



THE COASTSIDE COMMUNICATOR

VOL. 42, No. 1

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WWW.COASTSIDEARC.ORG

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Happy New Year and welcome to 2010. I would like to thank Bob-W6LOG for his service as club president for the last couple of years. Thanks Bob for your efforts with the club, CERT and the monthly testing to bring new hams into the hobby.

In my 23 years of involvement with ham radio I have found it full of people from many different backgrounds. Although each of us have different reasons for our involvement in ham radio (Technical, communication, public service ... etc) I have found that it is an institution/hobby that brings together people from different walks of life. A group, for the most part, that thrives on helping others better their radio/communication skills. I look forward to the year ahead and participating in the activities of the club.

In the January meeting we will start planning the activities for 2010. If you can attend, please join us so we can get a good mix of ideas for activities. If you cannot make the January meeting and would like to make a suggestion for a club activity, please email me at n6tze@arrl.net. I will make sure any suggestions I receive via email get included at the meeting. My hope is that we can come up with some activities that attract both the active and less active members.

....73 Casey-N6TZE

DECEMBER MINUTES

The last monthly meeting of year 2009 was called to order at 7:30 p.m. by club president Bob Barbitta-W6LOG in the basement of the Linda Mar fire station in Pacifica. Self-introduction by the members and guests followed.

The minutes from the November meeting were read and were approved by voice vote on a motion by Bob Barbitta and second by George Fenisey-N6GYR.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Frank Erbacher-N6FG provided the following report of the club's financials: \$1554.50 in the general fund; \$3030.97 in the repeater fund; \$366.91 in the digipeater fund, and \$3139.61 in the EOC fund. These individual fund totals add up to a club total of \$8091.99.

A check was received from the Pacifica Fog Fest organizers for \$1200 for services provided by the Club and the money placed in the general fund. Outlays included \$35.00 to print

and mail the December newsletter. A deposit of \$178.50 from November dinner was made to the account and \$170 disbursed to Dave Rinck-K6DMR to cover the portion of the November dinner expense carried on his personal credit card.

Frank made a motion that the money received from the Fog Fest organizers be put in the EOC/Public service fund with the understanding that some portion of the money may be required to help fund repairs to/replacement of the club repeaters at some future date. Scott Mercer-KI6SEJ proposed an amendment to set aside \$200 of the \$1200 to help fund Field Day next year. The amendment was approved on a show of hands with two members opposed. Frank's motion was seconded by Bob Barbitta and approved on a show of hands with one member opposed.

COMMUNICATIONS

Newsletters were received from the Santa Cruz Amateur Radio Club ("Short Skip") and the Golden Empire Amateur Radio Society/W6RHC ("The Radiator"). Two bank account statements were also received.

MEMBERSHIP

Total club membership stands at 81 with 79 licensed members, 62 of whom are ARRL members. The membership comprises 1281 collective years of radio experience.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPEATER

Operational

AUTOPATCH

Operational

DIGIPEATER

Operational

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Frank Erbacher indicated that the radios in the EOC have not been checked out for several months and that the status of the grid maps needs to be checked on.

FIELD DAY

No update provided.

NEWSLETTER

No update provided.

WEBSITE

Up and running.

OLD BUSINESS

None

NEW BUSINESS

1. Frank Erbacher discussed a recent ARRL Pacific Division Leadership meeting in Livermore and has requested a copy of the minutes of meeting.

2. Bob Barbitta requested that the following frequencies be provided to the club membership. The San Mateo County CERT Communications Committee, with concurrence from the San Mateo County OES, has identified these frequencies for use by the city of Pacifica amateur radio operators for emergency communications purposes:

San Mateo Co. North: 146.925 MHz, PL 114.8 Hz, - offset

Pacifica Tactical 1: 146.535 MHz, simplex

Pacifica Tactical 2: 147.405 MHz, simplex *

*(shared with San Carlos)

The business meeting was adjourned at 8 p.m. on a motion by Frank Erbacher and a second by Ralph Bailey-K6DLZ.

The ensuing annual potluck dinner/feast followed and was mightily enjoyed by all!

PRESENT AT THE MEETING

The following guests of the club were present: Arnott Smith-KF2TM, Joseph Blackstar-KF6SUG, Ben Latham-KI6VQS, and Vickie Etcheto.

