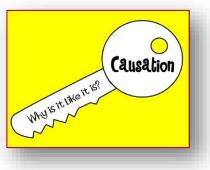


I am supposed to use what call sign? Surely you are joking!! (Don't call me Shirley)

An adventure in FCC legalese . . .

Dave Wickert AE7TD dwickert@hotmail.com

Key Concept



- Here in the USA, the FCC requires stations to be "licensed" to operate a transmitter
 - Implemented under the Radio Act of 1912 and the Telecommunications Act of 1934, as amended in 1985 and 1996 through Title 47 CFR
 - We do <u>not</u> require licenses for receivers
- Identification is done through "call signs"
- Types of license
 - Licensed by fee, e.g. TV Broadcast station, GMRS
 - Licensed by certification, e.g. WiFi, Blueooth
 - Licensed by examination, e.g. us ©
 - Licensed by "rule", e.g. CB, FRS, MURS (created after 1985)





FCC Implementation



From The ARRL Ham Radio License Manual: *

"An Amateur Radio license consists of two parts -- an operator license and a station license.

- In most other services licenses are granted separately, such as for broadcast stations where employees actually operate the equipment.
- The operator license gives you permission to operated an amateur station according to the rules of the Amateur Service.
- The station license authorizes you to have an amateur station.
- The combined license is an amateur operator/primary station license.
- Each person can only have one such license."

Station Licensee

- FCC §97.5(a) requires, that when used, an amateur station's transmitting apparatus must be under the physical control of a person named in an amateur station license grant
 - The primary station license is granted together with the amateur operator license.

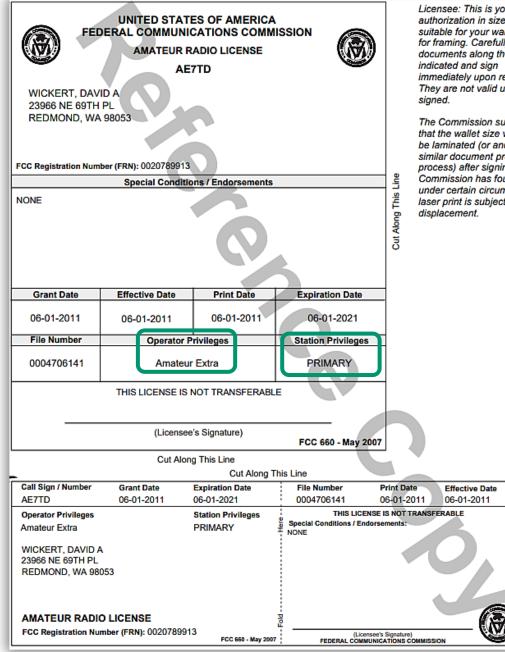
Con-trol /kən'trōl/ *n*: power to direct, determine or regulate

When "physical" is applied in this case it means, for example, power on/off, change location, cabling, attachments, etc.





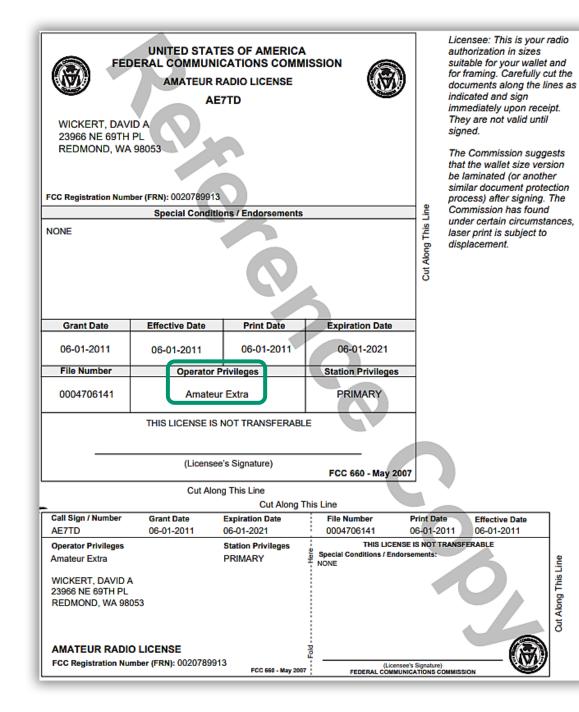




Licensee: This is your radio authorization in sizes suitable for your wallet and for framing. Carefully cut the documents along the lines as immediately upon receipt. They are not valid until

