

§ 97.11 Stations aboard ships or aircraft.

(a) The installation and operation of an amateur station on a ship or aircraft must be approved by the master of the ship or pilot in command of the aircraft.

(b) The station must be separate from and independent of all other radio apparatus installed on the ship or aircraft, except a common antenna may be shared with a voluntary ship radio installation. The station's transmissions must not cause interference to any other apparatus installed on the ship or aircraft.

(c) The station must not constitute a hazard to the safety of life or property. For a station aboard an aircraft, the apparatus shall not be operated while the aircraft is operating under Instrument Flight Rules, as defined by the FAA, unless the station has been found to comply with all applicable FAA Rules.

§ 97.13 Restrictions on station location.

(a) Before placing an amateur station on land of environmental importance or that is significant in American history, architecture or culture, the licensee may be required to take certain actions prescribed by § 1.1301–1.1319 of the FCC Rules.

(b) A station within 1600 m (1 mile) of an FCC monitoring facility must protect that facility from harmful interference. Failure to do so could result in imposition of operating restrictions upon the amateur station by an EIC pursuant to § 97.121 of this part. Geographical coordinates of the facilities that require protection are listed in § 0.121(c) of the FCC Rules.

(c) Before causing or allowing an amateur station to transmit from any place where the operation of the station could cause human exposure to levels of radiofrequency (RF) radiation in excess of that allowed under § 1.1310 of this chapter, the licensee is required to take certain actions. A routine RF radiation evaluation, as discussed in § 1.1307(b) of this chapter, is required if the transmitter power exceeds 50 watts peak envelope power; otherwise the operation is categorically excluded from routine RF radiation evaluation except

as specified in § 1.1307(c) and § 1.1307(d) of this chapter. Where the routine evaluation indicates that the RF radiation could be in excess of the limits contained in § 1.1310 of this chapter, the licensee must take action to prevent such an occurrence. Further information on evaluating compliance with these limits can be found in the FCC's OST/OET Bulletin Number 65, "Evaluation Compliance with FCC-Specified Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Radiation."

[54 FR 25857, June 20, 1989, as amended at 55 FR 20398, May 16, 1990; 61 FR 41019, Aug. 7, 1996]

§ 97.15 Station antenna structures.

(a) Unless the amateur station licensee has received prior approval from the FCC, no antenna structure, including the radiating elements, tower, supports and all appurtenances, may be higher than 61 m (200 feet) above ground level at its site.

(b) Unless the amateur station licensee has received prior approval from the FCC, no antenna structure, at an airport or heliport that is available for public use and is listed in the *Airport Directory* of the current *Airman's Information Manual* or in either the *Alaska or Pacific Airman's Guide and Chart Supplement*; or at an airport or heliport under construction that is the subject of a notice or proposal on file with the FAA, and except for military airports, it is clearly indicated that the airport will be available for public use; or at an airport or heliport that is operated by the armed forces of the United States; or at a place near any of these airports or heliports, may be higher than:

(1) 1 m above the airport elevation for each 100 m from the nearest runway longer than 1 km within 6.1 km of the antenna structure.

(2) 2 m above the airport elevation for each 100 m from the nearest runway shorter than 1 km within 3.1 km of the antenna structure.

(3) 4 m above the airport elevation for each 100 m from the nearest landing pad within 1.5 km of the antenna structure.

(c) An amateur station antenna structure no higher than 6.1 m (20 feet) above ground level at its site or no higher than 6.1 m above any natural

object or existing manmade structure, other than an antenna structure, is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(d) Further details as to whether an aeronautical study is required or if the structure must be registered, painted, or lighted are contained in part 17 of this chapter, Construction, Marking, and Lighting of Antenna Structures. To request approval to place an antenna structure higher than the limits specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, the licensee must notify the FAA using FAA Form 7460-1 and the structure owner must register the structure using FCC Form 854.

(e) Except as otherwise provided herein, a station antenna structure may be erected at heights and dimensions sufficient to accommodate amateur service communications. [State and local regulation of a station antenna structure must not preclude amateur service communications. Rather, it must reasonably accommodate such communications and must constitute the minimum practicable regulation to accomplish the state or local authority's legitimate purpose. [See PRB-1, 101 FCC 2d 952 (1985) for details.]

[54 FR 25857, June 20, 1989; 54 FR 39535, Sept. 27, 1989, as amended at 60 FR 50123, Sept. 28, 1995; 61 FR 4369, Feb. 6, 1996]

§97.17 Application for new license or reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee.

(a) Any qualified person is eligible to apply for an amateur service license.

(b) Each application for a new amateur service license must be made on the proper document:

(1) FCC Form 610 for a new operator/primary station license;

(2) FCC Form 610-A for a *reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee*; and

(3) FCC Form 610-B for a new amateur service club or military recreation station license.

(c) Each application for a new operator/primary station license must be submitted to the VEs administering the qualifying examination.

(d) Any eligible person may apply for a *reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee*. The application document, FCC Form 610-A, must be submitted to the

FCC, 1270 Fairfield Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325-7245.

(1) The person must be a citizen of a country with which the United States has arrangements to grant reciprocal operating permits to visiting alien amateur operators is eligible to apply for a *reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee*.

(2) The person must be a citizen of the same country that issued the amateur service license.

(3) No person who is a citizen of the United States, regardless of any other citizenship also held, is eligible for a *reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee*.

(4) No person who has been granted an amateur operator license is eligible for a *reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee*.

(e) No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain, or assist another person to obtain or attempt to obtain, an amateur service license or *reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee* by fraudulent means.

(f) One unique call sign will be shown on the license of each new primary, club, and military recreation station. The call sign will be selected by the sequential call sign system.

(g) Each application for a new club or military recreation station license must be submitted to the FCC, 1270 Fairfield Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325-7245. No new license for a RACES station will be issued.

[59 FR 54832, Nov. 2, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 7460, Feb. 8, 1995; 60 FR 53132, Oct. 12, 1995]

§97.19 Application for a vanity call sign.

(a) A person who has been granted an operator/primary station license or a license trustee who has been granted a club station license is eligible to make application for modification of the license, or the renewal thereof, to show a call sign selected by the vanity call sign system. RACES and military recreation stations are not eligible for a vanity call sign.

(b) Each application for a modification of an operator/primary or club station license, or the renewal thereof, to show a call sign selected by the vanity call sign system must be made on FCC