Members present included Bob Barbitta-W6LOG, Roger Spindler-WA6AFT, David Rinck-K6DMR, Aggie Freeman, Ed Freeman-KD6TWW, Barbara Erbacher-K6IIP, Frank Erbacher-N6FG, Dave Lawrence-KF6TWW, Jane Bailey-KF6PGF, Ralph Bailey-K6DLZ, Casey Villyard-N6TZE, Audrey Villyard-KD6KGGH, Nikki Villyard-KI6VRA, Joshua Villyard-N6TZF, George Fenisey-N6GYR, George Horbal-KG6VSH, Dorene Bevington-KE6AGG, Michael Bevington-AA6XL, Adrian Bevington, Joe Pistritto-N3CKF, Scott Mercer-KI6SEJ and George Tucker-W6HAF.

Reported by George Tucker-W6HAF Secretary

**NEWS****ARRL UPDATE****ARLBO37 AMATEUR RADIO BILL PASSES SENATE, MOVES TO THE HOUSE**

On Monday, December 14, S 1755 -- The Amateur Radio Emergency Communications Enhancement Act of 2009 -- passed the Senate by unanimous consent; the bill now goes to the House of Representatives for consideration. Sponsored by Senator Joe Lieberman (ID-CT), and Senator Susan Collins (R-ME), S 1755, if passed, would direct the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to undertake a study on emergency communications.

S 1755 points out that "There is a strong Federal interest in the effective performance of Amateur Radio Service stations, and that performance must be given -- (A) support at all levels of government; and (B) protection against unreasonable regulation and impediments to the provision of the valuable communications provided by such stations."

Members of the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee considered S 1755 on December 10. After it passed through Committee, it was placed on the Senate's calendar to be voted on. "We are grateful to Committee Chairman Lieberman and Ranking Member Collins for sponsoring the bill and arranging for its swift consideration and passage by the Senate," said ARRL Chief Executive Officer David Sumner, K1ZZ.

Similar in language to HR 2160 (also called The Amateur Radio Emergency Communications Enhancement Act of 2009 that was introduced this past April by Representative Sheila Jackson-Lee [D-TX-18]), S 1755 calls on DHS to undertake a study on the uses and capabilities of Amateur Radio Service communications in emergencies and disaster relief and then to submit a report to Congress no more than 180 days after the bill becomes law. The study shall: Include a review of the importance of Amateur Radio emergency communications in furtherance of homeland security missions relating to disasters, severe weather and other threats to lives and property in the United States, as well as recommendations for enhancements in the voluntary deployment of Amateur Radio licensees in disaster and emergency communications and disaster relief efforts and improved integration of Amateur Radio operators in planning and furtherance of the Department of Homeland Security initiatives.

Identify impediments to enhanced Amateur Radio Service communications, such as the effects of unreasonable or unnecessary private land use regulations on residential antenna installations; and make recommendations regarding such impediments for consideration by other federal departments, agencies and Congress.

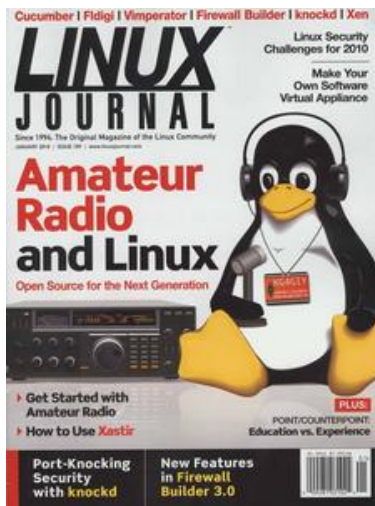
In conducting the study, S 1755 directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to "utilize the expertise of stakeholder entities and organizations, including the Amateur Radio, emergency response and disaster communications communities."

S 1755 makes note of the fact that Section 1 of the Joint Resolution entitled Joint Resolution to Recognize the Achievements of Radio Amateurs, and To Establish Support for Such Amateurs as National Policy -- approved October 22, 1994 (Public Law 103-408) -- included a finding that stated: "Reasonable accommodation should be made for the effective operation of Amateur Radio from residences, private vehicles and public areas, and the regulation at all levels of government should facilitate and encourage amateur radio operations as a public benefit."

The bill also pointed out that Section 1805(c) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 757(c)) directs the Regional Emergency Communications Coordinating Working Group of the Department of Homeland Security to coordinate their activities with ham and Amateur Radio operators among the 11 other emergency organizations, such as ambulance services, law enforcement and others.