The Commission suggests that the wallet size version be laminated (or another similar document protection process) after signing. The Commission has found under certain circumstances. laser print is subject to

Cut Along This Line



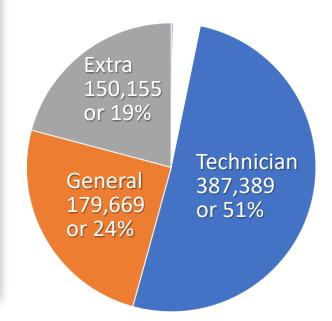
As of Jan 1, 2020 the FCC ULS lists:

License class	
Novice	7,858
Technician	387,389
General	179,669
Advanced	38,442
Extra	150,144
Total	763,502

Source:

Cut Along This Line

http://www.arrl.org/fcc-license-counts



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Station licenses:

- Primary ٠
- Club •

In the past, other types were:

Repeater •

And the address had to be a physical location. Operation away from that location required FCC notification (in the far past), or at least /<call area> and /P if away from "primary" location

REFERENCE COPY

This is not an official FCC license. It is a record of public information contained in the FCC's licensing database on the date that this reference copy was generated. In cases where FCC rules require the presentation, posting, or display of an FCC license, this document may not be used in place of an official FCC license.

Cut Along This Line ~ Licensee: This is your radio UNITED STATES OF AMERICA authorization in sizes FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION suitable for your wallet and for framing. Carefully cut the AMATEUR RADIO LICENSE documents along the lines as indicated and sign K7LWH immediately upon receipt. They are not valid until ATTN: DAVID O CONDON signed. LAKE WASHINGTON HAM CLUB 12434 NE 60TH The Commission suggests KIRKLAND, WA 98033 that the wallet size version be laminated (or another similar document protection FCC Registration Number (FRN): 0001516608 process) after signing. The Ē <u>2</u> Commission has found Special Conditions / Endorsements under certain circumstances, Along This This NONE laser print is subject to Cut Along displacement. 3 Expiration Date Grant Date Effective Date Print Date 05-16-2017 05-16-2017 05-16-2017 05-16-2027 File Number **Operator Privileges** Station Privileges 0007776039 CLUB THIS LICENSE IS NOT TRANSFERABLE (Licensee's Signature) FCC 660 - May 2007 Cut Along This Line Cut Along This Line 2 Call Sign / Number Grant Date Expiration Date File Number Print Date Effective Date 0007776039 K7LWH 05-16-2017 05-16-2027 05-16-2017 05-16-2017 THIS LICENSE IS NOT TRANSFERABLE **Operator Privileges** Station Privileges Special Conditions / Endorsements: CLUB NONE Along This Line ATTN: DAVID O CONDON LAKE WASHINGTON HAM CLUB 12434 NE 60TH KIRKLAND, WA 98033 S AMATEUR RADIO LICENSE FCC Registration Number (FRN): 0001516608 (Licensee's Signature) FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION FCC 660 - May 2007 Cut Along This Line

This Line

Along 7

Station Licensee

 The station licensee is in physical control of the radio station and is responsible for the proper operation of the station in accordance with the FCC Rules.



• The station licensee (who must be a licensed amateur) designates the station control operator.

- The control operator can be the station licensee if he or she desires it.
- The FCC will presume that the station licensee is the control operator, unless documentation to the contrary is in the station records.
- When the control operator is a different amateur operator than the station licensee, <u>both persons</u> are equally responsible for proper operation of the station.



