

Saint Lawrence Valley Repeater Council

- Policies, Guidelines and Procedures -

This general policy was approved and implemented at the Fall 1993 General Meeting of the Council, and certain sections were amended or added following membership approval at the Spring 2001 General Meeting.

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SAINT LAWRENCE VALLEY REPEATER COUNCIL
 (the SLVRC) (the Council)

GENERAL POLICY AND GUIDELINES

1.0 PURPOSE:

1.1 This statement of SLVRC Policy and Guidelines is to provide to all radio amateurs in the geographic area of the SLVRC a concise reference to the principles by which the SLVRC serves the amateur radio community, and the process by which coordination of the use of the 10 Meter FM segment, the VHF, UHF and higher amateur radio spectrum will be carried out for amateur installations normally operating on one or more fixed frequencies.

1.2 Note that this cooperative activity of frequency coordination is not intended to include weak-signal CW or SSB, satellite, or similar activities of a generally individual nature.

2.0 GENERAL:

2.1 The SLVRC strives to serve the diversified amateur radio community. It does not exist merely to further the interests of voice repeater operators and users to the exclusion of other legitimate uses of the amateur bands. The SLVRC will facilitate to any degree possible within its mandate the full enjoyment of amateur radio spectrum privileges by all amateurs and will facilitate where possible the introduction of new technologies as they emerge or as the demand for their application arises. The Council will cooperate and participate with special interest groups and with organizations such as the American Radio Relay League (ARRL) and the Radio Amateurs of Canada (RAC), and expects to be consulted by these bodies on such matters of general interest as, for example, proposed revisions to bandplans.

2.2 The SLVRC coordinates frequencies of amateur facilities in those amateur segments authorized in Canada by the Department of Industry and in the United States by the Federal Communications Commission -

- (1) Repeaters (simplex and duplex),
- (2) Link or Control facilities,
- (3) auxiliary stations,
- (4) packet and other digital activities, and
- (5) other projects of a long-term nature (e.g. simplex autopatch, control and other experimentation, etc.) operated by a radio amateur normally under his/her station call sign.

3.0 DEFINITION OF FREQUENCY COORDINATION:

3.1 Frequency Coordination is the process by which the SLVRC, delegated by the amateur radio community at large, recommends one or more frequencies to an amateur installation for use in its intended area of coverage, which are judged to be clear frequencies and/or which are considered unlikely to cause interference to or be interfered with by an already existing installation, in consideration of the geographic location, the topography, and the physical and operating parameters of the system and of others in the area of interest.

3.2 It is self-evident that the process of frequency coordination is not a science, and the results of judgments made are largely dependent on the provision of concrete and current information to the Council. Coordination of frequencies through the SLVRC is an expression of cooperation among radio amateurs in the effective use of spectrum resources for the benefit of the community at large.

4.0 DELEGATION TO DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS ORGANIZATIONS:

4.1 The SLVRC may allocate to digital communications organizations which are recognized as such by the general amateur radio community groups of frequencies for packet radio applications under the bandplans established by the ARRL, modified as necessary by motion of the membership of the Council with the participation of the digital communications organizations, and delegate to those recognized digital communications organizations the coordination of frequencies within these assigned groups of frequencies for the operation of digital systems, in accordance with established bandplans.

5.0 DIGITAL APPLICATIONS ON FM SIMPLEX FREQUENCIES:

5.1 The simplex frequencies falling within the recognized FM voice repeater portions of each band are not considered by the SLVRC to be available for Digipeater use, although on these frequencies simplex digital station to station operation is considered legitimate as is voice, mcw, rtty, sstv, fax and other simplex fm operations.

6.0 GEOGRAPHIC AREA SERVED BY THE SLVRC:

6.1 The Saint Lawrence Valley Repeater Council, by agreement with the repeater councils which border its area, has jurisdiction for frequency coordination in a portion of Western Quebec, the Counties of Eastern Ontario, and in two Counties of New York State.