MAJOR COMPUTER PUBLICATION DEVOTES JANUARY 2010 ISSUE TO AMATEUR RADIO

Emergencies may get all the attention in the press, but lately, the technological side of Amateur Radio has been showing up a lot in places that are read by the people who make *next* year's trends. Hams indeed are technical and creative people, consummate MacGyvers. To kick off the new year, the computer magazine *Linux Journal* has come out with an entire issue dedicated to Amateur Radio and the creative uses of open source computer programs. This 80 page issue features Tux, the Linux mascot on its cover wearing a pair of headphones, holding a microphone -- and even sporting an Emergency Coordinator badge around his neck -- hooked up to an HF transceiver. The issue has headlines on the cover such as "Amateur Radio and Linux -- Open Source for the New Generation," and "Get Started with Amateur Radio," and includes articles like "When All Else Fails -- Amateur Radio, the Original Open-Source Project" by David Lane, KG4GIY.



ARRL LICENSING STUDY GUIDES – COMING TO AN eBook READER NEAR YOU

ARRL is pleased to announce that owners of Kindle -- an electronic book reader sold by Amazon.com -- can now download ARRL's Tech Q&A directly from the online bookseller for use on their Kindle. Kindle is shaped much like a book with a paper-like screen that displays text and pictures. Those who have the Kindle application installed on their Apple iPhone or iPod touch can also download the book for use on these devices. When you download the Tech Q&A, you can gain access quickly and easily, smoothing the path to your first ham radio license. This ideal study tool -- whether you're at home, in the office, traveling or just on the go -- lets you review the questions and answers from the entire Technician question pool so you can pass the 35-question exam. Kindle versions of the General Q&A and the Amateur Extra Q&A will be available sometime in January. All three can be purchased from Amazon.com for \$9.99 each.

THE DOCTOR IS IN: FOCUSING ON 10 METERS

Now with the ARRL 160 Meter Contest come and gone, it's time for me to focus on the opposite end of the HF Spectrum: 10 meters. You guessed it -- I'm gearing up for the 37th running of the ARRL 10 Meter Contest. This contest has a bit of a twist to it: Operators have the choice of using CW only, SSB only or they can mix it up and use both. So as I prepare this week for the 'test, I went to ask the Doctor what is so special about 10 meters. Is there anything I need to be aware of and watch out for this weekend when I'm on the air?

The Doctor -- who chortled and wondered about my fascination with this band that everyone claims is all but dead -- told me that the 10 meter band is a very interesting band. Sometimes it shares propagation modes with 6 meters, the "magic" band. At other times, it can sound like 20 meters, but with less noise and stronger signals. During the current state of the sunspot cycle, the 20 meter-like occurrences are few and far between, but there are still almost always some kind of medium to long haul propagation modes available, such as sporadic E, transequatorial and the like.

He told me that he has always found the 10 meter contest the most fascinating in terms of showing what the band can do. His belief is that the band is often open to some exotic spot, but no one is on to notice. People turn on the receivers, hear nothing and then switch to 17 or 20 meters where there are some signals. During the 10 meter contest there are signals on from all over the world. If you tune the band you *will* hear signals from somewhere else. What's fascinating is that the far end changes rapidly as the contest progresses -- you might hear stations from southern Africa, but not northern Africa, a while later from Europe or South America and nowhere else. He said he knows the same propagation quirks are happening when it's not the contest, but no one notices.

So why not give 10 meters a try? Hopefully you will get a great feel for this great band. Now that Technician class licensees can enjoy the fun, there will be even more signals. As with all operations, antennas can make a big difference, but when 10 is really open, you will be able to get to distant spots with almost anything. If you have yet to try your hand on the 10 meter band, a contest like the ARRL 10 Meter Contest might be just the ticket. Do you have a question or a problem for the Doctor? Send your questions via e-mail or to "The Doctor," ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111 (no phone calls, please).

FCC DISMISSES TWO AMATEUR RADIO-RELATED PETITIONS

On Wednesday, December 9, the Federal Communications Commission dismissed two separate *Petitions for Rulemaking*: One filed by Murray Green, K3BEQ, concerning the operation of repeater stations in the Amateur Service, and one filed by Glen Zook, K9STH, requesting amending Section 97.119(a) to change how often stations must identify themselves.

