



THE COASTSIDE COMMUNICATOR

VOL. 49, No. 3

MARCH 2017

WWW.COASTSIDEARC.ORG

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Greetings!

Like our January meeting, our February meeting was well attended. There is particular interest in the state of our repeater and the progress toward replacing it. To that end, all members were invited to attend a New Repeater Planning Meeting held at College of San Mateo on Saturday, February 25, put together by Roy Brixen and Casey Villyard. Twelve Club members and one visitor attended to hear a presentation from Casey consisting of an overview of our current system, followed by an outline of what is planned, as well as what some options are, for the new system. As Repeater Replacement Manager, Roy Brixen discussed implementation efforts, including the formation of task teams, with a goal of getting a new repeater in place by August 1. The new task teams will be meeting via SKYPE – with Roy as the “exciter” -- with the expectation that Club members will receive a monthly progress report in the Club newsletter.

As hopefully everyone knows by now, but as a final reminder, our CARC Net has been moved up to 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday nights. So far this year, even with its newness, the earlier time has resulted in more stations checking in. Instead of half a dozen or fewer, the smallest number of check-ins has been 12.

As reflected in our February meeting minutes published in this newsletter, many ideas for Club activities, both for meeting presentations and outside adventures, have been put forth for consideration. We will take these ideas up at our March Pizza meeting at Linda Mar Roundtable Pizza. All are encouraged to join in the discussion and weigh in on the ideas already proffered and to offer more ideas for consideration. Hope to see you there!

73,

Mary Ellen-AJ6J
Club President



FEBRUARY MINUTES

The February 8, 2017 meeting was called to order at 7:30 p.m. by our Club President, Mary Ellen Scherer-AJ6J, at the Linda Mar Fire House in Pacifica. Self-introduction by the members followed.

One correction was made on page 3 wherein the Club President was stated to be Walt Long. The correction to reflect Mary Ellen Scherer as Club President was made. A motion made by: Roy Brixen-KE6MNJ and seconded by Walt Long-KG6EDY to accept the minutes as corrected. Motion was passed by unanimous vote of the membership present

TREASURER'S REPORT

Treasurer Frank Erbacher-N6FG read the report of the Club's financials: \$3,305.00 in the General Fund, \$527 in the Repeater Fund, \$904 in the APRS/Digipeater Fund, \$11,265.00 in the EOC/Public Service Fund. These individual fund totals add up to a club total of \$16,001.00

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved to authorize the Club Treasurer to pay NARC dues of \$20

MEMBERSHIP

Club membership: 67, including a member residing in Minnesota. ARRL membership: 71%

COMMUNICATIONS

Union Bank statement: Frank-N6FG reported that he received the January bank statement and determined it to be correct.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPEATER

Dave Rinck-K6DMR, Casey Villyard-N6TZE, and David Chamberlin-AE6DC went up the hill and confirmed that the charging units were working intermittently. They got them all working and charging, but the problem remains that if the power goes out again, the batteries will not necessarily start charging again when the power comes back on. The new repeater will need new batteries, which is considered a good investment. We probably need new chargers also, and a discussion took place regarding the type and cost of said

Committee Reports cont.

chargers. PDUs and switches were not good; so they were replaced. K6DMR should be reimbursed for the cost of the switches. Mary Ellen-AJ6J made motion to reimburse, seconded by Casey-N6TZE, and unanimously approved by the members present.

Roy-KE6MNJ, Repeater Replacement Project Manager, continues to work on construction of new repeater and issued an invitation to CARC members to come to the planning meetings to participate and assist. Every attempt will be made to have the new repeater up and running by August. Further details on this will come out via email.

Casey Villyard-N6TZE made a motion for reconsideration with respect to a motion that passed last month with regard to the provision of emergency power. The motion was seconded by Dave-K6DMR, and passed unanimously by the members in attendance. It was determined that research needs to be done to select larger back-up batteries.