Control Operator

- Control operator is the licensed amateur responsible for making sure <u>transmissions</u> from a station comply with FCC rules, including:
 - Frequency
 - Mode
 - Power
 - Content
- Control operator is designated by the station's licensee

Control Operator Requirements

- Must have a valid FCC issued Amateur Radio operators license.
- Station must operate within the privileges of the control operator's license.
- Control operator must be present at the *control point* of the station (the on-off switch) or remotely connected by a *control link* (e.g. repeaters) in order to stop transmissions.

<u>Station licensee</u> has physical control of the station apparatus.



Both roles must be filled to transmit.

 Both are equally responsible for the station operation

<u>Control operator</u> is responsible for the *immediate* proper operation to assure compliance with the FCC Rules

Station ID

- When in operation, every transmitter has one and only one station licensee
- The <u>assigned call sign</u> of the transmitter is determined by the station licensee
- The assigned call sign of the transmitter is used when in operation
- The control operator's operating license establishes what privileges can be used.
 - If operating with higher privileges than the station licencee then their call sign is appended at the end of the assigned call sign

Ownership is the **legal** right to the possession of a thing. It gives you rights allowing a person to use and enjoy property (physical or intellectual) and the right to convey it to others. The owner of the radio station apparatus does <u>not</u> need to be a licensed ham radio operator. Note: FCC regulations have no mention of "ownership"

(gives permission to use)



Station Licensee is the person holding an amateur radio station license grant <u>who has</u> <u>physical control</u> of the transmitting apparatus.

(designates)

Control Operator ensures the <u>immediate proper operation</u> of the station to assure compliance with the FCC Rules. A station may only be operated to the extent permitted by the control operator's license class.







This is the most common situation, i.e. all roles are combined into one person – just use your assigned call sign (W7ABC)



Owner "loans" you their equipment (or allows you to access it). You are both the station licensee (in physical control) as well as the control operator – again just use your assigned call sign (W7ABC)



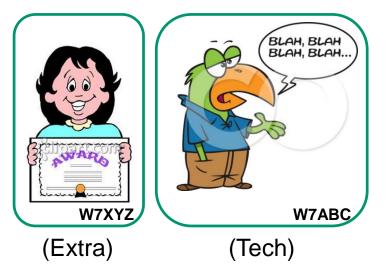
From the FCC's point of view these two scenarios are identical. Ownership of the equipment has no bearing on the situation.

The only issue is the license class difference between the station licensee and the control operator.

There are 3 scenarios (next)

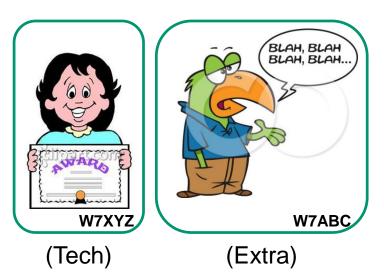


Since the Station Licensee retains physical control, their call sign is used.



If W7XYZ's license class exceeds or equal W7ABC:

Operating within W7ABC's privileges, use "W7XYZ" since W7XYZ retains physical control.

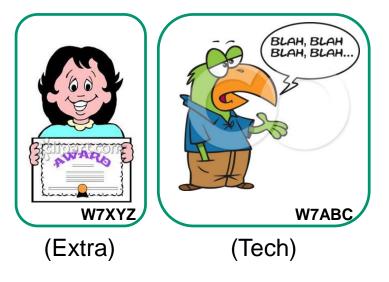


If W7ABC's license class exceeds W7XYZ:

Operating within W7XYZ's privileges, then use "W7XYZ"

Operating within W7ABC's privileges, but outside W7XYZ's, then use "W7XYZ / W7ABC"

However, control operators must remain within their operator license class limits.