6.2 Specifically, the SLVRC is the amateur radio frequency coordinating body recognized by the amateur radio community, the related and adjoining repeater councils including the Upper New York Repeater Council, the Western New York/Southern Ontario Repeater Council, RAQI (Quebec), and the VIRCC (Vermont), as well as the American Radio Relay League, the Radio Amateurs of Canada, the Department of Industry, Canada, and the Federal Communications Commission of the United States of America, for the following geographic area:

6.2(a) In the Province of Ontario, the Counties of Carleton, Dundas, Frontenac, Glengarry, Grenville, Hastings, Lanark, Leeds, Lennox and Addington, Prescott, Prince Edward, Renfrew, Russell, and Stormont, plus that part of Nipissing County which lies to the East of the line drawn from the northwestern intersection of the Renfrew County line with the Ottawa River (between Deux Rivieres and Mattawa, Ontario) to the North East corner of Haliburton County.

6.2(b) In New York State, the Counties of Franklin and St. Lawrence.

6.2(c) In the Province of Quebec, the area north of the Ottawa River to approximately 50 kilometers from the River, extending from the line between the Counties of Prescott in Ontario and Vaudreuil in Quebec projected northward 50 kilometers, and then extending westward along the Ottawa River Valley following the line of the river, to the line between Nipissing and Renfrew Counties of Ontario at the Ottawa River extended northward 50 Kilometers (30 Miles) into Quebec.

7.0 MEMBERSHIP IN THE SLVRC:

7.1 Membership in the Saint Lawrence Valley Repeater Council is open to all licenced radio amateurs as Full Members, and to non- licenced individuals who have an interest in amateur radio as Associate Members.

7.2 Officers of the SLVRC and repeater or other system licensees to whom frequencies are currently coordinated are Continuing Members of the SLVRC.

7.3 Other individuals, or persons who represent interest groups such as clubs or associations are considered Members of the SLVRC during the meeting of the SLVRC at which they are in attendance and until the day before the following regular semi- annual meeting of the Council.

7.4 Membership as defined above is predicated on dues being paid for the operation of the Council as specified in paragraph 8.1, which follows.

8.0 MEMBERSHIP DUES:

8.1 Modest funds are required by the SLVRC to deal with expenses such as stationery supplies. Dues are set initially at \$10.00 (Canadian) per year for each continuing member, individual or group to whom frequencies are currently coordinated, and \$5.00 (Canadian) per year for other individual members.

8.2 Annual dues are payable to the Treasurer by the date of the Spring regular meeting.

9.0 MEETINGS OF THE SLVRC:

9.1 Regular meetings of the SLVRC shall be held twice per year, normally during the months of March or April, and during the months of September or October.

9.2 Supplementary meetings may be called by officers of the SLVRC as may be required to deal with matters that are of such an urgent or important nature that they can not or should not be delayed to the next regular meeting.

9.3 Members of the Council may request through the Chairman that a supplementary meeting be held on a matter they consider to be of an urgent nature. It shall be the decision of the Council Executive as to whether or not such a supplementary meeting will be called.

10.0 QUORUM FOR MEETINGS:

10.1 At least two of the officers of the SLVRC plus at least 10 of the full Continuing Members of record (including written and signed voting proxies) shall be a quorum for voting at meetings.

11.0 REPRESENTATION AND VOTING:

11.1 At the time attendance is taken at meetings of the Council, those present shall declare their membership in groups, clubs, associations, or with a particular repeater or other coordinated system. Eligible voters on motions shall be officers of the Council, individual Full Members and one Full Member from each declared interest group.

11.2 In the case of an individual or group which sponsors more than one repeater or other system, voting rights are not increased by the number of systems sponsored. Pyramiding of voting by special interest groups shall not be valid. Therefore, a record shall be taken by the Secretary-Membership Coordinator of those members and their callsigns who vote for or against each motion before the Council. Based on these records and the count taken on each motion, the Secretary-Membership Coordinator shall declare the motion Carried or Not Carried.

11.3 Associate (non-licensed) Members are not entitled to vote.

11.4 Officers of the Council and Continuing and Full Members of record who are unable to be present at regular meetings of the Council can exercise their vote on a motion by written and signed proxy through any Officer or other Continuing Member of their choice. In the exercising of a vote by proxy, the rule against pyramiding of voting by declared interest groups shall apply.

12.0 OFFICERS:

12.1 Officers of the SLVRC shall be radio amateurs licenced by the Department of Industry (Canada) or by the Federal Communications Commission (United States of America).

12.2 The elected officers of the Council shall be:

- Chairman (meaning chairperson),
- Secretary-Membership Coordinator,
- Treasurer,
- Technical Advisor, and
- Frequency Coordinator.