AUTO-PATCH
No Report

DIGIPEATER
No Report

APRS
No Report

EMERGENCY SERVICES
No Report

FIELD DAY
No Report

FOG FEST
No Report

NEWSLETTER
Published

WEBSITE
No Report

NET SCRIPT COMMITTEE

Revision of the Net Script is still in the works. Josh-N6TZF, committee chair, expects to have a draft ready for the March meeting.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Web Host: Mary Ellen-AJ6J said that CARC Webmaster Scot Mercer-KI6SEJ will make recommendations and provide cost figures in time for our March 8th meeting. David Chamberlin-AE6DC indicated that he could possibly get a web host for approximately \$10/month. Mary Ellen-AJ6J suggested that he contact Scott on that matter as soon as possible.

Net Control sign-ups: Mary Ellen asked that more members sign up for this and a sign-up list was circulated.

March Pizza Night: Confirmation of the reservations at Round Table Pizza in the Linda Mar shopping center was made by Dave Lawrence-KF6TWW for 7-9:30 p.m.

NEW BUSINESS

Club Activities: We still have 4 meetings without specified activities. An Ice Cream Social was suggested for the May meeting, and Casey-N6TZE volunteered to present "3D Printing for \$300 or Less" for the September meeting. Outside activities suggested included the following: fox hunting/build directional finding antenna; Computer History Museum \$17.50/person + lunch; Exploratorium San Francisco \$30/person + lunch, Pitch Dark Tactile; view Art Deco in the Paramount Theater in Oakland; Disney Family Museum, entrance fee \$25 general, \$20 senior. These and other suggestions will be taken up at the March Pizza Meeting.

Announcements: Breck Hitz-W6CBH announced that Pacifica CERT has a new trailer. Currently it is in the parking lot of the Pacifica PD. It is being outfitted for various needs. They are especially in need of radios or \$\$ to purchase them.

ADJOURNMENT

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the meeting be adjourned at 8:20 p.m.

PRESENT AT THE MEETING

The following Life Member has become a Silent Key:
Roger Spindler WA6AFT.

Officers: President: Mary Ellen Scherer-AJ6J; **Vice-President:** Ralph Bailey-K6DLZ; **Secretary:** Secretary for this meeting - Carmel Gallagher-KJ6ERS; **Treasurer:** Frank Erbacher-N6FG.

Members: Roy Brixen-KE6MNJ, David Chamberlin-AE6DC, Breck Hitz-W6CBH, Chris Icade-W6EZE, Dave Lawrence-KF6TWW, Walt Long-KG6EDY, Steve Pagnelli-K6YUA, David Rinck-K6DMR, Audrey Villyard-WA2KPS, and Casey Villyard-N6TZE

Visitors: none

Submitted by: Submitted by: Carmel Gallagher-KJ6ERS



ARRL UPDATE

HAARP Goes Classical During New Experimental Campaign

The just-concluded run of ionospheric investigations conducted from Alaska's High Frequency Active Auroral Research Program ([HAARP](#)) observatory -- quite likely the most powerful HF transmission facility in the world -- revived the latent shortwave listener (SWL) lurking within most radio amateurs. Operating under Part 5 Experimental license WI2XFX, HAARP this month even aired some classical music as it conducted its first scientific research campaign since being taken over 18 months ago from the military by the University of

Alaska
Fairbanks
(UAF)
Geophysical
Institute.

UAF Space
Physics
Group
Assistant
Research
Professor
Chris Fallen,
KL3WX,
focused on



A section of the extensive HAARP antenna array and one of the transmitter shelters. [Photo courtesy of Jeff Dumps, KL4IU]

two experiments -- one called "airglow" that literally aimed to light up the ionosphere, and another to demonstrate the so-called "Luxembourg effect," first noticed on a 1930s Radio Luxembourg broadcast. Public engagement was part of his plan, and Fallen this week said the [Twitter](#) and e-mail feedback from his transmissions had been "fantastic," and that his science campaign had become "quite an event."



University of Alaska
Fairbanks Space Physics
Group Assistant Research
Professor Chris Fallen,
KL3WX.

"Thank you for making a difference and advancing Amateur Radio as well," Doug Howard, VE6CID, tweeted. Another Twitter follower enthused, "You're running the coolest DX station in the world." Fallen said he also received "a lot of great waterfalls," as well as video and audio recordings from hams and SWLs.

