The Coastside Communicator

Vol. 42, No. 8 August 2010

www.coastsidearc.org

President's Column

Welcome to August! The club trip to the Hornet in Alameda is coming soon and should be a great trip.

For those of us who do not climb ships. There is a naval aviation museum just down the dock from the Hornet.

It is more accessible than the Hornet and still has a bunch of neat stuff to look at. Please feel free to join me at the museum as I will be visiting it while the others explore the Hornet.

I hope to see you at the next club meeting on August 11th.

…73 Casey-N6TZE

July Minutes

The July 2010 meeting was called to order at 7:31 p.m. by our club president, Casey Villyard-N6TZE, at the Linda Mar Fire Station in Pacifica. Self-introduction by the members and guests followed.

A motion was made to approve the amended minutes as published in the June newsletter by Casey-N6TZE, with a second by Ralph-K6DLZ and was passed by the membership

Treasurer's Report

Casey Villyard-N6TZE provided the following report of the club's financials: $683 in the general fund; $3,891 in the repeater fund; $440 in the digipeater fund and $4,340 in the EOC fund. These individual fund totals add up to a club total of $9,354. Frank-N6FG was unable to attend this meeting.

The treasurer also paid $35 for on going publication and the mailing of our newsletter. Field Day expenses paid were $50 for pizza, $102 for van rental, $30 for gas, and $229 for the "Blue Room".

Membership

Total club membership stands at 85 with 80 licensed members, 66 of whom are ARRL members. We have a total of 1,383 years of radio expertise.

Communications

Newsletters were received from the: SCRA ("Short Skip") SFARC, ("Nuts and Volts"), SCCARA ("SCCARA-GRAM"). Also Received: The USB bank account statement.

Committee Reports

Repeater

Operational

Autopatch

Operational

Digipeater

Operational

Emergency Services

CARC Net will be done from the EOC once a month to check function of EOC equipment.

Field Day

No Report

Fog Fest

Volunteers are needed-see Frank-N6FG

Newsletter

Published

Website

Up and running.

Old Business

None.

New Business

The "Back to School Night" is set for the Aug, 11 meeting. Subject of the evening is Audio DSP. (This should be a very interesting class.)

The "D-Star Lecture" is set for Sept. 8th.

The "Home Brew Night" is set for Oct. 13 and is also the officer nominations night.

A Motion was made by George Fenisey-N6GYR and second by Roger Spindler-WA6AFT to invite the San Bruno Amateur Radio Club to have their Monday net on the WA6TOW repeater. Intention is to increase amateur participation in San Bruno. Motion was passed by the membership.

A motion was made to adjourn the meeting by Robert Barbitta -W6LOG and second by Ralph Bailey-K6DLZ. The motion was passed and the meeting was adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

PRESENT AT THE MEETING

The following Life Members were present:
Roger Spindler-WA6AFT

The following guests of the club were present:
Arnott Smith-KF2TM, Robert Isenberg-L2JY, and Mary Elizabeth Drake

Members present included: Tom Bonomo-K6AD, Ralph Bailey-K6DLZ, Ed Freeman-KD6TWK, Quentae Batiste-KF6OLC, Jane Bailey-KF6PGF, Scott Mercer-KI6SEJ, Justyn Zachariou-KI6USU, Nikki Villyard-KI6VRA, Reeba Lynn-KJ6AKK, Joseph Pistritto-N3CKF, George Fenisey-N6GYR, Casey Villyard-N6TZE, and Joshua Villyard-N6TZF

Reported by George Fenisey-N6GYR Secretary

NEWS

CARC BACK-TO-SCHOOL NIGHT AUGUST 11TH, 2010 W/ PROF. ROY BRIXEN-KE6MNJ

Back-to-School Night 2010 will feature an introduction to digital signal processing using a Texas Instruments TAS3208 Digital Audio Signal Processor. Designed to work in digital audio systems, the TAS 3208 package features a studio design software program, a robust selection of standard filter options, the ability to design and program your own filters, and complete digital control of the audio mixing and filter design process. Similar hardware units and software packages are available for use at RF frequencies.

We'll review the hardware/software package and then design, assemble, download, and run a couple of filter selections. While being done at audio frequencies for sake of cost, transferring the concept to high performance receivers and transmitters in the amateur radio/commercial radio world is just a step away.

