



HOW TO USE CB RADIO

SS Bulletin 1001a
November 1967

This booklet has been written especially for you, a new user of Citizens' Radio Service. When you applied for your Class D license in Citizens' Radio Service--usually called Citizens' Band radio--you wrote that you had read and would obey the rules of Part 95. To help you review and apply these rules, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) wants you to use this booklet before you begin operating CB radio.

You will read some information on CB and then answer a question about that information. The correct answers to the questions are found in the left-hand column of each page. Hold a piece of paper over the answer column as you read and write your answer in the space provided. If you read carefully, you will be able to make the right answer on your own.

After answering, slide the piece of paper down the left-hand column and check your answer with the correct one. If you made a mistake, go back and read the information again until you understand why you made the error.



What will this booklet teach you? Look for the answers to these questions

EQUIPMENT: What is the basic CB equipment ?
 What are the main Federal Communications Commission
 (FCC) restrictions on equipment?
 How can I make sure my equipment is working properly?

TRANSMISSION: How do I use my CB station?
 What are the major uses of CB radio?
 What are the FCC restrictions on whom to call, what to
 say, and how long to talk?
 How should I identify my station when making a call?

ENFORCEMENT: How does the FCC make sure that people obey its rules
 on equipment, transmission, and licensing?

LICENSING: Who may operate CB under my present license?
 How may I modify and renew my present license?

(This booklet is intended primarily for Class D station licensees.)

Anyone who operates CB radio should begin with the proper equipment.

EQUIPMENT

Transceivers

1. With a CB radio set, as with a household table radio, you can receive messages by tuning in different channels. But a CB set can also send out or transmit messages. So CB is a two-way radio system for voice communication.

One CB set--called a TRANSCEIVER--serves both these purposes.

1. Receive,
transmit

A CB transceiver is used to _____ and to _____ voice messages.

NOTE: There are different kinds of transceivers to suit different needs.

Transceivers which are located in homes, offices, or perhaps summer cabins are called "units at fixed locations." They are also sometimes called "base units." The same type of transceiver may be mounted as a car or truck unit. Finally, there are smaller battery-powered units which may be carried by hand.

It's up to you to choose the kinds of units that will best suit your needs. The manufacturer's instructions will tell you how to operate each kind of transceiver correctly.

2. All CB transceivers are meant for short-range use. Average range is 10 - 15 miles.

Transmitting range is largely determined by the power output of the transmitter. And transmitter power output is determined by the power or number of watts put into it.

2. Less

A short-range transmitter has (more/less) power than a long-range one. (cross out one)

Watts

To limit the power output of a transmitter you limit the number of _____.

3. Because CB is meant for short-range use, transmitter power is limited to 5 watts power input. Power input means the number of watts which goes into the last amplifying stage before the antenna.

Because some power is always lost in the last amplifying stage, the power output which actually reaches the antenna will be 4 watts or less.

You may not put a linear amplifier on your set because it will make your set operate over these power limits.

3. Because CB is meant for short-range use.

Why is the power of a CB transmitter limited?

5 watts

What is the limit on power input? _____

4 watts

On power output? _____

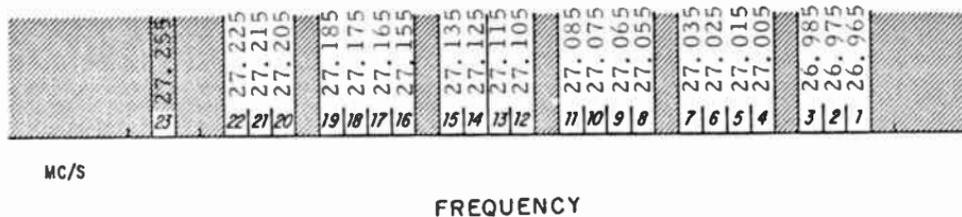
Linear amplifier

To keep within these limits, do not use a _____ on your set.

4. Let us compare a CB transceiver to a household table radio.

A radio dial shows the frequency band used by AM radio. To tune in a radio station, you turn the channel selector to the right frequency number and hear a broadcast.

This picture shows the frequency band used by CB. The numbers, like those on a radio dial, refer to frequency.



On this picture of the CB frequencies, the different channels have been shown. When you call on CB you use one channel, just as an AM radio station uses one channel to broadcast.

As you can see from the last picture above, the CB frequency band has been divided into 23 _____.

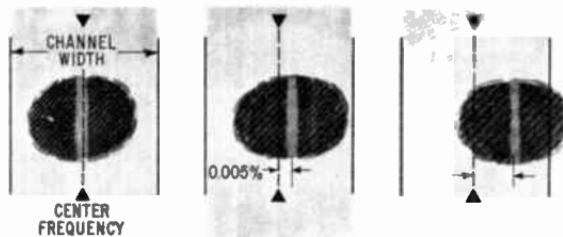
4. Channels
(or frequencies)

5. Each CB channel is very narrow. Your set must operate very close to exact frequency, or your message will spill over into another channel.

