

Cancelled AC 91-44

**CHANGE**

AC NO: 00-35A CHG 1

DATE: 4/18/74



# ADVISORY CIRCULAR

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

**SUBJECT:** EMERGENCY LOCATOR TRANSMITTERS - OPERATIONAL  
AND MAINTENANCE PRACTICES

1. PURPOSE. This change deletes paragraph 4 of the subject advisory circular. That paragraph deals with the interpretation of FCC licensing requirements and in some instances has been misunderstood.

2. ACTION. Because of the existing critical paper shortage, you are requested to indicate this change by making an ink revision to paragraphs 1 and 4 of Advisory Circular 00-35A, as shown below.

1. PURPOSE. This advisory circular provides guidelines relative to the ~~licensing~~, installation, maintenance, and testing of Emergency Locator Transmitters (ELT).

\* \* \*

4. LICENSING REQUIREMENTS. The Federal Communications Commission has initiated rule making that will change the requirements pertaining to ELTs. An FCC license is required for an aircraft station that has an ELT installed, but no application filing fee is required. An operator permit is not required for the operation of an aircraft station ELT while it is being used for survival purposes, or for maintenance/operational testing. However, the ELT cannot have a voice capability. When a radio transmitter with A9 emission also has an A3 (voice) emission capability, it is not an ELT and cannot be legally advertised or sold as an ELT. The FCC has not type accepted such a device as an ELT. Therefore, such a transmitter does not comply with the provision of TSO-C91 which requires FCC type acceptance. However, the ELT portion of a survival craft station (erroneously referred to as an ELT with voice capability but approved under TSO-C91) satisfies the FAA requirements and their installations may continue to be approved by the FAA.

Emergency locator transmitters used in connection with design, manufacture, demonstration or training should not operate on 121.5 megahertz or 243.0 megahertz. These units should use off-set crystals. The frequencies of 121.6, 121.65, 121.7, 121.75, 121.8, 121.85, and 121.9 megahertz may be used for these purposes provided that the user obtains the proper FCC operator and station license; coordination is established with the appropriate FAA Regional Frequency Management Office prior to activating each test period; and no harmful interference is caused to voice communications on these frequencies.

Deleted per CHG 1

*James F. Rudolph*  
Director, Flight Standards Service

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