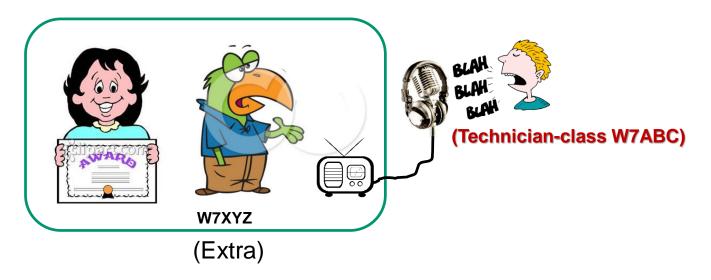


If W7XYZ's license class exceeds or equal W7ABC:

Operating outside W7ABC's privileges, then ***STOP*** – You are violating FCC regulations

Your options:

- 1. Go back to operating within your Tech privileges and use W7XYZ call sign
- 2. Get your Station licensee to take over control operator duties, and use W7XYZ call sign

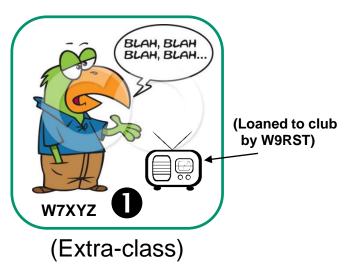




Physical control retained by Club License Trustee (Extra-class)

4th weekend in June: Field Day!

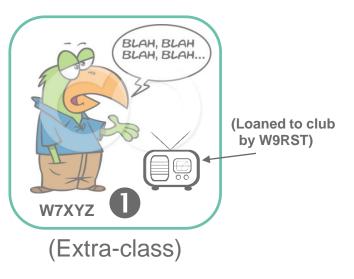




4th weekend in June: Field Day!

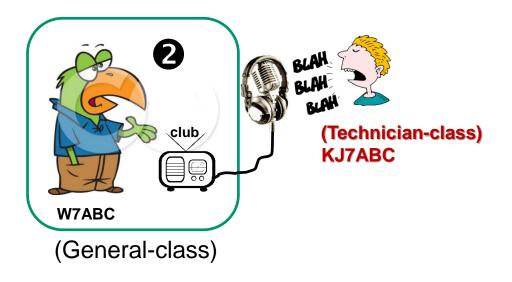
Physical control retained by Club License Trustee (Extra-class)