Fallen started and stopped each experiment block with DTMF

tones, transmitted in AM on or about 2.8 and 3.3 MHz, each channel fed with audio tones of different frequencies or, in the case of music, as a separate stereo channel. If the Luxembourg effect is present, skywave-signal listeners would hear both channels combined on a single frequency; Fallen said the

effect is easier to detect with tones. In addition to tones, he transmitted "a 'dance track,' a Pachelbel Canon arrangement, and a variation of 'Row, Row, Row Your Boat.'" Jeff Dumps, KL4IU, composed some of the music, and he arranged and performed all of it.

The CW "airglow" artificial aurora experiment followed the Luxembourg effect transmissions. All week, Fallen despaired that the "ratty" ionosphere and cloud cover were diminishing his hopes for success with the artificial aurora experiments. But on the last night, he tweeted, "Seeing artificial airglow with the spectrometer. Film at 11."

Fallen is now evaluating the results of his HAARP efforts. He said one listener posted "a most excellent" YouTube clip. He was not specific; several have been posted that document this week's experiments, including [this one](#) from Stephen Oleson, VE6SLP. Laurence Howell, KL7L, in Wasilla, Alaska, posted an [audio file](#).

"The miracle of crowd sourcing!" Fallen said. "If only the Luxembourg effect was more pronounced, but it is in the 3,300 kHz recording."

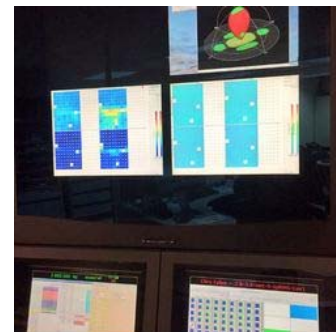
Fallen has been working under a \$60,000 National Science Foundation [grant](#). "During campaigns, significant expenditures for fuel and personnel are required," the grant abstract said. "Large start-up costs make HAARP experiments largely inaccessible to individual researchers unless multiple experiments and funding sources can be bundled together during a campaign of up to 2-week duration." According to the abstract, public participation would maximize "the broader impacts of the investigations."

Fallen posted additional information on his "Gakona HAARPoon 2017" [blog](#).

MARS Refocuses Its Mission, Encrypts Data Nets

Today's Military Auxiliary Radio System (MARS) program has changed markedly from what it was just a few years ago. So says US Army MARS Program Manager Paul English, WD8DBY, who contends that MARS must adapt in order to remain relevant and useful to its sponsor, the US Department of Defense (DOD).

"Probably the most significant changes were the Navy's decision to 'sunset' the Navy Marine Corps MARS program and our move to refocus Army and Air Force MARS on



A view from the HAARP helm during the Luxembourg Effect experiment. [Photo courtesy of Chris Fallen, KL3WX]

ARRL Update cont.

providing contingency HF Radio communications support to the DOD and the services," English said. "In order to focus our support on the Department of Defense, MARS leadership had to rethink, essentially from the ground up, what it means to be a MARS member." MARS relies on volunteers from within the Amateur Radio ranks. Among other things, recruits receive specialized training in military messaging formats and digital messaging protocols.



While the priority MARS mission is to provide contingency HF communication to support the DOD and the military, MARS also supports communication for combat commands providing humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, provides contingency communication for Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA), and provides "morale and welfare communications" in support of the DOD.

MARS still provides support for civil authorities, but it must follow DOD procedures for how that support is provided, English explained. "MARS leadership used to actively encourage our members to support civil authorities," he said, "and that put us in direct competition with the Amateur Radio community as well as with other federal agencies."

English said that in today's MARS program, the primary digital protocol is software that emulates Military Standard (MilStd) 188-110A (M110A) serial phase-shift keying, which is compatible with what is used by the military. MARS members may still use Amateur Radio digital modes on working channels, but M110A is the principal mode. There are no plans to transition to digital voice modes.

This year, MARS introduced an online encryption program that allows all digital radio traffic to be encrypted as it is being transmitted. MARS has also expanded its use of automatic link establishment (ALE), although members are not required to use it.

