

(c) The failure of any party or attorney, following reasonable notice, to appear at a scheduled conference will be deemed a failure to prosecute, subjecting that party's application or petition to dismissal by the Commission.

[63 FR 68935, Dec. 14, 1998]

§ 1.957 Procedure with respect to amateur radio operator license.

Each candidate for an amateur radio license which requires the applicant to pass one or more examination elements must present the Volunteer Examiners (VEs) with a properly completed FCC Form 605 prior to the examination. Upon completion of the examination, the VEs will grade the test papers. If the applicant is successful, the VEs will forward the candidate's application to a Volunteer-Examiner Coordinator (VEC). The VEs will then issue a certificate for successful completion of an amateur radio operator examination. The VEC will forward the application to the Commission's Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, facility.

[63 FR 68935, Dec. 14, 1998]

§ 1.958 Distance computation.

The method given in this section must be used to compute the distance between any two locations, except that, for computation of distance involving stations in Canada and Mexico, methods for distance computation specified in the applicable international agreement, if any, must be used instead. The result of a distance calculation under parts 21 and 101 of this chapter must be rounded to the nearest tenth of a kilometer. The method set forth in this paragraph is considered to be sufficiently accurate for distances not exceeding 475 km (295 miles).

(a) Convert the latitudes and longitudes of each reference point from degree-minute-second format to degree-decimal format by dividing minutes by 60 and seconds by 3600, then adding the results to degrees.

$$\text{LATX}_{\text{dd}} = \text{DD} + \frac{\text{MM}}{60} + \frac{\text{SS}}{3600}$$

$$\text{LONX}_{\text{dd}} = \text{DDD} + \frac{\text{MM}}{60} + \frac{\text{SS}}{3600}$$

(b) Calculate the mean geodetic latitude between the two reference points by averaging the two latitudes:

$$\text{ML} = \frac{\text{LAT1}_{\text{dd}} + \text{LAT2}_{\text{dd}}}{2}$$

(c) Calculate the number of kilometers per degree latitude difference for the mean geodetic latitude calculated in paragraph (b) of this section as follows:

$$\text{KPD}_{\text{lat}} = 111.13209 - 0.56605 \cos 2\text{ML} + 0.00120 \cos 4\text{ML}$$

(d) Calculate the number of kilometers per degree of longitude difference for the mean geodetic latitude calculated in paragraph (b) of this section as follows:

$$\text{KPD}_{\text{lon}} = 111.41513 \cos 5\text{ML} - 0.09455 \cos 3\text{ML} + 0.00012 \cos 5\text{ML}$$

(e) Calculate the North-South distance in kilometers as follows:

$$\text{NS} = \text{KPD}_{\text{lat}} \times (\text{LAT1}_{\text{dd}} - \text{LAT2}_{\text{dd}})$$

(f) Calculate the East-West distance in kilometers as follows:

$$\text{EW} = \text{KPD}_{\text{lon}} \times (\text{LON1}_{\text{dd}} - \text{LON2}_{\text{dd}})$$

(g) Calculate the distance between the locations by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of the East-West and North-South distances:

$$\text{DIST} = \sqrt{\text{NS}^2 + \text{EW}^2}$$

(h) Terms used in this section are defined as follows:

(1) LAT1_{dd} and LON1_{dd} are the coordinates of the first location in degree-decimal format.

(2) LAT2_{dd} and LON2_{dd} are the coordinates of the second location in degree-decimal format.

(3) ML is the mean geodetic latitude in degree-decimal format.

(4) KPD_{lat} is the number of kilometers per degree of latitude at a given mean geodetic latitude.

(5) KPD_{lon} is the number of kilometers per degree of longitude at a given mean geodetic latitude.