(3) Houston. The rectangle between north latitudes 28 degrees 30 minutes and 30 degrees 20 minutes and west longitudes 93 degrees 30 minutes and 96 degrees;
(4) Seattle (Puget Sound). The area encompassed between the United StatesCanadian border and a line drawn from 49 degrees North 121 degrees West on the United States-Canadian Border, to 46 degrees 30 minutes North 121 degrees West, then to 46 degrees 30 minutes North 125 degrees West, then to 48 degrees 30 minutes North 125 degrees West, and then east to the United States-Canadian Border;
(5) San Francisco. The rectangle between north latitudes 39 degrees and 37 degrees and west longitudes 120 degrees 50 minutes and 123 degrees 20 minutes; and
(6) Prince William Sound. The rectangle between North latitudes 61 degrees 17 minutes and 59 degrees 22 minutes and West longitudes 149 degrees 39 minutes and 145 degrees 36 minutes.
(7) Sault Ste. Marie. The rectangle between North latitudes 45 degrees and 47 degrees, and West longitudes 83 degrees and 85 degrees.
(8) Berwick Bay. The rectangle between North latitudes 28 degrees 30 minutes and 30 degrees 30 minutes, and West longitudes 90 degrees 50 minutes and 92 degrees.
(c) The use of the frequencies shown in paragraph (a) of this section is permitted in areas outside the Coast Guard radio protection areas provided there is no interference to VTS communications within the VTS areas.
[51 FR 31213, Sept. 2, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 35245, Sept. 18, 1987; 54 FR 8746, Mar. 2, 1989; 55 FR 46514, Nov. 5, 1990; 58 FR 16504, Mar. 29, 1993; 61 FR 26120, May 24, 1996; 61 FR 26466, May 28, 1996; 63 FR 53313, Oct. 5, 1998]

## AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

$\S 80.385$ Frequencies for automated systems.
This section describes the carrier frequencies for the Automated Maritime Telecommunications System (AMTS) and for other automated multi-station systems.
(a) Automated Maritime Telecommunications System (AMTS). (1) The Automated Maritime Communications Sys-
tem (AMTS) is an automated maritime telecommunications system.
(2) The following carrier frequencies are available for assignment to public coast stations for public correspondence communications with ship stations and units on land. AMTS operations must not cause harmful interference to the U.S. Navy SPASUR system which operates in the band 216.880217.080 MHz.


| Channel No. | Carrier frequency (MHz) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ship transmit 13 | Coast transmit ${ }^{2}$ | Group |
| 158 | 219.4375 | 217.4375 |  |
| 159 | 219.4625 | 217.4625 |  |
| 160 | 219.4875 | 217.4875 |  |
| 161 | 219.5125 | 217.5125 | A |
| 162 | 219.5375 | 217.5375 |  |
| 163 | 219.5625 | 217.5625 |  |
| 164 | 219.5875 | 217.5875 |  |
| 165 | 219.6125 | 217.6125 |  |
| 166 | 219.6375 | 217.6375 |  |
| 167 | 219.6625 | 217.6625 |  |
| 168 | 219.6875 | 217.6875 |  |
| 169 | 219.7125 | 217.7125 |  |
| 170 | 219.7375 | 217.7375 |  |
| 171 | 219.7625 | 217.7625 |  |
| 172 | 219.7875 | 217.7875 |  |
| 173 | 219.8125 | 217.8125 |  |
| 174 | 219.8375 | 217.8375 |  |
| 175 | 219.8625 | 217.8625 |  |
| 176 | 219.8875 | 217.8875 |  |
| 177 | 219.9125 | 217.9125 |  |
| 178 | 219.9375 | 217.9375 |  |
| 179 | 219.9625 | 217.9625 |  |
| 180 | 219.9875 | 217.9875 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Ship transmit frequencies in Groups $C$ and $D$ are not authorized for AMTS use.
${ }^{2}$ Coast station operation on frequencies in Groups C and D are not currently assignable and are shared on a secondary basis . Frequencies in the band $216.750-217000 \mathrm{MHz}$ this are available for low power point-to-point network control com munications by AMTS coast stations under the Low Power Radio Service (LPRS) LPRS operations are subject to the conditions that no harmful interference is caused to the United Sondites Navy's SPASUR radar system ( $216.88-217.08 \mathrm{MHz}$ States Navy's SPAS radar system ( $216.88-217.08 \mathrm{MHz}$ )
or to TV reception within the Grade B contour of any TV channel 13 station or within the 68 dBu predicted contour of any low power TV or TV translator station operating on channel 13

