

Technician License Course

Chapter 7

Lesson Module 15 – License Regulations and Privileges



ARRL *The national association for
AMATEUR RADIO*

Section 1 – License Rules

- Licensing authority for Amateur Radio
 - Federal Communications Commission
 - FCC rules published in Part 97 of Title 47 – Code of Federal Regulations.
 - Usually referred to as “Part 97”



Why Is There Ham Radio?

(Part 97.1)

- Providing emergency communication capability.
- Advancement of the art and science of radio.
- Advance communication and technical skills of radio.
- Provide a trained reservoir of operators, technicians and electronics experts.
- Promote and enhance international goodwill.



Some Definitions

- Amateur Service – no pecuniary interest (private and personal, non commercial).
- Amateur Operator – the person holding authorization (license) to operate an Amateur Radio station.
- Amateur Station – equipment capable of transmitting on frequencies authorized for Amateur Service.



The Amateur License

- No age limit or citizenship restrictions.
 - One exception – foreign representatives
- License actually contains two parts.
 - Operator license
 - Station license (the call sign)
- Three levels of operator privileges:
Technician, General, Amateur Extra.



Licensing Examinations

- Volunteer Examiners (VEs)
- Volunteer Examiner Coordinators (VECs)
- Preparation
 - Study the content
 - Question Pool
- Taking the exam
 - Proctored exam
 - Multiple choice
 - What the fee pays for



License Term and Renewal

- The license is free and good for 10 years.
 - Renewable within 90 days of the expiration date.
- Some personal identification information is required.
 - Tax ID (Social Security Number).
 - Current Mailing Address.
 - Federal Registration Number (FRN).



Responsibilities of Licensure

- Prevent unauthorized operation of your station.
- Provide personal information as required – keep a current mailing address on file.
- Make your station available for FCC inspection upon request.

FCC ULS Web Site

www.wireless.fcc.gov/uls

- Register for on-line access to your license information.
- Make changes to your address and other information.
- Renew your license.
- Search for other station information.

Practice Questions



Which of the following is a purpose of the Amateur Radio Service rules and regulations as defined by the FCC?

- A. Providing personal radio communications for as many citizens as possible
- B. Providing communications for international non-profit organizations
- C. Advancing skills in the technical and communication phases of the radio art
- D. All of these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.1] T1A01 HRLM (7-2)



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FCC Rule: [97.1] T1A01 HRLM (7-2)



Which agency regulates and enforces the rules for the Amateur Radio Service in the United States?

- A. FEMA
- B. The ITU
- C. The FCC
- D. Homeland Security

FCC Rule: [97.1] T1A02 HRLM (7-2)



Which agency regulates and enforces the rules for the Amateur Radio Service in the United States?

- A. FEMA
- B. The ITU
- C. The FCC**
- D. Homeland Security

FCC Rule: [97.1] T1A02 HRLM (7-2)



Which part of the FCC regulations contains the rules governing the Amateur Radio Service?

- A. Part 73
- B. Part 95
- C. Part 90
- D. Part 97

T1A03 HRLM (7-1)



Which part of the FCC regulations contains the rules governing the Amateur Radio Service?

- A. Part 73
- B. Part 95
- C. Part 90
- D. Part 97**

T1A03 HRLM (7-1)



Which of the following is a purpose of the amateur service rules and regulations as defined by the FCC?

- A. Enhancing international goodwill
- B. Providing inexpensive communication for local emergency organizations
- C. Training of operators in military radio operating procedures
- D. All of these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.1 (e)] T1A05 HRLM (7-2)



Which of the following is a purpose of the amateur service rules and regulations as defined by the FCC?

- A. Enhancing international goodwill**
- B. Providing inexpensive communication for local emergency organizations
- C. Training of operators in military radio operating procedures
- D. All of these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.1 (e)] T1A05 HRLM (7-2)



What is the FCC Part 97 definition of an amateur station?

- A. A station in the Amateur Radio Service consisting of the apparatus necessary for carrying on radio communications
- B. A building where Amateur Radio receivers, transmitters, and RF power amplifiers are installed
- C. Any radio station operated by a non-professional
- D. Any radio station for hobby use

FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(5)] T1A10 HRLM (7-3)



What is the FCC Part 97 definition of an amateur station?

