§ 80.179

(5) A ship station operating in the VHF band on board a ship voluntarily equipped with radio and sailing on a domestic voyage.

(b) No radio operator license is required to install a VHF transmitter in a ship station if the installation is made by, or under the supervision of, the licensee of the ship station and if modifications to the transmitter other than front panel controls are not made.

(c) No operator license is required to operate coast telephone stations or marine utility stations.

(d) No radio operator license is required to install a radar station on a voluntarily equipped ship when a manual is included with the equipment that provides step-by-step instructions for the installation, calibration, and operation of the radar. The installation must be made by, or under the supervision of, the licensee of that ship station and no modifications or adjustments other than to the front panel controls are to be made to the equipment.

§ 80.179 Unattended operation.

The following unattended transmitter operations are authorized:

(a) EPIRB operations when emergency conditions preclude attendance of the EPIRB transmitter by a person.

(b) Automatic use of a transmitter during narrow-band direct-printing (NB-DP) operations in accordance with § 80.219.

(c) Automatic use of a transmitter during selective calling operations in accordance with § 80.225.

(d) Automatic use of a transmitter when operating as part of the Automated Maritime Telecommunications System (AMTS), an automated multi-station system for which provisions are contained in this part, or an automated public coast station.

(e) Automatic use of a VHF transmitter to send brief digital communications relating to the condition or safety of vessels while moored when all of the following conditions are met:

1. The equipment must be using DSC in accordance with ITU-R Recommendation M.493-11, “Digital Selective-calling System for Use in the Maritime Mobile Service,” with Annexes 1 and 2, 2004, and ITU-R Recommendation M.541-9, “Operational Procedures for the Use of Digital Selective-Calling Equipment in the Maritime Mobile Service,” with Annexes 1 through 5, 2004, as modified by this section. ITU-R Recommendations M.493-11 with Annexes 1 and 2 and M.541-9 with Annexes 1 through 5 are incorporated by reference. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies of these standards can be inspected at the Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC (Reference Information Center) or 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. The ITU-R Recommendations can be purchased from the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Place des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

2. Sensors must automatically activate the transmitter only under one or more of the following conditions:

   (i) Fire, explosion;
   (ii) Flooding;
   (iii) Collision;
   (iv) Grounding;
   (v) Listing, in danger of capsizing;
   (vi) Sinking;
   (vii) Disabled and adrift; and
   (viii) Undesignated condition related to ship safety.

3. The “ROUTINE” DSC category must be used.

4. Communications must be selectively addressed to an individual station.

5. Transmitter output power must not exceed one watt.

6. The call must employ a fixed format and must be in conformity with Recommendation 493 as follows:

   Format specifier: Individual call—symbol 120 sent twice.

   Address: 9 digit maritime mobile service identity of called station.

   Category: Routine—symbol 100.

   Self-identification: 9 digit ship station identity.

7. No built-in message prohibition settings are to be used.

8. The operator must have met all the training and other conditions before the installation or modification.

9. No modifications or adjustments other than to the front panel controls are to be made to the equipment.

10. The equipment must not be used for any purpose other than to report the condition or safety of vessels while moored.

11. The equipment must have a label affixed indicating its use for unattended operation.

12. The equipment must have a label indicating that the transmitter is not intended for use in areas where it may interfere with radio navigation aids.

13. The equipment must have a label indicating that the transmitter is not intended for use in areas where it may interfere with radio communications services.

14. The equipment must have a label indicating that the transmitter is not intended for use in areas where it may interfere with radio astronomy services.

15. The equipment must have a label indicating that the transmitter is not intended for use in areas where it may interfere with radio astronomy services.

16. The equipment must have a label indicating that the transmitter is not intended for use in areas where it may interfere with radio astronomy services.

17. The equipment must have a label indicating that the transmitter is not intended for use in areas where it may interfere with radio astronomy services.

18. The equipment must have a label indicating that the transmitter is not intended for use in areas where it may interfere with radio astronomy services.

Federal Communications Commission

§ 80.203

Authorization of transmitters for licensing.

(a) Each transmitter authorized in a station in the maritime services after September 30, 1986, except as indicated in paragraphs (g), (h) and (i) of this section, must be certificated by the Commission for part 80 operations. The procedures for certification are contained in part 2 of this chapter. Transmitters of a model authorized before October 1, 1986 will be considered type accepted for use in ship or coast stations as appropriate.

(b) The external controls, of maritime station transmitters capable of operation in the 156–162 MHz band and manufactured in or imported into the United States after August 1, 1990, or sold or installed after August 1, 1991, must provide for selection of only maritime channels for which the maritime station is authorized. Such transmitters must not be capable of being programmed by station operators using external controls to transmit on channels other than those programmed by the manufacturer, service or maintenance personnel.

(1) Any manufacturer procedures and special devices for programming must only be made available to service companies employing licensed service and maintenance personnel that meet the requirements of §80.169(a) and must not be made available with information normally provided to consumers.

(2) The channels preprogrammed by manufacturers, service and maintenance personnel for selection by the external controls of a maritime station transmitter must be limited to those channels listed in this part and the duplex channels listed in Appendix 18 of the international Radio Regulations. The duplex channels listed in Appendix 18 of the international Radio Regulations must be used only in the specified duplex mode. Simplex operations on Appendix 18 duplex channels that are not in accordance with this part are prohibited.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, programming of authorized channels must be performed only by a person holding a first or second class radiotelegraph operator’s certificate or a general radiotelephone operator’s license using any of the following procedures:

(i) Internal adjustment of the transmitter;

(ii) Use of controls normally inaccessible to the station operator;

(iii) Use of external devices or equipment modules made available only to service and maintenance personnel through a service company; and

(iv) Copying of a channel selection program directly from another transmitter (cloning) using devices and procedures made available only to service and maintenance personnel through a service company.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (b)(3) of this section, authorized channels may be programmed via computerized remote control by any person, provided that the remote control operation is designed to preclude the programming of channels not authorized to the licensee.