

Technician Licensing Class

Subelement T1

**FCC Rules,
descriptions and definitions
for the amateur radio service,
operator and station license responsibilities**

6 Groups (T1A - T1F)

Valid

July 1, 2018 Through June 30, 2022

T1A

Subelements

- Amateur Radio Service:
 - Purpose and permissible use of the Amateur Radio Service, operator/ primary station license grant;
 - Meanings of basic terms used in FCC rules;
 - Interference;
 - RACES rules;
 - Phonetics;
 - Frequency Coordinator

T 1 A

- Advancing skills in the technical and communications phases of the radio art is one purpose as stated in the FCC rules T1A01
- The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates and enforces all Amateur Radio rules in the United States. T1A02

T 1 A

- The FCC encourages the use of a phonetic alphabet for station identification in the Amateur Radio Service. T1A03

Letter	Word	Spoken	Letter	Word	Spoken
A	Alfa	<u>Al</u> fah	N	November	No <u>ven</u> ber
B	Bravo	<u>Brah</u> voh	O	Oscar	<u>Oss</u> cah
C	Charlie	<u>Char</u> lee	P	Papa	Pah <u>pah</u>
D	Delta	<u>Dell</u> tah	Q	Quebec	Keh <u>beck</u>
E	Echo	<u>Eck</u> oh	R	Romeo	<u>Row</u> me oh
F	Foxtrot	<u>Foks</u> trot	S	Sierra	See <u>air</u> rah
G	Golf	Golf	T	Tango	<u>Tang</u> go
H	Hotel	Ho <u>tell</u>	U	Uniform	<u>You</u> nee form
I	India	<u>In</u> dee ah	V	Victor	<u>Vik</u> tah
J	Juliett	<u>Jew</u> lee <u>ett</u>	W	Whiskey	<u>Wiss</u> key
K	Kilo	<u>Key</u> loh	X	Xray	<u>Ecks</u> ray
L	Lima	<u>Lee</u> mah	Y	Yankee	<u>Yang</u> key
M	Mike	Mike	Z	Zulu	<u>Zoo</u> loo

T 1 A

- One (1) operator/primary station license grants may be held by one person. T1A04
- The proof of possession of an FCC-issued operator/primary license grant is the control operator's operator/primary station license appearing in the FCC ULS consolidated licensee database T1A05

T 1 A

- The FCC Part 97 defines a beacon as an amateur station transmitting communications for the purposes of observing propagation or related experimental activities. T1A06

T1A

- The FCC Part 97 defines a space station as an amateur station located more than 50 km above the Earth's surface. T1A07

T1A

- Volunteer Frequency Coordinators recognized by local amateurs recommend transmit/receive channels and other parameters for auxiliary and repeater stations. T1A08
- The Frequency Coordinator is selected by amateur operators in a local or regional area whose stations are eligible to be repeater or auxiliary stations. T1A09.

T1A

- Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) is:
 - A radio service using amateur frequencies for emergency management or civil defense communications
 - A radio service using amateur stations for emergency management or civil defense communications
 - An emergency service using amateur operators certified by a civil defense organization as being enrolled in that organization T1A10

T1A

- Willful interference to other amateur radio stations permitted at no time. T1A11