- A. A station in the Amateur Radio Service consisting of the apparatus necessary for carrying on radio communications**
- B. A building where Amateur Radio receivers, transmitters, and RF power amplifiers are installed
- C. Any radio station operated by a non-professional
- D. Any radio station for hobby use

FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(5)] T1A10 HRLM (7-3)



What is a permissible use of the amateur radio service?

- A. Broadcasting music and videos to friends
- B. Providing a way for amateur radio operators to earn additional income by using their stations to pass messages
- C. Providing low-cost communications for start-up businesses
- D. Allowing a person to conduct radio experiments and to communicate with other licensed hams around the world

T1A12 HRLM (7-2)



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- D. Allowing a person to conduct radio experiments and to communicate with other licensed hams around the world**

T1A12 HRLM (7-2)



What may result when correspondence from the FCC is returned as undeliverable because the grantee failed to provide the correct mailing address?

- A. Fine or imprisonment
- B. Revocation of the station license or suspension of the operator license
- C. Require the licensee to be re-examined
- D. A reduction of one rank in operator class

FCC Rule: [97.23] T1C07 HRLM (7-9)



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FCC Rule: [97.23] T1C07 HRLM (7-9)



What is the normal term for an FCC-issued primary station-operator amateur radio license grant?

- A. Five years
- B. Life
- C. Ten years
- D. Twenty years

FCC Rule: [97.25] T1C08 HRLM (7-8)



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- A. Five years
- B. Life
- C. Ten years**
- D. Twenty years

FCC Rule: [97.25] T1C08 HRLM (7-8)



What is the grace period following the expiration of an amateur license within which the license may be renewed?

- A. Two years
- B. Three years
- C. Five years
- D. Ten years

FCC Rule: [97.21(b)] T1C09 HRLM (7-8)



What is the grace period following the expiration of an amateur license within which the license may be renewed?

- A. **Two years**
- B. Three years
- C. Five years
- D. Ten years

FCC Rule: [97.21(b)] T1C09 HRLM (7-8)



How soon after passing the examination for your first amateur radio license may you operate a transmitter on an amateur service frequency?

- A. Immediately
- B. 30 days after the test date
- C. As soon as your operator/station license grant appears in the FCC's ULS database
- D. You must wait until you receive your license in the mail from the FCC

FCC Rule: [97.5a] T1C10 HRLM (7-6)



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- B. 30 days after the test date
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- D. You must wait until you receive your license in the mail from the FCC

FCC Rule: [97.5a] T1C10 HRLM (7-6)



If your license has expired and is still within the allowable grace period, may you continue to operate a transmitter on amateur service frequencies?

- A. No, transmitting is not allowed until the FCC database shows that the license has been renewed
- B. Yes, but only if you identify using the suffix GP
- C. Yes, but only during authorized nets
- D. Yes, for up to two years

FCC Rule: [97.21(b)] T1C11 HRLM (7-8)



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- B. Yes, but only if you identify using the suffix GP
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FCC Rule: [97.21(b)] T1C11 HRLM (7-8)



For which license classes are new licenses currently available from the FCC?

- A. Novice, Technician, General, Advanced
- B. Technician, Technician Plus, General, Advanced
- C. Novice, Technician Plus, General, Advanced
- D. Technician, General, Amateur Extra

FCC Rule: [97.9(a), 97.17(a)] T1C13 HRLM (7-3)



For which license classes are new licenses currently available from the FCC?

- A. Novice, Technician, General, Advanced
- B. Technician, Technician Plus, General, Advanced
- C. Novice, Technician Plus, General, Advanced
- D. Technician, General, Amateur Extra**

FCC Rule: [97.9(a), 97.17(a)] T1C13 HRLM (7-3)



When must the station licensee make the station and its records available for FCC inspection?