"Our bread and butter remains single-channel HF communication," English said. "The majority of our members who do use ALE are using the *MARS ALE* software program. Some of our members who support our national nets are moving to hardware ALE radios."

The MARS program supports quarterly contingency communication exercises supporting the DOD. These are based on "very bad day" scenarios, where traditional forms of communication are no longer available. "Through these exercises, the DOD -- via the MARS community -- reaches out to the Amateur Radio community to provide situational awareness information at the county/local level," English said.

That makes sense to MARS member Bill Sexton, N1IN, who was Army MARS public affairs officer from 2001 until 2014. "At least in theory, the blanketing omnipresence of hams across all 50 states offers a backup for blacked-out regions in the event of a catastrophic attack or natural disaster," Sexton allowed. "The challenge is mobilizing back-up operations in the total absence of internet, telephone, cell phone, or texting resources."

AMATEUR RADIO HISTORY

THE WAYBACK MACHINE

BY BILL CONTINELLI - W2XOY

Amateurs entered the summer of 1912 with a new Radio Act in place. Thanks to the Titanic disaster and the fear that commercial interests would try to monopolize the radio spectrum, the government stepped in and set up a licensing structure administered by the Secretary of Commerce. In the new law, amateurs (actually "private stations") were limited to a wavelength of 200 meters and a maximum power of 1kw. Since the known usable spectrum at that time ran from about 300 to 3000 meters (1000 khz to 100 khz), it was widely believed that amateur radio would fade away, without expensive government enforcement.

At first, it appeared that the bureaucrats were correct. Before the Radio Act, there were an estimated 10,000 stations. Now, there were only 1200 licenses issued by the end of 1912. Amateurs were finding it difficult to get their spark stations going on 200 meters, and, when they did, they discovered their maximum range was 25-50 miles, instead of the 250-500 mile range they had on the longer wavelengths. Amateur radio was slowly heading for oblivion.

The big stumbling block to effective communications on 200 meters (or indeed any wavelength) was the spark transmitter and unamplified detector, both of which were extremely inefficient. On the transmitting end, no method, other than spark, was known. As for the receiver, there had been two developments in the vacuum tube area. J.A. Fleming had developed the diode detector in 1904. It cost a lot of money, provided no amplification, and used expensive batteries. It was not practical at the time, but it was covered by a patent. In 1906, Lee deForest took Fleming's valve, added a third element, called a grid, and named the result the Audion. In the right circuit, the Audion could amplify by a factor of 5x. Still, because of the cost, battery requirement, and the ever popular patent fights of the time, it went unnoticed and unused until 1912, when a 22 year old amateur made an important discovery.

Edwin H. Armstrong was an experimenter and almost militant individualist. He had obtained an Audion for use in his station. Dissatisfied with the poor amplification, he tried different circuits. At one point, he "fed back" a portion of the output

back to the input to be re-amplified. Instead of just a 5x amplification, the output was now 100x stronger than the input. He also discovered that if too much feedback was used, the tube began to oscillate. This regenerative circuit was the most important discovery in radio in years. One tube could amplify more than 100x, two tubes in series could give a gain of 2000+. In addition, an alternative to spark was now

Wayback Machine cont.

available. Instead of a raspy, broad inefficient signal that took up hundreds of Khz, the Audion could be made to oscillate a stable, pure signal on one frequency. In fact, that's where the phrase c.w. comes from, (a continuous wave on one frequency rather than a broad, intermittent wave on many). Although it would take 10+ years to develop the stability in transmitters and receivers to fully utilize c.w., King Spark was doomed.

Realizing the importance of his regenerative design in both transmitting and receiving, but lacking the money to develop it, in January 1913 Armstrong had the diagrams of his circuit notarized. This was only the first of many spectacular inventions Armstrong would come up with. Within 10 years, he would also develop the superheterodyne (now used in ALL receivers), and the superregenerative (the basis of all VHF and UHF receivers from the 20's to the 50's, and still used today in children's walkie-talkies). Even his first design, the regenerative circuit, is used by Ten-Tec and MFJ in their receiver kits. The crowning achievement in Armstrong's career came in the 30's, when he developed Frequency Modulation. With all due respect for those who flock to Loomis, Tesla, or Marconi as the father of radio, my vote goes to Armstrong, for without him, wireless would be stuck at the 1912 level. Armstrong had a tempestuous life, full of public and private battles, advancements, setbacks and lawsuits, before his tragic death in 1954. The final legal battles didn't end until 1967. The Wayback Machine will devote an entire column to Armstrong this fall.

