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WHERE CAN I TRANSMIT?

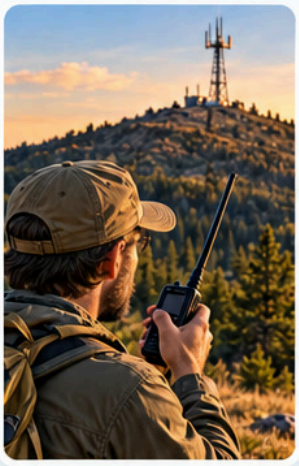


Your Technician license, made simple

Think of radio frequencies as one long road. Your license says which stretches you can drive on, and the band plan is the lane markings.

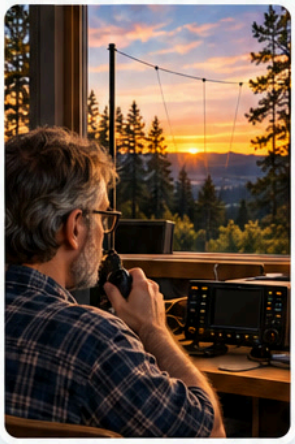
1 Close to home: all yours

6 m, 2 m, 1.25 m and 70 cm, with any mode. This is where handhelds and repeaters live.



2 Around the world: a few slices

Voice on 28.300 to 28.500 MHz, data like FT8 on 28.000 to 28.300 MHz, and Morse code on parts of 80, 40 and 15 meters.



3 Follow the band plan

FCC rules say where you may transmit. The band plan is the habit everyone follows inside each band.



4 Make your first call

Call on 146.520 MHz, the national FM simplex calling frequency. When someone answers, move to another frequency to talk.



Key terms

- **Band:** a stretch of frequencies set aside for hams, like 2 meters.
- **Band plan:** the agreed lanes inside a band.
- **Simplex:** radio to radio, with no repeater.
- **HF:** the long-distance bands.

Good to know

- Keep 145.8 to 146.0 and 435 to 438 MHz clear for satellites.
- **Power limit:** 200 W PEP on your HF slices and 1,500 W PEP elsewhere.
- Say your call sign every 10 minutes and at the end of a contact.
- Your local repeater list beats any chart.

IN SHORT

Everything from 6 meters up is yours.
Follow the local habits, and say hello on 146.520.

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