

§ 80.17

(e) A 406.0–406.1 MHz EPIRB may be used by any ship required by U.S. Coast Guard regulations to carry an EPIRB or by any ship that is equipped with a VHF ship radio station.

[51 FR 31213, Sept. 2, 1986, as amended at 53 FR 37308, Sept. 26, 1988; 58 FR 33344, June 17, 1993; 61 FR 55581, Oct. 28, 1996; 68 FR 46960, Aug. 7, 2003; 69 FR 64671, Nov. 8, 2004; 73 FR 4480, Jan. 25, 2008; 76 FR 67610, Nov. 2, 2011]

§ 80.17 Administrative classes of stations.

(a) Stations in the Maritime Mobile Service are licensed according to class of station as follows:

- (1) Public coast stations.
- (2) Private coast stations.
- (3) Maritime support stations.

(4) *Ship stations*. The ship station license may include authority to operate other radio station classes aboard ship such as; radionavigation, on-board, satellite, EPIRB, radiotelephone, radiotelegraph and survival craft.

- (5) Marine utility stations.

(b) Stations on land in the Maritime Radiodetermination Service are licensed according to class of station as follows:

- (1) Shore radiolocation stations.
- (2) Shore radionavigation stations.

(c) Fixed stations in the Fixed Service associated with the maritime services are licensed as follows:

- (1) Operational fixed stations.
- (2) Alaska-public fixed stations.
- (3) Alaska-private fixed stations.

§ 80.21 Supplemental information required.

Applications must contain supplementary information as indicated in this section. Other supplemental information may be required by other rule sections of this part concerning particular maritime services.

(a) Each application for a new public coast station operating on frequencies in the band 156–162 MHz must include as supplementary information a chart, with supporting data, showing the service area contour computed in accordance with subpart P of this part.

(b) Each application for a new public coast station operating on frequencies in the band 156–162 MHz to be located within the coordination boundaries of “Arrangement ‘A’” of the Canada/

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U.S.A. Frequency Coordination Agreement above 30 MHz”, must comply with the provisions of the “Canada/U.S.A. Channeling Agreement for VHF Maritime, Public Correspondence” as contained in § 80.57.

(c) A new station on a vessel not located in the United States must not be documented or otherwise registered by any foreign authority. The foreign authorities where the vessel is located will not or cannot license the vessel radio equipment and can not object to the licensing of the equipment by the United States. An applicant must provide verification of these facts upon request by the Commission.

[51 FR 31213, Sept. 2, 1986, as amended at 60 FR 50122, Sept. 28, 1995; 62 FR 55533, Oct. 27, 1997; 63 FR 68955, Dec. 14, 1998]

§ 80.25 License term.

(a) Licenses for ship stations in the maritime services will normally be issued for a term of ten years from the date of original issuance, or renewal.

(b) Licenses other than ship stations in the maritime services will normally be issued for a term of ten years from the date of original issuance, major modification, or renewal.

[51 FR 31213, Sept. 2, 1986, as amended at 58 FR 68062, Dec. 23, 1993; 62 FR 40304, July 28, 1997; 63 FR 40062, July 27, 1998; 63 FR 68955, Dec. 14, 1998; 65 FR 77823, Dec. 13, 2000; 78 FR 25175, Apr. 29, 2013]

§ 80.31 Cancellation of license.

Wireless telecommunications carriers subject to this part must comply with the discontinuance of service provisions of part 63 of this chapter.

[63 FR 68955, Dec. 14, 1998]

§ 80.37 One authorization for a plurality of stations.

Marine utility stations. One station license may be issued to authorize a designated maximum number of marine utility stations operating at temporary unspecified locations, normally in multiples of ten stations when:

(a) The licensee of each station is the same; and

(b) The authorized area of operation of each station is the same.