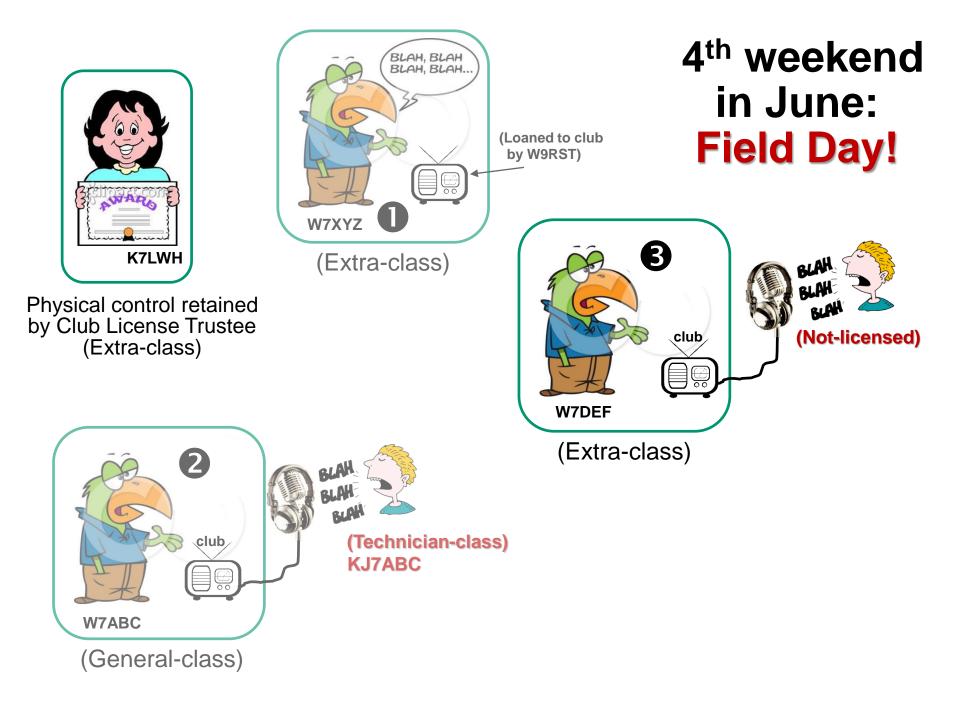


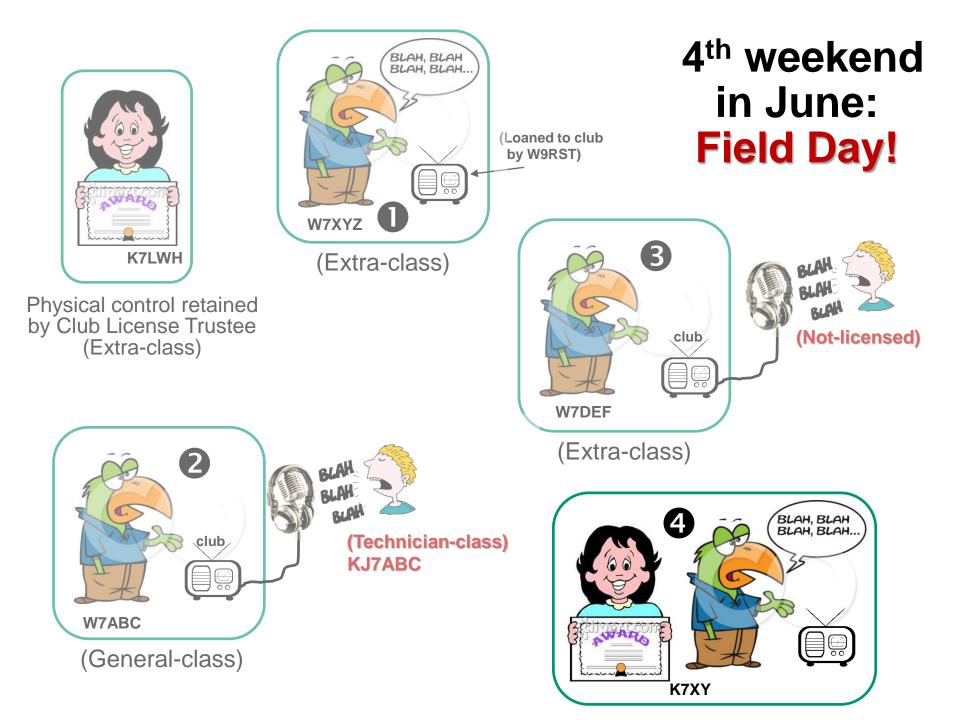


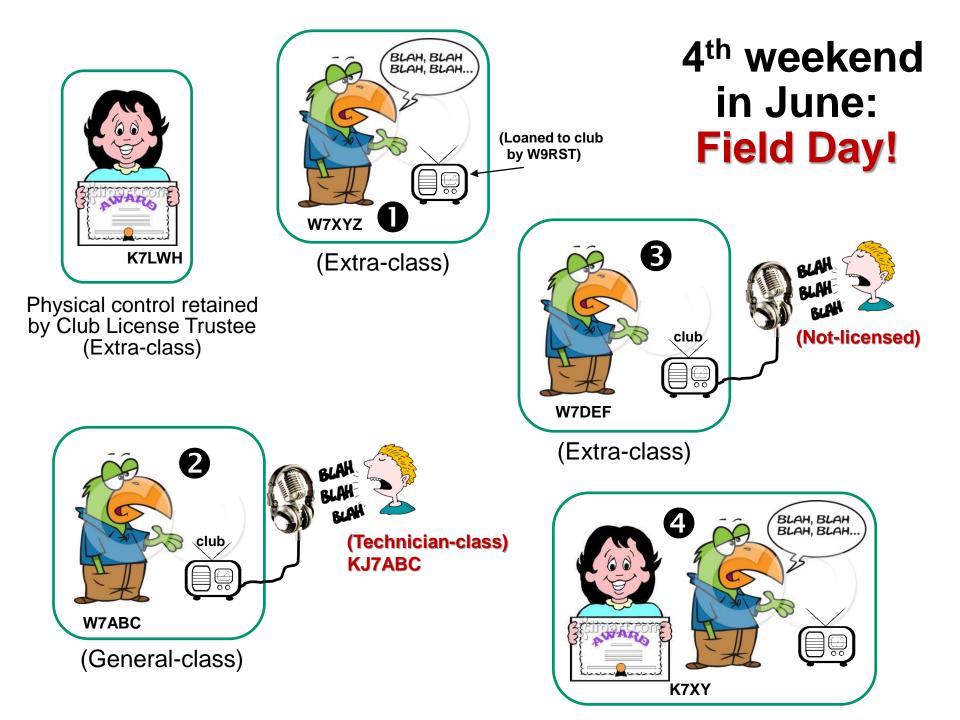
4th weekend in June: Field Day!