Murray Green, K3BEQ (DA 09-2559)

In his *Petition*, Green -- who filed his *Petition* on March 23, 2009 -- requested that the FCC amend Section 97.205(e) of its Rules "to prohibit a repeater station licensee or control operator from limiting the use of a repeater to only certain

ARRL UPDATE CONT.

user stations, unless a user blatantly violates the Commission's Rules." Green argued that Section 97.205(e) -- which permits a repeater station licensee or control operator to limit the use of a repeater to certain user stations -- conflicts with Section 97.101(b) which states that no frequency is for the exclusive use of a particular amateur station, and each station's licensees must cooperate in selecting transmitting channels and in making the most effective use of the Amateur Service frequencies. In his *Petition*, Green argued that Section 97.205(e) permits "a pay for use policy in the Amateur Radio Service, enables user censorship and intimidation, breeds on the air inactivity by not using frequencies effectively and creates a negative public image."

In denying Green's *Petition*, the FCC concluded that Section 97.205(e) does not establish an exclusive assignment of a frequency to a repeater, saying that Green's contention that a coordinated closed repeater has "exclusive control of an Amateur Service frequency." The Commission noted that coordination is not required as a condition of operating a repeater: "Coordination does not and cannot result in assignment or establish control of an Amateur Service channel," the FCC said in its reply, "and nothing in the rules prohibits other amateur stations from using the channels for which a repeater has been coordinated when they are not being used by the repeater. Section 97.205(e) merely enables a repeater licensee or control operator to control the repeater so that he or she can ensure the repeater is properly operated as required by Section 97.105(a). Accordingly, there is no conflict between the rules, and no grounds for the Commission to propose to amend Section 97.105(a)."

The FCC advised Green that questions concerning the impact of the operational decisions of a repeater control operator, licensee or trustee -- such as limiting the repeater's use to certain stations -- should be addressed to the local frequency coordinator so that repeater problem can be "expeditiously dealt with at the local level by people with first-hand knowledge of the facts."

Glen Zook, K9STH (DA 09-2564)

Zook filed his *Petition* on April 7, 2009, requesting that the Commission's Rules "be amended to incorporate certain portions of the Commission's former station identification rule." He said that "the provisions...in Section 97.119(a) are open to individual interpretation which may, or may not, meet the expectations of the Commission," and that certain portions "are, on a very routine basis, ignored by a significant number of amateur radio operators." The FCC noted that Section 97.119(a) currently provides that an amateur station "must transmit its assigned call sign on its transmitting channel at the end of each communication, and at least every 10 minutes during a communication, for the purpose of clearly making the source of the transmissions from the station known to those receiving the transmissions."

Zook proposed that the FCC add to Section 97.119(a) certain portions of the Commission's former station identification rule, specifically "to require that an amateur station transmit its call sign during the first transmission of any communication or series of transmissions, and to allow an amateur station to not transmit its call sign at the end of a communication when the communication or series of transmissions lasts less than three minutes."

The FCC noted that in May 2006, Zook had filed another *Petition* requesting that the Commission amend Section 97.119(a) to require that call signs be transmitted at the beginning of each transmission or series of transmissions: "In response, the Commission received approximately one hundred comments, generally opposing the petition. In 2007, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau's Mobility Division dismissed this petition, concluding that the requested rule changes were not necessary and were not supported by the Amateur Radio community, and noting that the commenters believed that the current station identification rule properly balances the burden of requiring the station to transmit its call sign with the convenience of those receiving the transmissions to determine the identity of the station making the transmissions."

In denying Zook's present *Petition*, the FCC said that his request "does not assert or demonstrate that circumstances have changed since 2007 with respect to the adequacy of the current station identification rule," the FCC concluded that it does not present grounds for the Commission to propose amending Section 97.119(a): "Your current proposal, like your previous petition, does not demonstrate that revising the station identification requirement as requested would address the concern that many Amateur Radio operators do not identify their station timely or at all, or that the problem of station operators not complying with the present rule cannot be addressed by enforcement of the present rule rather than a rule change."



