



THE COASTSIDE COMMUNICATOR

VOL. 49, No. 5

MAY 2017

WWW.COASTSIDEARC.ORG

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Greetings!

First, an update on our repeater replacement efforts: Roy Brixen, Project Manager, reported at the April CARC meeting that the replacement process is moving along efficiently. The first team, the Controllor Team, has already been hard at work and completed much of its work. The focus next shifts to the Power Team. Again, on behalf of the entire membership and those non-members using the WA6TOW repeater, I would like to personally thank those who have stepped up and offered their time and expertise to make this repeater replacement possible and to keep this project on track. And I can't say enough good things about how fortunate we are to have Roy serving as the project manager and catalyst for this effort.

Second, once again I want to thank those of you who have volunteered to serve as net control on Wednesday nights. Interestingly enough, I think having individuals take on that role has resulted in some insights as to some possible improvements in our script. For instance, this week Breck Hitz commented that perhaps we should change the suffix division, since the majority of check-ins fall into the first group. That caused me to wonder if perhaps we should simply instead divide the check-ins into four prefix categories, calling for member check-ins with call sign prefixes starting with A, K, J and W. It's cleaner and reduces the excess verbiage of A-F, alpha through foxtrot, etc. Plus "suffixes" is just plain hard to say. Not earth-shattering, just a thought.

Speaking of volunteers, Casey Villyard is seeking volunteers to assist with communications for the Devil's Slide Ride event that will take place on Saturday, July 29. It's a fun event; the riders appreciate the service; and it's for a good cause. The proceeds go to PARCA. If you're available, please contact Casey.

Lastly, I will not be available for the May meeting, so I can't say, "Hope to see you there." The meeting will be chaired by our vice-president Ralph Bailey and I'm sure he would like to see you there. Among other things, expect updates at the meeting from Roy on the status of the Repeater Replacement Project, updates from Dave Rinck on the status of our current repeater, and planning specifics on the CARC Field Day activities.

73,
Mary Ellen-AJ6J
Club President

APRIL MINUTES

The April 12th, 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-introductions introductions by the members followed.

Approval of March Minutes as posted in *The Coastside Communicator*. Motion made by: Gary Barnes- KI6HIG and seconded by: Bob Barbitta-W6LOG. Motion was passed by unanimous vote of the membership present. After meeting was over - Dave Lawrence (missed the opening of the meeting) stated his call sign was misspelled in the April Communicator under Members Present at the March meeting. Correct call sign is KF6TWW.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Treasurer Frank Erbacher-N6FG not present at meeting.

Received TIFF files from Frank. Mary Ellen stated that per the Club's By-Laws, we need only report the financials quarterly.

4/13/2017 – Received email from Frank-N6FG sent on 4/12 of the spreadsheet header with the Financials. Account Total is: \$16,097.43.

MEMBERSHIP

Club membership is at 72, all licensed. ARRL membership is 86%.

COMMUNICATIONS

None

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPEATER

1. Update on current status of WA6TOW repeater from Dave Rinck-K6DMR. It's on. Dave stated that the whole site (outside the bunker) was re-wired. Last Sunday's storm brought down power lines.

2. Update on Repeater Replacement Committee from Roy Brixen-KE6MNJ. Roy has moved new repeater parts to the Storage Locker in Princeton By The Sea. Need resolution on

Committee Reports cont.

power – standard & emergency. Roy stated there will be an open house Saturday, April 15th at 9am to see operation of the new repeater. RSVP Roy as there is limited space.

Roy is asking for approval of funds for \$680 for an S-Com Model 7330 controller, three radio cables and some programming software. Motion made by Dave-K6DMR, Charles-KG6CTT seconded. Motion was passed by unanimous vote of the membership present. Roy said he would place the order before 10am tomorrow (4/13). Casey requested funding approval for cables and hardware at an estimated cost of \$150. Motioned by Chris-W6EZE, seconded Bob-W6LOG. Motion was passed by unanimous vote of the membership present.

