

Scooter Lindley: The Formation Call

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INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND
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There are a number of other cases which have been cited in the case. The cases are listed in the table below.

Section 3, Paragraph 1

Section III - Formation of call signs

(1) The letters of the alphabet, as well as digits in the cases specified below may be used to form call signs. Ascended letters are excluded.

(2) However, the following combinations shall not be used as call signs:

- (a) combinations which might be confused with distress signals or with other signals of a similar nature;
- (b) combinations in the communication field which are reserved for use by other services;
- (c) combinations which are reserved for use by other services.

SUMMARY/CONCLUSION

In the above laws provided, the making of the said RA 9334, Section 3, paragraph C is based from the IRR Chapter II article 15, wherein it states that the assignment or allocation of frequencies in every station to avoid harmful interferences that may lead to unnecessary services in the telecommunications field.

Section 3, Paragraph 1

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Section 3, Paragraph 1

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Section 3, Paragraph 1

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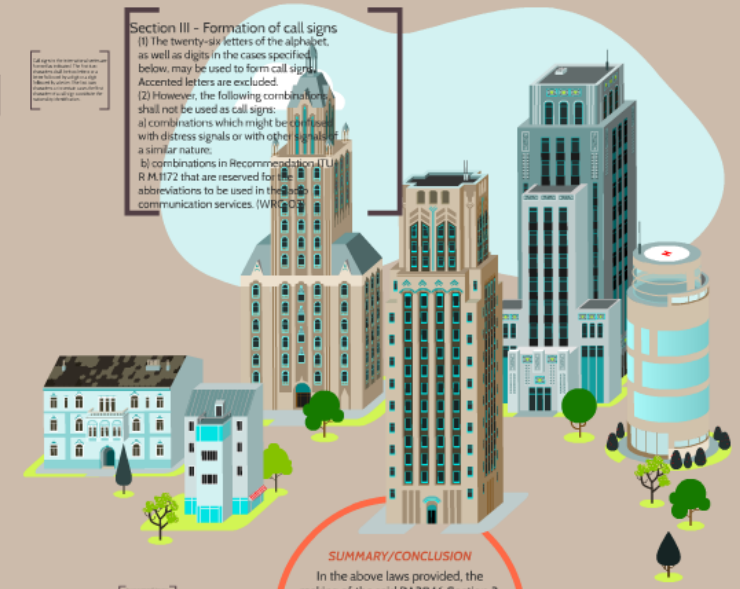
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Section III - Formation of call signs

(1) The twenty-six letters of the alphabet, as well as digits in the cases specified below, may be used to form call signs. Accented letters are excluded.
 (2) However, the following combinations shall not be used as call signs:
 a) combinations which might be confused with distress signals or with other signals of a similar nature;
 b) combinations in Recommendation ITU-R M.1172 that are reserved for the communication services (WRC-07).



SUMMARY/CONCLUSION

In the above laws provided, the making of the said RA3846 Section 3, paragraph C is based from the IRR Chapter II article 15, wherein it states that the assignment or allocation of frequencies in every station to avoid harmful interferences that may lead to unnecessary services in the telecommunications field.

REQUIREMENTS REVISIONS

"To the Secretary of Public Works and Communications is hereby assigned the authority to assign call signs to each station."
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The Secretary of Public Works and Communications is empowered to assign call signs and frequencies for each licensed station in the Philippines. These are a set of guidelines to be followed to allow each licensed station to have a unique identification. These guidelines are stated in Republic Act 2046, Section 3, Paragraph C.

REVISIONS AND REVISIONS

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4.17 After the Bureau has been notified of the intended use of the frequency, the Bureau shall conduct a technical study to determine the feasibility of the proposed use of the frequency. The Bureau shall also conduct a technical study to determine the feasibility of the proposed use of the frequency. The Bureau shall also conduct a technical study to determine the feasibility of the proposed use of the frequency.