Here's the background on the concept. For the past 100 years, the only choice available in the design of filter circuits were passive networks using combinations of R, C, L and piezoelectrics. Attempts to turbocharge these filter circuits by including them in the gain stages of amplifiers produced active filters. Plagued with wide swings in component tolerances, component aging, and component availability, incessant phase shifting, difficulty obtaining "sharp" cutoff points, and extensive issues with alignment and adjustment, passive and/or active filter elements have been an ongoing point of difficulty for engineers and technicians alike. Unfortunately, as long as the world of electronics and signal processing was limited to analog technology, not many options were available.

All that changed with the start of the microprocessor revolution in the early 1970s. When Intel introduced the 4004 and 8008 microprocessor chips in 1971 and 1972, the computer-on-a-chip became a reality. First used to process numbers in calculators and clocks, then expanded to placing and moving ASCII characters around on a written page, the development of the microprocessor pushed the development of support chips, memory devices, interface chips, and signal converters. The signal converters, known formally as analog-to-digital converters and digital-to-analog converters, were designed to link the analog world with the digital world. At first, they were slow and not very accurate, but now later generations of A2D and D2A converters are fast and very accurate.

It was not long before system designers realized that if one were to link a fast accurate A2D converter as the input device with a microprocessor to do the math and then take the processor output and feed a fast accurate D2A converter, the result would be a digital signal processor (or DSP). This DSP design would defeat many of the pitfalls found in passive and/or active filter designs. Wait 10 years and we have a DSP system on a chip (SoC)--with hardware/software packages available for audio, video, and RF applications.

Now the default standard in the audio, video, and RF world, DSP is used in your flat screen TV, your communications receiver/transmitter, your cell phone, your digital camera/video device, and your home and/or car audio system.

Roy-KE6MNJ

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED, PACIFIC COAST FOG FEST 2010, SEPT. 25 AND 26

The community of Pacifica produces this special event each year. The Coastside ARC has again offered our services as message and radio equipment dispatchers. We have always been appreciated and their committee always comments on our wonderful service and our competency at this event. They rent Commercial VHF communication equipment which is checked by us, assigned to workers and logged in and out. We also act as central dispatch when needed and as a message center. It is not a difficult job but volunteers are needed in shifts sufficient to cover 12 hours on both Saturday and Sunday, 7 AM to 7 PM. If there are more volunteers then shifts are shorter. If you can volunteer even if you haven't before, please contact me at 650-355-4355, on the Wednesday evening net or at our meeting. Thank you.

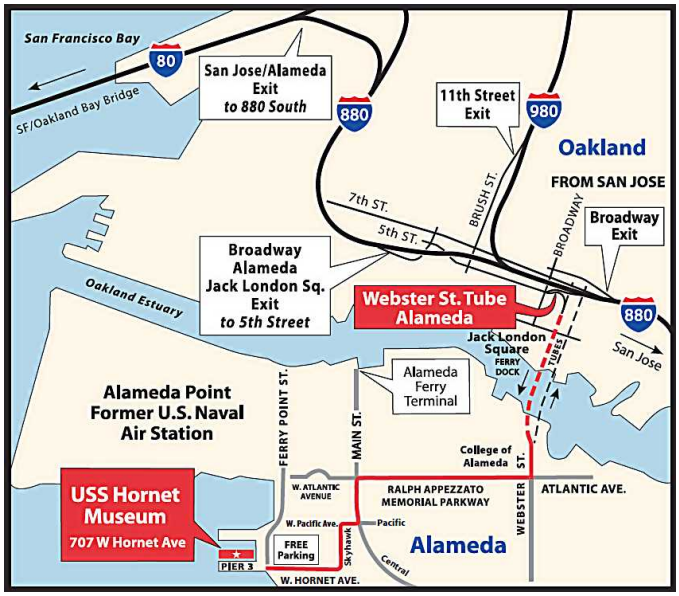
Frank-N6FG

USS HORNET TOUR- AUGUST 21ST

We have been talking about this tour at the meetings for the last 6 months, so it is time to make see who is actually interested. The 21st is best so let's try for that date. The USS Hornet is located in Alameda and is open from 10 AM to 4 PM. Costs are: Adults $15, Seniors $12, Student $12 w/ID and Youth (5-17) free. For details see http://www.uss-hornet.org/visit/ The actual tour takes two to three hours, with the 45 minute drive each way; allow 4 hours to get back home or longer if we do a group HRO stop.

