



Headquarters - Info - Line

... a service from ...

The New Zealand Association of
Radio Transmitters Incorporated



6 May 2007

Issue # 137

Greetings Everyone

Welcome to Headquarters-Info-Line a twice-monthly bulletin of news from NZART Headquarters E-mailed directly to Branches and to others that subscribe through the NZART Web Site.

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Break-In Closing Date Reminder

From the Editor Break-In, Official Journal of NZART Inc.

“Copy for the June/July issue of Break-In closes on **10th MAY 2007**.”

Early receipt of copy is much appreciated. Thanks. John ZL3IB, Editor”

The NZART Business Manager Debby ZL2TDM says:

OB for 29 April 2007:

Apparently there was a minor glitch with the Official Broadcast on Sunday night. For those of you who didn't hear it, remember there you can access it from the NZART web page.

Secondly I have a couple of apologies to make:

1. On Monday being clever, I downloaded a version of Spam fighter that I felt would alleviate some of my Nigerian problems. However I inadvertently sent the link to my entire address book, so do apologise to all of you who thought this was dubious.
2. I also have yet to post out the Branch circular that I advised had been done last Friday. I am awaiting a very important document that needs to be considered by ALL Branch members for discussion at the AGM

This document is below as '**GURL: Repeaters, Beacons and Fixed Links**', so please make sure you read understand and have your Branch representative place your questions or concerns at the AGM

An Amendment from the Conference Committee:

Registrations for Friday June the 1st for the 2007 NZART Conference will take place from 5.00 PM at the Kingsgate Hotel located at 110 Fitzherbert Avenue Palmerston North.

Registrations for both Saturday the 2nd & Sunday the 3rd of June will take place from 8.00 AM at the Palmerston North Convention Centre located at 400 Main Street Palmerston North.

A talk in station will operate on the Manawatu Branch 20 VHF repeater on 147.125 MHz (+ Split).

For help or directions please call the Manawatu Branch station ZL2KO.

Talk to you all again soon... Debby ZL2TDM

Report: NZART and MED Meeting re GURL

Date: Monday 23 April 2007 Time: 3.00 pm

Attendees: Bruce Douglas (NZART), Mark Gooding (NZART), Doug Ingham (NZART - FMTAG & ARE), Wayne Wedderspoon (MED), Jeff Hicks (MED).

Location: MED Building 33 Bowen Street, Wellington

The discussion commenced by going through various amendments to the Draft GURL. The amendments were from Bruce, Mark and other NZART input.

This document initially started life as a GURL for Repeaters, but after various iterations has been combined into a single GURL for both personal licenses and repeaters.

A possible implementation date was discussed as 1 July 2007, although this is academic as any date can be used, the thoughts put forward were to get the date implemented prior to the next round of repeater fee's (early September 2007 for the initial ones, October/November 2007 for the majority).

Also noted that the draft has yet to go through the lawyers at the MED but this isn't a hindrance to the process.

A long discussion then took place where the MED went through a number of points:

- SMART and the Register of Radio Frequencies.
- GURL's - no grid (location) references recorded.
- GURL's - fee's exemption
- GURL's - limit what, if anything is recorded (in fact nothing).
- Bands & Co-channeling - internalised within a service, and co-siting issues.
- GURL's - costs and who pays for what.

Current cost is approximate \$400K-\$500K - it is believed to be actual cost, across all GURL's - more a compliance cost than anything else. For this cost Crown funding (additional is required) for the MED. This is an internal MED issue and not one where once GURL's are set up

NZART then put forward two items for discussion:

1. All New Zealand Licence - frequency pairs listed, with a status of Land Repeater New Zealand wide (status is what is recorded in the SMART system).
2. NZART to supply an update of data (format to be worked out) where site information has say a line item that a repeater under NZART exists and to consult the NZART website to obtain further information.

Further letter/email out to all ARE/ARC's to this effect?

These two points were discussed, but were decided amongst the group that although they fit some services (outside the Amateur service) they are not a "good fit" for the amateur service.

Discussion moved to the perhaps most contentious item namely paragraph 5(3):

(3) Installations must not cause interference to, and must accept interference from, existing and future non-amateur licensed services.

Under a GURL details are not recorded although you are expected to be a good radio citizen the MED cannot not allow the GURL to operate without this clause.

However, it was noted by NZART on this point that this very paragraph is also in the current GURL for personal licenses as footnote 2, and therefore nothing new to the amateur service - what it does do is to weaken the current position that the amateur service has for its repeaters. It must be noted that currently amateur repeaters are on the same level as commercial service repeaters and as such have equal rights. If the paragraph is kept in the GURL for Repeater then this weakens this position.

The discussion moved around this point for some time, and various scenarios were discussed. In fact from one of these scenarios, the position of the clause actually didn't appear to be that bad in the end. The example was as follows:

- An amateur repeater is on site, operating correctly, and is compliant.
- Perhaps the amateur repeater was "first on site as well".
- A commercial service comes along, and sets up a repeater.
- An interference case is caused to the amateur service, and a complaint is made.
- Upon examination, it is found that the interference isn't one of interference at all, but one of a non-complaint commercial repeater. By not being compliant, it is in effect unlicensed and is no longer an interference case, but one of non-compliance.

In fact this example was based on a real world complaint - nothing to do with the amateur service, but such a series of events could be applied to the GURL for Repeater.

So after a lengthy discussion the paragraph is one that the MED cannot live without, but appears to be one where on the surface it looks bad, but may not in the cold hard light of day when applied to real world scenarios, be one that we can live with?

Towards the end of the meeting NZART put forward the idea that could we have repeaters in both SMART and the GURL for Repeater - the best of both worlds? The answer was yes.

This proposal was then explored, and is probably the outcome of the meeting.