13.0 ELECTION OF OFFICERS:

13.1 Officers shall be elected every three years at a regular meeting of the Council, providing a voting quorum is present. If a voting quorum is not present at the meeting at which the election of officers is scheduled, the election of officers shall be rescheduled for the next regular meeting.

13.2 Nominations for election of officers of the SLVRC shall in each instance be made by two or more Full Members of the Council.

14.0 DUTIES OF OFFICERS:

14.1 Chairman: The Chairman shall

- call and preside at regular and supplementary meetings of the SLVRC and of meetings of officers of the Council
- publicize forthcoming meetings of the SLVRC by mail to members of record and others as may be desirable, and by placing notices on the appropriate bulletin boards and Internet remailers
- act as primary contact between the SLVRC and other repeater councils, the American Radio Relay League, the Radio Amateurs of Canada, and with amateur radio clubs, associations and interest groups within the area of the SLVRC on all matters other than specific frequency coordination matters
- act as alternate signing authority on bank accounts of the SLVRC

14.2 Secretary-Membership Coordinator: The Secretary- Membership Coordinator shall

- maintain records of attendance of all meetings of the SLVRC
- maintain a mailing list of all clubs, associations, repeater licensees and all continuing members within the area of the SLVRC, and of the individual members who attended the last meeting of the Council
- prepare and maintain minutes of all discussions and decisions of all meetings of the Council and of meetings of SLVRC officers
- mail or e-mail a copy of the minutes of regular meetings to members on the mailing list within two months of each regular meeting

14.3 Treasurer: The Treasurer shall

- take and disburse moneys of the SLVRC, and maintain the necessary accounts
- act as primary signing authority on bank accounts of the SLVRC
- present a financial report to the Council at each regular meeting

14.4 Technical Advisor: The Technical Advisor shall

- research as necessary technical matters of concern to the officers or members of the Council, and report on these matters, for the information and guidance of officers and members of the Council

14.5 Frequency Coordinator: The Frequency Coordinator shall

- in the absence of the Chairman at a regular or supplementary meeting of the Council or at meetings of Officers of the Council, act for the Chairman
- carry out the processes of frequency coordination, and in relation to that activity receive written requests for frequency coordinations, and communicate as required with groups and individuals, and Frequency Coordinators or other officers of other Repeater Councils
- act impartially in attempting to resolve problems or differences of opinion
- maintain records of correspondence and documentation for each system coordinated through the Council
- maintain a database of frequency coordinations and utilization within the area of the SLVRC for each amateur band (10 M FM segment, VHF, UHF and all higher amateur radio bands), and ensure that the necessary data is communicated to the general database maintained by the ARRL, where it shall be made available to other repeater councils for purposes of frequency coordination
- provide on request by the American Radio Relay League, the Radio Amateurs of Canada and other such recognized general amateur radio organizations, lists of coordinated repeaters and other coordinated projects as may be appropriate, for publication in directories and for other purposes intended to facilitate the use of the radio spectrum by the general amateur radio community.

FREQUENCY COORDINATION - GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

15.0 PRIORITY OF SERVICE MOTIVATION:

15.1 The SLVRC recognizes that there may be a number of motivations for the establishment of an amateur repeater. Of these the prime reasons are likely to be (1) to provide a service to radio amateurs, and indirectly to others, living in or travelling through an area, and/or (2) as a means of personal achievement on the part of the constructor(s) and/or operator(s). Both of these motivations are valid, in the traditional spirit of amateur radio. However, where these may be in conflict, the SLVRC believes that the service motivation should take priority.

16.0 SELECTION OF FREQUENCY BANDS FOR NEW REPEATERS:

16.1 As most larger settlements are already well served by repeaters on the 144 MHz band, and non-urban areas would have difficulty establishing repeaters on bands other than this band (2 Meters) because of the limited numbers of licenced amateurs in the area, it is desirable to "conserve" the limited resource of 2 Meter repeater frequencies available for use. Similarly, the use of the 440 MHz Band is approaching congestion. Other VHF and UHF Bands are currently underutilized. Therefore, the SLVRC encourages the establishment of repeaters on bands other than the 144 and 440 MHz Bands when the prime motivation for the repeater's creation is for the experimentation and achievement or satisfaction of its creators.