We could leave about 9AM from Pacifica, meeting at a location to Car Pool or just meet at the Hornet at 10 AM. I am able to drive up to 9 persons in my van. Lunch will probably mean going to a local place and grabbing a bite to eat or you can bring your own. *Note: I could bring an Ice box*. Please contact me ASAP to let me know is going or be at the August meeting to discuss the trip. No contact means that there may not be a group tour! Frank-N6FG, n6fg@arrl.net,

650 355-4355



From San Francisco and the Bay Bridge: Cross the Bay Bridge towards Oakland and follow the signs for I-880 South/San Jose/Alameda. Take the Broadway/Alameda exit and turn right at the bottom of the ramp onto 5th Street. Continue straight on 5th Street, remaining on street level. At the Broadway intersection, veer to your left to enter the Webster Street Tube (the Alameda entrance to the tunnel is under the freeway).

Alameda from the Webster Street Tube: After emerging from the Tube, follow the sign for Webster Street. At the corner of Webster and Atlantic, turn right onto Ralph Appezzatto Memorial Pkwy and drive approximately one mile. Turn left onto Main Street and then turn right onto W Pacific Ave to enter the former naval air station. At the intersection of Skyhawk St, turn left and drive to the end of the street. Turn right onto W Hornet Ave and proceed towards the cluster of large ships. Parking is located across the street from the pier. (See Detour instructions in the event of Tube closure.)

ARRL Update

FCC Modifies Rules to Allow Limited Employee Participation in Disaster and Emergency Drills

In a *Report and Order* (*R&O*) released Wednesday, July 14, the FCC amended Part 97.113 to allow amateurs to participate without an FCC waiver in government-sponsored disaster preparedness drills on behalf of their employers participating in the exercise. The FCC also has amended the rules to allow employees to participate in non-government drills and exercises up to one hour per week and up to two 72-hour periods during the year.

"Experience has shown that amateur operations can and have played an essential role in protecting the safety of life and property during emergency situations and disaster situations," the FCC noted in the *R&O*. "Moreover, the current Amateur Radio Service rules, which permit participation in such drills and tests by volunteers (*ie*, non-employees of participating entities), reflect the critical role Amateur Radio serves in such situations. However, as evidenced by recent waiver requests, state and local government public safety agencies, hospitals and other entities concerned with the health and safety of citizens appear to be limited in their ability to conduct disaster and emergency preparedness drills, because of the employee status of Amateur Radio licensees involved in the training exercises. We therefore amend our rules to permit amateur radio operators to participate in government-sponsored emergency and disaster preparedness drills and tests, regardless of whether the operators are employees of the entities participating in the drill or test. We find that extending authority to operate amateur stations during such drills will enhance emergency preparedness and response and thus serve the public interest."

In order to allow participation in non-governmental disaster drills -- such as those sponsored by ARES® or private hospitals -- the FCC will now allow amateurs employed by an agency participating in such a drill to participate up to one hour per week. In addition, they may also participate in up to two exercises in any calendar year, each for a time period not to exceed 72 hours. "This time limitation, which is consistent with the timeframes contained in the waiver requests filed with the Commission, should serve to further ensure the use of Amateur Radio for bona fide emergency testing," the *R&O* stated. "We emphasize that the purpose for any drills we authorize herein must be related to emergency and disaster preparedness. By limiting the purpose in this manner, we further ensure that such drills will be appropriately limited."

In amending the Amateur Radio rules, the FCC reiterated that it does not intend to disturb the core principle of the Amateur Radio Service "as a voluntary, non-commercial communication service carried out by duly authorized persons interested in radio technique with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest. Rather, we believe that the public interest will be served by establishing a narrow exception to the prohibition on transmitting amateur communications in which the station control operator has a pecuniary interest or employment relationship, and that such an exception is consistent with the intent of the Amateur Radio Service rules."

The effective date of the *R&O* is to be determined and will be at some time after its publication in the *Federal Register*. A more detailed story will be forthcoming from the ARRL.