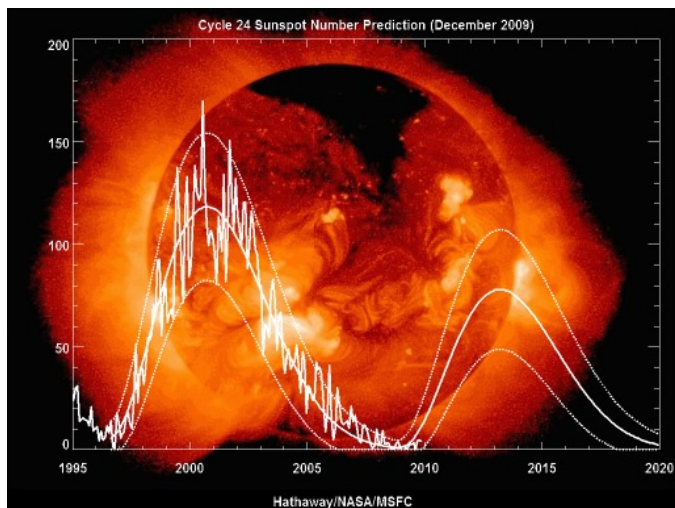
CARC PUZZLER

CERT TRAINING

Q P W S E Q E Q S E V E N T Y T W O H O U R S Y S
X X O Y A N D M C L E X M N P S E C T W K N P I Z
S L H G R A U D E C A V P R E P A R E D N E S S T
X F Q E T R G H D R D S H R I L I N S H O L T K R
W G W W H Y E J F A G B S E E Y R K D Z A T J N I
W E E H Q L D S M U A E K E R O S E D P Q Z I R A
F L O R U W P E C J F Z N B S A C V S H J E A D G
I D M P A J F R Y U E L B C T S L L R P S O E R E
Y V J T K T E V L N E B T S Y L M E A H O R Y L D
T A V K E R A J L Y Y H S C I L I E R X E N G K W
E I F I R E S U P P R E S S I O N D N T C P S P I
A N P X B A V B C Q C O M M U N I T Y T A P J E C
M J O C I T I Z E N B H X C O N B Q C N W S R M S
Y T N F E M K K N S E A R C H A N D R E S C U E
R K Z I H E F N V W S T O C B R S V L D A Q J F O
I S K X G N P B V C O M M U N I C A T I O N S S D
C V Q H Y T W Z Y R U O R E D C R O S S B E L A P

Citizen	Emergency	Response
Team	CPR	Communications
Preparedness	Red Cross	EOC
Hazard	Response	Earthquake
Fire Suppression	Triage	Search and Rescue
Treatment	Assessment	Seventy Two Hours
Rescue	Community	FEMA

SOLAR UPDATE



THE K7RA SOLAR UPDATE

Tad "When I behold, upon the night's starr'd face" Cook, K7RA, reports: Finally! A sunspot appeared on Wednesday, December 9, giving us a daily sunspot number of 13 -- this followed 16 days of no sunspots. The new group is number 1034, and need we say it is a Solar Cycle 24 spot? Cycle 24 spots were news at one time, but we haven't seen a Solar Cycle 23 spot since number 1016 on April 29-30, 2009. Solar Cycle 23 peaked around 8-9 years ago.

Geminids meteor showers have intensified with each passing year as Earth moves deeper into the debris stream from extinct comet 3200 Phaethon. The predicted peak of the meteor shower is about five hours after the end of the contest and there is a good chance that ionized comet trails could enhance 10 meter propagation this weekend. Look for more information in the Solar Update, available on the ARRL Web site. For more information concerning radio propagation, visit the ARRL Technical Information Service Propagation page. This week's "Tad Cookism" brought to you by John Keats' When I Have Fears That I May Cease to Be.



AMATEUR RADIO HISTORY

THE WAYBACK MACHINE

BY BILL CONTINELLI - W2XOY

OK, I knew it would happen. When I started this column, I expected three questions would be asked: "When did ham radio start?"; "Who was the first ham?"; and "Where did the word 'ham' come from?". To answer these questions, let's set the Wayback Machine to Warp Factor 9, and head back 100 years.

Practical "wireless" had its start in 1896, when Marconi first sent a signal over a distance of two miles. By 1899, he succeeded in sending a wireless message across the English Channel, a distance of 32 miles. The year 1899 also marks the first construction project, which appeared in "American Electrician" magazine. In December, 1901, Marconi was able to bridge the Atlantic, a feat which caught the world's

attention and fueled the imagination of thousands of potential amateurs, who took their first steps into wireless.

In the early days, everything was "spark". What exactly was spark? Well, sit down some summer night, listen to your AM or SW radio, and count the static crashes. Now turn on the vacuum cleaner, or an electric shaver, and listen to your radio again. Hear that noise? In short, spark wireless was merely a form of "controlled static". A high voltage inside a spark coil would jump across a gap, which was coupled to an antenna. The spark was keyed on and off to transmit the code. The signal generated was extremely broad. A "state of the art" 1906 spark transmitter operating on 400 meters (750 khz) would actually generate a signal from about 250 meters (1200 khz) to 550 meters (545 khz). Receivers were no better, before 1912 all systems were basically unamplified detectors. Tuners were primitive or nonexistent. As might be expected, by today's standards, the early wireless stations were terribly inefficient. Transmitting ranges varied from as little as 600 feet with a 1/2 inch coil to perhaps 100 miles from a kilowatt station and a 15 inch spark coil. Ships at sea with 5 kw transmitters might get as much as 500 miles maximum range.