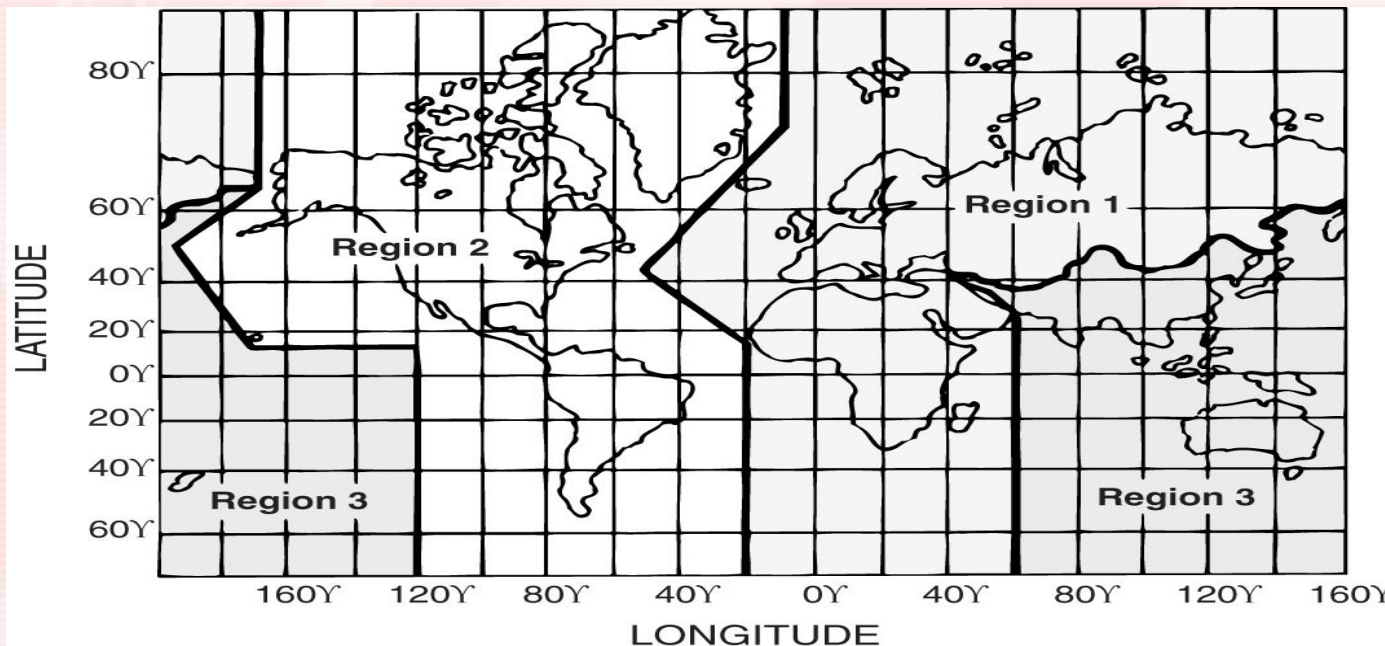
T 1 B

Subelements

- Authorized frequencies:
 - frequency allocations;
 - ITU;
 - emission modes;
 - restricted sub-bands;
 - spectrum sharing;
 - transmissions near band edges;
 - contacting the International Space Station;
 - power output

T1B

- The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) is a worldwide United Nations agency for information and communication technology issues. T1B01

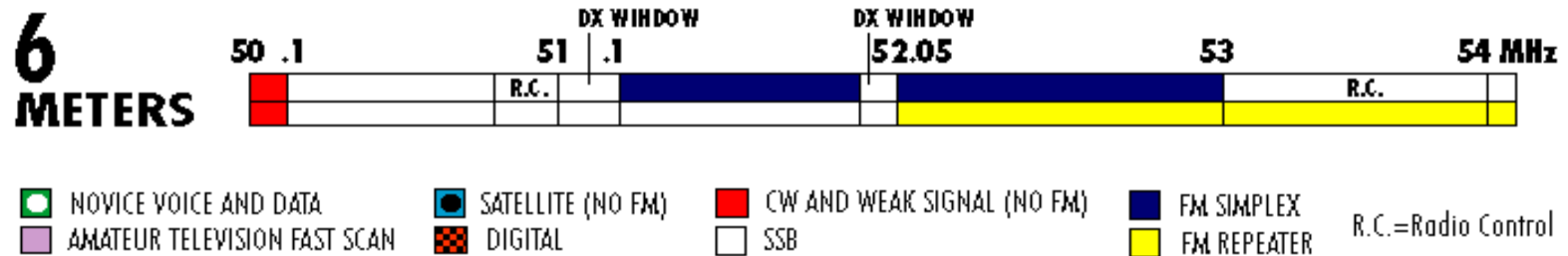


T 1 B

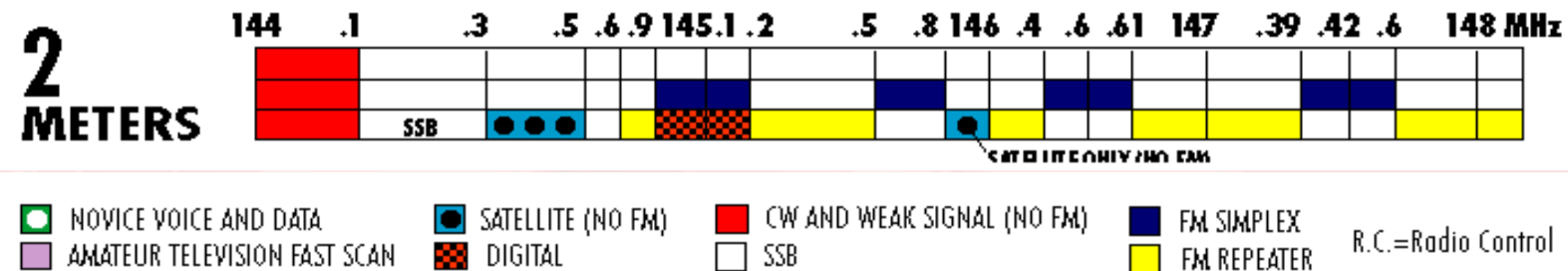
- Any amateur holding a Technician or higher-class license may make contact with an amateur radio station on the International Space Station (ISS) using 2 meter and 70 cm band frequencies. T1B02

T 1 B

- 52.525 MHz is in the 6 meter band. T1B03

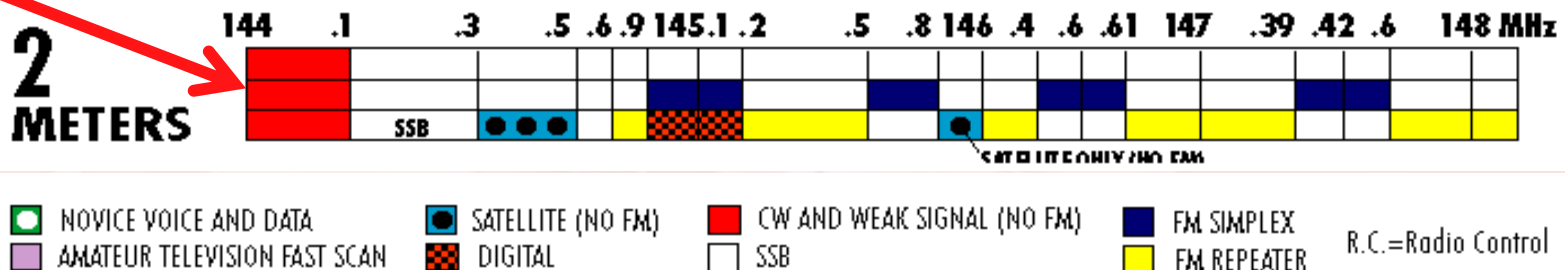
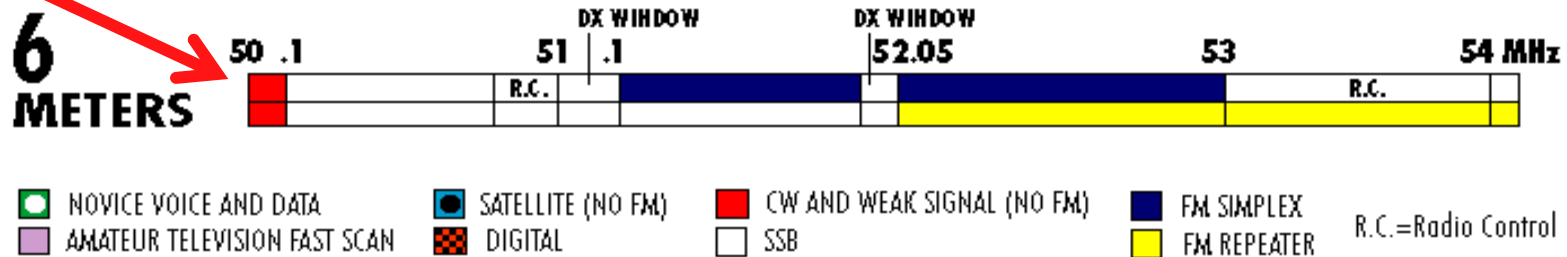