Vanity Call Sign Fees to Decrease August 17

On July 19, the FCC announced via the *Federal Register* that the cost of a 10 year Amateur Radio vanity call sign will decrease 10 cents, from $13.40 to $13.30. The new fees take effect 30 days after publication, making August 17, 2010, the first day the new fee is in effect. In FY2010, the FCC anticipates granting 14,800 vanity call signs, bringing in $196,840 from the vanity call sign program. Earlier this year, the FCC released a *Notice of Proposed Rule Making and Order* (*NPRM*), seeking to lower the fee for Amateur Radio vanity call signs. The notice in the July 19, 2010 edition of the *Federal Register* -- entitled "Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2010; Final Rule" -- includes all FCC regulatory fees; these fees are expected to recover a total of $336,712,213 during FY2010, encompassing all the Services the FCC regulates. The FCC is authorized by the *Communications Act of 1934, As Amended*, to collect vanity call sign fees to recover the costs associated with that

ARRL Update Cont.

program. The vanity call sign regulatory fee is payable not only when applying for a new vanity call sign, but also upon renewing a vanity call sign for a new 10 year term

ARRL Argues that Oklahoma Town's RFI Ordinance is "Null and Void"

Saying that only the Federal Communications Commission is empowered to regulate radio frequency interference (RFI), the ARRL has notified Midwest City, Oklahoma, that its local ordinance 27-3(9), seeking to regulate radio transmissions and RFI, is "null and void." Midwest City is in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area.

Midwest City's Ordinance 27-3(9) reads: "In addition to other public nuisances declared by other sections of this Code or law, the following [is] hereby declared to be [a] public nuisance: Operating or using any electrical apparatus or machine which materially and unduly interferes with radio or television reception by others." Section 27 of Midwest City's Ordinances deals with nuisances.

On July 21, ARRL General Counsel Chris Imlay, W3KD, wrote to Midwest City Assistant City Manager Dave Ballew, City Attorney Katherine Bolles and Director of Code Enforcement Mike Stroh, informing them that the ARRL had been provided with a copy of the ordinance by amateurs in that community. "We are also aware that a notice was sent by Mr Stroh on behalf of the City to one of ARRL's members who resides in Midwest City asserting that the FCC-licensed radio amateur to whom the letter was addressed was in violation of the ordinance as the result of radio frequency interference appearing in a neighbor/complainant's home electronic equipment," the letter read. "The licensed radio amateur was ordered to remedy the problem in one day, under penalty of a sanction assessed against the real property of the radio amateur."

Section 27-2 of the nuisance ordinance states the penalty for non-compliance: "It shall be unlawful for any person to create or maintain a public nuisance within the or [sic] to permit a public nuisance to remain on premises under his control within the city" and that "the punishment for a violation of this chapter shall be a minimum of one hundred dollars ($100.00) or fifteen (15) days imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment and shall not exceed two hundred dollars ($200.00) or thirty (30) days imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment. Each day a violation shall continue shall constitute a separate offense."

The letter explained to the Midwest City officials that as the FCC is the only entity empowered to regulate RFI, that this matter "is not a proper subject for municipal regulation by Midwest City, and your ordinance 27-3(9), which purports to regulate RFI is preempted on its face, and is therefore *null and void*. The City in fact has absolutely no jurisdiction whatsoever over radio frequency interference. Such regulation is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission and *all regulation of radio transmission and interference phenomena is preempted by Federal law*."

All radio stations operate, and all telecommunications are regulated pursuant to the *Communications Act of 1934, As Amended*. The FCC has exclusive jurisdiction over RFI matters and all technical matters associated with radio communications. In the letter, General Counsel Imlay presented almost 20 legal cases defining the Commission's role and its sole authority over these matters.

In the Communications Amendments Act of 1982, the legislation clearly demonstrated that Congress intended to completely preempt the regulation of RFI: "The Conference Substitute is further intended to clarify the reservation over matters involving RFI. Such matters will not be regulated by local or state law, nor shall radio transmitting apparatus be subject to local or state regulation as part of any effort to resolve an RFI complaint. The Conferees believe that radio transmitter operators should not be subject to fines, forfeitures, or other liability imposed by any local or state authority as a result of interference appearing in home electronic equipment or systems. Rather, the Conferees intend that regulation of RFI phenomena shall be imposed only by the [Federal Communications] Commission." The Conference also clarified that "the exclusive jurisdiction over RFI incidents (including preemption of state and local regulation of such phenomena) lies with the FCC."