If your set does not operate within one channel...

The messages you send out will not be heard clearly.

You will cause INTERFERENCE or noise on a nearby channel.



5. .005%

The person you are talking to cannot hear your message clearly.

You are causing interference on other channels.

What is the permitted frequency tolerance for CB radio--that is, the percentage your set can vary from exact frequency? _____ %
(See picture)

In the channel on the right, the set has gone beyond that permitted frequency tolerance and is transmitting off frequency. If you are transmitting as shown in the right-hand diagram, how will your message be received?

How will messages on other channels be received?

6. A set operating off frequency will interfere with OTHER CB USERS. For example, if you are transmitting on channel 9 and your set is off frequency, you will interfere with people trying to use either CB channel 8 or 10.

An off frequency set will also interfere with OTHER TYPES OF RADIO USERS. These other users are next-door neighbors to the CB channels. This picture shows who some of these neighbors are.



On the left stars indicate channels used by public safety, land transportation, and industrial radio services. The small triangle points out the center frequency used by industrial, scientific, and medical devices. * On the right are channels used by the government. And in between the CB channels are Citizens' Radio Class C station users.

6. Other types of radio users.

If your set operates off frequency, you may interfere both with other CB channels and with _____.

*NOTE: CB'ers must accept interference from these devices, because the entire CB frequency band is shared with these devices.

7. Transmit,
receive

Crystals

7. If you think your set transmits off frequency--for example, if people complain that your messages are unclear--then you must have your set repaired.

Often faulty crystals cause off frequency operation. If so, the crystal or crystals should be replaced. If the crystals are not at fault, then make other necessary repairs.

Your transceiver should also be repaired when it does not receive messages clearly. Noise over CB may be due to a set which does not work properly.

Your transceiver must be repaired when it does not _____ or _____ messages clearly.

If your set is off frequency, what part should you have checked first? _____

8. Repairs should be made only by someone thoroughly familiar with transmitting equipment and who has the necessary facilities and test equipment. Most equipment dealers supply this kind of service or can advise you where to get it. You may make repairs yourself if you have the necessary technical knowledge. However, in every case after making repairs or adjustments which may affect the proper operation of your set, have your set checked out by an FCC licensed commercial operator of the proper grade.

It is recommended that your transceiver be checked every six months by a competent serviceman to make sure it's working properly.

8. "D"

After every repair or adjustment which might affect the proper operation of the set; every six months otherwise.

FCC licensed commercial operator.

9. Suggest installation of a high pass filter

Who may repair your CB transceiver? Choose one _____.

- A. A radio shop
- B. An FCC licensed commercial operator
- C. You, if you have the technical knowledge
- D. Any of the above

When should your set be checked out? (Name 2 occasions.)

1. _____
2. _____

Who may check it out? _____

9. CB operators sometimes get complaints about television interference from television viewers who live nearby. If your CB transceiver is causing TV interference, suggest to your neighbor that he install a HIGH PASS FILTER in his television set. The filter costs about \$3.50.

Fill in this chart:

IF YOUR SET INTERFERES WITH...	YOU SHOULD
Other CB channels or Other types of radio users	Problem = off frequency. Replace crystals or make other necessary repairs. Have set checked out afterwards.
Nearby television sets	

Antennas

Each CB transceiver has an antenna. A fixed location unit is usually connected to an antenna mounted on the roof of a house or other building. A car or truck unit has an antenna mounted on the fender, bumper, roof or trunk of the vehicle. Small hand units carry a whip-like pull-out antenna right in the unit.

10. The higher an antenna, the greater the transmission range. The FCC limits antenna height for fixed location units.

One reason is that due to the large volume of CB applications the FCC is unable to check each application to determine if there is a hazard to aircraft.

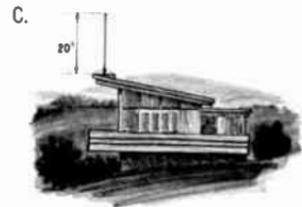
10. Short
Height

Also, CB is intended for _____-range use. Range is affected by the _____ of the antenna.

11. The main rule limiting antenna height is this: the highest point of the antenna may not be more than 20 feet above the highest point of the building on which it's mounted.

11. A and C

Which of the following antennas are legal?



12. 20'

Yes

12. An antenna may be bracketed to the side of a house. But, as with an antenna mounted on the roof, the highest part of the antenna may be no more than _____ feet above the highest part of the house.