AUTO-PATCH

Not working

DIGIPEATER

Partially working. Needs antenna work

APRS

Functioning poorly

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Silver Dragon April 20. Breck stated he still needs more operators.

FIELD DAY

Expenditure authorization for:

- a. Truck Rental/Gas (\$180 estimate)
- b. Sat night pizza (\$120 estimate)
- c. Blue Room (\$310)
- d. Sunday morning coffee/doughnuts (\$40 estimate)
- e. GGNRA permit – Per Dave-K6DMR there are no fees required for the permit
- f. Repairs to beams, setup equip (est. \$350)
- g. Insurance and FD certificate – Frank-N6FG gets the required liability insurance and certificate. Mary Ellen-AJ6J stated that this adds up to about \$1,000. Roy-KE6MNJ stated we should go a bit above to \$1,200 then amended to not to exceed \$1,500. Mary Ellen asked for a motion to approve funds for rentals and supplies not to exceed \$1500. Motion by Dave Lawrence-KF6TWW, Walt-KG6EDY seconded. Unanimous approval by the membership present.

FOG FEST

No Report

NEWSLETTER

Published

WEBSITE

No Report

NET SCRIPT

Waiting for proposed revision from Josh. There are a couple of versions available. Dave Chamberlin-AE6DC came up with

Net Script cont.

a good temporary script that has been used for a couple of Nets. Mary Ellen to ask Scott Mercer-KI6SEJ to post Dave's shortened scrip up on the website until the membership approves a new script.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

None

NEW BUSINESS

Upcoming Events: April 22nd, Ham Cram in Fremont \$30, see BAEARS website. July 29th, PARCA Devil's Slide Ride.

Breck-W6CBH stated they need equipment for the new Pacifica CERT trailer. They are looking for donations of radios/antennas or cash in the amount of up to \$1,000. Mary Ellen requested Breck and Carmel to be more specific on what it is they want, then come back to the club with their request. Chris-W6EZE stated he has one he can donate. Breck and Chris to get together offline.

Tom Oliver-KJ6OGL said that the Franciscan MHP CERT will be hosting a FEMA Seminar on Tuesday, May 2nd at 6pm. Parking is limited, carpooling advised. Contact him if interested.

ADJOURNMENT

Motion made by Casey-N6TZE and seconded by Bob-W6LOG to adjourn the at 8:04 p.m. Meeting adjourned.

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:** Tom Oliver-KJ6OGL **Treasurer:** not present.

Members: Charles Tillman-KG6CTT, Chris Icade-W6EZE, Casey Villyard-N6TZE, Robert Barbitta-W6LOG, Carmel Gallagher-KJ6ERS, Walt Long-KG6EDY, Steve Paganelli-K6YUA, Gary Barnes-KI6HIG, Dave Conroy-KM6CPF, William Anderson-KM6HYK, Roy Brixen-KE6MNJ, Brock Hitz-W6CBH, Dave Rinck-K6DMR, Dave Lawrence-KF6TWW, Paul Atkins-AI6BB

Visitors: none

Submitted by: Tom Oliver-KJ6OGL, Secretary



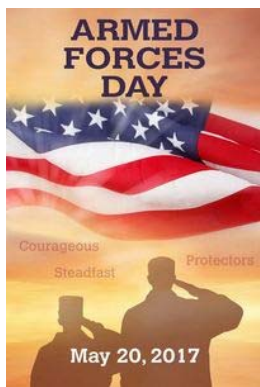
NEWS

ARRL UPDATE

Armed Forces Day Crossband Communications Test Set for Saturday, May 13

US Army, Air Force, Navy, and Coast Guard stations will participate in the annual [Armed Forces Day Crossband Communications Test](#) on Saturday, May 13. This annual HF communication interoperability event, sponsored by the Department of Defense since 1934, challenges Amateur Radio operators to contact military stations across the US.

The event marks the 66th annual Armed Forces Day (AFD), officially on May 20. The AFD Crossband Military-Amateur Radio event takes place a week earlier in order to avoid schedule conflicts with those attending Hamvention.



