

Frequency or frequency band	Subpart	Class of station	Remarks
156.625 MHz .....	F .....	MA .....	For communications with ship stations under specific conditions.
156.800 MHz .....	F .....	MA .....	Distress, safety and calling frequency; For communications with ship stations under specific conditions.
156.900 MHz .....	F .....	MA .....	For communications with ship stations under specific conditions.
157.425 MHz .....	F .....	MA .....	For communications with commercial fishing vessels under specific conditions except in Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway Areas.
243.000 MHz .....	F .....	MA .....	Emergency and distress frequency for use of survival craft and emergency locator transmitters.
328.600–335.400 MHz .....	Q .....	RLG .....	ILS glide path.
334.550 MHz .....	Q .....	RLT .....	
334.700 MHz .....	Q .....	RLT .....	
406.0–406.1 MHz .....	F, G, H, I, J, K, M, O .....	MA, FAU, FAE, FAT, FAS, FAC, FAM, MA, RL, RNV .....	Emergency and distress.
960–1215 MHz .....	F, Q .....	MA, MOU, UAT .....	Electronic aids to air navigation.
978.000 MHz .....	F, L, Q .....	MA, MOU, UAT .....	Universal Access Transceivers.
	UAT .....		
979.000 MHz .....	Q .....	RLT .....	
1030.000 MHz .....	Q .....	RLT .....	
1090.000 MHz .....	L .....	MOU, RLT .....	Vehicle Squitter.
1104.000 MHz .....	Q .....	RLT .....	
1300–1350 MHz .....	F, Q .....	MA, RLS .....	Surveillance radars and transponders.
1435–1525 MHz .....	F, J .....	MA, FAT .....	Aeronautical telemetry and telecommand operations.
1559–1610 MHz .....	Q .....	DGP .....	Differential GPS.
1559–1626.5 MHz .....	F, Q .....	MA, RL .....	Aeronautical radionavigation.
1646.5–1660.5 MHz .....	F .....	TJ .....	Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite (R).
2345–2395 MHz .....	J .....	MA, FAT .....	Aeronautical telemetry and telecommand operations.
2700–2900 MHz .....	Q .....	RLS, RLD .....	Airport surveillance and weather radar.
4200–4400 MHz .....	F .....	MA .....	Radio altimeters.
5030–5150 MHz .....	Q .....	MA, RLW .....	Microwave landing systems.
5031.000 MHz .....	Q .....	RLT .....	
5091–5150 MHz .....	J .....	MA, FAT .....	Aeronautical telemetry.
5350–5470 MHz .....	F .....	MA .....	Airborne radars and associated airborne beacons.
8750–8850 MHz .....	F .....	MA .....	Airborne doppler radar.
9000–9200 MHz .....	Q .....	RLS, RLD .....	Land-based radar.
9300–9500 MHz .....	F, Q .....	MA .....	Airborne radars and associated airborne beacons.
13250–13400 MHz .....	F .....	MA .....	Airborne doppler radar.
15400–15700 MHz .....	Q .....	RL .....	Aeronautical radionavigation.
24450–24650 MHz .....	F, Q .....	MA, RL .....	Aeronautical radionavigation.
32300–33400 MHz .....	F, Q .....	MA, RL .....	Aeronautical radionavigation.

[53 FR 28940, Aug. 1, 1988]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 87.183, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at [www.fdsys.gov](http://www.fdsys.gov).

## Subpart F—Aircraft Stations

### § 87.185 Scope of service.

(a) Aircraft stations must limit their communications to the necessities of safe, efficient, and economic operation of aircraft and the protection of life and property in the air, except as otherwise specifically provided in this part. Contact with an aeronautical land station must only be attempted when the aircraft is within the service area of the land station. However, aircraft stations may transmit advisory

information on air traffic control, unicom or aeronautical multicom frequencies for the benefit and use of other stations monitoring these frequencies in accordance with FAA recommended traffic advisory practices.

(b) Aircraft public correspondence service must be made available to all persons without discrimination and on reasonable demand, and must communicate without discrimination with any public coast station or mobile-satellite earth station authorized to provide aircraft public correspondence service.

(c) Aircraft public correspondence service on maritime mobile frequencies may only be carried by aircraft stations licensed to use maritime mobile frequencies and must follow the rules for public correspondence in part 80.

(d) Aircraft public correspondence service on Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite (R) Service frequencies may only be carried on aircraft earth stations licensed to use Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite (R) frequencies and are subject to the rules for public correspondence in this part. Aircraft public correspondence service on Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service frequencies may only be carried by aircraft earth stations licensed to use Maritime Mobile-Satellite frequencies and are subject to the rules for public correspondence in part 80.

[53 FR 28940, Aug. 1, 1988, as amended at 57 FR 45750, Oct. 5, 1992]

#### § 87.187 Frequencies.

(a) Frequencies used for air-ground Communications are listed in subpart E. Aircraft stations may use frequencies assigned to Government or non-Government aeronautical stations or radionavigation land stations if the communications are within the aeronautical or radionavigation land station scope of service.

(b) 410 kHz is the international direction-finding frequency for use outside the continental United States.

(c) 457 kHz is an authorized working frequency for flights over the high seas.

(d) 500 kHz an international calling and distress frequency for aircraft on flights over the high seas. Except for distress, urgency or safety messages an aircraft station must not transmit on 500 kHz during the silence periods for three minutes twice each hour beginning at x h. 15 and x h.45 Coordinated Universal Time (u.t.c.).

(e) The frequency 2182 kHz is an international distress and calling frequency for use by ship, aircraft and survival craft stations. Aircraft stations must use J3E emission when operating on 2182 kHz and communicating with domestic public and private coast stations. The emission H3E may be used when communicating with foreign coast and ship stations.

(f) The frequencies 3023 kHz, 5680 kHz, 122.900 MHz and 123.100 MHz are authorized for use by aircraft engaged in search and rescue activities in accordance with subpart M. These frequencies may be used for air-air and air-ground communications.

(g) The frequency 4125 kHz may be used for distress and safety communications between aircraft and ship and coast maritime mobile stations.

(h) The frequency 8364.0 kHz is authorized for use of survival craft for search and rescue communications with stations in the maritime mobile service.

(i) The frequencies in the band 121.975–122.675 MHz are authorized for use by private aircraft of air traffic control operations.

(1) The frequencies 122.00 and 122.050 MHz are authorized for use by air carrier and private aircraft stations for enroute flight advisory service (EFAS) provided by the FAA;

(2) The frequency 122.100 MHz is authorized for use by air carrier aircraft stations for air traffic control operations at locations in Alaska where other frequencies are not available for air traffic control.

(j) The frequency 122.750 MHz is authorized for use by private fixed wing aircraft for air-air communications. The frequency 123.025 MHz is authorized for use by helicopters for air-air Communications.

(k) The frequencies 121.500 MHz and 243.000 MHz are emergency and distress frequencies available for use by survival craft stations, emergency locator transmitters and equipment used for survival purposes. Use of 121.500 MHz and 243.00 MHz shall be limited to transmission of signals and communications for survival purposes. Type A2A, A3E or A3N emission may be employed, except in the case of emergency locator transmitters where A3E, A3X and NON are permitted.

(l) The frequencies 156.300, 156.375, 156.400, 156.425, 156.450, 156.625, 156.800 156.900 and 157.425 MHz may be used by aircraft stations to communicate with ship stations in accordance with part 80 and the following conditions:

(1) The altitude of aircraft stations must not exceed 300 meters (1,000 feet),