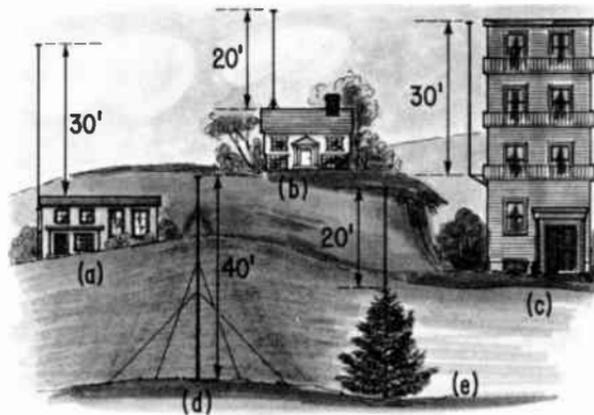
Is this antenna legal?
(Yes/No)



13. You may also mount CB antennas on trees or on the ground. The antenna may not be more than 20 feet above the tree or ground.

You may not mount an antenna on a pole the way you would on a building. The highest point of an antenna mounted on a pole may not be more than 20 feet above the ground.

13. B, C, E



Which of the following mounts are legal?

14. You may mount your CB antenna on a television antenna if the TV antenna and the CB antenna together are no more than 20 feet above the highest part of the building.

May you mount a CB antenna on this TV antenna? (Yes/No)

Why or why not?



14. No.
The television antenna is more than 20 feet above the highest part of the building.

15.

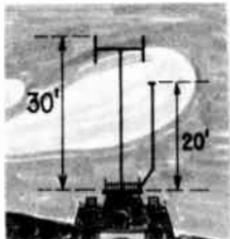
A.



B.



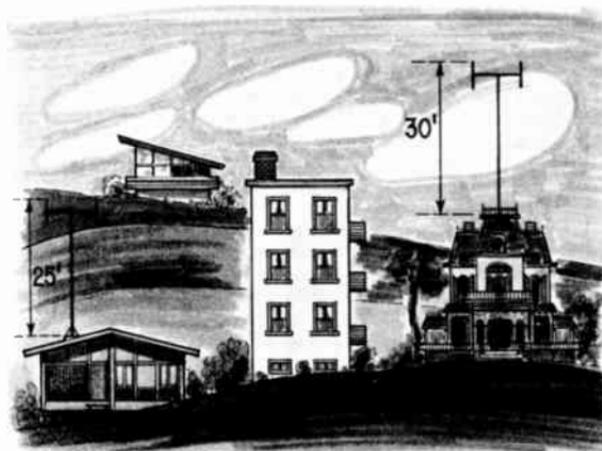
C.



D.

15. REVIEW. On each of the four houses, where would you mount a CB antenna for maximum height? Draw in the antenna on each house and indicate its height.

A.



B.

C.

D.

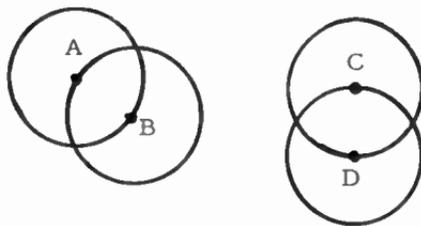
16. Power (or wattage)
Height

16. GENERAL REVIEW QUESTION ON EQUIPMENT.

Transmitting range is determined by the _____
of your transmitter and by the _____ of your antenna.

NOTE: If you have trouble answering this question, look back at questions 2 and 10.

(1)



In this diagram the transmitting ranges of A, B, C, and D are shown by circles. A can talk with B, and C can talk with D. They all follow FCC rules--so their antenna height is no more than _____ feet over the highest part of their house, and their set power is no more than _____ watts power input.

20
5

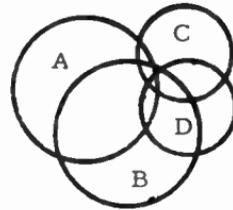
Range has increased

More

Because A and B will interfere with C and D.

More

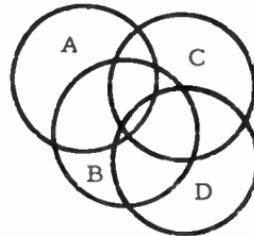
(2)



Now A has illegally increased his antenna height and B has illegally increased his set power. What has happened to the transmitting range of A and B?

If C and D are using the same channel as A and B, will C have (more/less) trouble getting through to D? (Cross out one.) Why? _____

(3)



C and D have decided that to reach each other they must increase their set power and antenna height illegally. If A is using the same channel as C and D, does A now have (more/less) trouble getting through to B? (Compare this diagram to diagram 1.)

Now... you have the proper equipment and it's in good working order. We'll now learn how to send and receive messages over CB.

TRANSMISSION

Types of Calls

17. Each transceiver or unit--at a fixed location, in a car, or hand-carried--is part of a CB station. A CB station is authorized by a license from the FCC. Often there are 3 or 4 units in one CB station.

17. One station only

An FCC license covers (one station only/one unit only). (Choose one.)

Unit

Each transceiver covered by a station license is called a _____ of that station.

18. Al, operating a unit covered by his station license, calls Steve who operates under another station license. This is an example of a STATION-TO-STATION CALL.