The proposal is this:

- MED is to go away and re-draft up a final GURL for the Amateur Service.
- This GURL will contain both personal and repeaters (repeaters also mean repeaters, beacons and fixed links) licenses.
- That NZART release as soon as practical the draft GURL ahead of the AGM - probably through HQ InfoLine and in the Branch mail out.
- That NZART take the new drafted GURL to the AGM in June this year, and present the draft for discussion and sign off from the membership.
- Those owners of repeaters, beacons and fixed links then are given the opportunity to opt in or out of the GURL. Those wishing the protection of the current system stay

in SMART and continue to pay a yearly fee, those wanting to opt out and avail themselves of the GURL can do so, thereby having a free fee installation.

- Action Point: NZART (via FMTAG) to approach NZ Defence Force on an allocation, and inquire as to the suitability of the GURL for this allocation.

Meeting concluded at 5.10 pm.

GURL: Repeaters, Beacons and Fixed Links

Introduction

As a result of the introduction of the GURL (General User Radio Licence) for the Amateur Service, and thereby a removal of licence fee's for personal licenses, there remained the issue of the licensing of the Amateur Services Repeaters, Beacons and Fixed links.

These Repeaters, Beacons and Fixed links were set a fee, on an annual basis of \$50 per licence, making for a total of 321 licences as at 26 February 2007. This amounts to a total of \$16050 payable annually by the Amateur Service. This fee can be discounted by 10% if paid online. As the fee was a huge burden a new way to licence these Repeaters, Beacons and Fixed links was required.

At the February meeting with the MED:RSM (Ministry of Economic Development: Radio Spectrum Management) the two ALO's put forward the suggestion to have the Repeaters, Beacons and Fixed links moved into their own GURL much like the personal GURL we have today. A positive for the Amateur Service is the removal of the financial burden; the negative could be a loss of certain conditions currently enjoyed as part of the SMART licensing system.

This paper explores the proposal from NZART (The New Zealand Association of Radio Transmitters Incorporated) on the implementation of the GURL for Repeaters, Beacons and Fixed links.

Current Situation

Currently in New Zealand as at 26 February 2007, there were 321 Repeaters, Beacons and Fixed links. Of this total 318 are owned by various NZART radio clubs or societies which are associated to NZART, the other three are owned privately.

As stated in the ITU International Radio Regulations, the definition of the "**Amateur Service**" appears as:

"1.56 amateur service: A radiocommunication service for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried out by amateurs, that is, by duly authorized persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest."

The same words are echoed again in the GURL Amateur Radio Operators, paragraph 5(3).

As the amateur service is one that cannot readily recover costs or fund raise continually, the cost of running, maintaining and the general up keep of repeaters, beacons and fixed links is a large financial burden.

When the current licensing regime imposed the \$50 per annum cost, the medium to long term future of the amateur service to continue to run these repeaters, beacons and fixed links is seriously at risk.

Since becoming aware of this situation many discussions have taken place to resolve the issue, but without success.

Also it must be noted that as we are in 2007, it is also a Fees Review year. NZART have already submitted its reply to the Fees Review. Currently although the new fees have yet to be struck the three solutions offered are one of nil increase, \$75 per annum or maybe \$200 per annum.

The discussions on Repeater Fees have now come to the point where a resolution is now available.

The Executive Council of NZART has decided to release this document to the membership of NZART via HQ InfoLine (released on 6 May 2007).

Council in releasing this document has put forward the pros and cons (via comments) on this issue. Council is also proposing that the GURL be discussed fully at the upcoming AGM in Palmerston North over Queens Birthday Weekend (1-4 June 2007).

While there is no actual timeline for this proposal, it must be said that if this proposal is acceptable, then to have this resolution in, prior to the next round of licence fees would be advantageous.

The Draft GURL with NZART Council comments are in red where applicable, in a way so that readers can compare the issues in a clear and concise manner.

During the discussion process the MED have agreed that the current licensing system via SMART and the new GURL can co-exist.

So it is up to the various clubs and individuals to decide, if the GURL is implemented which is best for them.

An example could be for some clubs to have all their repeaters in the SMART system, or some in SMART and some under the GURL, or all under the GURL.

Also although NZART agreed to pay for the last licensing round in 2006, there is no commitment to do so in the future, so clubs and individuals must weigh this up, as well as the pros and cons of the technical issues if giving up the SMART licence in favour of the GURL.

It must be noted that NZART Council is not recommending one system over another, but is placing before the membership the option to choose.

Finally, members must keep in mind the realities. We are undergoing a period of major reform in the radio licensing system in New Zealand. Much has been to our advantage.

The MED remains the licensing authority in New Zealand, and it is MED that is the regulation maker. They make the final decisions. At the same time, the Ministry is being very fair, and is working carefully through a proper process to deliver something that is acceptable to us in the licensing of repeaters. It may be that we will not be offered a perfect solution. The object is to achieve the best deal that is possible.

DRAFT - uncommented:

Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for the Amateur Radio Service) Notice 2007

Pursuant to Regulation 9 of the Radiocommunications Regulations 2001 ("the Regulations") made, under section 116 (1) (b) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989, and acting under delegated authority from the chief executive, I give the following notice.

Notice

1. Short title and commencement-

- (1) This notice is the Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for the Amateur Radio Service) Notice 2007.
- (2) This notice comes into force on 1 July 2007.

2. General user radio licence-

A general user radio licence is granted for the transmission of radio waves in New Zealand, for the purpose of communications in the amateur radio service in accordance with the terms, conditions and restrictions of this notice.

3. Terms, conditions and restrictions applying to New Zealand amateur operators-

- (1) Persons who hold a General Amateur Operators Certificate of Competency and a callsign issued pursuant to the Regulations, may operate an amateur radio station in New Zealand.
- (2) The callsign prefix of "ZL" may be substituted with the prefix "ZM" by the callsign holder for the period of, and participation in, a recognised contest, or as the control station for special event communications.
- (3) Operation on amateur bands between 5 MHz and 25 MHz is not permitted until a person has held a General Amateur Operators Certificate of Competency for three months and logged 50 contacts during this period. The person must keep the logbook record of these logged contacts for at least one year and, during this period, produce it at the request of the chief executive.