Radio amateurs will transmit on Amateur Radio frequencies and listen on military frequencies, while military stations will transmit on military frequencies and listen on Amateur Radio frequencies. The annual event tests two-way communication between radio amateurs and military stations (authorized under §97.111 of the Amateur Service rules). It features traditional military-to-amateur crossband SSB voice, CW, practice

using legacy interoperability waveforms, and the opportunity for participating hams to utilize more modern military modes, such as MIL-STD Serial PSK and Automatic Link Establishment (ALE). Military stations and Amateur Radio stations are authorized to communicate directly on certain 60-meter interoperability channels -- 5,330.5, 5346.5, and 5,371.5 kHz.

Select stations will transmit the Armed Forces Day message using Military Standard mode M188-110A. Amateur Radio operators may download [software](#) to receive the broadcast.

Shortwave listeners are welcome to participate. Complete details, including stations, times, and operating modes are on the US Army MARS website.

US Fish and Wildlife Service Seeks Comments on Baker Island DXpedition Compatibility

The US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) appears open to a DXpedition to Baker Island in the Pacific, which has not been activated for 15 years. Baker and Howland Islands (KH1) is the fourth most-wanted DXCC entity, according to the Club Log DXCC Most Wanted List. On April 24, the FWS released a [Draft Compatibility Determination for Amateur Radio Operation](#) for public review and comment. The comment period ends on May 8. Public access to the Baker Island

National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) is managed through a special use permit (SUP). Baker and Howland Islands are part of the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument ([PRIMNM](#)), created by former President George W. Bush under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906. The



monument was expanded by President Barack Obama.

"Amateur Radio operation is an existing use at Baker Island NWR; however, it is not a common use," the FWS said in opening the Draft Compatibility Determination for comment. "The Service last permitted an Amateur Radio operator group to access Baker Island

NWR in April 2002. The SUP authorizing this use will include stipulations, conditions, and restrictions to ensure compatibility and mitigate for potential anticipated impacts to refuge resources."

Comments may be [submitted via e-mail](#) to Monument Superintendent Laura Beauregard. Include "Baker Amateur Radio Comments" in the subject line.

The FWS allowed that while Amateur Radio is not a wildlife-dependent public use, it does offer "some value as a source of public information about wildlife resources and to bring public attention to the Refuge," the FWS said. Baker Island is 1,830 nautical miles southwest of Honolulu -- an 8-day voyage.

Visitors to Baker Island would be accompanied by an FWS representative, who would approve the landing zone. The FWS would also have to approve QSL cards to ensure that they include "an informative or educational statement about the Refuge." The FWS called QSLs "a valuable outreach tool."

"By allowing Amateur Radio operators to visit the PRIMNM refuges, the refuges benefit through the ability of staff to visit remote island sites to monitor wildlife populations and habitats, detect invasive species introductions, and perform management actions that would otherwise require the Service to charter a vessel," the FWS, said, pointing out the mutual advantage to the Service of accompanying a DXpedition to the island.



The 2002 K1B Baker Island DXpedition logged 96,000 contacts.

ARRL Update cont.**FCC Proposes Levying Huge Fine on New York Police Radio Jammer**

The FCC has proposed imposing a fine of more than \$400,000 on a Queens, New York, man who has admitted making unauthorized transmissions on New York City Police Department (NYPD) radio frequencies, maliciously interfering with NYPD officers' communications. Jay Peralta, 20, is alleged to have transmitted false bomb threats, false claims of criminal activities involving firearms, false distress calls from purported NYPD officers, and threats against individual NYPD officers. The unauthorized transmissions began a year ago, according to the FCC.

"Through his actions, as he described them to the NYPD, Mr. Peralta has demonstrated not only a deliberate disregard of the Commission's authority and rules, but of the safety of NYPD officers and the public that they are called to serve and protect," the FCC said in a Notice of Apparent Liability (NAL), issued on April 14. "Commission action in this context is therefore essential to safeguard authorized operations on spectrum licensed for public safety uses, and, accordingly, a substantial penalty appears warranted."