- 146.52 MHz is in the 2 meter band. T1B04



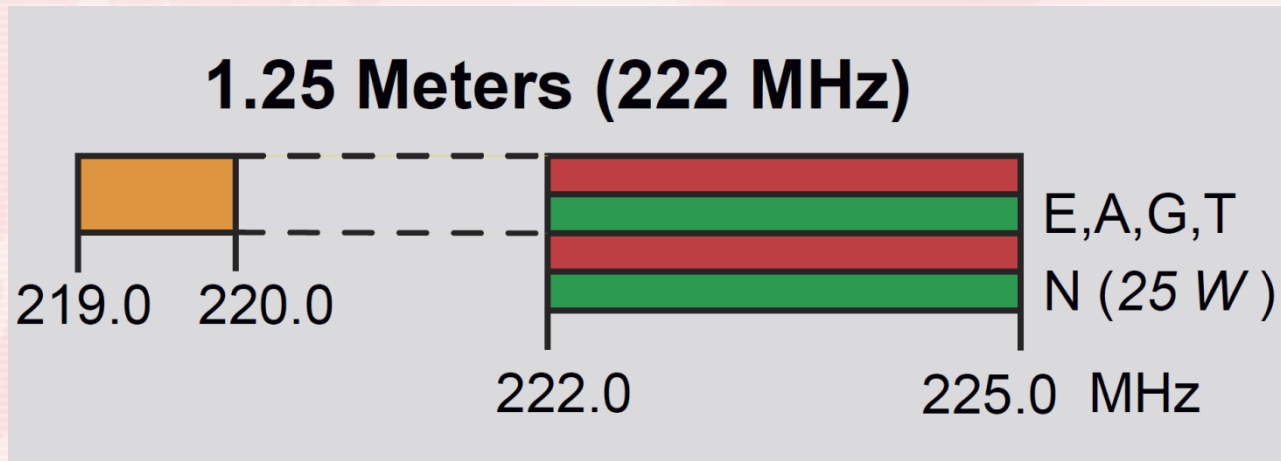
T1B

- The following VHF/UHF frequency ranges are limited to CW only:
 - 50.0 MHz to 50.1 MHz and
 - 144.0 MHz to 144.1 MHz. T1B07



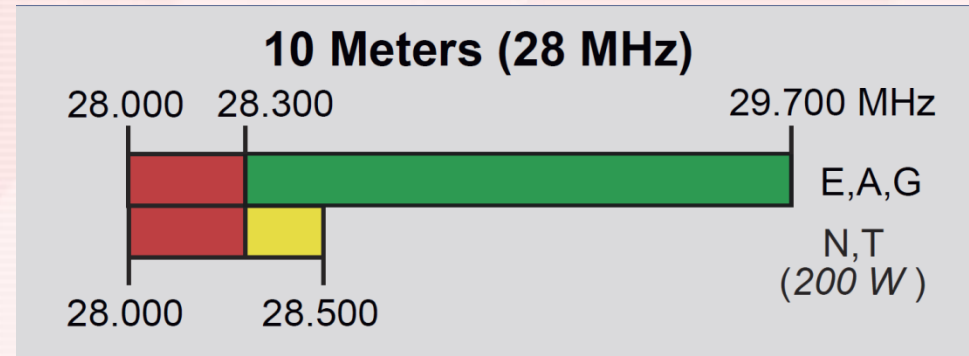
T 1 B

- Emissions on the frequencies between 219 and 220 MHz are limited to fixed digital message forwarding systems only. T1B05



T 1 B

- The only HF band a Technician class operator has phone privileges is the 10 meter band.