4.14 a) a station in the fixed service or a earth station on its normal frequencies;

4.15 b) a land station may communicate, under the satellite service or other land stations of the same or another category;

4.16 However, in circumstances involving the same or another category;

4.17 Any administration may assign a frequency unilaterally from one specified fixed point to another general public;

4.18 Any mobile station using an emission which share frequency as the coast station on coast-to-coast service;

4.19 In certain cases provided for in Articles 21 purpose of communicating with stations of the public;

4.20 Aerial earth stations are authorized to the stations of that service, with the public to the stations of that service;

4.21 In exceptional cases, land mobile earth stations may be authorized to use the same frequencies as mobile stations, subject to agreement among administrative agencies;

4.22 Any emission capable of causing harmful interference shall be subject to the same conditions as those established for these purposes.

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The Secretary of Public Works and Communication is empowered to assign call letters and frequencies for each licensed station in the Philippines. There are a set of guidelines to be followed to allow each licensed station to have a unique identification. These guidelines are stated in Republic Act 3846, Section 3, Paragraph C.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

- Call sign, Call name or Call letters: is a unique designation for a transmitting station

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- Frequency: is the number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit time, wherein there is a designated frequency for each station.

PARAGRAPH C, SECTION 3, RA 3846

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REQUIREMENTS/PRESCRIPTIONS:

- That the secretary of Public Works and Communications, is hereby empowered to assign call letters for each station.
- That the secretary of Public Works and Communications, is hereby empowered to assign frequencies to each station.

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4.1 Member States shall endeavor to limit the number of frequencies and the spectrum used to the minimum essential to provide in a satisfactory manner the necessary services.

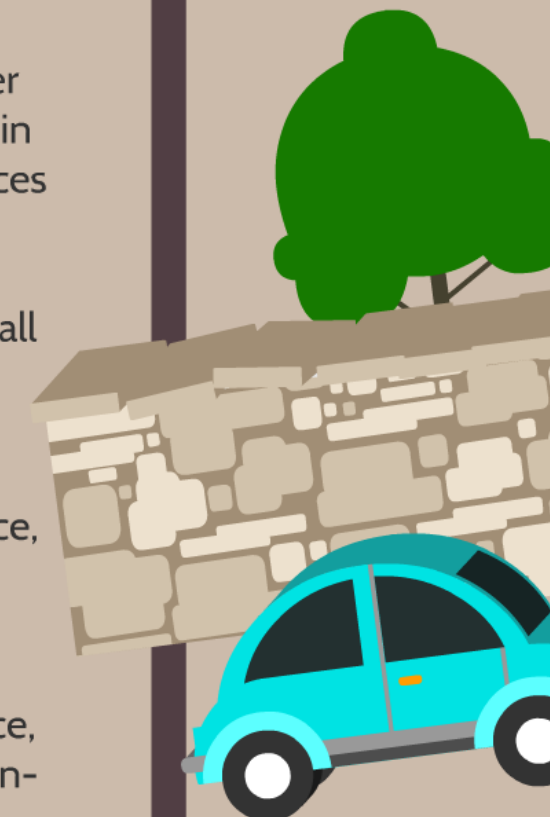
4.2 Member States undertake that in assigning frequencies to stations which are capable of causing harmful interference to the services rendered by the stations of another country.

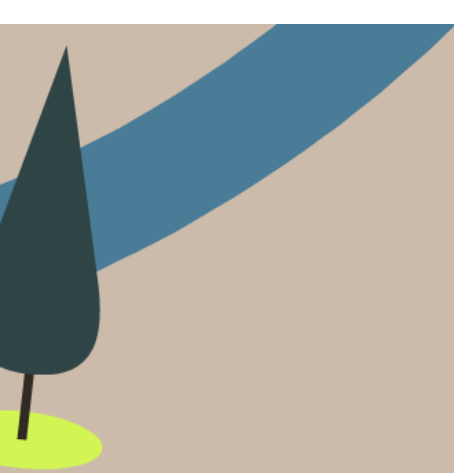
4.3 Any new assignment or any change of frequency or other basic characteristic of an existing assignment shall be made in such a way as to avoid causing harmful interference to services rendered by stations.