17.0 ENCOURAGEMENT OF OPEN REPEATERS:

17.1 The guiding principle for frequency coordination is that the utilization of the amateur bands shall be for the general benefit of the whole amateur radio community, to the greatest degree possible. Therefore, the SLVRC encourages that the use of repeater frequency pairs be for systems which are open to all licenced amateurs who wish to participate in their use.

18.0 BANDPLANS:

18.1 Because the geographic area of the SLVRC is international in scope, and use of the spectrum in the area covered by the SLVRC can affect the enjoyment of this resource in adjoining geographic areas, as a matter of principle the SLVRC follows, in the main, the bandplans established by the American Radio Relay League for each amateur band. However, by approval of a majority of the membership of the SLVRC at a regular meeting, and if considered necessary or desirable by the Officers of the Council with the agreement of the Executives of the Repeater Councils which adjoin the SLVRC, the SLVRC may adopt a different plan for frequency allocation and utilization in a particular amateur band. Such bandplan changes must not compromise the use of the spectrum in the geographic areas of adjoining repeater councils according to their chosen bandplans.

18.2 In the FM segment of the 10 Meter band, repeater frequencies shall be low in, high out, with 100 KHz separation and 20 KHz channel spacing.

18.3 In the 6 Meter band, repeater frequencies shall be low in, high out, with 1 MHz separation and 20 KHz channel spacing. [This bandplan is under review and is subject to change.]

18.4 In the 2 Meter band, repeater frequencies below 146 MHz shall be low in, high out with 600 KHz separation and 20 KHz channel spacing. Repeaters with outputs between 146 and 147 MHz shall be low in, high out with 600 KHz separation and 15 KHz channel separation. Repeaters with outputs above 147 MHz shall be high in, low out with 600 KHz separation and 15 KHz channel spacing, subject to the qualification in the following paragraph [18.4(a)].

18.4(a) Some existing repeaters with inputs on 146.400, 146.430 or (a) 146.460 have outputs 600 KHz higher, on or above 147 MHz. At the discretion of the Frequency Coordinator, repeaters with outputs in the range 147.000 to 147.090 MHz shall have an input frequency either 600 KHz above or below the output frequency.

18.5 In the 222 MHz band, repeater frequencies shall be low in, high out, with 1.600 MHz separation and 20 KHz channel spacing. [Note that special provisions apply to amateur use of the Canadian frequency segment 220 to 222 MHz, in accordance with the formal agreement between Canada and the United States of America. These special provisions are described on the Radio Amateurs of Canada web site at <<http://www.rac.ca/220agr02.htm>>. FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions) on the implications of this agreement for Canadian amateurs can be found at <<http://www.rac.ca/220faqs.htm>>].

18.6 In the 440 MHz band, repeater frequencies shall be high in, low out, with 5.000 MHz separation, and with 50 KHz channel spacing until such time as the degree of utilization of the band forces the use of 25 KHz channel spacing.. Link or control frequencies may be assigned on 25 KHz splinter frequencies; these applications shall be high in, low out at the repeater site(s) in systems where one of the sites involved is not a repeater in the system (such as a control station or a secondary remote receiver).

18.7 In the 902 MHz band, repeater frequencies shall be low in, high out, with 12 MHz separation and 100 KHz channel spacing.

18.8 In the 1240 MHz band, repeater frequencies shall be low in, high out, with 12 MHz separation and 100 KHz channel spacing.

19.0 LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR AMATEUR INSTALLATIONS:

19.1 The licensee of a repeater installation or other project is legally responsible for its operation within the applicable regulations. The licensee is the Holder-of-Record of a frequency coordination, and as such is responsible for communicating and cooperating with the Council. If such licensee is acting on behalf of a club or other organization, this shall be as reflected in the constitution and by-laws of that organization, and such responsibilities shall not be interpreted or arbitrated by the Council. Communications between the Council and officers of clubs or organizations other than the licensee of the station of that club or organization shall be assumed by the Council to be on behalf of the licensee.

19.2 It is the responsibility of the licensee of each coordinated system to avoid, reduce and/or eliminate interference from their system to other systems and to users of those systems.

