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Reciprocal Operation , [Station License] or [Operator Class Limit] ?

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01-29-2014, 01:17 AM #7

AG6JU Ham Member

Join Date: Jan 2005 Location: ORANGE CNTY, CA Posts: 1,047

to KB3VWG

thanks for original treaty document, and your time spend to do research. I never seen that document before. well, I understand it is most likely that Japanese Ham are allowed their [Operator License] privilege, rather than their [Station License] and of cause less than US extra class. that makes more sense.

I will forward information to Japanese Ham who are confused about this matter.

Pax Tecum es 73

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01-28-2014, 06:33 PM #6

KB3VWG Ham Member

Join Date: Apr 2011 Posts: 101

Ok, I've travelled to my local US document repository and obtained a copy of the treaty:

http://www.kb3vwg.info/sites/default...eur_treaty.pdf

It basically states that the FCC will issue authorization; but the same FCC webpage says:

"It should be noted that the FCC no longer issues reciprocal permits for alien amateur licensees. See Report and Order, In the Matter of Biennial Regulatory Review -- Amendment of Parts 0, 1, 13, 22, 24, 26, 27, 80, 87, 90, 95, 97, and 101 of the Commission's Rules to Facilitate the Development and Use of the Universal Licensing System in the Wireless Telecommunications Services, WT Docket 998-20, 13 FCC Rcd 21027 (1998). As a result, no additional FCC-issued authorization is required for reciprocal operating authority other than as described herein."

Originally Posted by AG6JU

Thanks for information and your opinions. Some Japanese Station License are Fixed Location Only, any Amateur Radio station exceed 50 watts are not allow to be mobile or operate from any other place other than address in Station License. Also they must use specific Radio which they apply Station License for. In case of 200 watts or more, it require Station Inspection. if Ham decide to use different radio or bought new radio, one must apply for Station License Modifications and if power level exceed 200 watts, require Station inspections.

I would surmise that it depends on what the license says, it depends on if the wording states "you are limited to 50

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watts mobile" or if it says "you must be at a fixed location to operate at more than 50 watts." Also, we do not require station inspection to operate different radios or to operate at over 200 watts, so that would not apply.

Originally Posted by **AG6JU**

well, in this case, I suppose anyone with Fixed Location License are not allow to operate in US at all, since Station License Specify the One location. and those with mobile Station License must use the same radios which Station License are applied in US. so if Japanese Ham decide to operate in US, one must obey Japanese Station License rule (Not Operator License privilege) , and FCC rule.

I disagree, I suppose that your Japanese station license would be recognised as if your home address was the entire are under FCC authority, meaning if your station license specifies a specific location, in the US, that means all of the US and its territories under FCC authority.

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01-27-2014, 09:21 AM #5

KORGR Premium Subscriber Join Date: Apr 2002 Location: Rochester, MN Posts: 19,004

Interesting - I missed that link. I think it pertains to Operator privileges, not station licenses, so I think the JA ham would be able to operate within the limits of his home license. Otherwise, there would be no reason to have a treaty! In the U.S. the station license is part of a combined station/operator license in most cases - no separate license is required for an individual license.

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01-25-2014, 11:10 PM #4

AG6JU Ham Member Join Date: Jan 2005 Location: ORANGE CNTY, CA Posts: 1,047

Thanks for information and your opinions.

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01-23-2014, 03:47 PM #3

KB3VWG Ham Member Join Date: Apr 2011 Posts: 101

Originally Posted by **KORGR**

And also tell them it would be nice if they published them online.

It is posted online.