4. Terms, conditions and restrictions applying to visiting amateur operators-

- (1) Persons visiting New Zealand who hold a current amateur certificate of competency, authorisation or licence issued by another administration, may operate an amateur station in New Zealand for a period not exceeding 90 days, provided the certificate, authorisation or licence meets the requirements of Recommendation ITU-R M.1544 or CEPT T/R 61-01 or CEPT T/R 61-02 and is produced at the request of the chief executive.
- (2) The call sign must be the national callsign allocated by the other administration to that person, in conjunction with the prefix or suffix "ZL" which is to be separated from the national callsign by the character "/" (telegraphy), or the word "stroke" (telephony).

5. Terms, conditions and restrictions applying to amateur repeaters, beacons and fixed links-

- (1) Persons who hold a General Amateur Operators Certificate of Competency and a callsign issued pursuant to the Regulations, may establish and operate an amateur radio repeater, beacon or fixed link installations in New Zealand, in accordance with the provisions of this notice.
- (2) Installations may only be operated pursuant to this notice in the ranges of frequencies as specified in the Schedule to this notice.
- (3) Installations must not cause interference to, and must accept interference from, existing and future non-amateur licensed services.
- (4) Prior to establishment, the person responsible for the installation must:
 - a) undertake technical co-ordination with the licensees of all existing radiocommunications services, as recorded in the Register of Radio Frequencies (www.rsm.govt.nz), that are within one kilometre of the proposed amateur installation; and
 - b) undertake technical co-ordination with existing amateur installations operating in accordance with this notice, as published on The New Zealand Association of Radio Transmitters Incorporated ("NZART") website at www.nzart.org.nz; and
 - c) submit a copy of the technical co-ordination documentation, including a horizontal radiation pattern (h.r.p.) plot, to NZART; and
 - d) receive written acknowledgement from NZART that the installation is consistent with published amateur bandplans, and has been added to the NZART website list of installations.
- (5) The NZART website must, as a minimum, record:
 - a) the installation site name and location (NZMS 260 series); and
 - b) the transmit frequency (and receive frequency if applicable); and
 - c) the maximum transmit peak envelope power in dBW eirp; and
 - d) the name of the person responsible for the installation (individual or club), together with a contact address, and the applicable callsign or callsigns
- (6) It is the responsibility of the person responsible for the installation to:
 - a) ensure that the information recorded on the NZART website is at all times correct; and
 - b) notify NZART of the disestablishment of the installation.
- (7) It is the responsibility of NZART to ensure that installation information is updated to the NZART website as soon as is reasonably practical.
- (8) For the purposes of this section, "technical co-ordination" means the application of the engineering principles and processes detailed in publication PIB38 "*Radio Licence Engineering Rules and Information for Approved Radio Engineers and Approved Certifiers*" published at www.rsm.govt.nz.

6. General terms, conditions and restrictions-

- (1) The use of callsigns, including temporary and club callsigns, must be in accordance with publication PIB 46 "*Radio Operator Certificate and Callsign Rules*" published at www.rsm.govt.nz.
- (2) New Zealand and visiting amateur operator callsigns must be transmitted at least once every 15 minutes during communications.
- (3) National and international communication is permitted only between amateur stations, and is limited to matters of a personal nature, or for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and radio technology investigation, solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest. The passing of brief messages of a personal nature on behalf of other persons is also permitted, provided no fees or other consideration is requested or accepted.

- (4) Communications must not be encoded for the purpose of obscuring their meaning, except for control signals by the operators of remotely controlled amateur installations.
- (5) Except as provided to the contrary in this notice, transmitter power output must not exceed 500 watts peak envelope power (pX), as defined in ITU Radio Regulation 1.157.
- (6) In accordance with Article 3 of the International Radio Regulations, amateur stations and installations must, as far as is compatible with practical considerations, comply with the latest ITU-R recommendations to the extent applicable to the amateur service.
- (7) In accordance with Article 25 of the International Radio Regulations, amateur operators are encouraged to prepare for, and meet the communication needs of, national and international disaster relief.
- (8) Unwanted emissions outside the frequency bands specified in this schedule must comply with the requirements of technical standard ETSI ETS 300 684 published by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).
- (9) The ranges of frequencies, and specific conditions of use, are those prescribed in the Schedule to this notice.

7. Consequential revocation of licences-

The Radiocommunication Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Amateur Radio Operators) Notice 2006 dated the 13th day of June 2006 and published in the New Zealand Gazette, 15 June 2006, is revoked.

Schedule

Frequency Range	Notes
130 to 190 kHz	2, 4, 6
1.80 to 1.95 MHz	2
3.50 to 3.90 MHz	2
7.00 to 7.10 MHz	1
7.10 to 7.30 MHz	2
10.10 to 10.15 MHz	2
14.00 to 14.35 MHz	1
18.068 to 18.168 MHz	1
21.00 to 21.45 MHz	1
24.89 to 24.99 MHz	1
26.95 to 27.30 MHz	2, 3, 5, 6
28.00 to 29.70 MHz	1, 8
51.00 to 53.00 MHz	2, 8
144.00 to 146.00 MHz	1, 8
146.00 to 148.00 MHz	2, 8
430.00 to 440.00 MHz	1, 2, 3, 8
921.00 to 929.00 MHz	3, 7
1.24 to 1.30 GHz	1, 2
2.396 to 2.45 GHz	1, 3
3.30 to 3.41 GHz	1, 2
5.65 to 5.85 GHz	1, 3
10.00 to 10.50 GHz	1, 2
24.00 to 24.05 GHz	1, 3
24.05 to 24.25 GHz	3
47.00 to 47.20 GHz	1
75.50 to 76.00 GHz	1, 2
76.00 to 81.00 GHz	1, 2

