

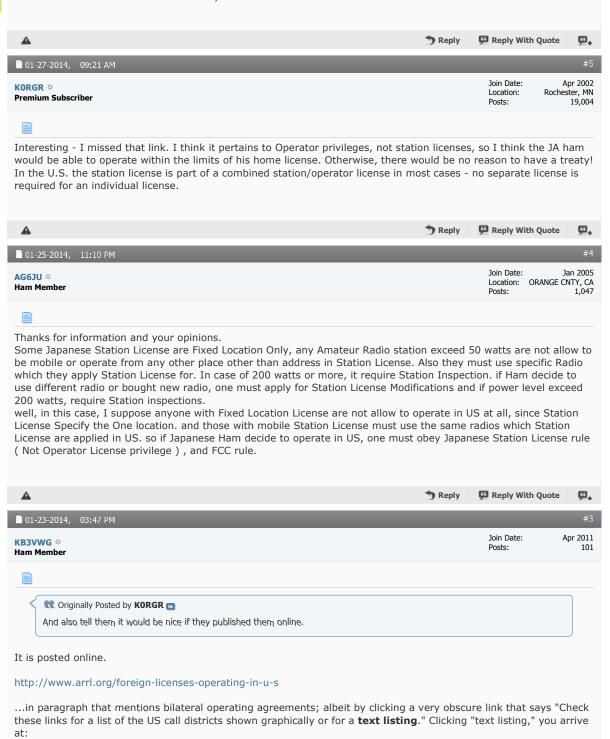


Your transceiver has HF & 50 MHz... watts mobile" or if it says "you must be at a fixed location to operate at more than 50 watts." Also, we do not require station inspection to operate different radios or to operate at over 200 watts, so that would not apply.

Criginally Posted by AG6JU m

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.



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.

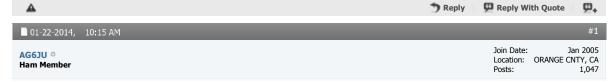
So, to answer your questions:

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.





## Recipirocal 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 50 MHz, 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