It was into this world that the early amateurs ventured. Actually, if we were to concentrate on the years prior to 1908, it would be more appropriate to say "experimenters" rather than "amateurs". For in the first decade of wireless, there was little or no interest in personal communications with other stations; rather, the concentration was on technical development, either in the interest of pure science, or (more often than not) with an eye towards cashing in on this new medium. Experimenters were unorganized and, with the exception of those immediate stations with whom they ran tests, had no knowledge or interest in other pioneer stations. Any true "amateurs" prior to 1908 have been lost in pre-historic obscurity.

By 1908, however, the face of wireless began to change. Technical developments had reached their first plateau, and a number of major competitors had formed the first "wireless trust"--United Wireless. With a temporary truce in effect, equipment was now more readily available to the public. Along with this, new magazines, such as "Modern Electrics", were formed with wireless communication as the primary thrust. The circulation of "Modern Electrics" jumped from 2000 to over 30,000 in just two years. The year 1908 also saw the first "handbook", "Wireless Telegraph Construction for Amateurs". It is difficult to know exactly how many amateur stations were on the air in this completely unregulated, laissez-faire era, but reliable estimates put the number of "major" stations (i.e. those capable of communicating over 10 miles) at 600, while "minor" stations with a one or two mile range probably numbered 3000 or more. Thus, if a year had to be arbitrarily chosen as the start of amateur radio, it would probably be 1908.

As for the "first" amateur, that's a harder one. Without licensing, regulations, or a written record, there will never be a definitive answer to this question. However, the Wayback Machine has come up with the name W.E.D. Stokes, Jr.. He was a founding member and the first President of the first amateur radio club--the Junior Wireless Club, Limited, of New York City. This organization was formed on January 2, 1909. Other founding members who might lay claim to the title "first amateur" were George Eltz, Frank King and Fred

WAYBACK MACHINE CONT.

Seymour. Later the same year, the Wireless Association of America, and the Radio Club of Salt Lake City were created.

By 1910, wireless clubs were springing up all over the country, and the first call book—"The Wireless Blue Book" was published. Since there were no regulations in this period, the call signs listed in the Blue Book were self assigned—which brings us to our third question—where did the word "ham" come from? Legend has it there was a phenomenal station on the air with a 5kw station, who could be heard at all hours of the day and night at distances of over 500 miles. The station operator used his initials for his call sign—H.A.M.. I don't know if this is the real story, but I've always liked this explanation best.

Amateur radio continued to grow. By 1911, Modern Electrics had a circulation of 52,000, and there were 10,000 amateurs in the country. With thousands of stations on the air, both amateur and commercial, interference was becoming a serious problem, especially in marine communication. Ships, because of their restricted antenna length, were limited to frequencies between 450 and 600 meters (666 to 500 khz). As we have seen, one spark station could take up this entire spectrum. Thus, it was imperative that all stations cooperate and stand by when the others were transmitting. Sadly, this often was not the case. In addition to interference between amateurs and commercial stations, there was more interference and sometimes deliberate jamming between commercial stations of different companies. Prodded by the Navy (which was using inefficient and outdated equipment and thus suffering from excessive interference), the U.S. Congress was starting to take a serious look at wireless regulation. However, before they could take up proposed legislation, an incident happened that would quickly and dramatically alter the structure of the wireless spectrum.

On April 15, 1912, the R.M.S. Titanic struck an iceberg in the North Atlantic and sank. Thanks to wireless, and the first S.O.S. in history, 713 lives were saved. However, it has been argued that the number of survivors could have been doubled or even tripled, if there were stronger wireless regulations in effect. We are going to leave the Wayback Machine hovering over the year 1912, keeping a sharp eye on the Titanic, and on a 22 year old experimenter in Yonkers, N.Y., who would soon make some major contributions to radio.

So, until then, keep that spark gap adjusted and those raspy CQ's coming. We'll catch you next month on board the Wayback Machine.

