requirements:

(1) Where the station power does not exceed 1500 watts peak envelope power, the operator must hold a marine radio operator permit or higher class license.

(2) Where the station power exceeds 1500 watts peak envelope power, the operator must hold a general radiotelephone radio operator license or higher class license.

(d) Each passenger ship equipped with a GMDSS installation in accordance with subpart W of this part shall carry at least two persons holding an appropriate GMDSS Radio Operator License or, if the passenger ship operates exclusively within twenty nautical miles of shore, at least two persons holding either a GMDSS Radio Operator License or a Restricted GMDSS Radio Operator License, as specified in §13.7 of this chapter.

(e) Each ship transporting more than six passengers for hire equipped with a radiotelephone station in accordance with Part III of Title III of the Communications Act must carry a radio operator who meets the following requirements:

(1) Where the station power does not exceed 250 watts carrier power or 1500 watts peak envelope power, the radio operator must hold a marine radio operator permit or higher class license.

(2) Where the station power exceeds 250 watts carrier power or 1500 watts peak envelope power, the radio operator must hold a general radiotelephone operator license or higher class license.

[51 FR 31213, Sept. 2, 1986, as amended at 54 FR 40058, Sept. 29, 1989; 68 FR 46962, Aug. 7, 2003]

**§ 80.161 Operator requirements of the Great Lakes Radio Agreement.**

Each ship subject to the Great Lakes Radio Agreement must have on board an officer or member of the crew who holds a marine radio operator permit or higher class license.

**§ 80.163 Operator requirements of the Bridge-to-Bridge Act.**

Each ship subject to the Bridge-to-Bridge Act must have on board a radio operator who holds a restricted radiotelephone operator permit or higher class license.

**§ 80.165 Operator requirements for voluntary stations.**

MINIMUM OPERATOR LICENSE

Ship Morse telegraph .....	T2.
Ship direct-printing telegraph .....	MP.