

(b) The following licenses are issued by the Commission. International classification, if different from the license name, is given in parentheses. The licenses and their alphanumeric designator are listed in descending order.

(1) T-1. First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate. Beginning May 20, 2013, no applications for new First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificates will be accepted for filing.

(2) T-2. Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate. Beginning May 20, 2013, no applications for new Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificates will be accepted for filing.

(3) T-3. Third Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate (radiotelegraph operator's special certificate). Beginning May 20, 2013, no applications for new Third Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificates will be accepted for filing.

(4) T. Radiotelegraph Operator License.

(5) G General Radiotelephone Operator Licenses (radiotelephone operator's general certificate)

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

(7) RP Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Permit (radiotelephone operator's restricted certificate)

[53 FR 28940, Aug. 1, 1988, as amended at 78 FR 23158, Apr. 18, 2013]

**§ 87.89 Minimum operator requirements.**

(a) A station operator must hold a commercial radio operator license or permit, except as listed in paragraph (d).

(b) The minimum operator license or permit required for operation of each specific classification is:

MINIMUM OPERATOR LICENSE OR PERMIT

*Land stations, all classes*

—All frequencies except VHF telephony transmitters providing domestic service .....RP

*Aircraft stations, all classes*

—Frequencies below 30 MHz allocated exclusively to aeronautical mobile services .....RP  
 —Frequencies below 30 MHz not allocated exclusively to aeronautical

mobile services .....MP or higher  
 —Frequencies above 30 MHz not allocated exclusively to aeronautical mobile services and assigned for international use .....MP or higher  
 —Frequencies above 30 MHz not assigned for international use .....none  
 —Frequencies not used solely for telephone or exceeding 250 watts carrier power or 1000 watts peak envelope power.....G or higher

(c) The operator of a telephony station must directly supervise and be responsible for any other person who transmits from the station, and must ensure that such communications are in accordance with the station license.

(d) No operator license is required to:

(1) Operate an aircraft radar set, radio altimeter, transponder or other aircraft automatic radionavigation transmitter by flight personnel;

(2) Test an emergency locator transmitter or a survival craft station used solely for survival purposes;

(3) Operate an aeronautical enroute station which automatically transmits digital communications to aircraft stations;

(4) Operate a VHF telephony transmitter providing domestic service or used on domestic flights.

**§ 87.91 Operation of transmitter controls.**

The holder of a marine radio operator permit or a restricted radiotelephone operator permit must perform only transmitter operations which are controlled by external switches. These operators must not perform any internal adjustment of transmitter frequency determining elements. Further, the stability of the transmitter frequencies at a station operated by these operators must be maintained by the transmitter itself. When using an aircraft radio station on maritime mobile service frequencies the carrier power of the transmitter must not exceed 250 watts (emission A3E) or 1000 watts (emission R3E, H3E, or J3E).

OPERATING PROCEDURES

**§ 87.103 Posting station license.**

(a) *Stations at fixed locations.* The license or a photocopy must be posted or retained in the station's permanent records.