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the Schenectady Museum Amateur Radio Club.*



COMING EVENTS

CERT Training – North County Fire Authority

Classes start Feb 2nd and continue every Tuesday thru March 23rd 6:30pm at Doelger Community Center Room 5, 101 Lake Merced Blvd., Daly City

See <http://www.northcountyfire.org> for more info

Livermore Swap Meet – 1st Sunday of each month at Robertson Park in Livermore, CA. 7:00AM to 11:30AM
Talk-in: AD6X 147.120 (+) PL 100.
For information, Ian Parker-W6TCP
E-mail: swap@livermoreark.org
Web Page: <http://www.livermoreark.org/swap/swap.html>

Lunch at Harry's Hofbrau - 3rd Wednesday of every month, 1909 El Camino Real in Redwood City, CA.
No host. 11:00AM to 1:00PM (approx).

ASVRO Silicon Valley Electronics Flea Market – 2nd Saturday of each month from March through October.
De Anza College in Cupertino, CA. 7AM to noon
Web Page: <http://www.electronicfleamarket.com/>
Talk-In: W6ASH 145.27- (100Hz PL)
N6NFI 145.23- (100Hz PL)

AM-Tech Day – Monthly – see web page for dates
Sponsored by the Foothills Amateur Radio Society (FARS) and hosted by the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC), the FARS Amateur Radio–Technology Day will be held at SLAC's Panofsky Auditorium, cafeteria, and adjoining areas. Am-Tech Day is a monthly venue for local amateur radio operators and other technology innovators to practice and demonstrate their communication skills and emergency-preparedness equipment.

2575 Sand Hill Rd. Menlo Park, CA
Web Page: <http://www.fars.k6ya.org/amtechday>

LICENSE EXAMS

AERO-Auxiliary Emergency Radio Organization

Contact: Dave Gomberg
Phone: (415) 731-7793
Email: dave1@wcf.com
Web Page: <http://www.wcf.com/aero/exams/>
When: See web page for latest information
Location: Jewish Community Center of San Francisco
3200 California Street at Presidio Avenue
San Francisco CA

Bay Area Educational Amateur Radio Society

Offering a one day study session for Technician or General theory, followed by testing. Fee: \$30.00
When: Jan 9th 2010 8am-5pm
Where: San Francisco, CA
Registration required, class size is limited.
Web Page: <http://www.baears.com/> for info and registration.
Questions: Ross Peterson 650-349-5349 or wb6zbu@arrl.net

Silicon Valley Volunteer Examiner Group

First and third Saturdays of each month, 8AM-11:00AM.
Saratoga Fire Station 14380 Saratoga Ave, Saratoga, CA
Fee: \$15
Walk-ins only, No pre-registration
E-mail: (preferred): mojoteri@attbi.com
Phone: (408) 507-4698 (Morris Jones, AD6ZH)
Web Page: <http://pdarrl.org/vec/vecscv/index.html>

Sunnyvale VEC Exam Sessions

Fee: \$10 Cash
 Walk-ins only, No pre-registration
 Cut-off-time, 30 min. after starting time.
 Exam: changes, directions, call (408) 255-9000 24/hr
 E-mail: wb6imx@worldnet.att.net
 Web Page: <http://www.amateur-radio.org>

Sat	Jan 9	Sunnyvale, CA	10:30	AM
Sat	Jan 16	Redwood City, CA	10:30	AM

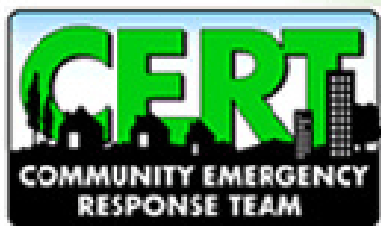
Online Practice Exams

Within the practice tests, online study resources, (Wikipedia, NASA, ARRL, etc.), are provided for many of the questions. The list of resources available for each question is constantly growing because users can add their own favorite links to the study materials. Users can also track their test scores over time and see which sub-elements are giving them the most trouble. Practice Tests: <http://copaseticflow.blogspot.com/>

CARC MEETING/EVENT SCHEDULE

Jan 13 th	2010 Agenda Planning, LM Fire Station
Feb 10 th	2010 Agenda Finalizing, LM Fire Station
Mar 10 th	Linda Mar Fire Station
Apr 14 th	Linda Mar Fire Station
May 12 th	Linda Mar Fire Station
Jun 9 th	Field Day Planning Mtg, LM Fire Station
Jun 26-27	CARC Field Day, Sweeney Ridge
Jul 14 th	Field Day Wrap-Up Mtg, LM Fire Station
Aug 11 th	Linda Mar Fire Station
Sep 8 th	Linda Mar Fire Station
Sep ?	T-Hunt and Picnic, Frontierland Park-Pacifica
Sep ?	Pacific Coast Fog Fest, Pacifica
Oct 13 th	2011 Officer Nominations, LM Fire Station
Nov 13 th	Election Dinner, Nick's Restaurant
Dec 8 th	Holiday Potluck Dinner Meeting, LM Fire

? to be determined # updated ---- canceled * tentative date



www.smcready.org

THE COASTSIDE AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

The Coastsides Amateur Radio Club (CARC) is affiliated with ARRL, and meets the second Wednesday of each month at 19:30 hrs. in the Linda Mar Fire Station Community Room, on Linda Mar Blvd. in Pacifica. Visitors are welcome.