The FCC said the NAL addresses nine unauthorized and interfering transmissions that Peralta has admitted to the NYPD that he made on its radio system. According to the FCC, Peralta's unauthorized transmissions included false bomb threats, false claims of criminal activities involving firearms, false distress calls from purported NYPD officers, and threats against individual NYPD officers.

FCC Chairman Ajit Pai said that with the NAL, the FCC is making it "abundantly clear that it will not tolerate unauthorized and illegal use of the radio spectrum." The entire Commission now must sign off on such proposed fines, and Pai said he was grateful to his fellow FCC members for "agreeing to act swiftly and strongly" in the matter. "This may not be a typical pirate radio case in which an unauthorized operator inflicts damage on a radio broadcaster that is operating with a valid FCC license," Pai said, "but it does involve unauthorized interference to critical public safety communications systems."

Peralta was arrested last fall, along with two other men suspected of committing several robberies. According to news accounts, police found a cache of scanners and radios in one of the suspects' homes.

**AMATEUR RADIO HISTORY*****THE WAYBACK MACHINE*****BY BILL CONTINELLI - W2XOY**

On November 2, 1920, Warren G. Harding was elected President of the United States. Millions read the election results in the newspapers the next day. In the Pittsburgh area,

however, hundreds heard the election returns the moment they were wired in, thanks to Dr. Frank Conrad, a Westinghouse employee, who broadcast the results over 8XK, his amateur station. This station would evolve into KDKA, and the night of November 2, 1920 has been called the start of the multi billion dollar broadcast industry. But was it? This month the Wayback Machine looks at the evolution of broadcasting, and the amateur's role in it.

The idea of broadcasting was first considered by Lee deForest in May, 1902, when he wrote that "Ultimately, wireless telephony will be possible". He urged the financial backers of the deForest Wireless Telegraph Company to develop and patent the concept. The stockholders, however, were more interested in immediate profits (through massive stock sales) rather than genuine development, and refused to finance the necessary research. Undaunted, deForest in 1907 formed the deForest Radio Telephone Company. In a statement that for 1907 must have appeared radical and even bizarre, but was amazingly prophetic, he wrote "I look forward to the day when opera may be brought into every home. Some day the news and even advertising will be sent out over the wireless telephone".

Despite deForest's intense interest in this area, he was not the first to broadcast the human voice and music over the airwaves. That honor belongs to Reginald Aubrey Fessenden, a Canadian Professor. He was the first to recognize the inherent flaw in the concept of spark transmissions, and set out to find an alternative. His quest led him to Schenectady, N.Y. and the services of General Electric's most brilliant scientist, Charles Steinmetz. Fessenden explained his idea: an alternator capable of generating waves of 100,000 cycles per second (3000 meters). Steinmetz and his assistant, Ernst Alexanderson, worked for almost two years, and finally produced an alternator that met Fessenden's requirements. The Alexanderson Alternator, as it was now known, was delivered to Fessenden's station in the fall of 1906. On the evening of December 24, 1906, ship and amateur operators heard something in their headphones they had never heard before: someone speaking! A woman singing! Someone reading a poem! Fessenden himself played the violin. The Alexanderson Alternator would play a prominent role in early high power stations and will be fully covered in a column exploring Schenectady's contribution to the development of radio and television).

Not to be outdone, deForest continued his radio telephone experiments in the period 1907-1910, broadcasting from the Eiffel Tower, and live from the stage of the Metropolitan Opera, where Enrico Caruso was singing.

However, all of these transmissions had a major problem: without a pure, stable, direct current CW carrier to modulate, all the signals had a background whine and distortion. Real development in the area of modulated carriers would have to wait until Armstrong discovered the oscillating properties of a regenerative circuit.

Wayback Machine cont.

By 1916, both Armstrong's circuit and the Audion were widely circulating in the radio world, and broadcasting surfaced again. Lee deForest resumed his transmissions, with programs of "good music, culture and lectures". deForest can be credited with two "firsts" in 1916; the first advertisements (for his Audion and other products), and the broadcast of the first Presidential election, between Woodrow Wilson and Charles Evans Hughes. (Unfortunately, deForest signed off before the California results were in, so he declared Hughes the winner over Wilson).

