### **Operating Practices**

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### **Control Operator**

- The Control Operator is responsible for the operation of the station.
- The station licensee is considered to be the Control Operator by the FCC unless documentation specifies otherwise.
  - If someone else has been designated (and documented) as the Control Operator, both the station licensee and the Control Operator are jointly responsible for station operations.
- The control point is the location where the Control Operator functions are performed. This can be remote from the actual station (such as over the Internet).
  - For remote operations, the Control Operator must be at the control point and indirectly manipulates the station controls.
- A Control Operator is required at all times
- The license class of the Control Operator determines the transmitting privileges of the station.

### **Operating Practices**

- As a station licensee, you are the <u>Control Operator</u>
  - You can designate another licensed operator as a control operator
- You must identify every ten minutes and at the end of a communication
- Phonetic alphabet is encouraged (but not required)
- When controlling a model aircraft / boat / vehicle, no call sign required



English is "an acceptable language" for use on the phone sub-bands

Simply transmit on phone your call sign. If operating portable, mobile, or in a call away from your home, add "slash portable" or "slash mobile" or "slash <call area>"

T1A03, T1D11, T1E03, T1F02, T1F03, T1F0r, T1F05, T1F06

### Phonetic Alphabet

A - Alpha	J - Juliet	S - Sierra
B - Bravo	K - Kilo	T - Tango
C - Charlie	L - Lima	U - Uniform
D - Delta	M - Mike	V - Victor
E - Echo	N - November	W - Whiskey
F - Foxtrot	O - Oscar	X - X-ray
G - Golf	P - Papa	Y -Yankee
H - Hotel	Q - Quebec	Z - Zulu
I - India	R - Romeo	

## Operator Practices (continued)

- You may communicate with any other country EXCEPT where that country has notified the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) that communication is prohibited.
- You may communicate about amateur radio or personal characteristics. No Business!

#### **3rd-Party Communications**

A third-party communication is a message from a control operator to another station's control operator on behalf of another person.

Specifically, it is a communication by amateur radio on behalf of a non-licensed person.

- Permitted between countries ONLY where a 3rdparty agreement is in place between those two countries.
- Santa Claus nets each December are an example of 3rd-party communications

### Some Important Rules

- No obscenities
- No interfering with other radio communications
- No broadcasting communications must be amongst two or more licensed parties. The FCC defines 'broadcasting' as transmissions intended for reception by the general public.
- No "coded" or "encrypted" communications
  - Except when sending control commands to a space station or radio controlled craft
- No music ... even background music
- No sales, except incidental sales of amateur radio equipment
- You must let the FCC in to examine your station
- You must keep your address current in the FCC database

### Rules, Continued

- Music exception: when incidental to an authorized retransmission of manned spacecraft communications.
- If the FCC sends something to you and it is returned because your address is not correct in the FCC database, the FCC will revoke your license.
- The only allowable one-way communications are code practice transmissions, information bulletins, or transmissions necessary to provide emergency communications.
- The FCC defines a 'space station' as any amateur radio station
   50km or higher above the earth's surface.
- When controlling a radio controlled device, you must affix a label to the transmitter stating the licensee's name, call sign, and address.

# Jot down any questions you may have to ask during the online meeting