The CARC has been organized since 1959, serving Bay Area amateurs, and providing emergency communications services to the City of Pacifica. Membership dues are \$20.00 per year for the administration of the Club and the publication of the Communicator.

CARC supports two repeaters, WA6TOW/R; and a Packet digipeater, WA6TOW-1. Users of the machines provide repeater support and maintenance strictly through donations.

VHF: 146.925 MHz –offset 600 KHz PL 114.8
UHF: 441.075 MHz +offset 5 MHz PL 114.8

PL Tone: 114.8 Hz is used on both repeaters, as needed, for noise suppression.

Digipeater: 145.050 MHz , Packet Node: PAC

CARC VHF Simplex: 146.490 MHz

VHF Net

The club sponsors a VHF net each Wednesday, with the exception of meeting nights, at 21:00 hrs. for membership check-ins, notices, and QST's. Note: The WA6AFT repeater on 440.725 MHz may be used as an alternate if the WA6TOW repeater is down.

HF Net

The club sponsors a HF rag chew net on 3.852 MHz, or the first clear frequency up/dn, on Saturday at 09:00 hrs. with an alternate frequency of 7.228 MHz.



The Coastsides Communicator is a monthly publication of the CARC. All articles contained herein are the opinions of the authors and not necessarily those of the club members or editors.

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CARC, P.O. Box 1106, Pacifica, CA 94044



COASTSIDE NETS AND INFORMATION

Tuesday

8:00 PM on WA6TOW 146.925 MHz, PL 114.8 and KC6ULT 146.865 MHz, PL114.8 simultaneously, but not linked. San Mateo County Area EOC Net. Contact Peter Liljequist-AA6PL aa6pl@arrl.net

Wednesday

9:00 PM on WA6TOW 146.925 MHz, PL 114.8 Coastside Amateur Radio Club Wednesday night Check-in. Contact Casey-N6TZE

Saturday

9:00 AM on 3.852 MHz, or the first clear frequency up/dn. (alt freq of 7.228 MHz.) Coastside Saturday Morning Group. Contact Bill Lillie-N6BCT n6bct@arrl.net (650) 726-3630

CLUB OFFICERS				
Office	Name	Call	Phone	E-Mail Address
President	Casey Villyard	N6TZE	(650) 355-0488	n6tze@arrl.net
V. President	Ralph Bailey	K6DLZ	(650) 341-6236	kc6dlz@aol.com
Secretary	George Fenisey	N6GYR	(650) 278-2026	gfenisey@fenisey.com
Treasurer	Frank Erbacher	N6FG	(650) 355-4355	n6fg@arrl.net
CLUB STAFF				
Emergency Services	Frank Erbacher	N6FG	(650) 355-4355	n6fg@arrl.net
Field Day	Ed Freeman	KD6TWK	(650) 755-3498	kd6twk@arrl.net
Membership	Frank Erbacher	N6FG	(650) 355-4355	n6fg@arrl.net
Newsletter Editor	David Rinck	K6DMR	(650) 359-8997	k6dmr@arrl.net
Newsletter Publisher	Roger Spindler	WA6AFT	(650) 359-5254	wa6aft@juno.com
Trustee of Club Call	Frank Erbacher	N6FG	(650) 355-4355	n6fg@arrl.net
Web-Hosting	Joe Pistritto	N3CKF	(650) 464-4859	n3ckf@arrl.net
Website	Dorene Bevington	KE6AGG	(650) 359-5194	ke6agg@arrl.net

COASTSIDE COMMUNICATOR

DAVID RINCK, EDITOR
P.O. BOX 1106
PACIFICA, CA 94044

FIRST CLASS

TO:



MEETING NOTICE:
AGENDA PLANNING MEETING
JANUARY 13TH 2010 - 730PM
LINDA-MAR FIRE STATION
PACIFICA, CA



Serving Bay Area Amateurs, and providing emergency communication services to the City of Pacifica

WWW.COASTSIDEARC.ORG