T1B06

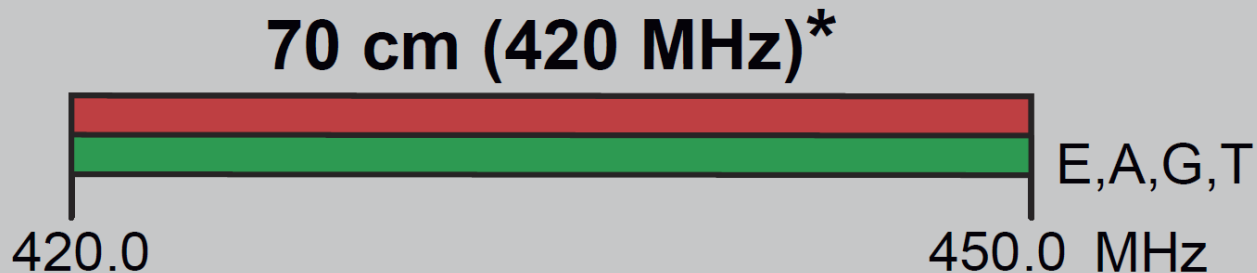
- Only the 10 meter HF band has frequencies available to the Technician class operator for RTTY and data transmissions.

T1B10

T 1 B

- In all or portions of some amateur bands (such as portions of the 70 cm band), the Amateur Radio Service is secondary and U.S. amateurs may find non-amateur stations in those portions, and must avoid interfering with them. T1B08

*Geographical and power restrictions may apply to all bands above 420 MHz. See *The ARRL Operating Manual* for information about your area.



T 1 B

- You should not set your transmit frequency to be exactly at the edge of an amateur band or sub-band:
 - To allow for calibration error in the transmitter frequency display,
 - So that modulation sidebands do not extend beyond the band edge, and
 - To allow for transmitter frequency drift.

T1B09

T 1 B

- The maximum peak envelope power output for Technician class operators using their assigned portions of the HF bands is 200 watts. T1B11
- Except for some specific restrictions, the maximum peak envelope power output for Technician class operators using frequencies above 30 MHz is 1500 watts. T1B12

T1C

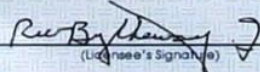
Subelements

- Operator licensing
 - operator classes;
 - sequential and vanity call sign systems;
 - international communications;
 - reciprocal operation;
 - places where the Amateur Radio Service is regulated by the FCC;
 - name and address on FCC license database;
 - license term;
 - renewal;
 - grace period

T1C

- The FCC issues only three ham licenses:
 - Technician
 - General
 - Amateur Extra

T1C01

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION AMATEUR RADIO LICENSE			
K3DIO			
BYTHEWAY JR, ROBERT W ROBERT W. BYTHEWAY, JR. 1632 SPANISH TRAIL PLANO TX 75023			
FCC Registration Number (FRN) 0003315850			
Special Conditions/Endorsements			
NONE			
Grant Date	Effective Date	Print Date	Expiration Date
07-06-2006	07-06-2006	07-06-2006	09-24-2016
File Number	Operator Privileges	Station Privileges	
0002670444	Amateur Extra	PRIMARY	
THIS LICENSE IS NOT TRANSFERABLE			
 (Licensee's Signature)			
FCC 660		April 2002	

T 1 C

- After passing your examination for your license, as soon as your operator/station license grant appears in the FCC's license you may operate on the air. T1C10
- Amateur station /operator licenses are granted for a normal term of 10 years. T1C08

T 1 C

- There is a 2-year grace period to renew an expired license. T1C09
- With your license expired, and during the grace period, you are not permitted to transmit until the FCC license database shows that your license has been renewed.
 - No transmitting during the 2-year grace period! T1C11

T 1 C

- Any licensed amateur may select a desired call sign under the vanity call sign rules. T1C02
- K1XXX is an example of a Technician Class licensee vanity call sign T1C05



T 1 C

- Revocation of the station license or suspension of the operator license is possible when correspondence from the FCC is returned as undeliverable because the grantee failed to provide the correct mailing address. T1C07

T 1 C

- Communications incidental to the purposes of the amateur service and remarks of a personal character are the types of international communications permitted by FCC-licensed amateur stations. T1C03
- U.S. amateurs are allowed to operate their amateur station in a foreign country when the foreign country authorizes it. T1C04

T 1 C

- FCC-licensed amateur stations may transmit from any vessel or craft located in international waters and documented or registered in the United States, in addition to places where the FCC regulates communications. T1C06

T1D

Authorized and prohibited transmission Subelement

- communications with other countries;
- music;
- exchange of information with other services;
- indecent language;
- compensation for use of station;
- retransmission of other amateur signals;
- codes and ciphers;
- sale of equipment;
- unidentified transmissions;
- one-way transmission

T 1 D

- Any country whose administration notifies the ITU that they object to communications with FCC-licensed amateur stations results in prohibition from exchanging communications.

T1D01

- Amateur radio station may engage in one-way transmissions when transmitting code practice, information bulletins, or transmissions necessary to provide emergency communications.

T1D02

T1D

- Transmission of encoded messages is permissible only when transmitting control commands to space stations or radio control craft. T1D03



T1D

- The only time an amateur station is authorized to transmit music using phone emission is when incidental to an authorized retransmission of manned spacecraft communications. T1D04



T 1 D

- Amateur radio operators may use their stations to notify other amateurs of the availability of equipment for sale or trade when the equipment is normally used in an amateur station and such activity is not conducted on a regular basis. T1D05
- Transmission of language that may be considered indecent or obscene is prohibited. T1D06
- Auxiliary, repeater, or space stations can automatically retransmit the signals of other amateur stations. T1D07

T 1 D

- When the communication is incidental to classroom instruction at an educational institution, the control operator of an amateur station may receive compensation for operating the station. T1D08
- Assuming no other means is available, amateur stations are authorized to transmit signals related to broadcasting, program production, or news gathering, only where such communications directly relate to the immediate safety of human life or protection of property. T1D09

T 1 D

- Transmission intended for reception by the general public is termed “broadcasting” in the FCC rules for the amateur radio services. T1D10
- Transmissions without on-the-air identification are permitted when transmitting signals to control a model craft.
 - All other unidentified transmissions are prohibited.