<http://www.arrl.org/foreign-licenses-operating-in-u-s>

...in paragraph that mentions bilateral operating agreements; albeit by clicking a very obscure link that says "Check these links for a list of the US call districts shown graphically or for a **text listing**." Clicking "text listing," you arrive at:

<http://wireless.fcc.gov/services/amateur/about/recoperating.html>





- Reciprocal operating authority is valid until the expiration date on the alien's amateur service license.
- The alien must be a citizen of the country that granted his or her amateur service license.
- **No United States citizen, regardless of any other citizenship also held, is eligible for reciprocal operating authority.**
- Reciprocal operation in a place where the Amateur Radio Service is regulated by the FCC must comply with Part 97 of the FCC's Rules and the International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations.
- Operator privileges are those authorized by the alien's government, but do not exceed those of the FCC Amateur Extra Class operator.
- A FCC-issued license grant, moreover, supersedes reciprocal operating authority.
- When the station is transmitting under the authority of an amateur service license granted by **any other country with which the United States has a multilateral or bilateral agreement**, the indicator must be included **before** the call sign (example: "**W4**/IB4DX). At least once during each intercommunication ("QSO"), the identification announcement must also include the general geographical location as nearly as possible by city and state, commonwealth or possession (example: "W3/IB4DX Kent Island, Maryland " or "VE3XX/W4 Wallops Island, Virginia").
- When the station is transmitting under the authority of an amateur service license granted by **the Government of Canada**, the indicator must be included **after** the call sign (example: "VE3XX/**W4**").
- **An alien holding an FCC-issued amateur service license grant, however, is not eligible for reciprocal operating authority.**

So, to answer your questions:

It seems that a Japanese operator would be limited to the 2m privileges indicated on the Japanese operator license(Less than 20W on 144-146MHz).

Regarding HF, I would imagine that the operator would be limited to less than 10W on bands under 50MHz, and not allowed to use CW. From your description, Japanese Station Licenses reference physical locations, meaning their relevance only extends to Japanese territories and possessions (where they may authorize stations to be erected and operated). Since US licenses are both station and operator licenses, it's hard to tell.

Last edited by KB3VWG; 01-23-2014 at 04:06 PM.

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01-23-2014, 01:18 PM #2

KORGR  Join Date: Apr 2002
Location: Rochester, MN
Posts: 19,004
Premium Subscriber



We do have a bilateral reciprocal agreement with Japan, according to the ARRL web site. I was not able to find any details on it. If the 4th class license is honored here, it would either map to a U.S. license class or to the U.S. Extra class. He would have to operate in the U.S. amateur bands, which are not all in the same place as the Japanese bands.

I suggest you contact JARL and/or ARRL to see if they can come up with the details. And also tell them it would be nice if they published them online.

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01-22-2014, 10:15 AM #1

AG6JU  Join Date: Jan 2005
Location: ORANGE CNTY, CA
Posts: 1,047
Ham Member

 **Reciprocal Operation ,[Station License] or [Operator Class Limit] ?**

I know Japanese Ham, who hold 4th class [Operators License] (which allow less than 20 watts on 50 MHz and higher Frequency, less than 10 watts below 50MHz , NO CW privilege)

in Japan, they issue separate [Operators License] and [Stations License], similar to ship station here in US.

[Operator License] limit general privilege Frequency Range and Power Limits, and Modes.

but, actual [Station License] specify what Frequencies and Power Limit and Location of operation, such as 4th Class Operator License may be allowed less than 10 watts in HF band. But, if he does not have [Station License] for HF band, he can not operate in HF band. Some station such as power more than 50 watts are only allow to operate from Fixed location, which specified in Station License.

Such as His [Station License] limits in Japan in 2 meter band is 144.000 to 146.000 MHz.

Question is , when he come to US (at least 48 States) , Can he allow to operate entire 144.000 to 148.000 MHz

band which is US 2 meter band, or is he limited to 144.000 to 146.00 MHz as his Station License limits it ?

also, if He does not have [Station License] in any of HF band, can he operate HF band in US ? perhaps at least to less than 10 watts , as his [Operator License] allow less than 10 watt below 50 MHz ?

these are questions asked by many visiting Japanese Ham, any suggestion will be helpful.



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