20.0 TRANSFER OF COORDINATED FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS:

20.1 Repeater frequencies allocated by the Council to a given licenced system are not transferable. Their utilization reverts to the pool of frequencies available for allocation to other systems when relinquished by the licensee or when coordination lapses or is withdrawn by the SLVRC for any reason.

21.0 STATUS ON RE-COORDINATION:

21.1 Re-coordination of a particular licenced system for any reason gives that system the same status as a newly coordinated system, as far as "first on channel" status is concerned.

22.0 RELEASE OF INFORMATION BY THE COUNCIL:

22.1 Linking frequencies, methods of control or information of a similar nature will not be released by the Council to the general amateur radio community without the written permission of the licensee of a system. However, such information shall as necessary be communicated on a confidential basis to Frequency Coordinators of adjoining repeater councils for purposes of frequency coordination.

FREQUENCY COORDINATION -- GUIDELINES AND PROCESSES

23.0 General:

23.1 The Frequency Coordinator, in assigning repeater frequency pairs, will maintain the greatest reasonable physical separation between installations on the same or adjacent channels, having regard to the terrain, ERP, antenna height or pattern and other characteristics of each system.

23.2 Because of the need to operate and maintain repeater installations and systems for the benefit of the community, and in such a manner that one system does not detract from another, the "coordination" of a repeater inherently must give consideration not only to the frequencies used, but as well to the other physical characteristics of the installation, including such factors as location, ERP, antenna pattern, HAAT (height above average terrain), etc.

23.3 The Frequency Coordinator shall exercise his/her discretion on all matters relating to frequency allocations, and may request that specific installations restrict or make changes to their ERP, antenna height or pattern or to other factors including frequencies used in order to preclude, eliminate or reduce real or potential interference to other systems or activities.

23.4 Frequency coordination of a repeater, control link or other system or project is for a specific:

- Frequency or frequencies
- Transmitter location
- Receiver location
- Effective radiated power
- Radiation pattern
- Antenna height above sea level
- Licensee (Club, group or individual)
- Station licence (Callsign)
- Time frame

24.0 APPLICATION FOR COORDINATED FREQUENCIES:

24.1 No frequency coordination may be made without the provision in writing of all information required, for the consideration of the Frequency Coordinator and any committee that may be formed to consider the application. The information submitted shall include a completed SLVRC Technical Information Report Form (attached as Appendix A).

24.2 An applicant for coordination may request a specific frequency or frequencies. If, in the opinion of the Frequency Coordinator there are no reasonable grounds against their use in the system as described, the requested frequency(ies) will be coordinated.

24.3 On receipt of a written request for a coordinated frequency or frequency pair, the Frequency Coordinator shall determine if sufficient information on which a recommendation may be made has been provided. If such is the case, the Frequency Coordinator or the Secretary will communicate in written form the frequency(ies) recommended to the licensee.

25.0 INITIAL COORDINATION PERIOD:

25.1 New frequency coordinations are made for an initial and provisional period of six months, During this initial period, it is expected that the system described to the Council will undergo on the air testing and achieve regular, continuing operation. If necessary, the licensee may request an extension of three months to achieve operational status. If, at the end of the six or nine month period the Frequency Coordinator has not received written notice that the system is operational, the coordination may be cancelled. It is the responsibility of the licensee of a system to inform the Council of the operational status of the system.

25.2 During the initial six month period, the licensee of the system shall conduct transmitting and receiving tests, identified as appropriate on the air, sufficient to permit other systems to determine if the new installation is causing interference to their system. The methods and periods of testing undertaken and the results of those tests shall be communicated to the Frequency Coordinator at the time of reporting on the operational status of the system.

26.0 CONTINUATION OF COORDINATED STATUS:

26.1 For coordinated systems remaining in operation, frequency coordinations continue in effect on a 12 month basis. Coordination is renewed annually in the Fall of the year, assuming no changes requiring reconsideration of coordination have been made, on receipt of the SLVRC Technical Information Report Form at or shortly before the Fall general meeting of the Council.

26.2 If the Technical Information Report Form for a given coordinated system is not received by the Frequency Coordinator by the end of October

- information on the system may not be forwarded for publication in the various directories, which are revised at the end of each year
- the SLVRC may assume the system to be non-operational and may, with notice, suspend the coordinations applying to the system and, subject to appeal, release the frequency(ies) to the pool of frequencies available for reallocation.

