

Federal Communications Commission

§ 80.651

§ 80.555 Scope of communication.

An operational fixed station provides control, repeater or relay functions for its associated coast station.

§ 80.557 Assignment and use of frequencies.

The specific frequencies for these stations are listed in subpart H of this part.

§ 80.559 Licensing limitations.

Operational fixed stations are subject to the following licensing limitations:

(a) A maximum of four frequencies will be assigned.

(b) Stations will not be authorized when applications indicate less than 16 km (10 miles) separation between a proposed station and a TV transmitter operating on either Channel 4 or 5, or from the post office of a community in which either channel is assigned but not in operation.

(c) Stations located between 16 km (10 miles) and 128 km (80 miles) of a TV transmitter operating on either Channel 4 or 5, or from the post office of a community in which either channel is assigned but not in operation, are secondary to TV operations within the Grade B service contour.¹

[51 FR 31213, Sept. 2, 1986; 51 FR 34984, Oct. 1, 1986; as amended at 54 FR 40059, Sept. 29, 1989]

Subpart M—Stations in the Radiodetermination Service

§ 80.601 Scope of communications.

Stations on land in the Maritime Radiodetermination Service provide a radionavigation or radiolocation service for ships.

¹OET Bulletin No. 67, March 1988, entitled "Potential Interference from Operational Fixed Stations in the 72–76 MHz Band to Television Channels 4 and 5" describes an analytical model that can be used to calculate the potential interference that might result from a given fixed station operation. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the Commission's current duplication contractor. Information concerning the current duplication contractor may be obtained from the Office of Public Affairs, Consumer Assistance and Small Business Division, Telephone (202) 632-7000.

§ 80.603 Assignment and use of frequencies.

The frequencies available for assignment to shore radionavigation/radiolocation stations are contained in subpart H of this part.

§ 80.605 U.S. Coast Guard coordination.

(a) Radionavigation coast stations operated to provide information to aid in the movement of any ship are private aids to navigation. Before submitting an application for a radionavigation station, an applicant must obtain written permission from the cognizant Coast Guard District Commander at the area in which the device will be located. The Commission may request an applicant to provide documentation as to this fact. Note: Surveillance radar coast stations do not require U.S. Coast Guard approval.

(b) Coast station transponders (i.e., radar beacons, or racons) operating in the band 2900–3100 or 9300–9500 MHz shall meet the requirements of ITU-R M.824-3 (incorporated by reference, see § 80.7). Applications for certification of these transponders must include a description of the technical characteristics of the equipment including the scheme of interrogation and the characteristics of the transponder response, and test results demonstrating the device meets each applicable requirement of this ITU-R recommendation.

(c) The use of ship station transponders in the band 2900–3100 or 9300–9500 MHz other than those described in §§ 80.1085(a)(3) and 80.1095(b) is prohibited.

[52 FR 7419, Mar. 11, 1987, as amended at 63 FR 36607, July 27, 1998; 63 FR 68956, Dec. 14, 1998; 68 FR 46972, Aug. 7, 2003; 76 FR 67615, Nov. 2, 2011]

Subpart N—Maritime Support Stations

§ 80.651 Supplemental eligibility requirements.

(a) An applicant for a maritime support station must demonstrate a requirement for training personnel associated with the maritime service or for the testing, demonstration or maintenance of ship or coast radio equipment.