122.25 to 123.00 GHz	2, 3
134.00 to 136.00 GHz	1
136.00 to 141.00 GHz	1, 2
241.00 to 248.00 GHz	1, 2, 3
248.00 to 250.00 GHz	1
275.00 to 1000 GHz	2, 4

Notes to Schedule

(1) The following ranges of frequencies may also be used for amateur satellite communications:

7.00 to 7.10 MHz
14.00 to 14.25 MHz
18.068 to 18.168 MHz
21.00 to 21.45 MHz
24.89 to 24.99 MHz
28.00 to 29.70 MHz
144.00 to 146.00 MHz
435.00 to 438.00 MHz
1.26 to 1.27 GHz (limited to the earth-to-space direction)
2.40 to 2.45 GHz
3.40 to 3.41 GHz
5.65 to 5.67 GHz (limited to the earth-to-space direction)
5.83 to 5.85 GHz (limited to the space-to-earth direction)
10.45 to 10.50 GHz
24.00 to 24.05 GHz
47.00 to 47.20 GHz
75.50 to 81.00 GHz
134.00 to 141.00 GHz
241.00 to 250.00 GHz

(2) These frequencies are, or may be, allocated for use by other services. Amateur operators must accept interference from, and must not cause interference to, such other services.

(3) The following frequencies are designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) purposes. These frequencies may also be allocated to Short Range Device (SRD) services. Amateur operators must accept interference from ISM and SRD services within these frequency ranges.

27.12 MHz (26.957 – 27.283 MHz)
433.92 MHz (433.05 – 434.79 MHz)
921.5 MHz (915 – 928 MHz)
2.45 GHz (2.4 – 2.5 GHz)
5.8 GHz (5.725 – 5.875 GHz)
24.125 GHz (24.00 – 24.25 GHz)
122.5 GHz (122 – 123 GHz)
245 GHz (244 – 246 GHz)

- (4) Allocated to the amateur service on a temporary basis until further notice.
- (5) Telecommand and telemetry operation only.
- (6) Radiated power must not exceed 5 watts e.i.r.p.
- (7) Radiated power must not exceed 25 watts e.i.r.p.
- (8) These frequency ranges may also be used for the operation of amateur repeater, beacon and fixed link installations pursuant to this notice.

Dated at Wellington this 15th day of June 2007.

SANJAI RAJ, Group Manager, Radio Spectrum Management, Business Services, Ministry of Economic Development.

Explanatory Note

This note is not part of the notice, but is intended to indicate its general effect. This notice prescribes that, pursuant to Regulations made under the Radiocommunications Act 1989, a general user radio licence is granted for the transmission of radio waves by amateur radio operators in New Zealand, including amateur repeater, beacon, and fixed link installations, for the purpose of communications in the amateur radio service, in accordance with the terms, conditions, and restrictions of this notice. This notice comes into force on 1 July 2007.

DRAFT - commented:

COMMENTS TO EACH SECTION START AND END WITH '==' and shown in 'RED' where appropriate

Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for the Amateur Radio Service) Notice 2007

Pursuant to Regulation 9 of the Radiocommunications Regulations 2001 ("the Regulations") made, under section 116 (1) (b) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989, and acting under delegated authority from the chief executive, I give the following notice.

Notice

1. Short title and commencement-

(1) This notice is the Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for the Amateur Radio Service) Notice 2007.

(2) This notice comes into force on 1 July 2007. ==The date is not binding, any date can be used, but if acceptable to the membership then it would be ideal to have this GURL in place prior to the next round of licence fees.==

2. General user radio licence-

A general user radio licence is granted for the transmission of radio waves in New Zealand, for the purpose of communications in the amateur radio service in accordance with the terms, conditions and restrictions of this notice.

3. Terms, conditions and restrictions applying to New Zealand amateur operators-

(1) Persons who hold a General Amateur Operators Certificate of Competency and a callsign issued pursuant to the Regulations, may operate an amateur radio station in New Zealand.

(2) The callsign prefix of "ZL" may be substituted with the prefix "ZM" by the callsign holder for the period of, and participation in, a recognised contest, or as the control station for special event communications.

(3) Operation on amateur bands between 5 MHz and 25 MHz is not permitted until a person has held a General Amateur Operators Certificate of Competency for three months and logged 50 contacts during this period. The person must keep the logbook record of these logged contacts for at least one year and, during this period, produce it at the request of the chief executive.

4. Terms, conditions and restrictions applying to visiting amateur operators-

(1) Persons visiting New Zealand who hold a current amateur certificate of competency, authorisation or licence issued by another administration, may operate an amateur station in New Zealand for a period not exceeding 90 days, provided the certificate, authorisation or licence meets the requirements of Recommendation ITU-R M.1544 or CEPT T/R 61-01 or CEPT T/R 61-02 and is produced at the request of the chief executive.

(2) The call sign must be the national callsign allocated by the other administration to that person, in conjunction with the prefix or suffix "ZL" which is to be separated from the national callsign by the character "/" (telegraphy), or the word "stroke" (telephony).

5. Terms, conditions and restrictions applying to amateur repeaters, beacons and fixed links-

(1) Persons who hold a General Amateur Operators Certificate of Competency and a callsign issued pursuant to the Regulations, may establish and operate an amateur radio repeater, beacon or fixed link installations in New Zealand, in accordance with the provisions of this notice. ==The purpose of this requirement is to make sure the owners/operators/club are amateurs and hold the appropriate licence and a callsign. This means that if you have let this lapse, you must have these prior to applying for the establishment of a repeater, beacon or fixed link.==

(2) Installations may only be operated pursuant to this notice in the ranges of frequencies as specified in the Schedule to this notice. ==Not all repeaters, beacons and fixed links fit in this GURL. Examples are the 23CM band and the 614MHz Channel 39 allocation. The GURL only covers exclusive amateur bands, not shared bands.==

(3) Installations must not cause interference to, and must accept interference from, existing and future non-amateur licensed services. ==The MED are not willing or prepared to remove this condition. You will note that this condition is already part of the current Amateur GURL under footnote 2 of that GURL.

