

**BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER  
94TH AIRLIFT WING**

**94 AIRLIFT WING INSTRUCTION  
17-220**



**29 SEPTEMBER 2025**

**Cyberspace**

**SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT**

**COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY**

---

**ACCESSIBILITY:** Publications and forms are available on the e-Publishing website at [www.e-publishing.af.mil](http://www.e-publishing.af.mil) for downloading or ordering.

**RELEASABILITY:** There are no releasability restrictions on this publication.

---

OPR: 94 CS/SCOT

Certified by: 94AW/CC  
(Brig Gen Michael B. Parks)

Pages: 6

---

This instruction implements DAFI 17-220, *Spectrum Management* and outlines the responsibilities and rules for management of radio frequencies within the jurisdiction of the 94th Airlift Wing, Dobbins Air Reserve Base, Georgia. This instruction applies to all units assigned, attached, and associated with 94th Airlift Wing who use radio frequencies in facilities and the Marietta area including contractors and TDY personnel. Additionally, if the publication generates a report(s), alert readers in a statement and cite all applicable Report Control Numbers in accordance with AFI 33-324. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication directly to the 94 CS/SCOT using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*: route DAF 847s from the field through the appropriate functional's chain of command. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained IAW AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, and disposed of IAW Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS) Records Disposition Schedule (RDS).

**1. Overview.**

1.1. Due to increased radio frequency congestion in the Dobbins area, commanders must manage assigned radio frequencies to meet fundamental mission needs. Planning and coordination with proper command authority through the Installation Spectrum Manager (ISM) is essential for all radio frequency and electromagnetic compatibility matters to provide an environment free from interference. Dobbins ISM contact phone number is DSN: 625-5176 or Commercial (678) 655-5176.

## 2. Roles and Responsibilities.

### 2.1. User Organization

2.1.1. Maintain and identify a point of contact with the ISM for unit frequency matters.

2.1.1.1. Provide a point-of-contact to the ISM for unit frequency matters via unit letterhead.

2.1.1.2. Maintain Management Internal Control Toolkit (MICT) Self-Assessment Checklists (SAC) for DAFI 17-220, *Spectrum Management*.

## 3. Spectrum Supportability Actions.

### 3.1. Spectrum Certification

3.1.1. The ISM will review local purchases of spectrum-dependent systems to evaluate spectrum supportability before obligating funds. If the system is deployed outside the United States, DAF policy requires host nation coordination in accordance with DoDI 4650.01, *Policy and Procedures for Management and Use of the Electromagnetic Spectrum*.

3.1.1.1. It is the responsibility of the organization attempting to procure a spectrum-dependent system, including a non-licensed device referenced in [paragraph 4.1](#), to submit a Configurations Accounting, Information, and Retrieval, System (CAIRS) request through 94 CS/SCX when purchasing locally or by Government Purchase Card.

3.1.1.2. When submitting a CAIRS request, include as much information as possible about any spectrum-dependent component (e.g., Federal Communications Commission (FCC) ID number, manufacturer, make, model number, frequency range, power level, etc.). Identify the owning/using organization and the name and phone number of a point of contact.

## 4. Non-Licensed Devices.

4.1. **Non-Licensed/Annex K Devices.** Section 7.8 of the NTIA (National Telecommunications and Information Administration) Manual outlines the purchase and use of Federal and FCC non-licensed devices. Non-licensed devices include wireless routers, wireless or lapel microphones, Family Radio Service (FRS) radios, cell phone boosters, and cordless telephones. The following caveats and warnings apply:

4.1.1. DoD activities should refrain from using non-licensed equipment for critical tactical or strategic command and control applications essential for mission success, human life protection, or high-value assets, as they offer no spectrum use protection to support operational requirements. Non-licensed devices operate on a non-interference basis, which includes accepting any interference from any federal or non-federal authorized radio station, other non-licensed device, or industrial, scientific, and medical equipment. Non-licensed devices must not interfere with licensed stations.

4.1.2. Upon notification by cognizant spectrum management personnel that the device is causing interference, the operator of the non-licensed device shall cease all radiation from the device until it can be proven that further use will no longer cause interference.

4.1.3. Users will not modify, modernize, enhance, or change the equipment's power, antenna, waveform, or information transfer characteristics in any manner that would cause it to violate the NTIA criteria for non-licensed devices or the device's FCC-type certification.

**4.2. Family Radio Service (FRS)** . FRS is an FCC-licensed low-powered service that provides coverage up to 2 miles using frequencies within the FRS frequency pool. FRS radios may be shared between all FRS users on any 14 FRS channels (typically channels 8-14; check the owner's manual for FRS channels). This reduces confusion between multiple conversations on the same channel. Privacy codes allow the FRS users to limit the transmissions received to those users on the same channel and privacy code (check the owner's manual). Note: Any FRS user can listen to any ongoing conversation and can legally break into that conversation.

4.2.1. Federal government entities are authorized to purchase and operate radios certified by the FCC in the FRS according to 47 CFR Part 95, Subpart B. Federal users will be accorded the same privileges as non-federal users. FRS users must share each channel, and no user is assured of protection from interference caused by another authorized user. FRS users may not purchase and operate FRS radios for planned communications operations that safeguard human life or property. FRS users must comply with the following conditions:

4.2.2. The 47 CFR Part 95 provisions and Section 7.5.8 of the NTIA Manual.

4.2.3. Federal users and contractors are responsible for all FRS radio equipment communications. Use must comply with federal, state, and local laws.

