

additional alphanumeric characters of the licensee's choosing.

(3) The FAA assigned radiotelephony designator of the aircraft operating organization followed by the flight identification number.

(4) 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, such as equipment testing or adjustment, must be identified by the call sign or by the registration marking of the parent aircraft followed by a single digit other than 0 or 1.

(d) *Exempted station.* The following types of stations are exempted from the use of a call sign: Airborne weather radar, radio altimeter, air traffic control transponder, distance measuring equipment, collision avoidance equipment, racon, radio relay, radionavigation land test station (MTF), and automatically controlled aeronautical enroute stations.

[53 FR 28940, Aug. 1, 1988, as amended at 71 FR 70676, Dec. 6, 2006]

**§ 87.109 Station logs.**

(a) A station at a fixed location in the international aeronautical mobile service must maintain a log in accordance with Annex 10 of the ICAO Convention.

(b) A station log must contain the following information:

- (1) The name of the agency operating the station.
- (2) The identification of the station.

(3) The date.

(4) The time of opening and closing the station.

(5) The frequencies being guarded and the type of watch (continuous or scheduled) being maintained on each frequency.

(6) Except at intermediate mechanical relay stations where the provisions of this paragraph need not be complied with, a record of each communication showing text of communication, time communications completed, station(s) communicated with, and frequency used.

(7) All distress communications and action thereon.

(8) A brief description of communications conditions and difficulties, including harmful interference. Such entries should include, whenever practicable, the time at which interference was experienced, the character, radio frequency and identification of the interfering signal.

(9) A brief description of interruption to communications due to equipment failure or other troubles, giving the duration of the interruption and action taken.

(10) Such additional information as may be considered by the operator to be of value as part of the record of the stations operations.

(c) Stations maintaining written logs must also enter the signature of each operator, with the time the operator assumes and relinquishes a watch.

[69 FR 32879, June 14, 2004]

**§ 87.111 Suspension or discontinuance of operation.**

The licensee of any airport control tower station or radionavigation land station must notify the nearest FAA regional office upon the temporary suspension or permanent discontinuance of the station. The FAA regional office must be notified again when service resumes.

[69 FR 32880, June 14, 2004]

**Subpart D—Technical Requirements**

Federal Communications Commission

§ 87.131

§ 87.131 Power and emissions.

The following table lists authorized emissions and maximum power. Power must be determined by direct measurement.

Class of station	Frequency band/ frequency	Authorized emission(s) <sup>9</sup>	Maximum power <sup>1</sup>
Aeronautical advisory .....	VHF .....	A3E .....	10 watts. <sup>10</sup>
Aeronautical multicom .....	VHF .....	A3E .....	10 watts.
Aeronautical enroute and aeronautical fixed.	HF .....	R3E, H3E, J3E, J7B, H2B, J2D .....	6 kw.
	HF .....	A1A, F1B, J2A, J2B .....	1.5 kw.
	VHF .....	A3E, A9W G1D, A2D.	
Aeronautical search and rescue .....	VHF .....	A3E .....	10 watts.
	HF .....	R3E, H3E, J3E .....	100 watts.
Operational fixed .....	VHF .....	G3E, F2D .....	30 watts.
Flight test land .....	VHF .....	A3E .....	200 watts.
	UHF .....	F2D, F9D, F7D .....	25 watts. <sup>3</sup>
	HF .....	H2B, J3E, J7D, J9W .....	6.0 kw.
Aviation support .....	VHF .....	A3E .....	50 watts.
Airport control tower .....	VHF .....	A3E, G1D, G7D .....	50 watts.
	Below 400 kHz ...	A3E .....	15 watts.
Aeronautical utility mobile .....	VHF .....	A3E .....	10 watts.
Radionavigation land test .....	108.150 MHz .....	A9W .....	1 milliwatt.
	334.550 MHz .....	A1N .....	1 milliwatt.
	Other VHF .....	M1A, XXA, A1A, A1N, A2A, A2D, A9W ...	1 watt.
	Other UHF .....	M1A, XXA, A1A, A1N, A2A, A2D, A9W ...	1 watt.
	5031.0 MHz .....	F7D .....	1 watt.
Radionavigation land .....	Various <sup>4</sup> .....	Various <sup>4</sup> .....	Various. <sup>4</sup>
Aeronautical Frequencies			
Aircraft (Communication) .....	UHF .....	F2D, F9D, F7D .....	25 watts.
	VHF .....	A3E, A9W, G1D, G7D, A2D .....	55 watts.
	HF .....	R3E, H3E, J3E, J7B, H2B, J7D, J9W .....	400 watts.
	HF .....	A1A, F1B, J2A, J2B .....	100 watts.
Marine Frequencies <sup>5</sup>			
	156.300 MHz .....	G3E .....	5 watts.
	156.375 MHz .....	G3E .....	5 watts.
	156.400 MHz .....	G3E .....	5 watts.
	156.425 MHz .....	G3E .....	5 watts.
	156.450 MHz .....	G3E .....	5 watts.
	156.625 MHz .....	G3E .....	5 watts.
	156.800 MHz .....	G3E .....	5 watts.
	156.900 MHz .....	G3E .....	5 watts.
	157.425 MHz .....	G3E .....	5 watts.
	HF <sup>6</sup> .....	R3E, H3E, J3E, J2B, F1B, A3E .....	1000 watts.
			250 watts.
	MF <sup>6</sup> .....	R3E, H3E, J3E, J2B, F1B .....	1000 watts.
	HF <sup>6</sup> .....	A3E .....	250 watts.
(Radionavigation) .....	Various <sup>7</sup> .....	Various <sup>7</sup> .....	Various. <sup>7</sup>
Aircraft earth .....	UHF .....	G1D, G1E, G1W .....	60 watts. <sup>8</sup>
Differential GPS .....	VHF .....	G7D .....	Various. <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The power is measured at the transmitter output terminals and the type of power is determined according to the emission designator as follows:

(i) Mean power (pY) for amplitude modulated emissions and transmitting both sidebands using unmodulated full carrier.  
 (ii) Peak envelope power (pX) for all emission designators other than those referred to in paragraph (i) of this note.  
<sup>2</sup> Power and antenna height are restricted to the minimum necessary to achieve the required service.  
<sup>3</sup> Transmitter power may be increased to overcome line and duplexer losses but must not exceed 25 watts delivered to the antenna.  
<sup>4</sup> Frequency, emission, and maximum power will be determined after coordination with appropriate Government agencies.  
<sup>5</sup> To be used with airborne marine equipment certificated for part 80 (ship) and used in accordance with part 87.  
<sup>6</sup> Applicable only to marine frequencies used for public correspondence.  
<sup>7</sup> Frequency, emission, and maximum power will be determined by appropriate standards during the certification process.  
<sup>8</sup> Power may not exceed 60 watts per carrier, as measured at the input of the antenna subsystem, including any installed diplexer. The maximum EIRP may not exceed 2000 watts per carrier.  
<sup>9</sup> Excludes automatic link establishment.  
<sup>10</sup> Power is limited to 0.5 watt, but may not exceed 2 watts when station is used in an automatic unattended mode.

[54 FR 11720, Mar. 22, 1989, as amended at 57 FR 45749, Oct. 5, 1992; 62 FR 40308, July 28, 1997; 63 FR 36607, July 7, 1998; 64 FR 27474, May 20, 1999; 66 FR 26798, May 15, 2001; 69 FR 32880, June 14, 2004]