General Counsel Imlay expressed his hope that it will not be necessary to submit Midwest City's Ordinance 27-3(9) to the FCC by way of a *Request for a Declaratory Ruling*, "but that would be [the ARRL's] planned course of action unless Ordinance 27-3(9) is rescinded and that letter from Mr Stroh to the radio amateur in Midwest City is retracted immediately. That radio amateur has the full support of ARRL in any action he may choose to take in this connection."

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Amateur Radio History

The Wayback Machine

by Bill Continelli - W2XOY

Our Founding Fathers knew that the United States would have to enter into legal and binding agreements with foreign countries, thus in Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution, they gave the President the power to make treaties, with the approval of two-thirds of the Senate. Over the years, the Supreme Court has ruled that provisions of a treaty are constitutional and legally binding, even if the exact same provisions contained in a law not covered by a treaty would not pass the constitutional test.

Under the Radio Act of 1927, and the regulations issued by the Federal Radio Commission, amateurs were "in the catbird seat" (to use a popular phrase of the day). They had over 2700 kc of spectrum between 160 and 20 meters, plus another 15,000 kc at 5 meters. They had a Secretary of Commerce (Herbert Hoover) who was a strong proponent of amateur radio. Congress was supportive and sympathetic. Nothing could go wrong--or could it?

Yes it could. An International Radiotelegraph Conference was scheduled for Washington, D.C., on October 4, 1927. Here, participants from 74 nations would gather to hammer out an international treaty covering the entire known radio spectrum. Once this treaty was accepted by the Senate, it would become Law, and supersede anything contained in the 1927 Act. Although amateurs could count on the full support of the U.S. Delegation, we had only one vote, the same as any of the other 73 participants.

So how much support could we count on from the other countries? Sadly, not much. Democracy was still a foreign idea to most nations; many hovered in that gray area between Old World Monarchy and Fascism/Communism. Communications were a government monopoly. Individual private stations were feared; they could compete with the Government Stations, or they could be used in anti-government activities. This attitude was even present in the representatives from England and France. As for the other countries, many were blatantly anti amateur radio. Germany, for example, stated that private stations could violate "the rights of the State". Switzerland was on the record against amateur radio. Japan would tolerate amateurs, however they would have to use "phantom" (i.e. non radiating) antennas. In other words, you could have a transmitter, you just couldn't radiate a signal!!!! One proposal would only give amateurs frequencies below 13 meters (above 23 Mc).

Fortunately, the ARRL and the International Amateur Radio Union (founded in 1925) were well aware of this hostility and had made detailed preparations. The IARU and the ARRL both had made presentations to the various delegations prior to the start of the conference. Support of the amateur community was also received from private radio interests and radio manufacturers. The ARRL and the IARU would both have delegates attending the conference.

And so, after the opening session, which was addressed by President Calvin Coolidge and Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover (who was also president of the Conference), the delegates divided themselves into subcommittees and began to work.

England, the European country most favorable to amateur radio, made it's first proposal: Amateurs would be allowed the 150 to 200 meter band (1500 to 2000 kc) with a maximum power input of 10 watts. The ARRL/IARU delegates, K.B. Warner, H.P. Maxim and C.H. Stewart, as well as W.D. Terrell, who was Chief of the Radio Division in the Department of Commerce, indicated that this was unacceptable. The British then came up with a compromise position: amateurs would have the 150 meter band, as well as bands at 2.75, 3.66, 5.50, 11.00, 22.00, and 44 Mc. Except for the 1500-2000 kc segment, each band would be 100 kc wide. The total amateur allocations under the British proposal were 1100 kc, of which 900 kc was in the known usable spectrum below 15 Mc. This was a 60% reduction for American hams in the frequencies below 15 Mc, and a whopping 93% reduction when you counted our 4 to 5 meter band!

Nevertheless, many delegates urged the U.S. and ARRL/IARU representatives to accept this proposal. They pointed out that it was far more generous than many countries were willing to give on their own. With the use of cw and crystal control, it was argued, there would be enough room for all amateurs. Many were afraid that if the British compromise wasn't accepted, a more restrictive band plan for amateurs would take it's place.