26A.0 SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF COORDINATED STATUS, AND THE APPEAL PROCESS:

26A.1 If a frequency coordination is suspended for any reason, the holder of record or the trustee of the system shall be sent a notice of this action. The holder/trustee may, within 30 days of the date of the notice, file a written appeal of the suspension with the Council.

26A.2 Notices and confirmations concerning actions taken by the Council to suspend or revoke or cancel frequency coordinations applying to a system shall be sent by Email to the holder of record or the trustee of the system to the last Email address of record, or if the Council has no record of an Email address, by post mail to the last address of record .

26A.3 An appeal to the Council against the suspension or revocation/cancellation of frequency coordination shall be in writing and shall outline the reasons why the action should not proceed. The appeal shall include a full Technical Information Report form unless the Council previously received a full and current report within the current calendar year . Refer to Section 26B.4.

26A.4 If an appeal is incomplete or is received after the specified period, it may be declared to be invalid by the Council executive.

26A.5 On receipt of a valid appeal, the Frequency Coordinator may at his discretion reinstate the coordination or send the matter to an Appeal Committee.

26A.6 If no response to the notice (Section 26A.1) is received within the 30 days, then the coordinated status of the system may be revoked without further notice, and the holder of record or the trustee shall be sent a confirmation of the action taken.

26A.7 In the event of revocation or cancellation of coordinated status applying to a system, any further action to coordinate frequencies for that system shall be considered a new coordination request.

26A.8 Systems which lose their coordinated status through revocation or cancellation for any reason shall not retain 'first on frequency' status in respect to resolution of interference or other problems, and may not enjoy the support of the Council in dealing with such problems.

26B.0 HEARING OF APPEALS:

26B.1 An appeal of suspension or revocation action filed with the Council shall be heard by an Appeal Committee within 30 days of its receipt, if possible. Council action on the coordinated status of the system will not be taken until the appeal is heard. The holder of record or the trustee shall be sent a notice of the decision of the Appeal Committee hearing within 10 days of the decision of the Appeal Committee (per Section 26A.2, above). Normally, the process will be completed within 40 days of the receipt of the appeal.

26B.2 Appointments to an Appeal Committee are at the discretion of the Chairman of the Council.

26B.3 An Appeal Committee shall consist of one or more members of the Council executive plus two or more full members of the Council who are not members of the executive. The appellant or his representative may be present to support his case to the Appeal Committee. The appellant or his representative is not a member of the Appeal Committee.

26B.4 The documents presented for an appeal, an appeal hearing and the results of the deliberations of the Appeal Committee can be either in English or in French at the choice of the appellant. If the appeal is to be heard in French before the Appeal Committee, this preference is to be communicated to the Chairman of the Council at the time the appeal is filed.

26B.5 The decision of the Appeal Committee shall be the final one and shall be the decision of the Council in whole.

26B.6 Following notice of the decision of the Appeal Committee to the holder of record or trustee of the system, this decision shall be published to the members of the Council on the remailer 'SLVRCLIST', shall be posted on the Council web site, and shall be included with the minutes of the following general meeting of the Council.

27.0 OPERATIONAL STATUS OF SYSTEMS WITH COORDINATED FREQUENCIES:

27.1 Operational System. A system shall be considered to be 'Operational' if it is in regular and continuing operation and is functioning generally at the output power level and within the parameters specified in the most recent Technical Information Report form (or amended report) accepted by the Frequency Coordinator.

27.2 Out of Service. A coordinated system may be taken out of service for reasonable periods for repairs or modifications, without loss of coordinated status.

27.3 Non-Operational System. Systems that are out of service for a period of six months shall be considered 'Non-Operational'. Systems that consistently function significantly below the level described in Section 27.1 above for a period of six months shall be considered to be 'Non-Operational'.

27.4 The Frequency Coordinator shall review the coordinations applying to systems which are considered to be non-operational. If in the opinion of the Frequency Coordinator changes are necessary in the conditions applying to the coordination of the system to retain coordinated status, a notice of those changes shall be sent by the Frequency Coordinator to the holder of record or to the trustee of the system (in accordance with Section 26A.2 above).