Also, in 1916, amateur station 2ZK broadcast one hour of music each night. David Sarnoff, who had manned his station during the Titanic disaster, also got into the act. He wrote a memo to his employers at American Marconi suggesting a "Radio Music Box", which would become a "household utility". He went on to describe his vision of radio broadcasting, and then turned to finances. He predicted an income of \$75,000,000 or more each year from the sale of receivers. Marconi, still focusing on ship to shore telegraphy, took no action on the memo.

After amateurs had returned to the air in November 1919, hundreds of them began to explore the area of broadcasting. In May, 1920, amateur station 8XK joined many other hams in the transmission of music. Incidentally, it WAS LEGAL for amateurs to broadcast music, news, sports, lectures, advertisements or indeed just about anything else they wanted. The Radio Act of 1912, still in effect, did not mention "amateurs", rather, one paragraph made a general reference to individual private or commercial stations. The only real restriction was the 1 kw power limit and the 200 meter wavelength, after that, the government didn't care. Thus, those amateurs who had built equipment to modulate their CW transmitters eventually played a phonograph record or two, sang (or tried to sing), or broadcast some form of entertainment.

With all of the above documented evidence, why is November 2, 1920 considered the start of broadcasting? The answer lies not at the transmitter, but at the receiver. Prior to that night, all broadcasts had, in effect, been from one amateur to another, or to a commercial station. The November broadcast, though, was designed and promoted by Westinghouse as a transmission to the general public. Starting in September, stores were selling basic receivers for \$10.00 to receive 8XK. Westinghouse, in effect, had seized deForest's and Sarnoff's idea, and was marketing it to the general public. Thus, it was the makeup of the listening audience that defined the start of broadcasting.

When the word of this successful transmission got out, more amateurs got into the act and set up their own little broadcast stations. By the end of 1921, it was estimated that about 1200 amateurs had made at least one broadcast. Some had a regular schedule of programs and would evolve into commercial stations, others did it just out of curiosity. But there were listeners. Over 400,000 people heard the Dempsey-Carpentier fight on July 2, 1921. Radio sales were approaching 100,000 per year, not counting crystal sets which were selling at the

rate of 20,000 per month. However, with this explosive growth came two problems for the amateur.

The first was an identity crisis; what should the role of the amateur be in broadcasting? Some thought we should stay out of it and just stick to traffic handling on CW. Others envisioned the amateur as a jack of all trades, expert CW operator and relay station, as well as community broadcaster. In fact, a new name evolved to describe this amateur/broadcast hybrid, "Citizen" radio or wireless. Even QST was confused; for a period of time in 1921, the word "Citizen" replaced "Amateur" on the front cover.

The other problem was frequencies. Everyone, amateur, broadcaster and hybrid was on 200 meters. Tuning across the dial in 1921, one would mostly hear CW, a few spark holdouts and the new broadcasters. While the amateurs were used to the interference, the general listening public was not. They had purchased their radios to hear music, not CW. Complaints started to pour into the Secretary of Commerce. Legally he was powerless, as the Radio Act of 1912 offered no solutions. However, a conference was called for all interested parties, held in Washington in February 1922 to try to resolve the impending crisis.

Even though he was exceeding his authority under the Radio Act, Secretary Hoover was able to get the following proposals accepted at the conference: 1) Henceforth, special broadcast licenses would be issued. Two frequencies would be available for broadcasters immediately, 360 meters (833 khz) for regular transmissions, and 485 meters (619 khz) for crop reports and weather forecasts. 2) After the marine interests had abandoned the 220 to 545 meter range (1363 to 550 khz), it would be turned over to broadcasting. 3) Broadcasting was forbidden by amateurs, who were defined for the first time by name as stations operating "without pay or commercial gain, merely for personal interest". 4) "Quiet Hours" were imposed on all amateur stations effective from 8:00 to 10:30 PM daily, and on Sunday morning.