A call between units of the same station.

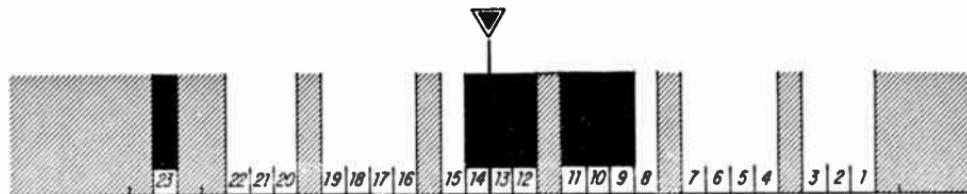
Al uses his home unit to call his wife who answers with their car unit. Both units are covered by the same station license. In this case Al is making a CALL BETWEEN UNITS OF THE SAME STATION.

A station-to-station call.

Al uses his home unit to call his son who has taken a hand unit along on a camping trip. What kind of call is this? _____

Al then calls a neighbor who is licensed to operate his own CB station. What kind of call is this? _____

19. You have seen this picture before--it shows the 23 CB channels.



ALL these channels are available for CALLS BETWEEN UNITS OF THE SAME STATION.

ONLY the black channels may be used for STATION-TO-STATION CALLS.

19. All 23

Only 7

Numbers 9
through 14, plus
23

How many channels are available for calls between units of the same station? _____

How many channels are available for station-to-station calls?

What are the numbers of these channels available for station-to-station calls? _____

20. Yes

Yes

No; Mac and Don may not operate under the same station license, and channel 18 is reserved for calls between units of the same station. Mac is not an authorized operator of Don's station.

21. You should have put an X in channels 1 through 8, and 15 through 22.

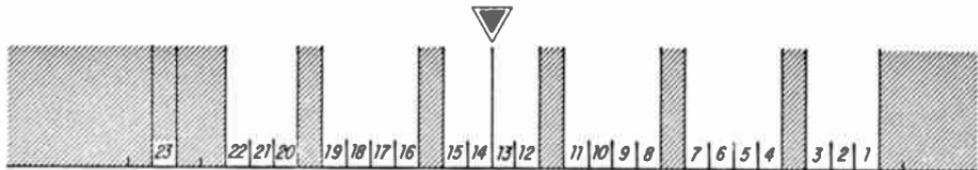
20. You may not use channels reserved for calls between units of the same station by pretending that you are a unit of someone else's station.

Units 2 and 3 of the same station were transmitting on channel 5. May they legally use this channel? (Yes/no)

Mac and Don made a station-to-station call on channel 11. May they legally use this channel? (Yes/no)

When interference got bad, Mac and Don switched to channel 18. Mac called himself unit 4 of Don's station. May they legally use channel 18? (Yes/no) Why?

21. On this diagram of the CB channels, draw X's in the channels which may NOT be used for station-to-station calls.



22. For calls between units of the same station.

22. All 23 CB channels may be used for calls between units of the same station. Only 7 are available for station-to-station calls.

Judging from these figures, which kind of call is CB mainly intended for?

Proper Uses of CB

23. Let's look at some possible uses for calls between units of the same station. Some people use CB in their business. . .

"In my retail business, I need CB to communicate with my delivery trucks. It's a life saver. I know a farmer who gives directions to the men in the field with CB. Another fellow I know is a doctor who uses CB when he's out on call."

"Business use" does not include advertising over CB, hiring out CB to make money or transmitting messages for persons other than the licensee--these practices are illegal.

CB is also intended for necessary personal use. "Necessary" means that there's a message to give--not just general conversation--and that there is no other practical way to give the message.

"On hunting weekends I use CB to talk with home. Lots of my friends are sportsmen who use CB when they're camping or sailing."

23. (1) Business
(2) Necessary
personal

No other available
way to communicate

What are two major uses for calls between units of the same station?

1. _____
2. _____

Why do the people in the examples above use CB instead of the phone, letters, telegram? _____

24. Station-to-station calls may also be made for business and necessary personal reasons.

But station-to-station calls have one other important use: public service. Sometimes CB'ers cooperate informally to assist the community. Also there are many organized CB clubs which use CB to organize their activities and to help the community in many ways.

"As president of our CB club, I encourage the members to make themselves and their hand units available to assist the police and fire departments when requested. Often our mobile units can help with traffic control. We've also found that as a club we can help our town in less dramatic ways--by helping at parades, boat races, rallies, and charity events."

We have covered three good ways to use CB. In the list below tell which way CB is being used in each case. Each example gives a partial CB message.

