

§ 80.217

output power of the unmodulated carrier must not exceed 25 watts.

(n) For radiodetermination stations operating above 2400 MHz the output power must be as follows:

(1) For radar stations that use F3N emission the mean output power must not exceed 200 milliwatts;

(2) For search and rescue stations the output power must be at least 400 milliwatts peak e.i.r.p.

(3) For all other transponder stations the output power must not exceed 20 watts peak e.i.r.p. Licensees of non-selectable transponder coast stations operating in the 2920–3100 MHz and 9320–9500 MHz bands must notify in writing the USCG District Commander of any incremental increase of their station's output power above 5 watts peak e.i.r.p.

[51 FR 31213, Sept. 2, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 7419, Mar. 11, 1987; 52 FR 35244, Sept. 18, 1987; 54 FR 40058, Sept. 29, 1989; 54 FR 49994, Dec. 4, 1989; 56 FR 3783, Jan. 31, 1991; 59 FR 35269, July 11, 1994; 63 FR 36606, July 7, 1998; 65 FR 77824, Dec. 13, 2000; 67 FR 48564, July 25, 2002; 68 FR 46965, Aug. 7, 2003; 69 FR 64673, Nov. 8, 2004; 82 FR 27213, June 14, 2017]

§ 80.217 Suppression of interference aboard ships.

(a) A voluntarily equipped ship station receiver must not cause harmful interference to any receiver required by statute or treaty.

(b) The electromagnetic field from receivers required by statute or treaty must not exceed the following value at a distance over sea water of one nautical mile from the receiver:

| Frequency of interfering emissions | Field intensity in microvolts per meter |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Below 30 MHz | 0.1 |
| 30 to 100 MHz | .3 |
| 100 to 300 MHz | 1.0 |
| Over 300 MHz | 3.0 |

or

Deliver not more than the following amounts of power, to an artificial antenna having electrical characteristics equivalent to those of the average receiving antenna(s) use on shipboard:

47 CFR Ch. I (10–1–20 Edition)

| Frequency of interfering emissions | Power to artificial antenna in microwatts |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Below 30 MHz | 400 |
| 30 to 100 MHz | 4,000 |
| 100 to 300 MHz | 40,000 |
| Over 300 MHz | 400,000 |

§ 80.219 Special requirements for narrow-band direct-printing (NB-DP) equipment.

NB-DP and data transmission equipment installed in ship and coast stations before October 1, 1990, that operates on the frequencies in the 4,000–27,500 kHz bands must be capable of operation in accordance with the technical requirements of either ITU-R M.476-5 or ITU-R M.625-3 (both incorporated by reference, see § 80.7), and may be used indefinitely. Equipment installed on or after October 1, 1990, must be capable of operation in accordance with the technical requirements of ITU-R M.625-3, 1995 (incorporated by reference, see § 80.7). NB-DP and data transmission equipment are additionally permitted to utilize any modulation, so long as emissions are within the limits set forth in § 80.211(f) and the equipment is also capable of operation in accordance with ITU-R M.625-3 (incorporated by reference, see § 80.7).

[76 FR 67611, Nov. 2, 2011]

§ 80.221 Special requirements for automatically generating the radiotelephone alarm signal.

(a) Each device for automatically generating the radiotelephone alarm signal must be capable of being disabled to permit the immediate transmission of a distress call and message.

(b) The device must comply with the following requirements:

- (1) The frequency tolerance of each tone must be ±1.5 percent;
- (2) The duration tolerance of each tone must be ±50 milliseconds;
- (3) The interval between successive tones must not exceed 50 milliseconds; and
- (4) The amplitude ratio of the tones must be flat within 1.6 dB.

(c) Devices installed on or after January 1, 1983, must comply with the following requirements:

- (1) The frequency tolerance of each tone must be ±1.5 percent;