This provision imposes a great burden on the Amateur Service and is possibly unacceptable. It must be stated that the ALO's argued for its removal, but were unsuccessful. That being the case, it would appear on the surface to be a negative, but in actual operation might be workable. If interference is suffered then in identifying it, it may become apparent that such interference is in fact a non-compliant transmitter. The MED have stated as part of the discussion on this point that there is a huge difference from an enforcement view point between interference and non-compliance. In fact, a real world example was given of this at the discussion, where a case started as an interference case, and became one of a non-compliant transmitter, therefore operating outside of its licence.

The key issue we discussed was clause 5(3). In essence this is the "cost" of moving installations from individual licensing to the GURL. On first glance this is a significant loss of the protection that being recorded in the Register (ie SMART) provides. As discussed, however, there are some mitigating factors:

- Co-channelling nationwide is under amateur control (ie no other services involved).
- Where the site is amateur managed/owned, this provides a significant interference control mechanism.
- Where the site is not amateur managed/owned, a site agreement can be negotiated (if such does not already exist) with new services being established.
- Any unlicensed transmissions (ie not in accordance with a licence) causing interference to amateur installations will still be pursued as a non-compliance issue by RSM (s103 and s113 of the RC Act refer)==

(4) Prior to establishment, the person responsible for the installation must:

- a) undertake technical co-ordination with the licensees of all existing radiocommunications services, as recorded in the Register of Radio Frequencies (www.rsm.govt.nz), that are within one kilometre of the proposed amateur installation; and
- b) undertake technical co-ordination with existing amateur installations operating in accordance with this notice, as published on The New Zealand Association of Radio Transmitters Incorporated ("NZART") website at www.nzart.org.nz; and
- c) submit a copy of the technical co-ordination documentation, including a horizontal radiation pattern (h.r.p.) plot, to NZART; and
- d) receive written acknowledgement from NZART that the installation is consistent with published amateur bandplans, and has been added to the NZART website list of

installations. ==This provides that FMTAG, as part of NZART has today, the responsibility to coordinate repeaters, beacons and fixed links. Although on the surface there may appear to be more work for FMTAG, comments from FMTAG is that there should be no additional work over what is being done currently.

Some additional work is required for the NZART Webmaster to update the NZART website, but it is believed once initial setup work is completed, maintenance should not be any more that any other part of the site.==

(5) The NZART website must, as a minimum, record:

- a) the installation site name and location (NZMS 260 series); and
- b) the transmit frequency (and receive frequency if applicable); and
- c) the maximum transmit peak envelope power in dBW eirp; and
- d) the name of the person responsible for the installation (individual or club), together with a contact address, and the applicable callsign or callsigns ==Some additional work is required for the NZART Webmaster to update the NZART website, but it is believed once initial setup work is completed, maintenance should not be any more that any other part of the site.==

(6) It is the responsibility of the person responsible for the installation to:

- a) ensure that the information recorded on the NZART website is at all times correct; and
- b) notify NZART of the disestablishment of the installation. ==New requirement not thought to be onerous.==

(7) It is the responsibility of NZART to ensure that installation information is updated to the NZART website as soon as is reasonably practical ==Some additional work is required for the NZART Webmaster to update the NZART website, but it is believed once initial setup work is completed, maintenance should not be any more that any other part of the site. This requirement is to make sure the updates are posted on the web site once provided.==

(8) For the purposes of this section, "technical co-ordination" means the application of the engineering principles and processes detailed in publication PIB38 "Radio Licence Engineering Rules and Information for Approved Radio Engineers and Approved Certifiers" published at www.rsm.govt.nz. ==This is currently accepted procedure today and there is nothing new here.==

6. General terms, conditions and restrictions-

(1) The use of callsigns, including temporary and club callsigns, must be in accordance with publication PIB 46 "Radio Operator Certificate and Callsign Rules" published at www.rsm.govt.nz. ==This is currently accepted procedure today and there is nothing new here.==

(2) New Zealand and visiting amateur operator callsigns must be transmitted at least once every 15 minutes during communications. ==This is currently accepted procedure today and there is nothing new here. Repeaters, beacons and fixed links are not required to do this.==

(3) National and international communication is permitted only between amateur stations, and is limited to matters of a personal nature, or for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and radio technology investigation, solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest. The passing of brief messages of a personal nature on behalf of other persons is also permitted, provided no fees or other consideration is requested or accepted.

(4) Communications must not be encoded for the purpose of obscuring their meaning, except for control signals by the operators of remotely controlled amateur installations.

(5) Except as provided to the contrary in this notice, transmitter power output must not exceed 500 watts peak envelope power (pX), as defined in ITU Radio Regulation 1.157.

(6) In accordance with Article 3 of the International Radio Regulations, amateur stations and installations must, as far as is compatible with practical considerations, comply with the latest ITU-R recommendations to the extent applicable to the amateur service.

(7) In accordance with Article 25 of the International Radio Regulations, amateur operators are encouraged to prepare for, and meet the communication needs of, national and international disaster relief.

(8) Unwanted emissions outside the frequency bands specified in this schedule must comply with the requirements of technical standard ETSI ETS 300 684 published by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

(9) The ranges of frequencies, and specific conditions of use, are those prescribed in the Schedule to this notice.

7. Consequential revocation of licences-

The Radiocommunication Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Amateur Radio Operators) Notice 2006 dated the 13th day of June 2006 and published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, 15 June 2006, is revoked.

