

within the same limits as the Government station.

(c) Frequencies assigned to Government radio stations are assignable to non-Government maritime stations for radiotelephony communications with other non-Government stations in connection with activities performed in coordination with or on behalf of the Government.

(d) Frequencies in the 2000–27500 kHz band will be authorized only to ship stations that in addition are authorized to use frequencies in the 156–162 MHz band.

(e) Frequencies in the 2000–2850 kHz band will be authorized to private coast stations that in addition are authorized to use frequencies in the 156–162 MHz band.

(f) Ship and coast stations authorized to use frequencies in both the 2000–27500 kHz and 156–162 MHz bands must not use frequencies in the 2000–27500 kHz band for communications with any other station which is within the VHF service range.

(g) Coast and ship station radiotelephone working frequencies are available for DSC general purpose calling under the provisions of §80.207(a).

(h) Digital selective calling techniques are not authorized on the frequencies 2182 kHz or 156.800 MHz.

**§ 80.369 Distress, urgency, safety, call and reply frequencies.**

This section describes the general uses and frequencies assignable to maritime stations for distress, urgency, safety, call and reply radiotelephony communications.

(a) In the 1605–3500 kHz band, the frequency 2182 is an international radiotelephony distress, urgency and safety frequency for ship stations, public and private coast stations, and survival craft stations. It is also used for call and reply by ship stations on a primary basis and by public coast stations on a secondary basis. The carrier frequency 2191 kHz may be used as a supplementary calling frequency in areas of heavy usage of 2182 kHz. All stations must use J3E emission when operating on 2182 and 2191 kHz, except that:

(1) H3E emission may be used on 2182 kHz for communications with foreign coast and ship stations; or,

(2) A3E emission may be used on 2182 kHz by portable survival craft stations, or transmitters authorized for use prior to January 1, 1972. See §80.203(c).

(b) The frequencies 4125.0 kHz, 6215 kHz, 8291 kHz, 12290 kHz, and 16420 kHz may be used by coast and ship stations on a simplex basis for distress and safety communications. The frequency 4125.0 kHz may also be used for distress and safety communications between aircraft and maritime mobile stations.

(c) The frequency 5167.5 kHz is available to any station for emergency communications in the State of Alaska. Peak envelope power of stations operating on this frequency must not exceed 150 watts. This frequency may also be used by Alaska private fixed stations for calling and listening, but only for establishing communication.

(d) In the 4000–27500 kHz band, the following coast frequencies are available for assignment to public coast stations for call and reply communications. The paired ship frequencies are available for use by authorized ship stations.

CALL AND REPLY FREQUENCY PAIRS IN THE 4000–27500 kHz

Carrier Frequencies (kHz)		
Channel No.	Ship transmit	Coast transmit
421 .....	<sup>1 2 3</sup> 4125	14417
606 .....	<sup>2 3</sup> 6215	<sup>1</sup> 6516
821 .....	8255	8779
1221 .....	<sup>3</sup> 12290	13137
1621 .....	<sup>3</sup> 16420	17302
1806 .....	18795	19770
2221 .....	22060	22756
2510 .....	25097	26172

<sup>1</sup>The frequencies 4125 kHz, 4417 kHz, and 6516 kHz are also available on a simplex basis for private communications, see §80.373(c) of this part.

<sup>2</sup>The frequencies of 4125 kHz and 6215 kHz are also available on a simplex basis to ship and coast stations for call and reply, provided that the peak envelope power does not exceed 1 kW.

<sup>3</sup>The frequencies 4125 kHz, 6215 kHz, 8291 kHz, 12290 kHz, and 16420 kHz are also available on a simplex basis for distress and safety traffic, see paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) In the 120–156 MHz band the following frequencies are used as indicated:

(1) The frequencies 121.500 MHz and 123.100 MHz using A3E emission are available for scene of action search and rescue operations to ship, coast and aircraft stations. Communications in support of search and rescue operations must employ the frequency 121.500 MHz only when communications on 123.100

§ 80.371

47 CFR Ch. I (10–1–20 Edition)

MHz or other VHF frequencies is not practicable. Ship, coast and aircraft stations engaged in such communications on 121.500 MHz must shift to 123.100 MHz as soon as possible.

(2) The frequency 156.525 MHz is available for intership, ship and coast general purpose, distress and safety DSC calls.