Ship transmit frequencies in Groups A and B are permitted to provide mobile-to-mobile communications where the written consent of all affected licensees is obtained
(3) As listed in the table in this paragraph, AMTS Areas (AMTSAs) are based on, and composed of one or more of, the U.S Department of Commerce's 172 Economic Areas (EAs). See 60 FR 13114 (March 10, 1995). In addition, the Commission shall treat Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Gulf of Mexico as EA-like areas. The Gulf of Mexico EA extends from 12 nautical miles off the United States Gulf coast outward into the Gulf. See §27.6(a)(2) of this chapter and 62 FR 9636. Maps of the EAs and AMTSAs are available for public inspection and copying at the Federal Communications Commission, Reference Center, 445 12th Street, SW., Room CY A257, Washington, DC 20554. These maps and data are also available on the FCC Web site at www.fcc.gov/oet/info/maps/areas/. The Group A and B frequency pairs listed in the table in paragraph (a)(2) of this section are available for assignment to a single licensee in each of the

AMTSAs listed in the table in this paragraph. In addition to the listed EAs listed in the table in this paragraph, each AMTSA also includes the adjacent waters under the jurisdiction of the United States.

| AMTS AREAS (AMTSAS) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| AMTSAs | EAs |
| 1 (Northern Atlantic) $\qquad$ <br> 2 (Mid-Atlantic) $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1-5,109,11-23,25,42,46 \\ & 24,26-34,37,38,40,41 \\ & \quad 174 \end{aligned}$ |
| 3 (Southern Atlantic) ............ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,36,39,43-45,47-53 \\ & 67-107,113,116-120 \\ & 122-125,127,130-134 \\ & 1766-8,54-66,108,109 \end{aligned}$ |
| 4 (Mississippi River) ............. | 160-165 147, 166-170 |
| 5 (Great Lakes) ...... | 172 |
| 6 (Southern Pacific) .............. | $\begin{aligned} & 171110-112,114-115,121, \\ & 126,128,129,135-146, \\ & 148-159 \end{aligned}$ |
| 7 (Northern Pacific) |  |
| 8 (Hawaii) |  |
| 9 (Alaska) |  |
| 10 (Mountain) |  |

(4) Channels in the $219-220 \mathrm{MHz}$ band are also used on a secondary, non-interference basis by amateur stations participating in digital message forwarding systems. Amateur stations may not cause harmful interference to AMTS operations and must accept any harmful interference from AMTS operation. Amateur stations within 80 km ( 50 miles) of an AMTS coast station must obtain written approval from the AMTS licensee prior to operating in the $219-220 \mathrm{MHz}$ band. Amateur stations within 640 km ( 398 miles) of an AMTS coast station must notify the AMTS licensee in writing at least 30 days prior to initiation of operations in the $219-220 \mathrm{MHz}$ band. All amateur stations must notify the American Radio Relay League in writing at least 30 days prior to initiation of operations in the $219-220 \mathrm{MHz}$ band (ARRL, 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111-1494).
(b) Subject to the requirements of $\S 1.924$ of this chapter, $\S \S 80.215(\mathrm{~h})$, and 80.475(a), each AMTS geographic area licensee may place stations anywhere within its region without obtaining prior Commission approval provided:
(1) The AMTS geographic area licensee must locate its stations at least 120 kilometers from the stations of cochannel site-based AMTS licensees. Shorter separations between such stations will be considered by the Commission on a case-by-case basis upon

