

## **Radio Teacher Technician Test Subelement T2 Notes**

**These notes cover the information needed to answer the questions on Subelement T2 of the Amateur Radio Technician Test. They can be used by instructors as a reference to make sure that all of the information in this subelement is addressed in class.**

Most of Subelement T2 covers basic definitions, privileges, responsibilities and identification. All of this information can be found by reading the Federal Communications Commission rules for Amateur Radio. The short name for the rules is Part 97.

### **Definitions:**

**Broadcasting:** One way transmissions intended for reception by the general public, either direct or relayed.

An amateur station is never authorized to transmit information to the general public. No broadcasting. An amateur radio operator may not transmit music, except as incidental to an authorized rebroadcast of space shuttle communications.

**Control operator:** The person responsible for the transmissions from an amateur station and assures compliance with FCC rules. Every amateur station must have a control operator when transmitting.

**Control point:** The location at which the control operator function is performed.

**Local, remote and automatic control:** The three types of station control permitted and recognized by FCC rules.

An example of local control would be an Amateur Radio Station transmitting using a handheld radio.

Remote control is used when the control operator is not at the station location but can still make changes to a transmitter.

Automatic control is used on a repeater when the control operator is not present. This type of control does not require a control operator to be at the control point. The minimum class of amateur license you must hold to be a control operator of a repeater station is Technician.

**Third-party communications:** Any message that is sent between two amateur stations for someone else.

**Privileges:**

Only one amateur operator / primary station license may be held by one person. A club of at least four members is required for a club station license to be issued by the FCC

You may operate your amateur station aboard an aircraft only with the approval of the pilot in command and not using the aircraft's radio equipment.

If you transmit from another amateur's station you are both responsible for the proper operation of the station.

The FCC can inspect your station equipment and station records at anytime upon request.

**Authorized control operator:**

No unlicensed transmissions are allowed from your station. This includes non-licensed family members. A licensed amateur radio operator must be at the control point when transmitting.

Disconnecting the power and microphone cables from your equipment is one the best ways keep unauthorized persons from using your amateur station.

If you are the control operator of a station of a higher class licensed operator you will have only the privileges allowed by your license. If a higher class licensed operator is the control operator of your station you can use all privileges allowed by the higher class license.

The control operator license class determines the privileges for the station.

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.

**Prohibited communications:**

Only when transmitting control commands to space stations or radio control craft, the transmission of codes or ciphers are allowed to hide the meaning of a message transmitted by an amateur station. But an amateur station is never allowed to transmit false or deceptive signals.

Indecent and obscene language is specifically prohibited in the Amateur Radio Service

You may transmit unidentified communications only if you are in radio control of a model craft or located on a space station.

You can not use amateur radio for conducting business. An example of this would be calling your employer requesting directions to a customer's office.

**Compensation:**

If a control operator of an amateur station sends information bulletins or Morse code practice transmissions for at least 40 hours per week, it is permissible for the club station operator to accept compensation in accordance with part 97 rules. This is the only method of communication for hire or material compensation allowed by the rules for the amateur operator.

You can offer for sale or trade amateur radio equipment over the air on an occasional basis but not as a business.

**Identification:**

To identify your own station you must transmit your call sign at least every ten minutes and at the end of each communication. In a conversation (QSO) each station must transmit its own call sign.

Unidentified communications are prohibited except when sent from a space station or to control a model craft.

A repeater station can send its identification by phone using the English language, by video image conforming to applicable standards, by Morse code at a speed not to exceed 20 words per minute.

Even if you are speaking to another amateur operator using a language other than English, you must identify using the English language.

You must identify using your assigned call sign when operating a special event call sign once per hour.

When using one or more self-assigned indicators with your assigned call sign, the indicator must not conflict with an indicator specified by FCC rules or with a prefix assigned to another country.

When exercising the operating privileges earned by examination upgrade, the use of the indicator "/AG" denotes Authorized General and "/AE" would be for Authorized Extra.

\*The Technicians Question Pool release 2 and Rules for Amateur Radio, Part 97 are the source documents of these notes. This information is available to the public.

If you have any questions, comments or corrections please post a message at <http://groups.google.com/group/RadioTeacher>