#### § 80.389

<sup>5</sup> 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
- (2) Station licensees must not charge for third party communication services between their station and any other private fixed station.
- (d) The following carrier frequency pairs are assignable for point-to-point communications between public fixed and private fixed stations:

Public fixed station fre- quencies (kHz)	Private fixed Station frequencies (kHz)
12312.0	2632.0
2604.0	2256.0
2781.0	<sup>3</sup> 2474.0
2784.0	2694.0
3167.5	3354.0
3180.0	2776.0
3241.0	3357.0
3362.0	3238.0
<sup>2</sup> 4791.5	5207.5
5370.0	<sup>4</sup> 5134.5, <sup>4</sup> 5137.5

- <sup>1</sup>This frequency is assignable on a primary basis to public coast stations and on a secondary basis to public fixed stations.
- <sup>2</sup> Teleprinter use is authorized.
- <sup>3</sup> Peak envelope power must not exceed 1 kW.
- <sup>4</sup>Licensees must cease all communications on 5134.5 kHz and 5137.5 kHz when notified by the State of Alaska of an emergency or disaster. Licensees may resume communication on these frequencies when notified by the State of Alaska that the disaster or harmful interference has ended.
- (e) The public fixed station frequencies are assignable to common carriers.
- (f) The private fixed station frequencies described in paragraph (d) of this section are assignable to private entities located in areas where common carrier facilities are not available. Private fixed stations operating on the frequencies in paragraph (d) of this section, must communicate with public fixed stations only. Private fixed stations are permitted to provide third party communications between their station and the public fixed stations. A charge for such service is prohibited.
- (g) U.S. Government frequencies will be authorized if the Commission deter-

mines that the assignment is in the public interest.

[51 FR 31213, Sept. 2, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 35245, Sept. 18, 1987; 56 FR 34030, July 25, 1991; 68 FR 25540, May 13, 2003]

#### MARITIME SUPPORT STATIONS

# §80.389 Frequencies for maritime support stations.

- (a) Marine receiver test. Maritime support stations will be authorized to conduct receiver tests on the ship station frequencies of the channels assigned to the associated public coast station.
- (b) Shore radar and radiolocation tests. The following frequency bands are available for assignment to demonstrate radar and radiolocation equipment. The use of frequencies within these bands must not cause harmful interference to the radionavigation service and the Government radiolocation service: 2450–2500 MHz, 2900–3100 MHz, 5460–5650 MHz, 9300–9500 MHz, 14.0–14.05 GHz.

# DEVELOPMENTAL STATIONS

#### AIS STATIONS

### §80.393 Frequencies for AIS stations.

Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) are a maritime broadcast service. The simplex channels at 156.775 MHz (AIS 3), 156.825 MHz (AIS 4), 161.975 MHz (AIS 1), and 162.025 MHz (AIS 2), each with a 25 kHz bandwidth, may be authorized only for AIS. In accordance with the Maritime Transportation Security Act, the United States Coast Guard regulates AIS carriage requirements for non-Federal Government ships. These requirements are codified at 33 CFR 164.46, 401.20.

[82 FR 27213, June 14, 2017]

## **Subpart I—Station Documents**

# §80.401 Station documents requirement.

Licensees of radio stations are required to have current station documents as indicated in the following table: