

## Technician Class License Things to Know #3 of 10

1. When selecting a frequency on which to transmit, you should first listen to determine if the frequency is busy.
2. If you know the station's call sign and you wish to use it on a repeater, you'd say the station's call sign then identify your own station.
3. If you are looking for any station with which to make contact, you'd indicate so by saying CQ followed by your call sign.
4. When responding to a call of CQ, you should transmit the other station's call sign followed by your call sign.
5. A brief test transmission that does not include any station identification is described by the term "an illegal unidentified transmission."
6. When making a transmission to test equipment or antennas, an amateur must properly identify the station.
7. When making a test transmission, station identification is required at least every ten minutes and at the end of every transmission.
8. The procedural signal "CQ" means calling any station.
9. You should avoid using cute phrases or word combinations to identify your station because they are not easily understood by some operators.
10. Saying your call sign is often used in place of "CQ" to indicate that you are listening for calls on a repeater.
11. You should use the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) phonetic alphabet when identifying your station because the words are internationally recognized substitutes for letters.
12. A band plan is a voluntary guideline, beyond the divisions established by the FCC for using different operating modes within an amateur band.
13. Band plans are voluntary guidelines for efficient use of the radio spectrum.
14. The amateur community developed the band plans used by amateur radio operators.
15. The recognized frequency coordination body is in charge of the repeater frequency band plan in your local area.

16. The main purpose of repeater coordination is to reduce interference and promote proper use of spectrum.
17. The transmitting station is accountable if a repeater station inadvertently retransmits communications that violate FCC rules.
18. An amateur must use the minimum transmitter power necessary to carry out the desired communication on the amateur bands.
19. The 6-meter, 2-meter, and 1-1/4-meter bands are the bands available to Technician class licensees that have mode restricted sub-bands.
20. CW only is the emission mode that is permitted in the restricted sub-band at 50.0-50.1 MHz.
21. CW only is the emission mode that is permitted in the restricted sub-band at 144.0-144.1 MHz.
22. The proper way to break into a conversation between two stations that are using the frequency is to say your call sign between their transmissions.
23. The proper repeater operating practices are considered to be to Monitor before transmitting and keep transmissions short, Identify legally and to use the minimum amount of transmitter power necessary.
24. Before responding to another stations call, you should make sure you are operating on a permissible frequency for your license class.
25. If two amateur stations want to use the same frequency, no frequency will be assigned for the exclusive use of any station and neither has priority.
26. Indecent and obscene language is prohibited in the Amateur Service bBecause it is offensive to some individuals, young children may intercept amateur communications with readily available receiving equipment and because such language is specifically prohibited by FCC Rules.
27. Amateur radio operators should avoid the use of racial or ethnic slurs when talking to other stations because it is offensive to some people and reflects a poor public image on all amateur radio operators.
28. If you hear a newly licensed operator that is having trouble with their station, you should contact them and offer to help with the problem.
29. There is no official list of prohibited obscene and indecent words that should not be used in amateur radio.

30. While using amateur radio, political discussions, jokes, stories and religious preferences are not prohibited communications.
31. When circumstances are not specifically covered by FCC rules, good engineering and amateur practices are general operating standards that must be applied to amateur station operation.
32. If you receive a report that your transmissions are causing splatter or interference on nearby frequencies, you should check your transmitter for off frequency operation or spurious emissions.
33. The owner of the television receiver is responsible for taking care of the interference if signals from your transmitter are causing front end overload in your neighbor's television receiver.
34. The major cause of telephone interference is when the telephone is not equipped with adequate interference protection when it was manufactured.
35. If you unintentionally interfere with another station, the proper course of actions is to properly identify your station and move to a different frequency.
36. You may NEVER deliberately interfere with another station's communications.
37. No station has exclusive use of any frequency when the FCC has not declared a communication emergency.
38. The effect of a break in a cable television transmission line may result in TV interference when the amateur station is transmitting, or interference may occur to the amateur receiver.
39. The best way to reduce on the air interference when testing your transmitter is to use a dummy load when testing.
40. FCC rules always apply to your station when using amateur radio at the request of public service officials or at the scene of an emergency.
41. Both RACES and ARES provide communications during emergencies.
42. Receiver front-end overload is interference caused by strong signals from a nearby source.