Meanwhile, back in 1913, word of the regenerative circuit spread quickly throughout the amateur world. Experimenters who added the Audion to their receivers discovered that distances of up to 350 miles were now possible on 200 meters. The Audion, already scarce and expensive, became even more so under the laws of supply and demand. The search for an Audion to the amateur was like the Quest for the Holy Grail. In fact, it was this search which led to the second pivotal event in amateur radio history.

Hiram Percy Maxim was a 44 year old engineer and inventor who had a 1kw amateur station in Hartford, CT. He wanted an Audion for his receiver and was unable to locate one. Finally, he heard of an amateur in Springfield, MA, who had one for sale. Hartford was (and still is) only 30 miles from Springfield, yet Maxim's station could not cover the distance. He found a station midway between the two cities that was willing to relay his purchase offer. Maxim thought about this and eventually realized that a national organization was needed to coordinate and standardize message relay procedures, as well as act as a national lobby for amateur radio interests. On April 6, 1914, Maxim proposed the formation of the American Radio Relay League. With the backing of the Radio Club of Hartford, who appropriated \$50, and some volunteers, Maxim developed an application form explaining the purpose of the ARRL and inviting membership. These were sent out to every known major station in the country.

Maxim, like Armstrong, was a prolific inventor. Unlike Armstrong, however, Maxim was also an expert in publicity and public relations. By July, national magazines such as Popular Mechanics were writing favorable reports about the ARRL. Maxim also traveled to Washington, D.C., to explain

the ARRL to the Department of Commerce and the Commissioner of Navigation.

The P.R. blitz paid off. By September, 1914, there were 237 relay stations appointed, and traffic routes were established from Maine to Minneapolis, and Seattle to Idaho. Realizing that long distances on 200 meters were not possible at that time, even with a regenerative receiver, Maxim got the Department of Commerce to authorize special operations on 425 meters (706 khz) for relay stations in remote areas.

Boosted by the publicity, the number of amateur stations, as well as the relay stations in the ARRL, continued to grow. By 1916, there were 6000 amateur licenses, (of which 1000 were ARRL relay stations) and 150,000 receivers in use. The emphasis in the ARRL was on the word RELAY; ARRL stations were expected to handle traffic on the 6 Main Trunk Lines (3 North/South and 3 East/West) that served more than 150 cities. And there was traffic. The general population (to whom phones were a luxury, long distance an exotic concept, and telegrams expensive) flocked to the idea of coast to coast free messages. As a P.R. exercise to test the system nationwide, on Washington's Birthday, 1916, a test message was sent to the Governors of every State, and President Wilson in Washington, D.C.. The message was delivered to 34 States and the President within 60 minutes. By 1917, the system was so refined that a message sent from New York to California took only 45 minutes. To deal with the increasing number of relay stations, the ARRL started a little magazine, which they called QST.

Other amateur activities in this period brought favorable publicity to the hobby. In March 1913, a severe windstorm had knocked out power, telegraph and telephone lines in the midwest. Battery powered amateur stations handled routine and emergency traffic until regular service was restored. This was the first documented emergency communications in amateur radio history. In 1915, amateur station 2MN determined that the powerful Telefunken station at Sayville, Long Island, was sending information concerning Allied and neutral shipping to submarines at sea. Thanks to the work of this amateur, the government took over the station.

