

Federal Communications Commission

§ 87.107

- Frequencies above 30 MHz not allocated exclusively to aeronautical mobile services and assigned for international useMP or higher
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- Frequencies not used solely for telephone or exceeding 250 watts carrier power or 1000 watts peak envelope power.....G or higher

(c) The operator of a telephony station must directly supervise and be responsible for any other person who transmits from the station, and must ensure that such communications are in accordance with the station license.

(d) No operator license is required to:

- (1) Operate an aircraft radar set, radio altimeter, transponder or other aircraft automatic radionavigation transmitter by flight personnel;
- (2) Test an emergency locator transmitter or a survival craft station used solely for survival purposes;
- (3) Operate an aeronautical enroute station which automatically transmits digital communications to aircraft stations;
- (4) Operate a VHF telephony transmitter providing domestic service or used on domestic flights.

§87.91 Operation of transmitter controls.

The holder of a marine radio operator permit or a restricted radiotelephone operator permit must perform only transmitter operations which are controlled by external switches. These operators must not perform any internal adjustment of transmitter frequency determining elements. Further, the stability of the transmitter frequencies at a station operated by these operators must be maintained by the transmitter itself. When using an aircraft radio station on maritime mobile service frequencies the carrier power of the transmitter must not exceed 250 watts (emission A3E) or 1000 watts (emission R3E, H3E, or J3E).

OPERATING PROCEDURES

§87.103 Posting station license.

(a) *Stations at fixed locations.* The license or a photocopy must be posted or retained in the station's permanent records.

(b) *Aircraft radio stations.* The license must be either posted in the aircraft or kept with the aircraft registration certificate. If a single authorization covers a fleet of aircraft, a copy of the license must be either posted in each aircraft or kept with each aircraft registration certificate.

(c) *Aeronautical mobile stations.* The license must be retained as a permanent part of the station records.

[53 FR 28940, Aug. 1, 1988, as amended at 54 FR 11720, Mar. 22, 1989]

§87.105 Availability of operator permit or license.

All operator permits or licenses must be readily available for inspection.

§87.107 Station identification.

(a) *Aircraft station.* Identify by one of the following means:

- (1) Aircraft radio station call sign.
- (2) Assigned FCC control number (assigned to ultralight aircraft).
- (3) The type of aircraft followed by the characters of the registration marking ("N" number) of the aircraft, omitting the prefix letter "N". When communication is initiated by a ground station, an aircraft station may use the type of aircraft followed by the last three characters of the registration marking.
- (4) The FAA assigned radiotelephony designator of the aircraft operating organization followed by the flight identification number.
- (5) An aircraft identification approved by the FAA for use by aircraft stations participating in an organized flying activity of short duration.

(b) *Land and fixed stations.* Identify by means of radio station call sign, its location, its assigned FAA identifier, the name of the city area or airport which it serves, or any additional identification required. An aeronautical enroute station which is part of a multistation network may also be identified by the location of its control point.

(c) *Survival craft station.* Identify by transmitting a reference to its parent aircraft. No identification is required when distress signals are transmitted automatically. Transmissions other than distress or emergency signals,