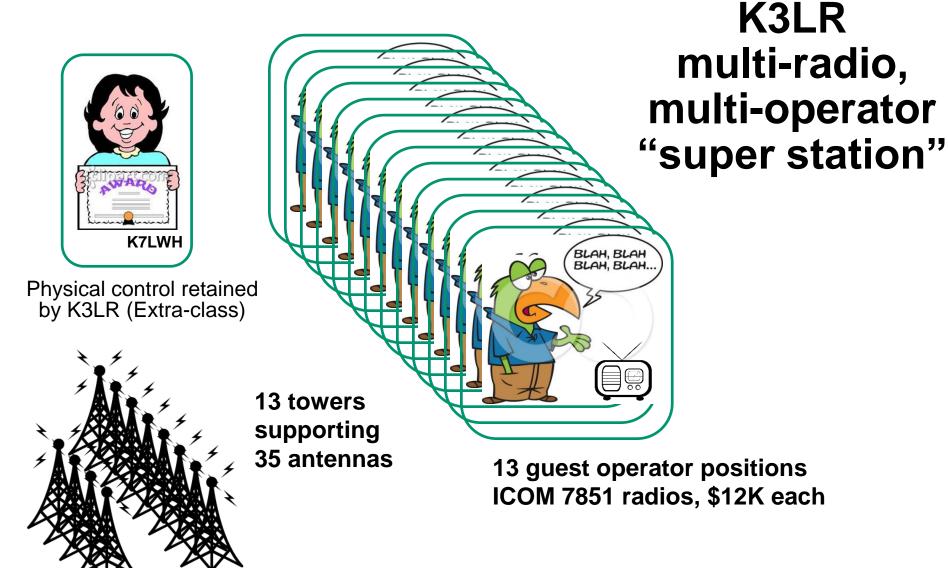
Physical control retained by Club License Trustee (Extra-class)











Cool flyby: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KXqjW91Wkgo</u>

Non-licensed Operation

- Non-licensed people can use a ham radio but only when a control operator is present.
- The control operator is responsible for the content of messages sent by the radio, e.g. inappropriate words, conducting business, etc.
- Suggestion: When you are the licensed control operator, use the "lock" feature of the radio.

What determines the transmitting privileges of an amateur station? (T1E04)

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



When the control operator is not the station licensee, who is responsible for the proper operation of the station? (T1E07)

- 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



Who does the FCC presume to be the control operator of an amateur station, unless documentation to the contrary is in the station records? (T1E11)

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









Why license?

Game: Which ones are right?

Generate revenue for the Gov't

- 1. Make it hard so only the smart people get to play with radios
- 2. Radios are complex systems; easy to get wrong
- 3. Radios easily interfere with each other, including across services and purposes
- 4. Easy to track who is doing what . . .(both gov't and individuals can self-police)