24. (A) Necessary personal

A. Mary, our hunting weekend is going fine. I called to see if everything's OK at home. _____

(B) Business

B. Mike, this is Carl back in the office. Mrs. Jones just called and said she thought she was running low on heating fuel. Take your truck over there--she lives at 48 Front Street. _____

(C) Public service (or emergency)

C. Hey Pete--I just found the lost kids here in the woods. They are awfully scared but unhurt. Give the message to their parents right away. _____

25. If someone uses CB for an emergency call, you should do one of two things: you should help if you can, or you should stay off the air. Staying off the air lets the emergency message get through.

You hear this message on your CB set:

"There's been a bad auto accident at the corner of Main St. and 2nd Ave. --send help fast!"

25. You must stay off the air.

If you are not able to help with this emergency call, what must you do? _____

26. In an emergency all CB channels may be used for station-to-station calls.

26. 7

NORMALLY how many channels are available for station-to-station calls? _____

23

In an emergency how many channels are available? _____

27. We have mentioned four general uses for CB radio. Can you list them?

27. Business
Necessary
personal
Public service
Emergency

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

NOTE: If you have trouble with this question, review question 23 (2 uses mentioned), question 24 (one use), and 25 (one use).

Misuses of CB

NOTE: We have seen how CB may be used--but CB may also be misused.

If people use CB for the wrong reasons, then people trying to put it to good use cannot get their messages through. The CB channels are only a tiny part of the whole radio frequency band, and many people use these few channels.

There are nearly a million CB stations operating now, and each month another 15,000 new stations are licensed.

28. Many FCC rules were written and are enforced to keep CB from being misused.

One most important idea is that CB is meant for NECESSARY conversation. An example of unnecessary conversation is chit chat or passing the time of day, such as...

"As I was saying, Gretchen, Ann just can't take off any weight. If you ask me, she should ..."

Technical conversations about equipment and hobby-talk are also prohibited. You may tell a CB'er you are talking with if his signal is weak, but that's all. If you want to use radio as a hobby, you should get a ham or amateur license. Here is an example of hobby-talk which isn't allowed on CB:

"Your rig is certainly improved since you got it repaired! Tell me what you did to it..."

What are two types of unnecessary conversation?

(1) _____

(2) _____

28. Chatting

Hobby-talk or
technical conversation

29. For hobby use =
ham or amateur
service

Not for hobby use =
CB radio

29. Fill in the following chart:

USE	TYPE OF RADIO SERVICE
For hobby use	
Not for hobby use	

30. You may not use CB to transmit over 150 miles. Sometimes CB transceivers pick up stations hundreds and even thousands of miles away by means of "skip." Skip occurs when CB radio waves hit the ionosphere and bounce back to earth at least 750 miles away from their point of origin.

Because trying to talk with stations over 150 miles away is prohibited by the FCC, you may not "work skip."



30. No

No

31. May not

Short

In the picture on the previous page, do skip signals come within the permitted 150-mile range? (Yes/no)

Are you permitted to work skip? (Yes/no)

31. There are at least 3 good reasons why CB'ers must not work skip.

Because CB channels are overcrowded, CB may be used only for necessary conversation and (may/may not) be used for hobbying.

Also, CB radio is meant for _____-distance use only.

Finally, skip causes interference. When you answer a skip signal, you interfere both with stations in your own area and probably with stations in the skip area.

NOTE: You may not play music over CB.

32. There are other signals besides skip which you may pick up but which you may not answer.

CB'ers may talk ONLY to other licensed CB stations.

So you may not answer any non-licensed unit. The most common example of a non-licensed unit is the portable walkie-talkie. These sets work on very low power--1/10 of a watt or less--but they sometimes use the same frequencies as CB. These walkie-talkies, unlike CB, are often used for unnecessary chatting, and many of them are operated by children.

Fill in the following chart:

SIGNALS THAT MAY NOT BE ANSWERED	WHY NOT
(1)	Licensed unit may not answer any non-licensed unit
(2) Skip	(a) Hobby activity (b) Interference

32. Non-licensed Walkie-Talkie

33. To help keep CB from becoming overcrowded, do not use CB when other forms of communication are available.

Here are 2 partial CB conversations. In each case, should the caller be using CB?

(A) Mr. Anderson: Hello dear, how is everything at home?

Mrs. Anderson: Fine. Is everything all right at camp?

Mr. Anderson: Well, it's been raining cats and dogs... I called to let you know that I won't be able to get home tomorrow. The roads are so soggy they're impassable.

33. (A) Should
No other form of communication is available.

Mr. Anderson (should/should not) use CB for this message.

Why? _____

33. (B) Should not
He should use the
phone instead.

(B) Allan: Hi Janet. Glad to find you at home. Can you go swimming with me today?

Janet: I'd love to. When can you get me?

Allan: In about fifteen minutes--it isn't too far from your house to mine.

Allan (should/should not) use CB for this message.

Why? _____

34. Your CB set must not be used for other people's messages. CB is intended for use by you, the license-holder, and your family--not by everybody.