The ARRL/IARU delegates had one thing in their corner, however; the strong support of Secretary Hoover and the American Delegation. With that, they found the strength to (carefully) carry on. They were diplomatic, but they were persistent. Maxim, Stewart and Warner proceeded step by step. The 160 meter band was the first agreed on--1715 to 2000 kc. Next, it was decided that the remaining amateur bands would be at the 80-40-20 meter spots. How wide they would be was the next argument. On the 80 meter band, everyone was at a stalemate until it was suggested that the band could be 3500-4000 kc on a non-exclusive basis. This was accepted by all the delegates. Each country could decide for themselves how much of the 500 kc they would allocate to amateurs. Next on the agenda was 20 meters. The U.S. wanted 14,000 to 16,000 kc. There was no way any of the other delegates would agree. After much debate, the U.S. delegation realized that 400 kc was the maximum they were going to get, and acquiesced.

With 160, 80, and 20 out of the way (and the U.S. assured of at least adequate domestic and international allocations) the subcommittee turned to 40. The American delegation wanted 7000 to 8000 kc; the most any other country was willing to offer was 7000 to 7200. Germany, in fact, put a high power station on 7200 kc in order to thwart a larger amateur allocation on 40 meters. Back and forth the debate went, the other delegates finally offered 225 kc. Maxim and Stewart felt they had played their last hand and wanted to accept the proposal, Warner, however, still pushed for 400 kc. More debate followed. Finally, the other delegates agreed to 300 kc. Additional bands were set up at 10 and 5 meters.

When the dust had settled, the Conference had approved the following amateur bands: 1715--2000, 3500--4000, 7000--7300, 14,000--14,400, 28,000-30,000 and 56,000--60,000 kilocycles. This was a 37.5% reduction in the frequencies amateurs had under the U.S. regulations, however, it was a vast increase for the amateurs of most other countries. Furthermore, the frequencies approved by the Conference established amateur radio under international law-something which had not existed before. Given the circumstances, this was a major victory for amateur radio.

Initially, there was some opposition by a minority of U.S. hams to the ratification of the Treaty. The ARRL and the vast majority of amateurs, however, supported it, knowing that a small loss in frequencies was insignificant in comparison to the international recognition now given to amateur radio. The Senate agreed and, on March 21, 1928, ratified the Treaty.

As a postscript, Herbert Hoover, the Secretary of Commerce who had always supported amateur radio 100%, was elected President of the United States in November 1928. Although most remember his administration as coinciding with the depths of the Great Depression, it was also the time of the greatest growth in amateur radio history. From the 1929 total of 16,289 to the 1933 count of 41,555, amateur radio grew 255% in 4 years. Before his death at the age of ninety on October 20, 1964, Hoover would live to see his son, Herbert Hoover Jr. W6ZH, elected President of the ARRL, and see an amateur running for President of the United States (Senator Barry Goldwater, K7UGA/K3UIG). Whatever historians may think of his administration, hams will always remember him as a Friend to Amateur Radio.

Next month, the Wayback Machine will begin to explore the battle over the VHF spectrum in the mid 40's. Did you ever wonder what happened to TV Channel 1? The Wayback Machine will have the answers.

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TRADING POST

QST magazines from 2002-2006 looking for a new home.
Free! Email: k6dmr@arrl.net

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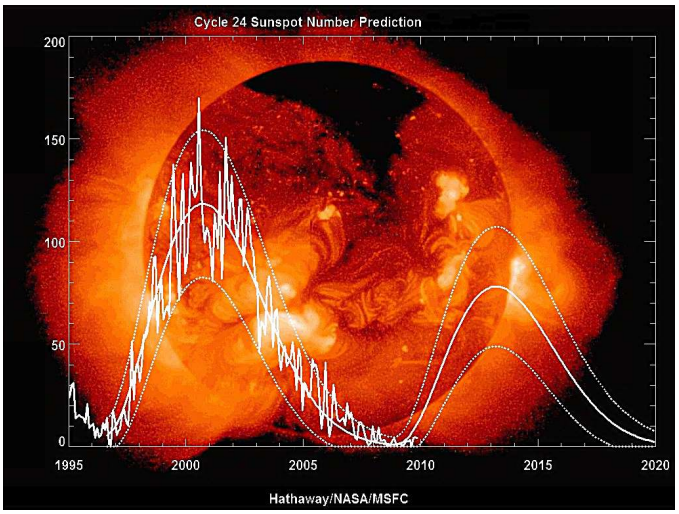
SOLAR UPDATE