27.5 If a coordinated system becomes non-operational for a period of six months, notice of the intention to reactivate the system consistent with Section 27.1 above and thus maintain the coordinated status of the system must be received by the Frequency Coordinator within

one additional month. This notification shall include a full Technical Information Report form and shall specify the date by which the system will become operational once again.

27.6 If such notice is not received within the specified period and if in the opinion of the Frequency Coordinator the system will not be made operational in a reasonable period of time, the coordinated status of the system may, with notice, be suspended and ultimately revoked at the discretion of the Frequency Coordinator, subject to the normal appeal procedures. In this event, the frequencies allocated to the system will be returned to the pool of frequencies available for assignment for the use of other systems.

28.0 CHANGES IN SYSTEM PARAMETERS:

28.1 A change in any of the physical, operational or legal characteristics of a system requires that the Council be notified of such change in writing. Such written notice is to include the provision of an up-to-date Technical Information Report Form.

28.2 Any change in factors affecting the physical nature or operating conditions of a system previously coordinated which are likely to change the coverage area of the system shall make that system subject to re-coordination by submission in writing to the Frequency Coordinator prior to implementing the change.

28.3 A system which functions for more than six months with ERP or antenna height above average terrain changed by more than 10% or the location changed by more than 5 kilometers is deemed to be a different system than the original, coordinated system. Similarly, a system that changes ownership or sponsorship is deemed to be a different system than the original system.

28.4 Any coordinated system that changes as mentioned and that does not within six months file an up-to-date Technical Information Report form for consideration by the Frequency Coordinator shall be deemed to have become non-operational at the time the change was made. In this event, the SLVRC may, with notice, suspend the coordinations applying to the system and, subject to appeal, release the frequency(ies) to the pool of frequencies available for reallocation.

29.0 INTERFERENCE BETWEEN SYSTEMS:

29.1 Frequency coordinations are made on the basis of avoiding interference to existing systems or activities. In the event of interference of any kind to a previously-coordinated system when or after a new system is put on the air, the parties representing both systems must attempt to resolve the problem, with the assistance of the SLVRC if necessary. The primary responsibility for resolution of such problems rests with the licensee of the new system.

29.2 Resolution of interference problems arising between systems which have both been operational for a substantial period (three years or more) may require changes in frequency(ies) or other parameters, normally by the most recently coordinated system, or as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties concerned. Responsibility for resolution of the interference problem rests equally with both parties until all reasonable avenues have been pursued.

29.3 If necessary, unless otherwise agreed, changes in frequency will be recommended by the Frequency Coordinator to the "offending" system. In this event the changes shall be implemented within a three month period, and notice of such implementation provided in writing to the Frequency Coordinator, if that system is to retain its designation as a coordinated system.

29.4 Interference to users' enjoyment of existing systems is increasingly being caused by (1) another repeater on the same frequency increasing its coverage area to an extent that could be considered unreasonable in light of the band in use, topography, etc., and (2) users of remote systems accessing those systems and other systems on the same frequency through the use of excessive radiated power and/or transmitters coupled with antennas which lack sufficient directivity, or any at all. The Council may, through other Councils if appropriate, request licensees and/or users of interfering systems to modify or limit the conditions leading to the interference.

30.0 USE OF CONTINUOUS TONE-CODED SQUELCH

30.1 The use of Continuous Tone-Coded Squelch System is encouraged on all new voice repeater systems. There will be instances where the Frequency Coordinator may have to specify its use in coordinating new or existing systems.

30.2 Where CTCSS is used on the input to a repeater system, the same tone shall be transmitted on the output signal.

30.3 When CTCSS is applied on a system, the tone frequency is to be reported to the Frequency Coordinator so that it may be made available to radio amateurs through the ARRL and other Repeater Directories.

30.4 The plan for specific CTCSS frequencies to be used in the area of the SLVRC is attached as Appendix B.

31.0 ATTACHMENTS:

31.1 Appendix A - SLVRC Technical Information Form (Attached to printed policy only. On the web site, refer to the file Technical Information Report Form from the home page Table of Contents.)

31.2 Appendix B - CTCSS Plan for the SLVRC Area (Attached to printed policy only. On the web site, refer to the file Counties Served, and Subaudible Frequency Plan from the home page Table of Contents.)

Note: The attachments specified in sections 31.1 and 31.2 will be added at a future date. As indicated, they are available on the web site, <http://www.slvrc.org>.