

112TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 81

To promote and encourage the valuable public service, disaster relief, and emergency communications provided on a volunteer basis by licensees of the Federal Communications Commission in the Amateur Radio Service, by undertaking a study of the uses of amateur radio for emergency and disaster relief communications, by identifying unnecessary or unreasonable impediments to the deployment of Amateur Radio emergency and disaster relief communications, and by making recommendations for relief of such unreasonable restrictions so as to expand the uses of amateur radio communications in Homeland Security planning and response.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 5, 2011

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

A BILL

To promote and encourage the valuable public service, disaster relief, and emergency communications provided on a volunteer basis by licensees of the Federal Communications Commission in the Amateur Radio Service, by undertaking a study of the uses of amateur radio for emergency and disaster relief communications, by identifying unnecessary or unreasonable impediments to the deployment of Amateur Radio emergency and disaster relief communications, and by making recommendations for relief of such unreasonable restrictions so as to expand

the uses of amateur radio communications in Homeland Security planning and response.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Amateur Radio Emer-
5 gency Communications Enhancement Act of 2011”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 The Congress finds the following:

8 (1) Nearly 700,000 amateur radio operators in
9 the United States are licensed by the Federal Com-
10 munications Commission in the Amateur Radio
11 Service.

12 (2) Amateur Radio operators provide, on a vol-
13 unteer basis, a valuable public service to their com-
14 munities, their States, and to the Nation, especially
15 in the area of national and international disaster
16 communications.

17 (3) Emergency and disaster relief communica-
18 tions services by volunteer Amateur Radio operators
19 have consistently and reliably been provided before,
20 during, and after floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, for-
21 est fires, earthquakes, blizzards, train accidents,
22 chemical spills, and other disasters. These commu-
23 nications services include services in connection with
24 significant examples, such as hurricanes Katrina,

1 Rita, Hugo, and Andrew; the relief effort at the
2 World Trade Center and the Pentagon following the
3 2001 terrorist attacks; and the Oklahoma City
4 bombing in April 1995.

5 (4) Amateur Radio has formal agreements for
6 the provision of volunteer emergency communica-
7 tions activities with the Department of Homeland
8 Security, the Federal Emergency Management Agen-
9 cy, the National Weather Service, the National Com-
10 munications System, and the Association of Public
11 Safety Communications Officials, as well as with dis-
12 aster relief agencies, including the American Na-
13 tional Red Cross and the Salvation Army.

14 (5) The Congress passed Public Law 103–408
15 which was signed by the President on October 22,
16 1994. This included in section 1 the following find-
17 ing of Congress: “Reasonable accommodation should
18 be made for the effective operation of amateur radio
19 from residences, private vehicles and public areas,
20 and the regulation at all levels of government should
21 facilitate and encourage amateur radio operation as
22 a public benefit.”

23 (6) The Congress passed Public Law 109–295
24 which was signed by the President on October 4,
25 2006. This included a provision in the Department

1 of Homeland Security Appropriations legislation for
2 fiscal year 2007 that directed the Department’s Re-
3 gional Emergency Communications Coordinating
4 Working Group to coordinate their activities with
5 “ham and amateur radio operators” among the elev-
6 en other emergency organizations such as ambulance
7 services, law enforcement, and others.

8 (7) Amateur Radio, at no cost to taxpayers,
9 provides a fertile ground for technical self-training
10 in modern telecommunications, electronic technology,
11 and emergency communications techniques and pro-
12 tocols.

13 (8) There is a strong Federal interest in the ef-
14 fective performance of Amateur Radio stations, and
15 that performance must be given support at all levels
16 of government and given protection against unrea-
17 sonable regulation and impediments to the provision
18 of these valuable communications.

19 **SEC. 3. STUDY OF ENHANCED USES OF AMATEUR RADIO IN**
20 **EMERGENCY AND DISASTER RELIEF COMMU-**
21 **NICATION, AND FOR RELIEF OF RESTRIC-**
22 **TIONS.**

23 (a) **AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary of Homeland Secu-
24 rity—

1 (1) shall undertake a study on the uses and ca-
2 pabilities of Amateur Radio communications in
3 emergencies and disaster relief; and

4 (2) shall report its findings to Congress not
5 later than 180 days after the date of enactment of
6 this Act.

7 (b) SCOPE OF THE STUDY.—The study required by
8 this section shall—

9 (1) include recommendations—

10 (A) for enhancements in the voluntary de-
11 ployment of Amateur Radio licensees in disaster
12 and emergency communications and disaster re-
13 lief efforts; and

14 (B) for improved integration of Amateur
15 Radio operators in planning and in furtherance
16 of the Department of Homeland Security initia-
17 tives;

18 (2)(A) identify unreasonable or unnecessary im-
19 pediments to enhanced Amateur Radio communica-
20 tions, such as the effects of private land use regula-
21 tions on residential antenna installations; and

22 (B) make recommendations regarding such im-
23 pediments; and

1 (3)(A) include an evaluation of section 207 of
2 the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (Public Law
3 104–104, 110 Stat. 56 (1996)); and

4 (B) make a recommendation whether that sec-
5 tion should be modified to prevent unreasonable pri-
6 vate land use restrictions that impair the ability of
7 an amateur radio operator licensed by the Federal
8 Communications Commission to conduct, or prepare
9 to conduct, emergency communications by means of
10 effective outdoor antennas and support structures at
11 reasonable heights and dimensions for the purpose,
12 in residential areas.

13 (c) USE OF EXPERTISE AND INFORMATION.—In con-
14 ducting the study required by this section, the Secretary
15 of Homeland Security shall—

16 (1) utilize the expertise of the American Radio
17 Relay League, representing the National Amateur
18 Radio community; and

19 (2) seek information from private and public
20 sectors for the study.

○