One afternoon when Randy was over at Chuck's house he said:

Randy: Say Chuck, could you contact Jim for me on your CB rig? I've tried to reach him on my own set but haven't been able to get hold of him.

34. (C)

What should Chuck do? (Check one)

_____ (A) Chuck should transmit the message for Randy.

_____ (B) He should tell Randy to transmit the message himself.

_____ (C) He should offer Randy the use of his home phone to call Jim.

35. Because other stations are likely to receive it, and it is offensive to others who are listening.

36. (A) and (C)

35. When you use CB, you should remember that you are sharing the airwaves with other CB'ers. Although CB does not broadcast to the general public, still the channels are shared with other users and other people may be listening.

For this reason using obscene or profane language is a serious offense.

Why is obscene language prohibited on CB? _____

36. If you use obscene, indecent, or profane language on CB you are not only breaking FCC rules, but also violating federal law. Those who break the law may be punished by a fine up to \$10,000, by imprisonment, or both. This law is enforced by the FBI and the Department of Justice. Also, such violation may result in revocation of your station license.

The law against obscenity and profanity over CB is:

_____ (A) An FCC regulation

_____ (B) A state law

_____ (C) A federal law

Time Limits

NOTE: CB users must watch what they say on CB and also how long they talk. The rules on length of messages, like rules on content, are necessary because the channels are crowded and otherwise some people wouldn't be able to get through.

37. The rule of thumb--and the most important rule of all--is to KEEP MESSAGES AS SHORT AS POSSIBLE.

Here are the specific rules for keeping messages short:

TYPE OF CALL	TIME LIMITATION
Units of the same station	May transmit as long as necessary, but must be as brief as possible
Station-to-station	Again, be as brief as possible. You may talk no longer than 5 minutes; then both parties must stay off the air at least 5 minutes before talking again with another station.

37. Be as brief as possible

Station-to-station calls
5 minutes on maximum, 5 minutes off minimum

What is the general rule concerning length of messages?

Which kind of call has a definite time limitation? _____

What is that limitation? _____

Station Identification

38. Each CB station has its own call sign of 3 letters and 4 digits-- for example, KSE 5161. Units of that station are usually called "Unit 1, Unit 2," and so forth.

38. A call between units of the same station

A station-to-station call

Suppose you hear "KKS 3342, unit 2, calling unit 1." This is a (station-to-station call/a call between units of the same station).

Suppose you hear "KKS 3342 calling KKS 6952." This is a (station-to-station call/a call between units of the same station).

39. For either type of call, you must call a specific station, group of stations, or specific unit or units of your station.

Only when there's an emergency, or when a traveller uses his mobile unit to ask for directions, may you say--for example-- "KPR 3624 calling any station."

Are the following messages permitted?

39. (A) No

- (B) Yes
- (C) Yes
- (D) Yes
- (E) Yes
- (F) No

- (A) KOA 1234 unit 2 calling anybody. How do you read me? (Yes/no)
- (B) KOA 1234 calling anyone. This is an emergency! (Yes/no)
- (C) KOA 1234 calling KOA 6598. (Yes/no)
- (D) KOA 1234 unit 6, calling unit 4. (Yes/no)
- (E) KOA 1234 on Route 128 near Lexington calling any station for directions on the best way into Boston. (Yes/no)
- (F) This is the "Lone Ranger".

40. Call between units of the same station

"KMC 1234 unit 2 calling unit 6."

"KMC 1234 unit 6 to unit 2, over."

41. "KXX 1234 clear with KXX 4321"

42. (1) Starting an exchange

(2) Ending an exchange

40. When units of the same station call each other, the caller identifies himself by saying, for example, "KZZ 1313 unit 1 calling unit 3."

The other person then says, "KZZ 1313 unit 3 to unit 1, over." So BOTH callers, besides giving their own unit number, also give the station number AND the other person's unit number.

Carl at KMC 1234 unit 2 is trying to reach KMC 1234 unit 6.

What kind of call is this? _____.

What identification does Carl give? _____.

What is the proper reply? _____.

41. When you finish an exchange, you must again identify your station. You say, for example, "KMK 5544 clear with KMK 9233 and vice versa.

If you are KXX 1234 and have been talking with KXX 4321, what do you say when ending the exchange? _____

42. Give two times you must identify your CB station by call sign.

(1) _____

(2) _____

43. Calls between units of the same station

2:00 - starting the exchange
2:15 and 2:30 - the every 15-minute rule
2:40 - ending the exchange

44. Five, five

1:00 - starting an exchange
1:05 - ending an exchange
1:10 - starting an exchange
1:15 - ending an exchange

43. If you are talking to another unit of your station and need to talk for an indefinite amount of time, you must identify your station every 15 minutes.

Which kind of exchange may go over a 5-minute time limit?

Suppose such a call lasts from 2:00 p. m. to 2:40 p. m. When should you give identification? In each case, why?