Schedule

Frequency Range	Notes
130 to 190 kHz	2, 4, 6
1.80 to 1.95 MHz	2
3.50 to 3.90 MHz	2
7.00 to 7.10 MHz	1
7.10 to 7.30 MHz	2
10.10 to 10.15 MHz	2
14.00 to 14.35 MHz	1
18.068 to 18.168 MHz	1
21.00 to 21.45 MHz	1
24.89 to 24.99 MHz	1
26.95 to 27.30 MHz	2, 3, 5, 6
28.00 to 29.70 MHz	1,8
51.00 to 53.00 MHz	2, 8
144.00 to 146.00 MHz	1, 8
146.00 to 148.00 MHz	2, 8
430.00 to 440.00 MHz	1, 2, 3, 8
921.00 to 929.00 MHz	3, 7
1.24 to 1.30 GHz	1, 2
2.396 to 2.45 GHz	1, 3
3.30 to 3.41 GHz	1, 2
5.65 to 5.85 GHz	1, 3
10.00 to 10.50 GHz	1, 2
24.00 to 24.05 GHz	1, 3
24.05 to 24.25 GHz	3
47.00 to 47.20 GHz	1
75.50 to 76.00 GHz	1, 2
76.00 to 81.00 GHz	1, 2
122.25 to 123.00 GHz	2, 3
134.00 to 136.00 GHz	1
136.00 to 141.00 GHz	1, 2
241.00 to 248.00 GHz	1, 2, 3
248.00 to 250.00 GHz	1

275.00 to 1000 GHz	2, 4
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Notes to Schedule

(1) The following ranges of frequencies may also be used for amateur satellite communications:

7.00 to 7.10 MHz
14.00 to 14.25 MHz
18.068 to 18.168 MHz
21.00 to 21.45 MHz
24.89 to 24.99 MHz
28.00 to 29.70 MHz
144.00 to 146.00 MHz
435.00 to 438.00 MHz
1.26 to 1.27 GHz (limited to the earth-to-space direction)
2.40 to 2.45 GHz
3.40 to 3.41 GHz
5.65 to 5.67 GHz (limited to the earth-to-space direction)
5.83 to 5.85 GHz (limited to the space-to-earth direction)
10.45 to 10.50 GHz
24.00 to 24.05 GHz
47.00 to 47.20 GHz
75.50 to 81.00 GHz
134.00 to 141.00 GHz
241.00 to 250.00 GHz

(2) These frequencies are, or may be, allocated for use by other services. Amateur operators must accept interference from, and must not cause interference to, such other services.

(3) The following frequencies are designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) purposes. These frequencies may also be allocated to Short Range Device (SRD) services. Amateur operators must accept interference from ISM and SRD services within these frequency ranges.

27.12 MHz (26.957 – 27.283 MHz)
433.92 MHz (433.05 – 434.79 MHz)
921.5 MHz (915 – 928 MHz)
2.45 GHz (2.4 – 2.5 GHz)
5.8 GHz (5.725 – 5.875 GHz)
24.125 GHz (24.00 – 24.25 GHz)
122.5 GHz (122 – 123 GHz)
245 GHz (244 – 246 GHz)

(4) Allocated to the amateur service on a temporary basis until further notice.

(5) Telecommand and telemetry operation only.

(6) Radiated power must not exceed 5 watts e.i.r.p.

(7) Radiated power must not exceed 25 watts e.i.r.p.

(8) These frequency ranges may also be used for the operation of amateur repeater, beacon and fixed link installations pursuant to this notice.

Dated at Wellington this 15th day of June 2007.

SANJAI RAJ, Group Manager, Radio Spectrum Management, Business Services, Ministry of Economic Development.

Explanatory Note

This note is not part of the notice, but is intended to indicate its general effect. This notice prescribes that, pursuant to Regulations made under the Radiocommunications Act 1989, a general user radio licence is granted for the transmission of radio waves by amateur radio operators in New Zealand, including amateur repeater, beacon, and fixed link installations, for the purpose of communications in the amateur radio service, in accordance with the terms, conditions, and restrictions of this notice. This notice comes into force on 1 July 2007.

FMTAG NOTES APPROVED BY NZART COUNCIL AT ITS MAY 2007 MEETING

VHF CONVENTION - WELLINGTON - EASTER 2007

VHF Convention was attended by more than fifty Amateurs, including four NZART Councillors, and FMTAG. The formal programme extended over two full days and included thirteen technical presentations on the theme of "radio frontiers", the now-traditional mobile rally and operating contest, an open forum and a repeater-trustees-only forum, which provided much useful feedback for FMTAG.

We also had the opportunity to discuss a variety of technical problems being experienced by some repeaters, and suggest possible solutions.

INTERIM RECOMMENDATIONS TO NZART COUNCIL

Branch 26 Nelson has applied to interchange the operating frequencies of its Murchison 7025 and Nelson 680 Repeaters, to the following:

Murchison 680 Repeater, transmitting on 146.800 MHz and receiving on 146.200 MHz, located at Mt. Murchison, NZ260 map reference M29 683418. The power will increase, in accordance with the Interim Recommendation for Murchison 7025, published in March/April 2007 Break-In.

Nelson 7025 Repeater, transmitting on 147.025 MHz and receiving on 147.625 MHz, located at Princes Drive, NZ260 map reference O27 316919.

An engineering evaluation has shown that the frequency changes will not affect the operation of the other stations on the same channels.

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO NZART COUNCIL

Published as Interim Recommendations in March/April 2007 Break-in. No comments have been received from members.

Branch 26 Nelson has applied to increase the effective isotropic radiated power (e.i.r.p.) of the following stations:

Nelson BBS ZL2SUN, transmitting and receiving on 144.650 MHz, located at Fringed Hill, NZ260 map reference O27 364885.

Murchison 4950 National System Repeater, transmitting on 434.950 MHz and receiving on 439.950 MHz, located at Mt. Murchison, NZ260 map reference M29 683418.

An engineering evaluation has shown that the power increases will not affect the operation of the other stations on the same channels.

COMMENTS

Please send your comments and suggestions on the above matters and recommendations, and on any other FMTAG matters, by e-mail to fmtag@nzart.org.nz or by mail to FMTAG, c/- NZART, PO Box 40-525, Upper Hutt.