T1D11

T 1 E

Control operator and control types

- control operator required;
- eligibility; designation of control operator;
- privileges and duties; control point;
- local, automatic and remote control;
- location of control operator

T1E

- An amateur station is **never** permitted to transmit without a control operator. T1E01



- The station licensee may designate the station control operator. T1E03

T 1 E

- The class of operator license held by the control operator determines the transmitting privileges of an amateur station. T1E04



- The location at which the control operator function is performed is the amateur station control point. T1E05

T 1 E

- The control operator **and** the station licensee are **equally** responsible for the proper operation of the amateur station. T1E07
- Unless documentation to the contrary is in the station records, the FCC presumes the station licensee is the control operator of an amateur station. T1E11

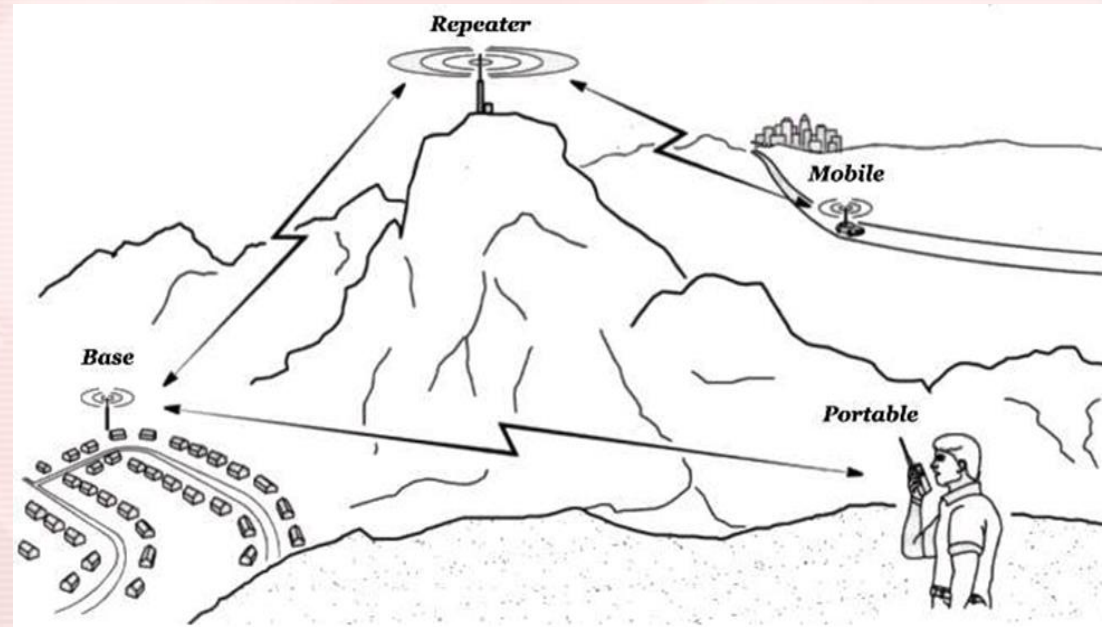
T 1 E

- Any amateur whose license privileges allow them to transmit on the satellite uplink frequency may be the control operator of a station communicating through an amateur satellite or space station. T1E02
- Under normal circumstances, a Technician Class licensee at no time may be the control operator of a station operating in an exclusive Extra Class operator segment of the amateur bands. T1E06

T1E

- Repeater operation is an example of automatic control.

- T1E08



T 1 E

- An example of remote control as defined in Part 97 is operating the station over the internet, T1E10
- For remote control operation:
 - The control operator must be at the control point
 - A control operator is required at all times, and
 - The control operator indirectly manipulates the controls. T1E09

T 1 F

Station identification

- repeaters;
- third-party communications;
- club stations;
- FCC inspection

T 1 F

- The station licensee must make the station and its records available for FCC inspection at any time upon request by an FCC representative. T1F01

T 1 F

- An amateur station is required to transmit its assigned call sign at least every 10 minutes **and** at the end of your transmission. T1F03
- At a community service net operation when using tactical identifiers such as “Race Headquarters,” your station’s FCC-assigned call sign must be transmitted at the end of each communication and every ten minutes during a communication. T1F02

T 1 F

- Sending the call sign using CW or phone emission is the method of call sign identification required for a station transmitting phone signals. T1F05



- The English language is an acceptable language for station identification when operating in a phone sub-band. T1F04