At _____ p. m. Why? _____

44. Bob and Pete made a station-to-station call. They came on the air at 1:00 p. m. and left the air for good at 1:15 p. m. They did not talk continuously from 1:00 to 1:15 because they obeyed the station-to-station limit of _____ minutes on and _____ minutes off.

When did Bob and Pete give identification? In each case, why?

At _____ p. m. Why? _____

GENERAL REVIEW ON TRANSMISSION

45. Put a check by each item after you have read it.

You may not use CB:

_____ For unnecessary chatting

_____ For hobby or technical conversations

_____ For advertising

_____ For working skip (trying to talk with stations over
150 miles away)

_____ For playing music

_____ For talking with non-licensed units

_____ For other people's messages

_____ For obscene, indecent, or profane language

45. (A) No.
CB intended for voice
communication.

(B) No.
CB for short distance
use.

(C) No.
CB not for hobby use.

NOTE: All these
people might think
about using ham or
amateur radio instead

(D) No.
CB only for necessary
conversation. She
should use a phone.

(E) No.
CB not for advertis-
ing

(F) Yes.
Business use

The following are five people who are thinking about obtaining
CB licenses. They ask your advice on the matter. In each case,
would you tell the person that he should use CB? Why or why not?

(A) A Boy Scout who has just learned the Morse Code and
wants to practice over the airwaves. (Yes/no) Why? _____

(B) A man living in Boston who wants to keep in touch with his
aunt in Chicago. (Yes/no) Why? _____

(C) A retired man who wants a new hobby. (Yes/no) Why? _____

(D) A housewife who would like to chat with a good friend.
(Yes/no) Why? _____

(E) A landlord who wants to tell the public about apartments he
has for rent. (Yes/no) Why? _____

(F) A man running an oil delivery service who wants to direct
his truckdrivers who deliver oil. (Yes/no) Why? _____

We have reviewed the main rules about equipment and transmission. Using CB is a convenience and a privilege, but it also brings the responsibility of KNOWING and OBEYING the rules. This responsibility is becoming more and more important, since CB is growing so rapidly.

Let us see how the FCC makes sure CB rules are obeyed . . .

ENFORCEMENT

46. The best way for the FCC to enforce its rules is to explain why they are needed.

But the FCC does have the power to enforce its rules if people willfully and repeatedly disobey them. You will remember that the law about obscene and indecent language is enforced by fines up to \$10,000, or by imprisonment, or both. Other laws - such as the one that you must have a station license to operate CB - are enforced in the same way.

The FCC may also impose small fines up to \$100 for each repeated or willful violation of certain classes of rules.

Licenses may be taken away or revoked for repeated or willful violation of any rule.

The number of small fines and license revocations is steadily increasing each year.

In what two general ways can the FCC rules be enforced?

1. _____ 2. _____

46. 1) Fines
2) Revocation of
license

NOTE: Here are some examples of rule categories which are enforced by fines.

- You must identify your station by call sign at the proper times and in the proper way.
- You may not use a false call sign.
- You must operate on frequency, and you may make station-to-station calls only on the seven permitted frequencies.

- Your set must operate within the power limits.
- You must not use CB for prohibited types of communications.
- You must respond to every letter and notice from the FCC.
- You must not use an antenna higher than permitted.

47. The FCC operates 18 monitoring stations and 24 district field offices around the country. These stations and offices have equipment to listen to or monitor all CB channels. They also send out mobile units with similar equipment. With this equipment the FCC can:

Check TECHNICAL requirements--to make sure transceivers are operating on frequency, and that they obey the power limitation.

Check OPERATING procedures--to make sure people obey rules about length of messages, content of messages, station identification, and so on.

Complaints from other CB'ers are checked out by monitoring and inspection. When monitoring shows that someone is disobeying the rules, the FCC sends out a notice of violation. The notice must be answered within 10 days, even if the person does not think he was at fault.

47. By monitoring
and inspection

You must answer
it within 10 days.

You may be
fined \$100 or
your license
revoked.

How does the FCC find out if rules are being broken?

_____ and _____

If you receive a notice of violation, what must you do?

What will happen if you do not respond?

48. In emergencies, you may use your set in ways that are normally prohibited. For example:

--You may let anyone use your set.

--You may take a message for another person.

--You may talk for more than five minutes on a station-to-station call.

--You may operate on any channel.

NOTE: Only those emergency uses of CB which require that you operate in a manner which is normally prohibited need to be reported to the FCC.

48. A) No. Used the set only in authorized ways.

48. B) Yes. Because he talked more than 5 minutes on a station-to-station call.

49. May not. Bill's own license has been revoked, and now he may not operate CB under anyone else's license until he is relicensed.

Read the two following examples and ask yourself if the person used CB in a normally unauthorized way.

Last weekend when we were up at camp, my mother fell and broke her leg. There aren't any phone lines up that way, so I immediately made a station-to-station call to the doctor in town. As soon as he got the call, he came right up and set the break.