- A. At any time ten days after notification by the FCC of such an inspection
- B. At any time upon request by an FCC representative
- C. Only after failing to comply with an FCC notice of violation
- D. Only when the presented with a valid warrant by an FCC official or government agent

FCC Rule: [97.103(c)] T1F13 HRLM (7-9)



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FCC Rule: [97.103(c)] T1F13 HRLM (7-9)



Section 2 – Privileges

- What can you do with a Technician license?
- Power privileges
 - Maximum of 1500 watts peak envelope power (PEP)
 - Don't use excessive power for the purpose
- Some special cases where power is restricted
 - 200 watts on 80, 40, 15, 10 meters
 - 50 watts on 219–220 MHz
 - See § 97.313 for other restrictions

Technician HF Privileges

200 watts PEP maximum output

<i>Band (Wavelength)</i>	<i>Frequency (MHz)</i>
80 meters	3.525-3.600 (CW only)
40 meters	7.025-7.125 (CW only)
15 meters	21.025-21.200 (CW only)
10 meters	28.000-28.300 (CW, RTTY and data) 28.300-28.500 (CW and SSB)



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What Can You Do with a Technician Class License?

- Frequency Privileges:
 - Band versus frequency.

$$\text{Band} \approx \frac{300}{\text{Freq(MHz)}}$$

VHF and UHF Technician Amateur Bands

ITU Region 2

Band (Wavelength) Frequency Limits

VHF Range

6 meters	50 – 54 MHz
2 meters	144 – 148 MHz
1.25 meters	219 – 220 MHz
1.25 meters	222 – 225 MHz

UHF Range

70 centimeters	420 – 450 MHz
33 centimeters	902 – 928 MHz
23 centimeters	1240 – 1300 MHz
13 centimeters	2300 – 2310 MHz
13 centimeters	2390 – 2450 MHz



What Can You Do with a Technician Class License?

- Emission Privileges:

Amateur Emission Types

<i>Emission</i>	<i>Description</i>
CW	Morse code telegraphy
Data	Computer-to-computer communication modes, usually called digital modes
Image	Television (fast-scan and slow-scan) and facsimile or fax
MCW	Tone-modulated CW, Morse code generated by keying an audio tone
Phone	Speech or voice communications
Pulse	Communications using a sequence of pulses whose characteristics are modulated in order to carry information
RTTY	Narrow-band, direct-printing telegraphy received by automatic equipment, such as a computer or teleprinter
SS	Spread-spectrum communications in which the signal is spread out over a wide band of frequencies
Test	Transmissions containing no information



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Primary and Secondary Allocations

- Some authorized amateur frequencies are shared.
 - Primary Users
 - Secondary Users – must avoid interfering with users of the primary service

Band Plans

- Voluntary arrangements that apply under normal band loading conditions

10 Meters (28-29.7 MHz)

28.000-28.070	CW
28.070-28.150	RTTY
28.150-28.190	CW
28.200-28.300	Beacons
28.300-29.300	Phone
28.680	SSTV
29.000-29.200	AM
29.300-29.510	Satellite Downlinks
29.520-29.590	Repeater Inputs
29.600	FM Simplex
29.610-29.700	Repeater Outputs



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Frequency Coordinators

- Groups that help allocate repeater channels to minimize interference
- Elected by local or regional amateurs
- Repeaters approved by the coordinators are *coordinated*
- FCC considers frequency coordination “good amateur practice.”



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Practice Questions



Which of the following entities recommends transmit/receive channels and other parameters for auxiliary and repeater stations?

- A. Frequency Spectrum Manager
- B. Frequency Coordinator
- C. FCC Regional Field Office
- D. International Telecommunication Union

FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(22)] T1A08 HRLM (7-16)



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- A. Frequency Spectrum Manager
- B. Frequency Coordinator**
- C. FCC Regional Field Office
- D. International Telecommunication Union

FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(22)] T1A08 HRLM (7-16)



Who selects a Frequency Coordinator?

- A. The FCC Office of Spectrum Management and Coordination Policy
- B. The local chapter of the Office of National Council of Independent Frequency Coordinators
- C. Amateur operators in a local or regional area whose stations are eligible to be auxiliary or repeater stations
- D. FCC Regional Field Office

FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(22)] T1A09 HRLM (7-17)



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- C. Amateur operators in a local or regional area whose stations are eligible to be auxiliary or repeater stations**
- D. FCC Regional Field Office

FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(22)] T1A09 HRLM (7-17)



What must you do if you are operating on the 23 cm band and learn that you are interfering with a radiolocation station outside the United States?