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submission of a technical analysis indicating that at least 18 dB protection will be provided to a site-based licensee's predicted 38 dBu signal level contour. The site-based licensee's predicted 38 dBu signal level contour shall be calculated using the $\mathrm{F}(50,50)$ field strength chart for Channels 7-13 in $\S 73.699$ (Fig. 10) of this chapter, with a 9 dB correction for antenna height differential. The 18 dB protection to the site-based licensee's predicted 38 dBu signal level contour shall be calculated using the $\mathrm{F}(50,10)$ field strength chart for Channels 7-13 in §73.699 (Fig. 10a) of this chapter, with a 9 dB correction factor for antenna height differential.
(2) The locations and/or technical parameters of the transmitters are such that individual coordination of the channel assignment(s) with a foreign administration, under applicable international agreements and rules in this part, is not required.
(3) For any construction or alteration that would exceed the requirements of $\S 17.7$ of this chapter, licensees must notify the appropriate Regional Office of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA Form 7460-1) and file a request for antenna height clearance and obstruction marking and lighting specifications (FCC Form 854) with the FCC, Attn: Information Processing Branch, 1270 Fairfield Rd., Gettysburg, PA 17325-7245.
(4) The transmitters must not have a significant environmental effect as defined by $\S \S 1.1301$ through 1.1319 of this chapter.
(c) Any recovered frequency blocks will revert automatically to the holder of the geographic area license within which such frequencies are included. Any frequency blocks recovered where there is no geographic area licensee will be retained by the Commission for future licensing.
[51 FR 31213, Sept. 2, 1986, as amended at 54 FR 29041, July 11, 1989; 56 FR 3783, Jan. 31, 1991; 57 FR 26780, June 16, 1992; 60 FR 15687, Mar. 27, 1995; 61 FR 46566, Sept. 4, 1996; 67 FR 48565, July 25, 2002; 69 FR 19948, Apr. 15, 2004; 69 FR 44471, July 26, 2004; 73 FR 4486, Jan. 25, 2008; 75 FR 10692, Mar. 9, 2010]

## Alaska Fixed Stations

## $\S 80.387$ Frequencies for Alaska fixed stations.

(a) The carrier frequencies listed in (b) of this section are assignable for point-to-point simplex radiotelephone communications between private fixed stations in Alaska. The frequency pairs listed in paragraph (d) of this section are assignable for point-to-point duplex radiotelephone communications between private and public fixed stations in Alaska. Fixed stations in Alaska authorized to share carrier frequencies with the maritime mobile service must always give priority on such frequencies to maritime distress, urgency and safety communications.
(b) Alaska private-fixed station frequencies:

CaRrier Frequencies ( $\mathrm{KHz)}$

| $1643.0^{4}$.................... | 2430.0 | 2773.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1646.0{ }^{4}$ | 2447.0 | 3164.5 |
| $1649.0{ }^{4}$ | 2450.0 | 3183.0 |
| $1652.0{ }^{4}$ | 2463.0 | 3196.0 |
| $1657.0^{4}$ | 2466.0 | 3201.0 |
| $1660.0^{14}$ | 2471.0 | 3258.0 |
| $1705.0{ }^{4}$ | 2479.0 | 3261.0 |
| 1709.0 | 2482.0 | 3303.0 |
| 1712.0 | 2506.0 | 3365.0 |
| 2003.0 | 2509.0 | 4035.0 |
| 2006.0 | 2512.0 | 5164.5 |
| 2115.0 | 2535.0 | 35167.5 |
| 2118.0 | 2538.0 | 5204.5 |
| 2253.0 | 2563.0 | ${ }^{2} 6948.5$ |
| 2400.0 | 2566.0 | 27368.5 |
| 2419.0 | 2601.0 | 8067.0 |
| 2422.0 | 2616.0 | 8070.0 |
| 2427.0 | 2691.0 | 211437.0 |
|  |  | 2511601.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Use of 1660.0 kHz must be coordinated to protect radiolocation on adjacent channels.
${ }^{2}$ Peak envelope power must not exceed 1 kW for radiotelephony. Teleprinter use is authorized.
${ }^{3}$ The frequency 5167.5 kHz is available for emergency communications in Alaska. Peak envelope power of stations When a station in Alaska is authorized to use 5167.5 kHz , such station may also use this frequency for calling and listening for the purpose of establishing communications.
${ }_{4}$ Use of these frequencies is on a secondary basis to Region 2 broadcasting.
${ }_{5}$ After April 1, 2007, use of the frequency 11601.5 kHz shall be on the condition that harmful interference is not caused to HF broadcasting.
(c) Use of the frequencies in paragraph (b) of this section must meet the following conditions:
(1) Communications between private coast and private fixed stations are prohibited; and