Should this person write the FCC after this emergency (Yes/No)?

Why? _____

Yesterday, I was driving back in some hills behind town and I noticed a brush fire. I called some CB'ers in town station-to-station. Had to keep on the air about twenty minutes to give directions, but thanks to my car unit the fire didn't get out of hand.

Should this person write the FCC after this emergency (Yes/No)?

Why? _____

49. If your station license is revoked by the FCC, you may not operate CB under someone else's license until you are reissued a license.

Because Bill repeatedly broke FCC rules, his license was revoked. Bill's wife obtained a CB license soon afterwards.

Bill (may/may not) operate CB sets covered by his wife's license.

Why? _____

Since you have just received your new CB station license, you should find out who may operate CB under that license, and how you may modify and renew your license.

LICENSING

NOTE: Although you have just received a CB license, here is a quick review on how to get one:

QUALIFICATIONS: A U.S. citizen, and age 18 or older.

PROCEDURE:

- Get an application form from the FCC.
- Read the FCC Rules and Regulations, Vol. VI, Part 95. To get Part 95, send \$1.25 to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
- Send the completed application form along with \$8 to the FCC at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, 17325.

50. Class D in the Citizens' Radio Service.

50. What class of station in what radio service are you licensed to operate? _____

51. Only certain people may operate CB under a station license.

Employees of your business may use sets in their work. Members of your immediate family living in the same household may also use CB. Friends who are waiting for their own license may NOT operate under your station license.

51. A) Yes
B) No
C) Yes
D) No
E) No
F) Yes

May the following people operate under the station license you hold?

- A. Your son, Bob, living at home. (Yes/No)
B. The man next door who knows a lot about radio. (Yes/No)
C. Your truck driver, Pete. (Yes/No)
D. Your oldest daughter who is married and living on the next block. (Yes/No)
E. A good friend, Fred, who is awaiting his own CB license. (Yes/No)
F. Your wife. (Yes/No)

52. Your FCC station license or a copy must be displayed at any fixed transmitter.

For units installed in cars and trucks, or for hand-carried units, an identification card must be mounted on each unit giving your call sign, name and address. Use FCC Form 452-C identification card or its equivalent.

52. The license or copy must be mounted on all fixed location sets.

All other units must have an identification card (Form 452-C or its equivalent).

How must you identify transmitters at fixed locations?

How must you identify all other units? _____

53. To let them know your new address.

No, you do not need anything more than a letter.

54. Left-hand bottom side: "When you add more units to your station."

Right-hand side (top): no;(bottom) yes.

53. If you move, you should contact the FCC to let them know your new address. Send your name, old address, new address, and call sign to the FCC at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325. You do not have to send in another application or fee.

When you move, why must you write the FCC? _____

Do you need anything more than a letter (Yes/No)?
If so, what? _____

54. If you add more units to your station, you must modify your license. Before you add the units, you must send in an application and an \$8 fee to the FCC. You will receive a new call sign, and you will be licensed for another five-year term.

Complete the following chart.

2 TIMES TO CONTACT THE FCC ABOUT YOUR LICENSE	WHAT IS NEEDED AT THAT TIME
When you move .	Application and fee? (Yes/No)
	Application and fee? (Yes/No)

55. In five years from the issue date.

Send another application and fee to the FCC.

55. Your license is good for five years. At the end of that time, you must again file an application and send another \$8 fee.

In what year must your license be renewed? In _____

How do you re-apply? _____

56. Keep this booklet near your license. Look at it whenever you have a question about FCC rules. If you want more information, look at Part 95. This chart shows you where to look in Part 95 for:

QUESTION NUMBER IN THIS BOOKLET	SEE PART 95
1	95.47 (d)
3	95.43
4	95.3 (b) "Class D Station" and 95.41 (d)
5	95.45
6	95.3 (c) "Harm- ful Interference"
7-8	95.97 (b)

11-15	95.37 (c)
17	95.6(b) and 95.11
18, 19, 21	95.41 (d) and 95.5 (a)
20	95.87 (b) and 95.115
23	95.1, Also 95.83 (a) (4) and 95.83 (a) (15)
24	95.85 and 95.121
25-26	95.85 (a)
28	95.83(a)(1) and 95.83(a)(13)
30-31	95.83 (b)
NOTE after 31	95.83 (a)(11)
32	95.83(a)(5)
34	95.83 (a)(14)
35-36	95.83 (a)(3)

37	95.91
38	95.95 (a)
39	95.83 (a)(6)
40-44	95.95 (b) and 95.95 (c)
47	95.113
48	95.85 (b)
49	95.87 (c)
NOTE After 49	95.7, 95.13 and 95.15
51	95.87 (b)
52	95.101
53	95.35 (b)
54	95.35 (a)(1)
55	95.33
56	95.105







