Technician Licensing Class

Control

Presented by

Ryan Caron
NX1U
ELEMENT 2 SUB-ELEMENTS
(Groupings)

- About Ham Radio
- Call Signs
- Control
- Mind the Rules
- Tech Frequencies
- Your First Radio
- Going On The Air!
- Repeaters
- Emergency!
- Weak Signal Propagation
An amateur station must have a control operator only when the station is transmitting.

When you operate your station you are the “control operator,” and you are at the station’s “control point.”
Control

- **T1E2** Only a person for whom an amateur operator/primary station license grant appears in the FCC database or who is authorized for alien reciprocal operation is eligible to be the control operator of an amateur station.

- **T8B1** Any amateur whose license privileges allow them to transmit on the satellite uplink frequency may be the control operator of a station communicating through an amateur satellite or space station.

- **T1E3** The station licensee must designate the station control operator.

- **T1E7** The control operator and the station licensee are equally responsible for the proper operation of the station when the control operator is not the station licensee.
  - Both of you are responsible for the transmissions
The class of operator license held by the control operator determines the transmitting privileges of an amateur station.

When you operate from another ham’s station, you use your license class privileges.
Control

- **T1F8** A Technician Class licensee may never be the control operator of a station operating in an exclusive Extra Class operator segment of the amateur bands.
  - You must stay within your Technician Class band privileges.
- **T1E5** The location at which the control operator function is performed is considered the amateur station control point.

The control point is the spot where you have complete capability to turn your equipment on or off.
Control

- **T1E9** Local control is the type of control being used when transmitting using a handheld radio.
- **T1E6** Automatic control is the type of control that is permissible for the control operator to be at a location other than the control point.
- **T1E10** Remote control is the type of control used when the control operator is not at the station location but can indirectly manipulate the operating adjustments of a station.
- **T1E8** Automatic control is the type of control being used for a repeater when the control operator is not present at a control point.
- **T1E11** The FCC presumes the station licensee to be the control operator of an amateur station unless documentation to the contrary is in the station records.

- Another licensee runs your gear, log who it was.
The control operator of an amateur station may receive compensation for operating a station when the communication is incidental to classroom instruction at an educational institution.

The control operator of the originating station is accountable should a repeater inadvertently retransmit communications that violate the FCC rules.

School teachers can receive their regular pay when teaching about ham radio.
Element 2 Technician Class Question Pool

Control

Valid July 1, 2010

Through

June 30, 2014
When must an amateur station have a control operator?

A. Only when the station is transmitting
B. Only when the station is being locally controlled
C. Only when the station is being remotely controlled
D. Only when the station is being automatically controlled
Who is eligible to be the control operator of an amateur station?

A. Only a person holding an amateur service license from any country that belongs to the United Nations
B. Only a citizen of the United States
C. Only a person over the age of 18
D. Only a person for whom an amateur operator/primary station license grant appears in the FCC database or who is authorized for alien reciprocal operation
Who may be the control operator of a station communicating through an amateur satellite or space station?

A. Only an Amateur Extra Class operator
B. A General Class licensee or higher licensee who has a satellite operator certification
C. Only an Amateur Extra Class operator who is also an AMSAT member
D. Any amateur whose license privileges allow them to transmit on the satellite uplink frequency
Who must designate the station control operator?

A. The station licensee
B. The FCC
C. The frequency coordinator
D. The ITU
When the control operator is not the station licensee, who is responsible for the proper operation of the station?

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
What determines the transmitting privileges of an amateur station?

A. The frequency authorized by the frequency coordinator
B. The class of operator license held by the station licensee
C. The highest class of operator license held by anyone on the premises
D. The class of operator license held by the control operator
When may a Technician Class licensee be the control operator of a station operating in an exclusive Extra Class operator segment of the amateur bands?

A. Never
B. On Armed Forces Day
C. As part of a multi-operator contest team
D. When using a club station whose trustee is an Extra Class operator licensee
What is an amateur station control point?

A. The location of the station’s transmitting antenna
B. The location of the station transmitting apparatus.
C. The location at which the control operator function is performed
D. The mailing address of the station licensee
What type of control is being used when transmitting using a handheld radio?

A. Radio control
B. Unattended control
C. Automatic control
D. Local control
T1E06  Under which of the following types of control is it permissible for the control operator to be at a location other than the control point?

A. Local control  
B. Automatic control  
C. Remote control  
D. Indirect control
What type of control is used when the control operator is not at the station location but can indirectly manipulate the operating adjustments of a station?

A. Local  
B. Remote  
C. Automatic  
D. Unattended
What type of control is being used for a repeater when the control operator is not present at a control point?

A. Local control
B. Remote control
C. Automatic control
D. Unattended
Who does the FCC presume to be the control operator of an amateur station, unless documentation to the contrary is in the station records?

A. The station custodian
B. The third party participant
C. The person operating the station equipment
D. The station licensee
When may the control operator of an amateur station receive compensation for operating the station?

A. When engaging in communications on behalf of their employer
B. When the communication is incidental to classroom instruction at an educational institution
C. When re-broadcasting weather alerts during a RACES net
D. When notifying other amateur operators of the availability for sale or trade of apparatus
Who is accountable should a repeater inadvertently retransmit communications that violate the FCC rules?

A. The control operator of the originating station
B. The control operator of the repeater
C. The owner of the repeater
D. Both the originating station and the repeater owner