T 1 F

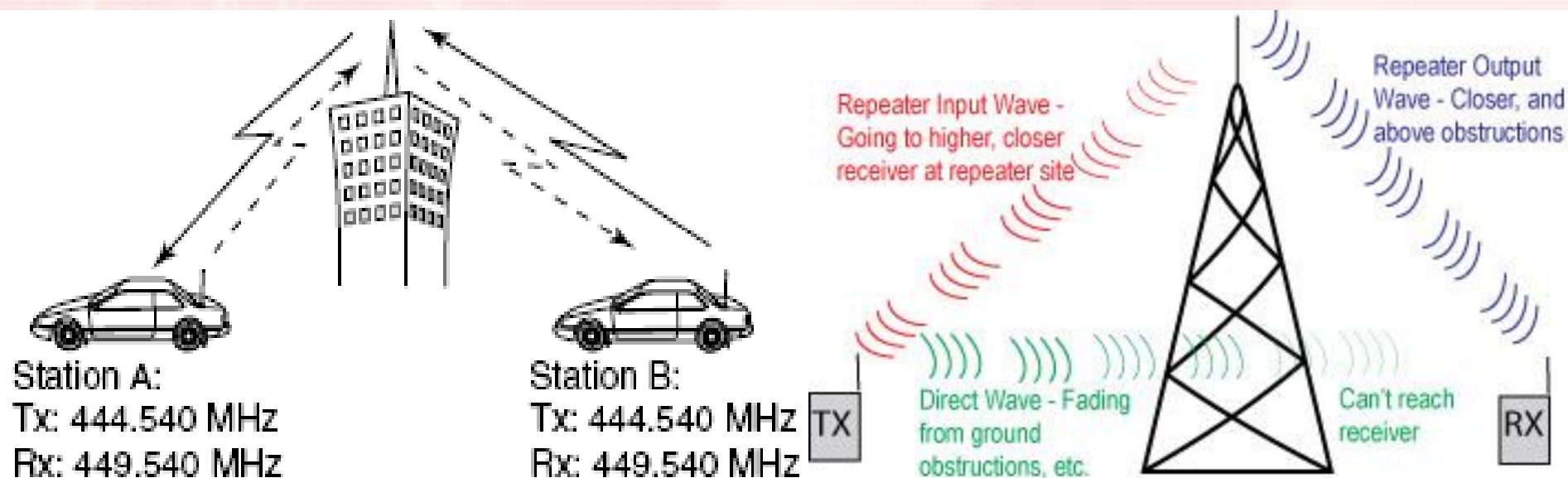
- Formats of stroke, slant, or slash are formats of self-assigned indicators acceptable while using phone transmission, e.g.
 - KL7CC stroke W3,
 - KL7CC slant W3, or
 - KL7CC slash W3. T1F06

T 1 F

- Third Party Communications is a message from a control operator to another amateur station control operator on behalf of another person. T1F08
- When a non-licensed person speaks to a foreign station using a station under the control of a Technician Class control operator, the foreign station must be one with which the U.S. has a third party agreement. T1F07

T 1 F

- A repeater station simultaneously retransmits the signal of another amateur station on a different channel or channels. T1F09



T 1 F

- The control operator of the originating station is accountable should a repeater inadvertently retransmit communications that violate FCC rules. T1F10
- At least 4 persons are required to be members of a club for a club station license to be issued by the FCC. T1F12

Element 2 Technician Class Question Pool

Subelements T1A - T1F

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

- 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

T1A02

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

- A. FEMA
- B. Homeland Security
- C. The FCC
- D. All of these choices are correct

T1A03 What are the FCC rules regarding the use of a phonetic alphabet for station identification in the Amateur Radio Service?

- A. It is required when transmitting emergency messages
- B. It is prohibited
- C. It is required when in contact with foreign stations
- D. It is encouraged

T1A04 How many operator/primary station license grants may be held by any one person?

- A. One
- B. No more than two
- C. One for each band on which the person plans to operate
- D. One for each permanent station location from which the person plans to operate

T1A05 What is proof of possession of an FCC-issued operator/primary license grant?

- A. A printed operator/primary station license issued by the FCC must be displayed at the transmitter site
- B. The control operator must have an operator/primary station license in his or her possession when in control of a transmitter
- C. The control operator's operator/primary station license must appear in the FCC ULS consolidated licensee database
- D. All of these choices are correct

T1A06 What is the FCC Part 97 definition of a beacon?

- A. A government transmitter marking the amateur radio band edges
- B. A bulletin sent by the FCC to announce a national emergency
- C. An amateur station transmitting communications for the purposes of observing propagation or related experimental activities
- D. A continuous transmission of weather information authorized in the amateur bands by the National Weather Service ⁵⁷

What is the FCC Part 97 definition of a space station?

- A. Any satellite orbiting the earth
- B. A manned satellite orbiting the earth
- C. An amateur station located more than 50 km above the Earth's surface
- D. An amateur station using amateur radio satellites for relay of signals

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

- A. Frequency Spectrum Manager appointed by the FCC
- B. Volunteer Frequency Coordinator recognized by local amateurs
- C. FCC Regional Field Office
- D. International Telecommunications Union

T1A09 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. Regional field Office

T1A10 Which of the following describes the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)?

- A. A radio service using amateur frequencies for emergency management or civil defense communications
- B. A radio service using amateur stations for emergency management or civil defense communications
- C. An emergency service using amateur operators certified by a civil defense organization as being enrolled in that organization
- D. All of these choices are correct

T1A11

When is willful interference to other amateur radio stations permitted?

- A. To stop another amateur station which is breaking the FCC rules
- B. At no time
- C. When making short test transmissions
- D. At any time, amateurs are not protected from willful interference

T1B01 What is the International Telecommunications Union (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

T1B02 Which amateur radio stations may make contact with an amateur radio station on the International Space Station (ISS) using 2 meter and 70 cm band frequencies?

- A.** Only members of amateur radio clubs at NASA facilities
- B.** Any amateur holding a Technician or higher-class license
- C.** Only the astronaut's family members who are hams
- D.** Contacts with the ISS are not permitted on amateur radio frequencies

T1B03

Which frequency is within the 6 meter band?

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

T1B04

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

T1B05 What is the limitation for emissions on the frequencies between 219 and 220 MHz?

- A.** Spread spectrum only
- B.** Fixed digital message forwarding systems only
- C.** Emergency traffic only
- D.** Fast-scan television only

T1B06 On which HF bands does a Technician class operator have phone privileges?