THE K7RA SOLAR UPDATE

Tad "The moon gazed on my midnight labours, while, with unrelaxed and breathless eagerness, I pursued nature to her hiding-places" Cook, K7RA, reports: Increasing sunspot activity has dominated the past few days. Sunspot group 1087 has been visible for 13 days, but the size has gradually decreased. Over the past seven days, in millionths of a solar hemisphere, it was 60, 50, 20, 10, 10, 10 and 10. On July 19, new sunspot group 1089 appeared quite strongly over the eastern horizon, with an expanding relative size of 130, 150 and 310 for July 19-21. The predicted solar flux is 90 on each day from July 22-28, which is quite strong, considering that the average daily solar flux for each of the past four weeks was 73.9, 72.8, 79.2 and 80.6. There is a slight predicted rise in geomagnetic activity, with a predicted planetary A index of 8, 10, 10, 8, 8, 10 and 10 from July 22-28. Look for more information -- including updated predictions, 6 and 10 meter news and an item from NASA about the collapsing thermosphere during this extended solar minimum -- on the ARRL Web site on Friday, July 23. For more information concerning radio propagation, visit the ARRL Technical Information Service Propagation page. This week's "Tad Cookism" -- in honor of the 41st anniversary of the Apollo 11 moon landing -- is brought to you by Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* (Chapter 4).

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COMING EVENTS

CERT Training – North County Fire Authority
See http://www.northcountyfire.org for more info.

CERT Training – San Mateo County
See http://www.smcready.org/Community/Training.html 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

QCWA 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.electronicsfleamarket.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: Sunday October 24th
Location: Jewish Community Center
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: Sat. September 25th
Where: Oracle Conference Center 350 Oracle Parkway
Redwood City, CA 94065

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: $15 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	Aug 14th	Sunnyvale, CA	10:30	AM
Sat	Aug 21st	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 13th	2010 Agenda Planning, LM Fire Station
Feb 10th	2010 Agenda Finalizing, LM Fire Station
Mar 10th	LM Round Table Pizza
Apr 14th	Flea Market Night - LM Fire St
May 1st	SF-88 Nike Missile Site Tour 12:30pm
May 12th	Linda Mar Fire Station
Jun 9th	Field Day Planning Mtg, LM Fire Station
Jun 26-27	CARC Field Day, Sweeney Ridge
Jul 14th	Field Day Wrap-Up Mtg, LM Fire Station
Aug 11th	Back to School Nite w/ KE6MNJ - LM Fire St.
Aug 21st	USS Hornet Tour
Sep 8th	D-Star Presentation - Linda Mar Fire Station
Sep 11th	T-Hunt and Picnic, Frontierland Park-Pacifica
Sep 25-26	Pacific Coast Fog Fest, Pacifica
Oct 13th	2011 Officer Nom., Home Brew Nite LM Fire
Nov 13th	Election Dinner, Nick's Restaurant
Dec 8th	Holiday Potluck Dinner Meeting, LM Fire

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

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CERT COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM **www.smcready.org** SAN MATEO COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE OES EMERGENCY SERVICES

THE COASTSIDE AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

The Coastside 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.

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The Coastside 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.

Permission is granted to reproduce any material of this publication; provided credit is given to the author, the Coastside Communicator, and one copy of the reproduced article is sent to the club.

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

51 Years of Service — COASTSIDE AMATEUR RADIO CLUB WA6TOW SINCE 1959 PACIFICA, CA

41 Years Affiliation — ARRL

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
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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
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COASTSIDE COMMUNICATOR

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

FIRST CLASS

TO:

51 Years of Service
COASTSIDE AMATEUR RADIO CLUB
WA6TOW
SINCE 1959
PACIFICA, CA

Meeting Notice:

Back to School Night
August 11th 2010 - 730pm
Linda Mar Fire Station
1100 Linda Mar Blvd
Pacifica, CA

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