APPLICATIONS

Applications for repeaters, beacons, digipeaters, point-to-point links, and so on, should be made on the latest version of FMTAG Form 10.

The latest versions of FMTAG Form 10, and the explanatory Form 10A, are available from the above address, in paper or electronic versions, or in Word or pdf versions on the NZART web site at:

<http://www.nzart.org.nz/nzart/nzart/fmtag.html>

Completed forms should be sent by e-mail to fmtag@nzart.org.nz or by mail to FMTAG, c/- NZART, PO Box 40-525, Upper Hutt.



NZART Conference 2007 - Palmerston North

The 2007 NZART Conference & AGM will be held at the Palmerston North Convention Centre from the 1st to the 4th of June 2007. The convention centre is located at 400 Main Street Palmerston North and is only a stones throw away from the central business district and accommodation amenities. A map showing accommodation, as listed, is shown below. Attached to this edition of Info-line is a copy of the registration form for the conference in a PDF format. Please note we need "ONE Registration Form per Person". If you wish to pay your registration via internet banking then please do so, the bank account details are to be found at the bottom of the registration form. When paying via internet banking please include your callsign in the reference field and also return the completed registration form(s) to:

Radio Waves Symposium 2007.
P O Box 1718,
Palmerston North 4440.

Some of the program content for those choosing to go on the alternative program includes the following: A shopping trip to the Ezibuy Warehouse, viewing of the Windmill Farms, a guided tour of a herb farm, Horse drawn tram rides, a guided tour of a working Dutch Windmill where you can purchase various flours for baking bread which is milled on site and a tour and movie screening at an Audio & Visual Museum.

For those who require transport upon arrival in Palmerston North to their accommodation please advise us of your expected arrival time and flight number if arriving by aircraft so we can arrange for someone to meet you. This also applies if you are arriving by rail or bus.

Registrations for Friday June the 1st for the 2007 NZART Conference will take place from 5.00 PM at the Kingsgate Hotel located at 110 Fitzherbert Avenue Palmerston North. Registrations for both Saturday the 2nd & Sunday the 3rd of June will take place from 8.00 AM at the Palmerston North Convention Centre located at 400 Main Street Palmerston North.

A talk in station will operate on the Manawatu Branch 20 VHF repeater on 147.125 MHz. For help or directions please call the Branch station ZL2KO.



Out and About

New Zealand KiwiDX List Group Net

Tuesday's & Friday's at 0800 UTC. Everyone is welcome to join in. www.zl2ko.org.nz

Radio Waves Broadcast

Radio Waves 1st Friday every month at 5 Pm New Zealand Time on 999 KHz Repeated on The Radio Reading Service the following Thursday at 9.30 Pm on 1602 & 3935 KHz.

Hawkes Bay Rally - AREC Operators Required

Hi All,

I am once again looking for operators for this years Hawkes Bay Rally, 4th August 2007. There are 8 stages between Napier, Wairoa and Lake Waikaraemoana this year. These 8 stages will be raced on Saturday the 4th of August.

I need a total of 38 operators.

All ops will need VHF mobile capabilities for the main control network. The working channels will be UHF or VHF or HF depending on the stage. Some op's will be used twice where this is possible.

Please advise availability and your preferred position (did you like where you were last year / want to try somewhere new).

Regards, Warren Harris ZL2AJ E-mail: warren@zl2aj.com and Web www.zl2aj.com

PRO - CW - CLUB (From e-mail to Editor HQIL)

In hoping that you can inform NZART members. TKS

Our club is dedicated to the preservation and encouragement the art of CW communications. Members are welcome from the entire world in two categories: 1) FULL MEMBER - any amateur radio which is in present or former professional CW radio operator in any services (commercial, military, etc). With recommendation of two members any amateur radio will be confirmed as full member. 2) ASSOCIATE MEMBER: - any amateur radio which enjoy to use CW. Applicants will receive a very beautiful certificate.

Dues is 10 Euro or 12 \$ or 20 valid IRC. Fees only cash. Not any other cost. Our club have award and contest programme.

Send your application to: Vasile GIURGIU, YO6EX, P.O.Box 168, SIBIU-1, RO-550450, ROUMANIA.

Note: Very soon we announce our club site.

Application Surge Continues Under New Amateur Rules (From ARRL weekly newsletter)

It's been just a little more than two months since the FCC dropped the requirement that Amateur Radio applicants pass a Morse code test to earn operating privileges below 30 MHz. While the initial avalanche of applications immediately following February 23, when the no-Morse testing regime went into effect, has abated somewhat, business remains brisk for the ARRL Volunteer Examiner Coordinator staff.

"It's slowing down a little bit, but it's still substantially above what we usually see," observed ARRL VEC Manager Maria Somma, AB1FM. She estimated that new Amateur Radio applications were up by 35 percent, while upgrade applications were up by 150 percent over last year's volume..."

Scarborough Reef BS7H Operation Shutting Down This Weekend

If you haven't already snagged BS7H on Scarborough Reef, there's precious little time left to put the world's most-wanted DXCC entity into the log. The BS7H DXpedition has announced operation will cease by 0000 UTC on May 6.