- A.** None
- B.** 10 meter band only
- C.** 80 meter, 40 meter, 15 meter and 10 meter bands
- D.** 30 meter band only

T1B07 Which of the following VHF/UHF frequency ranges are limited to CW only?

- A.** 50.0 MHz to 50.1 MHz and 144.0 MHz to 144.1 MHz
- B.** 219 MHz to 220 MHz and 420.0 MHz to 420.1 MHz
- C.** 902.0 MHz to 902.1 MHz
- D.** All of these choices are correct

T1B08 Which of the following is a result of the fact that the Amateur Radio Service is secondary in all or portions of some amateur bands (such as 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 in those portions
- D.** Digital transmission are not permitted in those portions

Why should you not set your transmit frequency to be exactly at the edge of an amateur band or sub-band?

- A. To allow for calibration error in the transmitter frequency display
- B. So that modulation sidebands do not extend beyond the band edge
- C. To allow for transmitter frequency drift
- D. All of these choices are correct

T1B10 Which of the following HF bands have frequencies available to the Technician class operator for RTTY and data transmissions?

- A.** 10 meter, 12 meter, 17 meter, and 40 meter bands
- B.** 10 meter, 15 meter, 40 meter, and 80 meter bands
- C.** 30 meter band only
- D.** 10 meter band only

T1B11 What is the maximum peak envelope power output for Technician class operators using their assigned portions of the HF bands?

- A.** 200 watts
- B.** 100 watts
- C.** 50 watts
- D.** 10 watts

T1B12

Except for some specific restrictions, what is the maximum peak envelope power output for Technician class operators using frequencies above 30 MHz?

- A. 50 watts
- B. 100 watts
- C. 500 watts
- D. 1500 watts

T1C01 For which licenses 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

Who may select a desired call sign under the vanity call sign rules?

- A. Only licensed amateurs with general or extra class licenses
- B. Only licensed amateurs with an Amateur Extra class license
- C. Only an licensed amateur who has been licensed continuously for more than 10 years
- D. Any licensed amateur

T1C03 What types of international communications is an FCC-licensed amateur radio station permitted to make?

- A. Communications incidental to the purposes of the Amateur Radio 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

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

T1C05

Which of the following is a valid call sign for a Technician class amateur radio station?

- A. K1XXX
- B. KA1X
- C. W1XX
- D. All of the choices are correct

T1C06

From which of the following locations may an FCC-licensed amateur station transmit?

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

T1C07 What may result when correspondence from the FCC is returned as undeliverable because the grantee failed to provide and maintain a correct mailing address with the FCC?

- 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

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

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

T1C10

How soon after passing the examination for your first amateur radio license may you operate a transmitter on an Amateur Radio 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

T1C11 If your license has expired and is still within the allowable grace period, may you continue to operate a transmitter on Amateur Radio Service frequencies?

- A.** No, transmitting is not allowed until the FCC license 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

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

- A. Any country whose administration has notified the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) that it objects to such communications
- B. Any country whose administration has notified the American Radio Relay League 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

T1D02 Under which of the following circumstances may an amateur radio station make one-way transmissions?

- A.** Under no circumstances
- B.** When transmitting code practice, information bulletins, or transmissions necessary to provide emergency communications
- C.** At any time, as long as no music is transmitted
- D.** At any time, as long as the material being transmitted did not originate from a commercial broadcast station

T1D03

When is it permissible to transmit messages encoded to hide their meaning?

- A. Only during contests
- B. Only when operating mobile
- C. Only when transmitting control commands to space stations or radio control craft
- D. Only when frequencies above 1280 MHz are used

Under what conditions is an amateur station authorized to transmit music using phone emission?

- A. When incidental to an authorized retransmission of manned spacecraft communications
- B. When the music produces no spurious emissions
- C. When the purpose is to interfere with an illegal transmission
- D. When the music is transmitted above 1280 MHz

When may amateur radio operators use their stations to notify other amateurs of the availability of equipment for sale or trade?

- A. When the equipment is normally used in an amateur station and such activity is not conducted on a regular basis
- B. When the asking price is \$100.00 or less
- C. When the asking price is less than its appraised value
- D. When the equipment is not the personal property of either the station licensee or the control operator or their close relatives

T1D06 What, if any, are the restrictions concerning transmission of language that may be considered indecent or obscene?

- A.** The FCC maintains a list of words that are not permitted to be used on amateur frequencies
- B.** Any such language is prohibited
- C.** The ITU maintains a list of words that are not permitted to be used on amateur frequencies
- D.** There is no such prohibition

What types of amateur stations can automatically retransmit the signals of other amateur stations?

- A. Auxiliary, beacon, or Earth station
- B. Auxiliary, repeater, or space station
- C. Beacon, repeater, or space station
- D. Earth, repeater, or space station

In which of the following circumstances may the control operator of an amateur station receive compensation for operating the station?

- A.** When the communication is related to the sale of amateur equipment by the control operator's employer
- B.** When the communication is incidental to classroom instruction at an educational institution
- C.** When the communication is made to obtain emergency information for a local broadcast station
- D.** All of these choices are correct

Under which of the following circumstances are amateur stations authorized to transmit signals related to broadcasting, program production, or news gathering, assuming no other means is available?

- A. Only where such communications directly relate to the immediate safety of human life or protection of property
- B. Only when broadcasting communications to or from the space shuttle.
- C. Only where noncommercial programming is gathered and supplied exclusively to the National Public Radio network
- D. Only when using amateur repeaters linked to the Internet

T1D10

What is the meaning of the term "broadcasting" in the FCC rules for the amateur services?