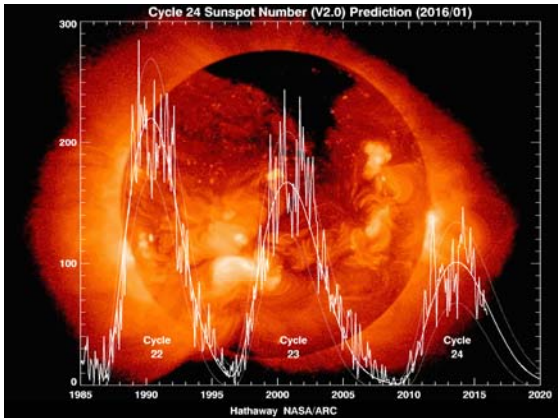
However, the war in Europe was getting closer. In April, 1917, based on continued violations of our neutrality and unrestricted submarine activity, Congress declared war against Germany.

With the U.S. now in World War I, a message went out from the Secretary of Commerce to all private stations. By order of the Chief Radio Inspector, all transmitting AND RECEIVING stations were to be closed AND DISASSEMBLED, and all antennas taken down. Complete radio silence was to remain until the war ended and the order was revoked. Amateurs by the thousands packed away their stations and marched off to war. The 200 meter band was silent. In September 1917, with no radio activity permitted and 80% of the amateurs at war, QST ceased publication.

Would amateur radio survive the war? Stay with us next month as the Wayback Machine waits for Johnny to come marching home again.

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SOLAR UPDATE



Tad Cook, K7RA, Seattle, reports: On February 22 at 0124 UTC, Australian Space Weather Services issued a geomagnetic disturbance warning: "The effect of a high-speed solar wind stream from a recurrent coronal hole is expected to raise geomagnetic activity to active levels from 22 to 24 February with the possibility of minor storm periods on 23 and 24 February.

Spaceweather.com on February 22 reported that NOAA forecasters were estimating a 60% chance of polar geomagnetic storms on February 23. It could be a good time to watch for aurora.

Over the February 16-22 reporting week, the average daily sunspot number increased from 17.6 to 19.1, compared to the previous 7 days, while average solar flux increased from 75.1 to 78.5.

Geomagnetic indicators were slightly higher, with average planetary A index increasing from 4.7 to 11.3, and average mid-latitude A index changing from 2.9 to 9.

Predicted solar flux is 84 on February 23-24; 83 on February 25; 82 on February 26-March 1; 78 on March 2; 73 on March 3-4; 72 on March 5-7; 73 and 74 on March 8-9; 75 on March 10-14; then 74, 75, 77 and 79 on March 15-18, 82 on March 19-24, then 80, 78 and 76 on March 25-27, 75 on March 28-29; 73 on March 30-31, and 72 on April 1-3.

Predicted planetary A index is 18 and 12 on February 23-24; 8 on February 25-26; 16, 24, and 20 on February 27-March 1; 15 on March 2-5; 8 on March 6; 5 on March 7-14; 10, 20, 15, 10, and 12 on March 15-19; 10 on March 20-21; 12, 15, 20, and 18 on March 22-25; 8, 30, 25, and 20 on March 26-29.

Sunspot numbers for February 16-22 were 23, 14, 13, 23, 25, 19, and 17, with a mean of 19.1. The 10.7-centimeter flux was 74, 74.6, 76.6, 78.1, 80.7, 82.5, and 83.2, with a mean of 78.5. Estimated planetary A indices were 9, 20, 16, 10, 10, 4, and 10, with a mean of 11.3. Estimated mid-latitude A indices were 7, 16, 11, 9, 8, 4, and 8, with a mean of 9.

COMING EVENTS

Pacifica CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) For training and information

<https://pacificacert.samariteam.com/RequestInfo.aspx>
email: <mailto:cert@pacificapolice.org>

QCWA NorCal Chapter 11 - Lunch at Harry's Hofbrau

3rd Wednesday of every month
1909 El Camino Real 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)

LICENSE EXAMS

Bay Area Educational Amateur Radio Society

Offering a one day study session for Technician or General theory, followed by testing. Fee: \$30.00

When: See Website

Where: See Website

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

Web Page: <http://www.svve.org>

Sunnyvale VEC Exam Sessions

Fee: \$15 Cash

Cut-off-time, 30 min. after starting time.