- A. Stop operating or take steps to eliminate the harmful interference
- B. Nothing, because this band is allocated exclusively to the amateur service
- C. Establish contact with the radiolocation station and ask them to change frequency
- D. Change to CW mode, because this would not likely cause interference

FCC Rule: [97.303(d)] T1A14 HRLM (7-16)



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- B. Nothing, because this band is allocated exclusively to the amateur service
- C. Establish contact with the radiolocation station and ask them to change frequency
- D. Change to CW mode, because this would not likely cause interference

FCC Rule: [97.303(d)] T1A14 HRLM (7-16)



Which frequency is within the 6 meter band?

- A. 49.00 MHz
- B. 52.525 MHz
- C. 28.50 MHz
- D. 222.15 MHz

FCC Rule: [97.301(a)] T1B03 HRLM (7-12)



Which frequency is within the 6 meter band?

- A. 49.00 MHz
- B. 52.525 MHz**
- C. 28.50 MHz
- D. 222.15 MHz

FCC Rule: [97.301(a)] T1B03 HRLM (7-12)



Which amateur band are you using when your station is transmitting on 146.52 MHz?

- A. 2 meter band
- B. 20 meter band
- C. 14 meter band
- D. 6 meter band

FCC Rule: [97.301(a)] T1B04 HRLM (7-12)



Which amateur band are you using when your station is transmitting on 146.52 MHz?

- A. 2 meter band
- B. 20 meter band
- C. 14 meter band
- D. 6 meter band

FCC Rule: [97.301(a)] T1B04 HRLM (7-12)



Which 70 cm frequency is authorized to a Technician Class license holder operating in ITU Region 2?

- A. 53.350 MHz
- B. 146.520 MHz
- C. 443.350 MHz
- D. 222.520 MHz

FCC Rule: [97.301(a)] T1B05 HRLM (7-12)



Which 70 cm frequency is authorized to a Technician Class license holder operating in ITU Region 2?

- A. 53.350 MHz
- B. 146.520 MHz
- C. 443.350 MHz**
- D. 222.520 MHz

FCC Rule: [97.301(a)] T1B05 HRLM (7-12)



Which 23 cm frequency is authorized to a Technician Class operator licensee?

- A. 2315 MHz
- B. 1296 MHz
- C. 3390 MHz
- D. 146.52 MHz

FCC Rule: [97.301(a)] T1B06 HRLM (7-12)



Which 23 cm frequency is authorized to a Technician Class operator licensee?

- A. 2315 MHz
- B. 1296 MHz**
- C. 3390 MHz
- D. 146.52 MHz

FCC Rule: [97.301(a)] T1B06 HRLM (7-12)



What amateur band are you using if you are transmitting on 223.50 MHz?

- A. 15 meter band
- B. 10 meter band
- C. 2 meter band
- D. 1.25 meter band

FCC Rule: [97.301(a)] T1B07 HRLM (7-12)



What amateur band are you using if you are transmitting on 223.50 MHz?

- A. 15 meter band
- B. 10 meter band
- C. 2 meter band
- D. 1.25 meter band**

FCC Rule: [97.301(a)] T1B07 HRLM (7-12)



Which of the following is a result of the fact that the amateur service is “secondary” in some portions of the 70 cm band?

- A. U.S. amateurs may find non-amateur stations in the bands, and must avoid interfering with them
- B. U.S. amateurs must give foreign amateur stations priority in those portions
- C. International communications is not permitted on 70 cm
- D. Digital transmission are not permitted on 70 cm

FCC Rule: [97.303] T1B08 HRLM (7-15)



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FCC Rule: [97.303] T1B08 HRLM (7-15)



Which of the bands above 30 MHz that are available to Technician Class operators have mode-restricted sub-bands?

- A. The 6 meter, 2 meter, and 70 cm bands
- B. The 2 meter and 13 cm bands
- C. The 6 meter, 2 meter, and 1.25 meter bands
- D. The 2 meter and 70 cm bands

FCC Rule: [97.301(e), 97.305(c)] T1B10 HRLM (7-13)



Which of the bands above 30 MHz that are available to Technician Class operators have mode-restricted sub-bands?

