

Technician Class License Things to Know #2 of 10

1. An amateur station is never authorized to transmit information to the general public.
2. An amateur station may not transmit music, except as incidental to an authorized rebroadcast of space shuttle communications.
3. The transmission of codes or ciphers is allowed to hide the meaning of a message transmitted by an amateur station ONLY when transmitting control commands to space stations or radio control craft.
4. An amateur station may NEVER transmit false or deceptive signals.
5. An amateur station may transmit unidentified communications ONLY when sent from a space station or to control a model craft.
6. The term broadcasting means transmissions intended for reception by the general public, either direct or relayed.
7. Indecent and obscene language is specifically prohibited in the Amateur Radio Service.
8. Broadcasts intended for reception by the general public is one-way communications that may not be transmitted in the Amateur Radio Service.
9. The FCC allows an amateur radio station to be used as a method of communication for hire or material compensation only when in accordance with part 97 rules.
10. Calls to your employer requesting directions to a customer's office are one type of communications that are prohibited when using a repeater autopatch.
11. You may use your station to tell people about equipment you have for sale only when you are offering amateur radio equipment for sale or trade on an occasional basis.
12. You must transmit your call sign to identify your amateur station.
13. A transmission that does not contain station identification is called an unidentified communications or signals.
14. An amateur station must transmit the assigned call sign every 10 minutes during communications and at the end of each communication.
15. An acceptable method of transmitting a repeater station's identification can be by phone using the English language, by video image conforming to applicable standards and/or by Morse code at a speed not to exceed 20 words per minute.

16. When two amateur stations end communications, the requirements are that each station must transmit its own call sign.
17. The longest period of time an amateur station can operate without transmitting its call sign is 10 minutes
18. The required way to identify your station when you are speaking to another amateur operator using a language other than English is that you must identify your station using the English language.
19. When operating while using a special event call sign you must identify using your assigned call sign once per hour.
20. When using one or more self-assigned indicators with your assigned call sign, it is required that the indicator must not conflict with an indicator specified by FCC rules or with a prefix assigned to another country.
21. The correct way to identify when visiting a station if you hold a higher class license than that of the station licensee and you are using a frequency not authorized to his class of license is to send his call sign first, followed by your call sign.
22. When exercising the operating privileges earned by examination upgrade of a license, the indicator "/AG" means authorized General.
23. Every amateur station must have, when transmitting, a control operator.
24. Only one amateur operator / primary station licenses may be held by one person.
25. Technician is the minimum class of amateur license that you must hold to be a control operator of a repeater station.
26. The Control operator is responsible for the transmissions from an amateur station.
27. An amateur station must have a control operator whenever the station is transmitting.
28. The control point of an amateur station is the location at which the control operator function is performed.
28. An automatically controlled station is the only type of amateur station that does not require a control operator to be at the control point.
29. The three types of station control permitted and recognized by FCC rule are local, remote and automatic control.
30. Automatic control is the type of control that is being used on a repeater when the control operator is not present.

31. Local control is the type of control that is being used when transmitting using a handheld radio.
32. Remote control is the type of control that is being used when the control operator is not at the station location but can still make changes to a transmitter.
33. The definition of a control operator of an amateur station is an operator designated by the licensee to be responsible for the station's transmissions to assure compliance with FCC rules.
34. Both of you are responsible for proper operation if you transmit from another amateur's station.
35. When another amateur holding a higher class license is controlling your station, all privileges are allowed by the higher class license.
36. When you are the control operator at the station of another amateur who has a higher class license than yours, only the privileges allowed by your license are allowed.
37. Using amateur radio for conducting business is a prohibited amateur radio transmission.
38. The definition of third-party communications is when a message is sent between two amateur stations for someone else.
39. At least 4 persons are required to be members of a club for a club station license to be issued by the FCC.
40. You may only operate your amateur station aboard an aircraft with the approval of the pilot in command and not using the aircraft's radio equipment.
41. The FCC is allowed to inspect your station equipment and station records at any time upon request.
42. You might best keep unauthorized persons from using your amateur station by disconnecting the power and microphone cables when not using your equipment.
43. Unlicensed persons in your family are not allowed to transmit on your amateur station if you are not there because they must be licensed before they are allowed to be control operators.
44. It is permissible for the control operator of a club station to accept compensation for sending information bulletins or Morse code practice when the station makes those transmissions for at least 40 hours per week.