Exam: changes, directions, call (408) 255-9000 24/hr

Sat	Mar 11th	Sunnyvale, CA	10:30	AM
Sat	Mar 18th	Redwood City, CA	10:30	AM

Web Page: <http://www.amateur-radio.org>



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 11th	2017 Agenda Planning, LM Fire Station
Feb 8th	Agenda Final, LM Fire Station
Mar 8th	Meeting Night, Pizza Night, LM Round Table
Mar 12th	Daylight Savings Time Begins
Apr 12th	Meeting Night, LM Fire Station
Apr ?	Silver Dragon CERT Exercise, 0730-1300 hrs
Apr 30th	Dream Machines, El Granada
May 10th	Meeting Night, LM Fire Station
Jun 14th	Field Day Planning Mtg, LM Fire Station
Jun 24-25	CARC Field Day, Sweeney Ridge
Jul 12th	Field Day Wrap-Up Mtg, LM Fire Station
Jul 29th	Devils Slide Ride, PARCA Bike Event
Aug 9th	Meeting Night, LM Fire Station
Sept 13th	Meeting Night, LM Fire Station
Sept 23-24*	Pacific Coast Fog Fest, Pacifica
Oct 11th	2018 Officer Nomination , LM Fire Station
Nov 5th	Daylight Saving Time Ends
Nov 11th*	Election Dinner, Nick's, Rockaway Beach
Dec 13th	Holiday Potluck Dinner Meeting, LM Fire

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



www.smcready.org
cert@pacificapolice.org



In Memoriam



Roger G. Spindler-WA6AFT/SK



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 (VHF and UHF); a Packet Digipeater, WA6TOW-1; and an APRS Digipeater, WA6TOW-2. 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.

Packet Digipeater: 145.050 MHz, Packet Node: PAC
APRS Digipeater: 144.390 MHz.

CARC/Pacifica OES VHF Simplex: 146.535 MHz
PL Tone: 114.8 Hz is used, as needed, for noise suppression

VHF Net

The club sponsors a VHF net each Wednesday, with the exception of meeting nights, at 20:00 hrs. for membership check-ins, notices, and QST's. Note: The WA6TOW repeater on 441.075 MHz may be used as an alternate if the WA6TOW VHF 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 editor.

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



COASTSIDE NETS

Monday

07:30 PM on WA6TOW
146.925 MHz, PL 114.8
San Bruno ARC Net

Tuesday

7:30 PM on WA6TOW
146.925 MHz, PL 114.8
Daly City ARES Net

8:00 PM on WA6TOW 146.925 MHz, PL 114.8 and KC6ULT 146.865 MHz, PL 114.8 simultaneously, but not linked.
San Mateo County ACS Net

Wednesday

8:00 PM on WA6TOW
146.925 MHz, PL 114.8
Coastside Amateur Radio Club Wednesday Night Check-in.

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.

10:00 AM on WA6TOW
146.925 MHz, PL 114.8
QCWA Ch. 11 NorCal. Net

Sunday

7:00-7:30 AM on WA6TOW
146.925 MHz, PL 114.8
Knights of the Megahertz Net

8:00 PM on WA6TOW
146.925 MHz, PL 114.8
Pacifica CERT Net

CLUB OFFICERS				
Office	Name	Call	Phone	E-Mail Address
President	Mary Ellen Scherer	AJ6J	(415) 239-4513	aj6j@arrl.net
V. President	Ralph Bailey	K6DLZ	(650) 341-6236	kc6dlz@aol.com
Secretary	Tom Oliver	KJ6OGL	(650) 488-0704	toliver0557@gmail.com
Treasurer	Frank Erbacher	N6FG	(650) 355-4355	n6fg@arrl.net
CLUB STAFF				
Control Operator	David Rinck	K6DMR	(650) 355-1778	k6dmr@arrl.net
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Trustee of Club Call	Frank Erbacher	N6FG	(650) 355-4355	n6fg@arrl.net
Website	Scott Mercer	KI6SEJ	-	ki6sej@arrl.net



**MEETING
NOTICE:**

**MARCH 8TH
ROUND TABLE PIZZA
LINDA MAR CENTER
PACIFICA
7:30PM**

**PIZZA MEETING NIGHT
(NO HOST)**

COASTSIDE COMMUNICATOR

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

FIRST CLASS

TO:

58 Years



of Service