4.2.4. The installation commander may prohibit FRS when interference to mission-essential spectrum-dependent systems or spectrum-dependent equipment is anticipated or to resolve a suspected interference problem.

4.2.5. Federal users and contractors using FRS radios must relinquish channel use for emergency communication messages concerning the immediate safety of life or the immediate protection of property.

4.2.6. Use only FCC-certified FRS. Any modification to the equipment cancels the FCC certification and voids authority. Illegal FRS equipment is subject to confiscation.

4.2.7. Units may use FRS devices to communicate with non-government users during AF-supported or sponsored community activities, i.e., scouts, Special Olympics, youth activities/sporting events, civil disasters, funeral details for deceased military veterans, etc. In addition, FRS radios may be used for administrative purposes when communicating in warehouses, commissaries, base exchanges, billeting areas, work crews, etc.

4.2.8. FRS radios will not be permitted for use in controlled areas without the express written consent of the installation commander and full compliance with all security directives, which is of utmost importance.

**4.3. Consumer Signal Booster (Cell Repeater).** Consumer signal boosters are permitted on Dobbins ARB. However, ISM approval must be granted before contractual agreements with service providers. In addition, a Joint Spectrum Center (JSC) study must be performed to ensure no radio frequency (RF) interference to federal systems. Suppose no harmful interference is predicted in the JSC study. In that case, the use of a consumer signal booster is

permitted at the discretion of the ISM, provided the power levels are maintained at/below FCC class B Part 15 requirements and are acquired from wireless providers. The repeater may not be modified from the manufacturer's specifications. The use/location of repeaters must be approved by appropriate cybersecurity personnel. Repeaters do not require certification and are not protected from interference other than what may be experienced in the non-federal bands.

- 4.3.1. These devices can only be used if the following conditions are met:
- 4.3.2. The subscriber obtains licensee consent to operate the booster.
- 4.3.3. The booster is registered with its provider.
- 4.3.4. The booster meets the Network Protection Standard.
- 4.3.5. The booster is FCC-certified.
- 4.3.6. The booster is operated on a secondary, non-interference basis and must be shut down if it causes harmful interference to a licensed station.
- 4.3.7. Cellular boosters need to be entered into an FCC database. The ISM must obtain the account required to register the equipment as part of the registration process. It should be identified in the CAIRS approval process, so they know the registration requirement.

## **5. Amateur Radio Service.**

5.1. Before a licensed Amateur Radio Service operator transmits from areas under the purview of the installation commander, they must obtain permission in writing from the ISM. At a minimum, they shall inform the ISM of their point of contact information, including work phone number, personal phone number, FCC-issued call sign(s), and the make/model of their transceiver(s). All users of Amateur Radio stations need to have a valid FCC Radio Operator license and FRRS record filed in SPECTRUM XXI for deconfliction. Upon receiving written permission from the ISM, the Amateur Radio Service operator is responsible for adhering to all FCC, state, and local regulations. The ISM may deny permission to transmit, add additional constraints, or require the operator to cease transmissions for reasons including, but not limited to, operational security or suspected interference with other stations.

## **6. Review of Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).**

6.1. The ISM will review MOUs and MOAs during the annual plans review or when initiated by the 94th Communications Squadron Commander. At a minimum, MOUs and MOAs should identify frequencies, FCC license IDs, call signs, and the owning unit so the ISM can verify that FCC licenses are current and accurate within the FCC's database.

MICHAEL B. PARKS, Brig Gen, USAF  
Commander

**Attachment 1****GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

47 C.F.R. Part 95, Subpart B

DoDI 3222.03, *DoD Electromagnetic Environmental Effects (E3) Program*, 25 August 2014

DoDI 4650.01, *Policy and Procedures for Management and Use of the Electromagnetic Spectrum*, 9 January 2009

DAFI 17-220, *Spectrum Management*, 8 June 2021

DAFI 17-221, *Spectrum Interference Resolution Program*, 31 January 2023

AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, 23 March 2021

***Adopted Forms***

DAF Form 673, *Air Force Publication/Form Action Request*

DAF 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

***Abbreviations and Acronyms***

**AO**—Action Officer

**CAIRS**—Configurations Accounting, Information, and Retrieval, System

**DAFPD**—Department of the Air Force Policy Directive

**FCC**—Federal Communications Commission

**FRS**—Family Radio Service

**HOI**—Headquarters Operating Instruction

**ISM**—Installation Spectrum Manager

**JSC**—Joint Spectrum Center

**MICT**—Maintain Management Internal Control Toolkit

**MOA**—Memorandum of Agreement

**MOU**—Memorandum of Understanding

**NTIA**—National Telecommunications and Information Administration

**OPR**—Office of Primary Responsibility

**RDS**—Records Disposition Schedule

**RF**—Radio Frequency

**SAC**—Self-Assessment Checklists

*Terms*

**Approving Official**—Approves the release of publications for compliance and enforcement and is solely responsible for ensuring the publications and forms are necessary, information is current, and in conformance with existing laws, policy, guidance and Department of the Air Force (DAF) Mission.

**Certifying Official**—The official who certifies the need for the publication within the numbered publication subject series. This official also certifies the publication's consistency with departmental policy and with the assigned responsibilities in antecedent PD and/or implemented HHQ publication.

**Department of the Air Force Publications**—Officially produced, published, and distributed publications issued for compliance, implementation, and/or information.

**Headquarters Air Force**—The senior headquarters of the Department of the Air Force, comprised of three major entities: the Secretariat (including the SecAF and the Secretary's principal staff), the Air Staff, headed by the Chief of Staff, and the Space Staff, headed by the Chief of Space Operations.