4.5 The frequency assigned to a station of a given service shall be separated from the limits of the band allocated to this service.

4.6 For the purpose of resolving cases of harmful interference, the radio astronomy service shall be treated as a radio communication service.

4.7 For the purpose of resolving cases of harmful interference, the space research (passive) service and the earth exploration-satellite (passive) service shall be afforded protection from different services in other bands only to the extent that these different services are protected from each other.





4.8 Where, in adjacent Regions or sub-Regions, the basic principle is the equality of right to operate. Accordingly, the stations of each service in one Region or sub-Region must operate so as not to cause harmful interference to any service of the same or higher category in the other Regions or sub-Regions.

4.9 No provision of these Regulations prevents the use by a station in distress, or by a station providing assistance to it, of any means of radio communication at its disposal to attract attention, make known the condition and location of the station in distress, and obtain or provide assistance.

4.10 Member States recognize that the safety aspects of radio navigation and other safety services require special measures to ensure their freedom from harmful interference; it is necessary therefore to take this factor into account in the assignment and use of frequencies.

4.11 Member states recognize that among frequencies which have long distance propagation characteristics, those in the bands between 5 MHz and 30 MHz are particularly useful for long-distance communication.

4.12 To reduce requirements for frequencies in the bands between 5 MHz and 30 MHz and thus to prevent harmful interference to long-distance radio communications, administrations are encouraged to use, whenever practicable, any other possible means of communication.

4.13 When special circumstances make it indispensable to do so, an administration may, as an exception to the normal methods of working authorized by these Regulations, have recourse to the special methods of working enumerated below, on the sole condition that the characteristics of the stations still conform to those inserted in the Master International Frequency Register:

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4.14 a) a station in the fixed service or an earth station in the fixed-satellite service may, under the conditions defined in Nos. 5.28 to 5.31, transmit to mobile stations on its normal frequencies;

4.15 b) a land station may communicate, under the conditions defined in Nos. 5.28 to 5.31, with fixed stations in the fixed service or earth stations in the fixed-satellite service or other land stations of the same category.

4.16 However, in circumstances involving the safety of life, or the safety of a ship or aircraft, a land station may communicate with fixed stations or land stations of another category.

4.17 Any administration may assign a frequency in a band allocated to the fixed service or allocated to the fixed-satellite service to a station authorized to transmit, unilaterally, from one specified fixed point to one or more specified fixed points provided that such transmissions are not intended to be received directly by the general public.

4.18 Any mobile station using an emission which satisfies the frequency tolerance applicable to the coast station with which it is communicating may transmit on the same frequency as the coast station on condition that the latter requests such transmission and that no harmful interference is caused to other stations.

4.19 In certain cases provided for in Articles 31 and 51, aircraft stations are authorized to use frequencies in the bands allocated to the maritime mobile service for the purpose of communicating with stations of that service (see No. 51.73). (WRC-07)

4.20 Aircraft earth stations are authorized to use frequencies in the bands allocated to the maritime mobile-satellite service for the purpose of communicating, via the stations of that service, with the public telegraph and telephone networks.

4.21 In exceptional cases, land mobile earth stations in the land mobile-satellite service may communicate with stations in the maritime mobile-satellite and aeronautical mobile-satellite services. Such operations shall comply with the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations relating to those services and shall be subject to agreement among administrations concerned, taking due account of No. 4.10.

4.22 Any emission capable of causing harmful interference to distress, alarm, urgency or safety communications on the international distress and emergency frequencies established for these purposes by these Regulations is prohibited

Article 19: Identification of Stations
Section I - General provisions

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All transmissions shall be capable of being identified either by identification signals or by other means.