Contest News

Results Of The Low VHF Bands Contest

14/15 April 2007

Band	Frequency	Callsign	Locator	Points
6M	(52 MHz)	ZL1SWW	RF73kd	4
Band	Frequency	Callsign	Locator	Points
2M	(144 MHz)	ZL1TPH	RF70bq	370
		ZL2MA	RF70ke	189
		ZL2IP	RF70bs	110
		ZL2WA	RE78kt	93
		ZL1SWW	RF73kd	9
70CM	(432 MHz)	ZL1TPH	RF70bq	378
		ZL2IP	RF70bs	135
		ZL2WA	RE78kt	62
		ZL1SWW	RF73kd	81
TOTAL SCORES		ZL1TPH	RF70bq	748
		ZL2IP	RF70bs	245
		ZL2MA	RF70ke	189
		ZL2WA	RE78kt	155
		ZL1SWW	RF73kd	94

CHECK LOG ZL2TGQ

BEST DX

6 M	ZL1SWW-ZL2ALW	27 km
2 M	ZL1SWW-ZL1TYF	471 km
70 CM	ZL1TPH-ZL2WA	342 km

19 STATIONS ACTIVE:

ZL1: AKW AOX AVZ QF SWW TBG TPH TYF
ZL2: ALW BLI CV DX IP KG MA SP TGQ WA
ZL3: DC

EQUIPMENT USED (IF STATED)

6 M (52 MHz): IC-706MKIIG + 4-element yagi
2 M (144 MHz): IC-706MKII + 420 W amplifier + 10-element yagi; TS-700A + Mirage 200 W amplifier + 10-element yagi; TS-9139 + 6-element yagi; 80 W + 7-element beam
70 CM (432 MHz): TR-9500 + omni vertical; TS-700A + MMT432 + 120 W amplifier + 17-element yagi horizontal; IC-451 + 10-element yagi; 70 W + 8-element beam

THE NEXT VHF CONTESTS

The next contest is the ***Hibernation Contest***, on Saturday the 9th and Sunday the 10th of June 2007. This is the weekend FOLLOWING NZART Conference, being held in Palmerston North at Queen's Birthday weekend. The operating times are: Saturday 1700 to 2300 NZT and Sunday 0700 to 1300 NZT.

The following contest is the ***Brass Monkey Contest***, on Saturday the 4th and Sunday the 5th of August 2007. The operating times are: Saturday 1700 to 2300 NZT and Sunday 0700 to 1300 NZT.

The contest after that is the ***Microwave Contest***, all bands 614 MHz and up, on Saturday the 6th and Sunday the 7th of October 2007. The operating times are: Saturday 1700 to 2300 NZT and Sunday 0700 to 1300 NZT.

The rules are available at:

<www.nzart.org.nz/nzart/update/contests/vhfcontestrules0606.html>

All VHF contest logs should be sent, to arrive within two weeks, to:
Contest Manager, Wellington VHF Group, P.O. Box 12-259, Thorndon, Wellington

HF CONTESTS

This Weekend

ARI International DX Contest: 2000Z, May 5 to 1959Z, May 6

Find rules at: <http://www.ari.it/hf/contests/rules/ari-international-dx.pdf>

NZART Contests

2007 SANGSTER SHIELD 80M QRP CW CONTEST

When:- 19 & 20 May 2007.

Times:- 2000 NZST – 2300 NZST, divided into 6 operating periods each evening. Band:- 80M CW only. Power:- 5 watts maximum output. For Contest Rules and other operating information please refer to:- Page 5-4 2006/7 NZART Callbook or, NZART Website – <http://www.nzart.org.nz>

WAITAKERE SPRINTS

No updated information has been advised and reference to the Western Suburbs Radio Club Website, <http://www.qsl.net/zl1ac/wsrs.sprint.html> is recommended.

Sprint dates are understood to be:-

Phone:- Last Saturday in July (1000 UTC – 1100 UTC) and

CW:- 1st Saturday in August (1000 UTC – 1100 UTC)

2007 VK/TRANSMAN CONTEST

Contest dates have been obtained from the Contest Website, but no other pertinent information. These being, operating times 0800 UTC – 1400 UTC

- 80M Phone 12 May 2007
- 80M CW 26 May 2007
- 160M Phone 7 July 2007
- 160M CW 21 July 2007

The Contest Organizer has been in touch and confirms the above dates. It is recommended that you refer to the Contest Website:-

<http://home.primus.com.au/vktasman> for the updated rules and contest operating aids.

2007 NZART MEMORIAL CONTEST – 80M – SSB AND CW.

When:- 7 & 8 July 2007.

Times:- 2000 NZST – 2300 NZST, divided into 3 operating periods each evening.

Band:- 80M SSB and CW.

For Contest Rules and other operating information please refer to:-

- Pages 5-4 and 5-5 2006/7 NZART Callbook, or
- NZART website - <http://www.nzart.org.nz>

OTHER FORTHCOMING CONTESTS

VK/Trans-Tasman 80m Contest - Phone	0800Z-1400Z, May 12
CQ-M International DX Contest	1200Z, May 12 to 1200Z, May 13
VOLTA WW RTTY Contest	1200Z May 12 to 1200Z May 13
EACW International Contest	1800z -2100Z May 12 (40m) and 2100Z- 2400Z May 12 (80m) and 0500Z-0800Z, May 13 (80m) and 0800Z-1100Z, May 13 (40m)
His Maj. King of Spain Contest, CW	1200Z, May 19 to 1200Z, May 20
EU PSK DX Contest	1200Z, May 19 to 1200Z, May 20
Baltic Contest	2100Z, May 19 to 0200Z, May 20
CQ WW WPX Contest, CW	0000Z, May 26 to 2359Z, May 27
VK/Trans-Tasman 80m Contest, CW	0800Z-1300Z, May 26
SEANET Contest	1200Z, Jun 2 to 1200Z, Jun 3

73, John Powell. ZL1BHQ, NZART Contest Manager

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Dates for Official Broadcast (OB) and Head Quarter's Info-Line (HQIL)

2007 OB Sunday 8 pm. Broadcasts dates are: May 27, Jun 3 CONF OB, Jun 24, Jul 29, Aug 26, Sep 30,

- **NZART Official Broadcast Sunday 27 MAY 2007**
- **Next HQ-Info-Line E-mailed on Sunday 20 MAY 2007**

2007 HQIL Sunday publishing dates are: May 20, Jun 10, Jul 8, Jul 22, Aug 5, Aug 19, Sep 2, Sep 16, Oct 7,

Regards, Jamie Pye ZL2NN, Editor