The fact that the number of broadcast stations dropped from 1200 to 30 immediately after these regulations went into effect shows just how many amateurs were, in fact, pioneer broadcasters.

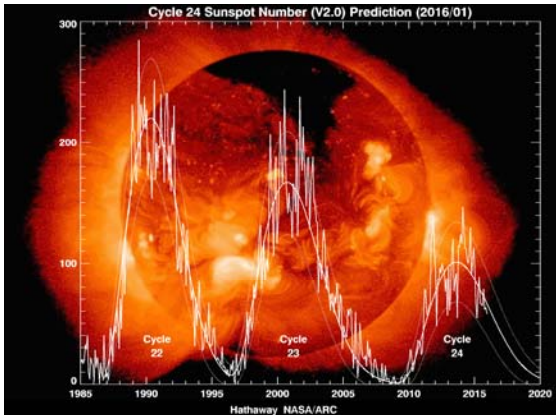
This agreement, however, was built on a house of cards. Secretary Hoover has stretched his authority under the Radio Act of 1912 well past the breaking point. In 1926, the cards came tumbling down, and the "summer of anarchy" was ushered in. How would amateurs fare with no enforceable regulations in place? Stay with us next month as the Wayback Machine explores the events leading up to the creation of the Federal Radio Commission.

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SOLAR UPDATE



Tad Cook, K7RA, Seattle, reports: Each of the average solar and geomagnetic indices rose during the April 20-26 reporting week, compared to the previous 7 days. The average daily sunspot number rose from 8.6 to 35.7, and the solar flux rose from 76.5 to 81.4. The average daily planetary A index went from 8 to 26.4, and the average daily mid-latitude A index rose from 6.3 to 18.4.

The day with the most geomagnetic activity was April 22, when the planetary A index was 54. On the same date, Alaska's College A index (near Fairbanks) was 86.

The predicted planetary A index is 10, 8, 5, and 8 on April 27-30; 14, 10, 8, and 10 on May 1-4; 15 on May 5-6; 8 on May 7-8; 5 on May 9-14; 8 and 15 on May 15-16, and then into a more active period at 30, 25, 45, 50, and 30 on May 17-21. Then 20 on May 22-24; 15, 8, 5, and 20 on May 25-28; 10 on May 29-31; 15 on June 1-2; 8 on June 3-4, and 5 on June 5-9.

Predicted solar flux values are 80 on April 27; 81 on April 28-29; 80 on April 30 and May 1; 79 on May 2-3; 78 on May 4; 75 on May 5-14; 80 on May 15-18; 85 on May 19-24; 80 on May 25-28, and 75 on May 29-June 10.

Sunspot numbers for April 20 through 26, 2017 were 26, 39, 29, 43, 41, 36, and 36, with a mean of 35.7. The 10.7-centimeter flux was 80.7, 82.2, 83.6, 82.5, 80.2, 81.3, and 79.6, with a mean of 81.4. Estimated planetary A indices were 30, 19, 54, 41, 20, 12, and 9, with a mean of 26.4. Estimated mid-latitude A indices were 20, 11, 37, 24, 19, 10, and 8, with a mean of 18.4.



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: to be announced

Where: to be announced

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	May 13th	Sunnyvale, CA	10:30	AM
Sat	May 20th	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	Pixi Wrap-Up Mtg, LM Fire Station
Apr 20th	Silver Dragon CERT Exercise, 0730-1300 hrs
Apr 30th	Dream Machines, El Granada
May 10th	Field Day Planning Mtg, 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	Back to School Night, LM Fire Station
Sept 13th	3-D Printing for \$300 or less, 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

7:00 PM on WA6TOW
146.925 MHz, PL 114.8
Pacifica CERT Net

7:30 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



**MEETING
NOTICE:**

**MAY 12TH
LINDA MAR FIRE STATION
PACIFICA
7:30PM**

**FIELD DAY PLANNING
MEETING**

CLUB OFFICERS				
Office	Name	Call	Phone	E-Mail Address
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