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- B. The 2 meter and 13 cm bands
- C. The 6 meter, 2 meter, and 1.25 meter bands**
- D. The 2 meter and 70 cm bands

FCC Rule: [97.301(e), 97.305(c)] T1B10 HRLM (7-13)



What emission modes are permitted in the mode-restricted sub-bands at 50.0 to 50.1 MHz and 144.0 to 144.1 MHz?

- A. CW only
- B. CW and RTTY
- C. SSB only
- D. CW and SSB

FCC Rule: [97.301(a), 97.305 (a)(c)] T1B11 HRLM (7-13)



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FCC Rule: [97.301(a), 97.305 (a)(c)] T1B11 HRLM (7-13)



Which of the following emission modes may be used between 219 and 220 MHz?

- A. Spread spectrum
- B. Data
- C. SSB voice
- D. Fast-scan television

FCC Rule: [97.305(c)] T1B13 HRLM (7-13)



Which of the following emission modes may be used between 219 and 220 MHz?

- A. Spread spectrum
- B. Data**
- C. SSB voice
- D. Fast-scan television

FCC Rule: [97.305(c)] T1B13 HRLM (7-13)



What is a band plan, beyond the privileges established by the FCC?

- A. A voluntary guideline for using different modes or activities within an amateur band
- B. A mandated list of operating schedules
- C. A list of scheduled net frequencies
- D. A plan devised by a club to indicate frequency band usage

T2A10 HRLM (7-16)



What is a band plan, beyond the privileges established by the FCC?

- A. **A voluntary guideline for using different modes or activities within an amateur band**
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- C. A list of scheduled net frequencies
- D. A plan devised by a club to indicate frequency band usage

T2A10 HRLM (7-16)



Which of the following is an FCC rule regarding power levels used in the amateur bands, under normal, non-distress circumstances?

- A. There is no limit to power as long as there is no interference with other services
- B. No more than 200 watts PEP may be used
- C. Up to 1500 watts PEP may be used on any amateur frequency without restriction
- D. While not exceeding the maximum power permitted on a given band, use the minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communication

FCC Rule: [97.313(a)] T2A11 HRLM (7-15)



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- C. Up to 1500 watts PEP may be used on any amateur frequency without restriction
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FCC Rule: [97.313(a)] T2A11 HRLM (7-15)



Which of the following is true of the use of SSB phone in amateur bands above 50 MHz?

- A. It is permitted only by holders of a General Class or higher license
- B. It is permitted only on repeaters
- C. It is permitted in at least some portion of all the amateur bands above 50 MHz
- D. It is permitted only when power is limited to no more than 100 watts

T2B13 HRLM (6-9)



Which of the following is true of the use of SSB phone in amateur bands above 50 MHz?

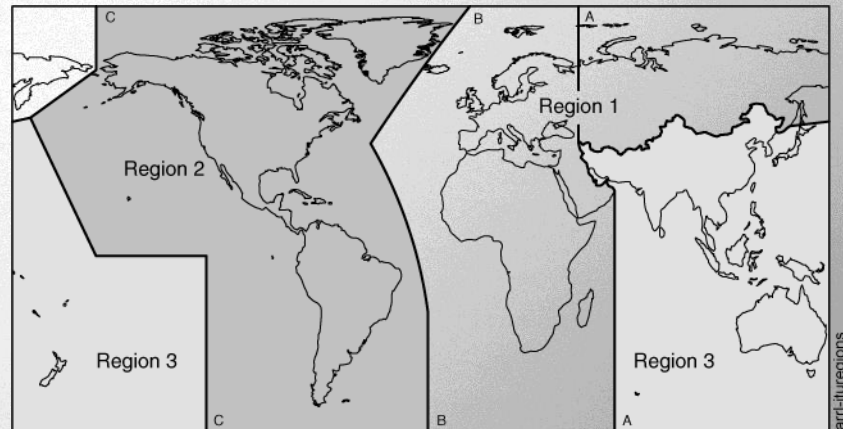
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T2B13 HRLM (6-9)



Section 3 – International Rules

- International Telecommunication Union (ITU).
 - Regions 1, 2 and 3
 - Continental US hams are in Region 2
 - Some Pacific possessions in Region 3



International Operating Authorization

- Reciprocal operating authority
- International Amateur Radio Permit (IARP)
- CEPT licensing
- ARRL website on international operating
 - www.arrl.org/international-operating



International Operating Authorization

- Must comply with host country regulations
- May operate from US-flagged vessels
 - Host country's rules apply in territorial waters
- Contacts with other countries must be allowed by that country and by the US
 - Very rare for contacts to be prohibited!