- A. Two-way transmissions by amateur stations
- B. Transmission of music
- C. Transmission of messages directed only to amateur operators
- D. Transmissions intended for reception by the general public

T1D11

When may an amateur station transmit without identifying?

- A. When the transmissions are of a brief nature to make station adjustments
- B. When the transmissions are unmodulated
- C. When the transmitted power level is below 1 watt
- D. When transmitting signals to control a model craft

T1E01

When is an amateur station permitted to transmit without control operator?

- A. When using automatic control, such as in the case of a repeater
- B. When the station licensee is away and another licensed amateur is using the station
- C. When the transmitting station is an auxiliary station
- D. Never

Who may be the control operator of a station communications through an amateur satellite or space station?

- A. Only an Amateur Extra Class operator
- B. A General class or high licensee who has a satellite operator certification
- C. Only an Amateur Extra class operator who is also an AMSAT member
- D. Any amateur whose license privileges allow them to transmit on the satellite uplink frequency

T1E03 Who must designate the station control operator?

- A. The station licensee
- B. The FCC
- C. The frequency coordinator
- D. The ITU

What determines the transmitting privileges of an amateur station?

- A. The frequency authorized by the frequency coordinator
- B. The frequency printed on the license grant
- C. The highest class of operator license held by anyone on the premises
- D. The class of operator license held by the control operator

- A. The location of the station's transmitting antenna
- B. The location of the station transmitting apparatus.
- C. The location at which the control operator function is performed
- D. The mailing address of the station licensee

T1E06 When, under normal circumstances, may a Technician Class licensee be the control operator of a station operating in an exclusive Amateur Extra Class operator segment of the amateur bands?

- A.** At no time
- B.** When operating a special event station.
- C.** As part of a multi-operator contest team
- D.** When using a club station whose trustee is an Amateur Extra Class operator licensee

When the control operator is not the station licensee, who is responsible for the proper operation of the station?

- A. All licensed amateurs who are present at the operation
- B. Only the station licensee
- C. Only the control operator
- D. The control operator and the station licensee are equally responsible

Which of the following is an example of automatic control?

- A. Repeater operation
- B. Controlling the station over the Internet
- C. Using a computer or other device to automatically send CW
- D. Using a computer or other device to automatically identify

Which of the following is true of remote control operation?

- A. The control operator must be at the control point
- B. A control operator is required at all times
- C. The control operator indirectly manipulates the controls
- D. All of these choices are correct

T1E10

Which of the following is an example of remote control as defined in Part 97?

- A. Repeater operation
- B. Operating the station over the Internet
- C. Controlling a model aircraft, boat or car by amateur radio
- D. All of these choices are correct

T1E11

Who does the FCC presume to be the control operator of an amateur station, unless documentation to the contrary is in the station records?

- A.** The station custodian
- B.** The third party participant
- C.** The person operating the station equipment
- D.** The station licensee

T1F01

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. Any time upon request by an FCC representative
- C. Only after failing to comply with an FCC notice of violation
- D. Only when presented with a valid warrant by an official or government agent

When using tactical identifiers such as “Race Headquarters” during a community service net operation, how often must your station transmit the station’s FCC-assigned call sign?

- A. Never, the tactical call is sufficient
- B. Once during every hour
- C. At the end of each communication and every ten minutes during a communication
- D. At the end of every transmission

When is an amateur station required to transmit its assigned call sign?

- A. At the beginning of each contact, and every 10 minutes thereafter
- B. At least once during each transmission
- C. At least every 15 minutes during and at the end of a communication
- D. At least every 10 minutes during and at the end of a communication

Which of the following is an acceptable language to use for station identification when operating in the phone sub-band?

- A. Any language recognized by the United Nations
- B. Any language recognized by the ITU
- C. The English language
- D. English, French, or Spanish

What method of call sign identification is required for a station transmitting phone signals?

- A. Send the call sign followed by the indicator RPT
- B. Send the call sign using CW or phone emission
- C. Send the call sign followed by the indicator R
- D. Send the call sign using only phone emission

Which of the following formats of a self-assigned indicator is acceptable when identifying using a phone transmission?

- A. KL7CC stroke W3
- B. KL7CC slant W3
- C. KL7CC slash W3
- D. All of these choices are correct

Which of the following restrictions apply when a non-licensed person is allowed to speak to a foreign station using a station under the control of a Technician Class control operator ?

- A. The person must be a U.S. citizen
- B. The foreign station must be one with whom the U.S. has a third party agreement
- C. The licensed control operator must do the station identification
- D. All of these choices are correct

T1F08 What is meant by the term Third Party Communications?

- A. A message from a control operator to another amateur station control operator on behalf of another person
- B. Amateur radio communications where three stations are in communications with one another
- C. Operation when the transmitting equipment is licensed to a person other than the control operator
- D. Temporary authorization for an unlicensed person to transmit on the amateur bands for technical experiments

What type of amateur station simultaneously retransmits the signal of another amateur station on a different channel or channels?

- A. Beacon station
- B. Earth station
- C. Repeater station
- D. Message forwarding station

T1F10

Who is accountable should a repeater inadvertently retransmit communications that violate the FCC rules?

- A.** The control operator of the originating station
- B.** The control operator of the repeater
- C.** The owner of the repeater
- D.** Both the originating station and the repeater owner

T1F11 Which of the following is a requirement for the issuance of a club station license grant?

- A.** The trustee must have an Amateur Extra class operator license grant
- B.** The club must have at least four members
- C.** The club must be registered with the American Radio Relay League
- D.** All of these choices are correct