(3) The frequency 156.800 MHz is the international radiotelephone distress, urgency, safety, call and reply frequency for ship, public and private coast stations. Stations operating on 156.800 MHz must be able to transmit and receive using G3E emission.

(4) The frequency 156.450 MHz (channel 9) is available for intership, ship and coast station general purpose calling by noncommercial vessels, such as recreational boats. Distress, urgency and safety calls should initially be made on 156.800 MHz (channel 16) or, if equipped with DSC, on 156.525 MHz (channel 70).

[51 FR 31213, Sept. 2, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 35245, Sept. 18, 1987; 54 FR 49995, Dec. 4, 1989; 56 FR 9893, Mar. 8, 1991; 57 FR 19552, May 7, 1992]

§ 80.371 Public correspondence frequencies.

This section describes the radiotelephony working frequencies assignable to ship and public coast stations.

(a) Working frequencies in the 2000–4000 kHz band. The following table describes the working carrier frequency pairs in the 2000–4000 kHz band.

Working frequency pairs in the 2000–4000 kHz band			
Region	Carrier frequency (kHz)		
	Ship transmit	Coast transmit	
East Coast: .....	2031.5	2490.0	
	2118.0	<sup>1</sup> 2514.0	
	2126.0	2522.0	
	2142.0	2538.0	
	2166.0	2558.0	
	2198.0	2590.0	
	2366.0	2450.0	
	2382.0	<sup>5</sup> 2482.0	
	2390.0	2566.0	
	2400.0	2400.0	
	2406.0	2442.0	
	2406.0	<sup>4</sup> 2506.0	
	West Coast: .....	2003.0	2450.0
		2009.0	2442.0
2009.0		2566.0	
2031.5		2566.0	
2126.0		2522.0	
2206.0		2598.0	

Working frequency pairs in the 2000–4000 kHz band		
Region	Carrier frequency (kHz)	
	Ship transmit	Coast transmit
Gulf Coast: .....	2382.0	2466.0
	2406.0	2506.0
	2430.0	<sup>5</sup> 2482.0
	2009.0	2466.0
	2134.0	2530.0
	2142.0	2538.0
	<sup>1</sup> 2158.0	<sup>1</sup> 2550.0
	2166.0	2558.0
	2206.0	2598.0
	2366.0	2450.0
Great Lakes <sup>2</sup> : .....	2382.0	<sup>5</sup> 2482.0
	2430.0	2572.0
	2458.0	2506.0
	2118.0	2514.0
	2158.0	2550.0
	2206.0	2582.0
Alaska .....	2131.0	<sup>5</sup> 2309.0
	2134.0	2312.0
	2237.0	2397.0
	2240.0	2400.0
Hawaii .....	2134.0	2530.0
Caribbean: .....	2009.0	2506.0
	<sup>3</sup> 2086.0	2585.0
	2134.0	2530.0
Guam .....	2009.0	2506.0

<sup>1</sup>Unlimited hours of use from December 15 to April 1 and day only from April 1 to December 15. Harmful interference must not be caused to any station in the Great Lakes region.

<sup>2</sup>In the Great Lakes region 2206 kHz is not available for transmission to U.S. ships except in the case of distress. U.S. coast stations in the Great Lakes area may use 2514, 2550 and 2582 kHz on a shared basis with coast stations of Canada. Except in the case of distress, the frequency 2550 kHz must not be used for transmission to ship stations of Canada since the associated ship station transmit frequency 2158 kHz is not available to Canadian ship stations for transmission and 2582 kHz must not be used for public correspondence transmissions to U.S. ship stations since the associated ship transmit frequency 2206 kHz is not available to U.S. ship stations for transmissions except in the case of distress.

<sup>3</sup>Limited to a peak envelope power of 150 watts.

<sup>4</sup>Harmful interference must not be caused to any coast station in the Caribbean region.

<sup>5</sup>But see section 80.373(c)(3) of this chapter.

(b) Working frequencies in the 4000–27500 kHz band. This paragraph describes the working carrier frequencies in the 4000–27500 kHz band. With respect to frequencies that are assignable in more than one geographical area, once the frequency is assigned to one licensee, any subsequent license will be authorized on a secondary, non-interference basis with respect to the incumbent licensee's existing operation. If the first licensee later seeks authorization to operate in an additional geographic area, such authorization will be on a secondary, non-interference basis to other co-channel licensees.

(1) The following table specifies the carrier frequencies available for assignment to public coast stations. The paired ship frequencies are available for use by authorized ship stations. The