Practice Questions



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What is the ITU?

- A. An agency of the United States Department of Telecommunications Management
- B. A United Nations agency for information and communication technology issues
- C. An independent frequency coordination agency
- D. A department of the FCC

T1B01 HRLM (7-17)



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- B. A United Nations agency for information and communication technology issues**
- C. An independent frequency coordination agency
- D. A department of the FCC

T1B01 HRLM (7-17)



Why are the frequency assignments for some U.S. Territories different from those in the 50 U.S. States?

- A. Some U.S. Territories are located in ITU regions other than region 2
- B. Territorial governments are allowed to select their own frequency allocations
- C. Territorial frequency allocations must also include those of adjacent countries
- D. Any territory that was in existence before the ratification of the Communications Act of 1934 is exempt from FCC frequency regulations

FCC Rule: [97.301] T1B02 HRLM (7-18)



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- B. Territorial governments are allowed to select their own frequency allocations
- C. Territorial frequency allocations must also include those of adjacent countries
- D. Any territory that was in existence before the ratification of the Communications Act of 1934 is exempt from FCC frequency regulations

FCC Rule: [97.301] T1B02 HRLM (7-18)



What types of international communications are permitted by an FCC-licensed amateur station?

- A. Communications incidental to the purposes of the amateur service and remarks of a personal character
- B. Communications incidental to conducting business or remarks of a personal nature
- C. Only communications incidental to contest exchanges, all other communications are prohibited
- D. Any communications that would be permitted by an international broadcast station

FCC Rule: [97.117] T1C03 HRLM (7-19)



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FCC Rule: [97.117] T1C03 HRLM (7-19)



When are you allowed to operate your amateur station in a foreign country?

- A. When the foreign country authorizes it
- B. When there is a mutual agreement allowing third party communications
- C. When authorization permits amateur communications in a foreign language
- D. When you are communicating with non-licensed individuals in another country

FCC Rule: [97.107] T1C04 HRLM (7-18)



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- B. When there is a mutual agreement allowing third party communications
- C. When authorization permits amateur communications in a foreign language
- D. When you are communicating with non-licensed individuals in another country

FCC Rule: [97.107] T1C04 HRLM (7-18)



From which of the following locations may an FCC-licensed amateur station transmit, in addition to places where the FCC regulates communications?

- A. From within any country that belongs to the International Telecommunication Union
- B. From within any country that is a member of the United Nations
- C. From anywhere within in ITU Regions 2 and 3
- D. From any vessel or craft located in international waters and documented or registered in the United States

FCC Rule: [97.5(a)(2)] T1C06 HRLM (7-18)



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- A. From within any country that belongs to the International Telecommunication Union
- B. From within any country that is a member of the United Nations
- C. From anywhere within in ITU Regions 2 and 3
- D. From any vessel or craft located in international waters and documented or registered in the United States**

FCC Rule: [97.5(a)(2)] T1C06 HRLM (7-18)



With which countries are FCC-licensed amateur stations prohibited from exchanging communications?

- A. Any country whose administration has notified the ITU that it objects to such communications
- B. Any country whose administration has notified the ARRL that it objects to such communications
- C. Any country engaged in hostilities with another country
- D. Any country in violation of the War Powers Act of 1934

FCC Rule: [97.111(a)(1)] T1D01 HRLM (7-19)



With which countries are FCC-licensed amateur stations prohibited from exchanging communications?

- A. Any country whose administration has notified the ITU that it objects to such communications**
- B. Any country whose administration has notified the ARRL that it objects to such communications
- C. Any country engaged in hostilities with another country
- D. Any country in violation of the War Powers Act of 1934

FCC Rule: [97.111(a)(1)] T1D01 HRLM (7-19)

