

SARSAT Partners that the PLB transmitter type satisfies the standards in RTCM 11010; and,

(ii) Certification from an independent test facility that the PLB transmitter type complies with the electrical and environmental standards associated with RTCM 11010.

(2) *Identification code.* An identification code, recognized by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the United States Program Manager for the 406 MHz COSPAS/SARSAT satellite system, must be programmed into each PLB to establish a unique identification for that PLB.

(b) To be certified for use under this subpart, MSLD transmitter types must be designed to satisfy the following additional requirements.

(1) A test report from a test laboratory which shows that the MSLD complies with the electrical and environmental standards associated with RTCM 11901. The test laboratory must be accredited to ISO-IEC 17025 with a scope covering the applicable requirements and test procedures.

(2) After the MSLD has been certified by a test laboratory, the following information must be submitted in duplicate to the U.S. Coast Guard, 2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE., Stop 7126, Washington, DC 20593-7126:

(i) The name of the manufacturer or grantee and model number of the MSLD;

(ii) Copies of the test report and test data showing that the MSLD complies with the electrical and environmental standards associated with RTCM 11901; and

(iii) Instruction manuals associated with the MSLD, description of the test characteristics of the MSLD including assembly drawings, electrical schematics, description of parts list, specifications of materials and the manufacturer's quality assurance program.

(3) After reviewing the information described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the U.S. Coast Guard will issue a letter stating whether the MSLD satisfies all RTCM Recommended Standards. In the case of an MSLD that includes a function intended to send a distress message directly to the U.S. Coast Guard or any other search and

rescue organization, the letter will also state whether the U.S. Coast Guard endorses that function.

(4) A certification application for an MSLD must contain a copy of the U.S. Coast Guard letter stating that the device satisfies all RTCM Recommended Standards, a copy of the technical test data, and the instruction manual(s).

§ 95.2989 PLB and MSLD technical standards.

(a) PLB transmitter types must be designed to comply with technical standard RTCM 1010.2. MSLD transmitter types must be designed to comply with technical standard RTCM 11901.1.

(b) The standards required in this section are incorporated by reference into this section with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. All approved material is available for inspection at FCC headquarters at 445 12th Street SW., Washington, DC 20554, and is available from the sources indicated in this paragraph (b). It is also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA call 202-741-6030 or go to http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

(1) The following standards are available from the Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services, 1611 N. Kent St., Suite 605, Arlington, Virginia 22209-2128.

(i) RTCM 11010.2, "406 MHz Satellite Personal Locator Beacons (PLBs)," including Amendments 1 and 2, dated June 8, 2012 (RTCM 11010).

(ii) RTCM 11901.1, "Maritime Survivor Locating Devices (MSLD)," dated June 4, 2012.

(2) [Reserved].

§ 95.2991 PLB and MSLD marketing limitations.

(a) No device may be marketed or sold in the United States as a "PLB" or "Personal Locator Beacon" unless it is compliant with all of the rules in this subpart. Previously approved

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PLBs that do not meet the requirements of RTCM 11010 shall not be manufactured, imported, or sold in the United States beginning January 17, 2020.

(b) No device may be marketed or sold in the United States as a “MSLD” or “Maritime Survivor Locating Device” unless it complies with the requirements of RTCM 11901. Previously approved devices intended to aid in the location of persons in the water that do not meet the requirements of this subpart shall not be manufactured, imported, or sold in the United States beginning January 17, 2018.

§ 95.2993 PLB identification plate or label and registration card.

To enhance protection of life and property, it is mandatory that each 406 MHz PLB be registered with NOAA and that information be kept up-to-date.

(a) *Identification plate or label.* In addition to the identification plate or label requirements contained in §§ 2.925 and 2.926 of this chapter, each 406 MHz PLB must be provided on the outside with a clearly discernable permanent plate or label.

(1) The plate or label must contain the following statement:

The owner of this 406 MHz PLB must register the identification code on this label with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) whose address is: NOAA/SARSAT Beacon Registration, NSOF, E/SPO53, 1315 East West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910-9684.

(2) For PLBs with identification codes that can be changed after manufacture, the identification code shown on the plate or label must be easily replaceable using commonly available tools.

(b) *Registration card.* With each marketable PLB unit, the manufacturer or equipment certification grantee must include a postage pre-paid registration card.

(1) The identification code of the PLB (see § 95.2987(c)) must be printed on the registration card.

(2) The registration card must be addressed to: NOAA SARSAT Beacon Registration, NSOF, E/SPO53, 1315 East West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910-9684.

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(3) The registration card must request the owner’s name, address, telephone number and alternate emergency contact.

(4) The registration card must include the following statement:

WARNING—failure to register this PLB with NOAA could result in a monetary forfeiture order being issued to the owner.

§§ 95.2995–95.3099 [Reserved]

Subpart L—DSRCS On-Board Units

§ 95.3101 Scope.

This subpart contains rules that apply only to On-Board Units (OBUs) transmitting in the 5850–5925 MHz frequency band in the Dedicated Short-Range Communications Services (DSRCS) (see § 90.371 of this chapter).

§ 95.3103 Definitions, OBUs.

Dedicated Short-range Communications Services (DSRCS). A service providing for data transfer between various mobile and roadside transmitting units for the purposes of improving traffic flow, highway safety and performing other intelligent transportation functions. See § 90.7 of this chapter for a more detailed definition.

On-Board Unit (OBU). OBUs are low-power devices on vehicles that transfer data to roadside units in the Dedicated Short-Range Communications Service (see §§ 90.371–90.383 of this chapter), to improve traffic flow and safety, and for other intelligent transportation system purposes. See § 90.7 of this chapter.

Roadside Unit (RSU). See § 90.7 of this chapter.

§§ 95.3105–95.3129 [Reserved]

§ 95.3131 Permissible uses, OBUs.

On-Board Units (OBUs) may transmit signals to other OBUs and to Roadside Units (RSUs), which are authorized under part 90 of this chapter.

§§ 95.3133–95.3157 [Reserved]

§ 95.3159 OBU channel sharing and priority of use.

In general, the provisions of §§ 95.359, 95.325, and 95.327 apply to OBU operation, subject to the rules in this section governing access priority.