

RAINBOW CANYONS AMATEUR RADIO CLUB NEWSLETTER

CEDAR CITY, UTAH



Club Websites: www.rcarc.info OR www.rainbowcanyons.com Number 1 – Vol. 10 – November, 2019

Club Meeting Information

The RCARC meets at 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Cedar City Senior Center, 489 E. 200 South.

2019 Club Officer's

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CQ, CQ, Happy Thanksgiving



President's Message

Greetings fellow HAMs!

Winter is coming and Fall is definitely upon us! I hope everyone has been getting out on the radio and keeping busy as the weather cools. Had a great time at the last meeting and learned more about the repeaters that we use. It is also good news that we have a new repeater up and running!

This month (November) we will have a call for nominations for club officers. In December we will have our Christmas party, prize drawing and our officer election. Should be fun for all!

Thank you to everyone who participates in club activities, including nets! Remember if you need help with setting up your radio, software or other equipment please ask your fellow HAMs for help. Part of the fun is helping others!

Continued on page 2

RCARC Club Nets:

7:00 a.m. Breakfast Net - Monday – Saturday – 146.760.
12:30 p.m. Daily – Utah Beehive Net On 7.272.
7:30 p.m. Tuesday's - ORCA Digital Net. Using FLDIGI, FLMSG AND FLAMP – 3.581 +, 1500/MFSK32.
8:00 p.m. Wednesday – Panguitch Net – 147.160.
8: p.m. Saturdays – SSTV – 449.925.
9:00 p.m. Daily – Friendship Net – 146.760.

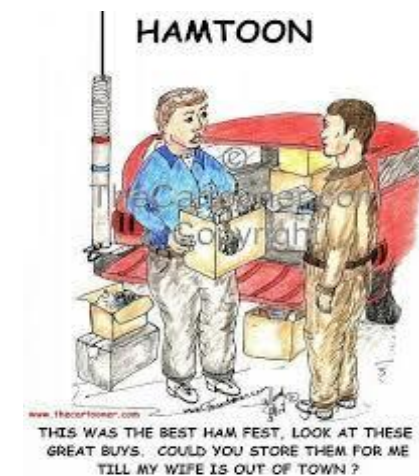
11: a.m. Saturdays (Mtn. Time) QCWA – 160 Net, Utah Chapter, 12: p.m. Freq. 7.272.
7:00 p.m. Every Thursday – RCARC CW Net on 146.980.

Local Repeaters:

146.980 MHz – Tone 100.0 hz
146.940 MHz – Tone 100.0 hz
146.760 MHz – Tone 123.0 hz
147.160 MHz + Tone 100.0 hz.
448.800 MHz – Tone 100.0 hz

Remote Bases:

449.500 MHz – Tone 100.0 hz
449.925 MHz – Tone 100.0 hz
ILRP/Echolink
449.900 MHz – Tone 100.0 hz



THIS WAS THE BEST HAM FEST. LOOK AT THESE GREAT BUYS. COULD YOU STORE THEM FOR ME TILL MY WIFE IS OUT OF TOWN?

Save The Date

November 2019

RCARC 2020 Board Member Nominations.

Gavin Hollinger KC7IHE will present Computer Security and Passwords.

December 2019

New Board Member Elections.

Club Christmas Party

Just a heads up the prize drawing is looking better every day. So far there is a Comet CCA-Mark II Antenna analyzer (HF, UHF & VHF). A Yeasu FT70DR Dual Band Digital/Analog Hand Held Radio. Several Dual Band J-poles made by Arrow Antenna. And many other items.

Good luck to all.

Presidents Message Continued from page 1.

Remember you can always pick up the mic and see who is listening! controls for the nets and everyone who participates!

As always, I would like to thank everyone who makes our meetings great by asking questions, providing food and drinks, and by agreeing to lead a presentation or discussion. I would also like to thank all of our net controls for the nets and everyone who participates!

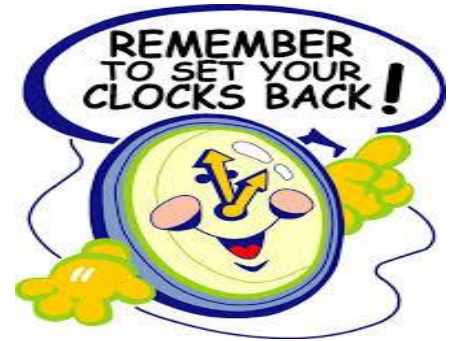
Cheers!

Fred (KI7TPD)

RCARC Club Breakfast

Come join us the first Saturday of every month at 9:00 a.m. for breakfast at the Pastry Pub located at 86 W. Center Street, Cedar City. Check out their website at:

www.cedarcitypastrypub.com



Daylight Savings Time

Remember to set your clocks back at 2:00 am. to 1:00 am.

On Sunday, November 3rd.

Reminder

Incident Command System (ICS) 100 & 200 Classes Coming in This month.

Class dates are: Wednesday November 6 and 20th at 6:00 pm. Classes will be held at the Head Quarters Fire Station at 291 N. 800 W., Cedar City. If you are interested please contact George Colson at gcolson@ironcounty.net as soon as possible as books have to be ordered for attendees.

Course Overview ICS-200 enables responders to operate efficiently and effectively during an incident or event within the Incident Command System (ICS). Focusing on the management of single resources, ICS-200 builds upon knowledge gained from ICS-100 to assist responders who are likely to assume a supervisory position within the Incident Command ... **There is no charge to take these classes.**



ARISS Invites Proposals to Host Ham Radio Contacts with Space Station Crew

The Amateur Radio on the International Space Station (ARISS) Program is seeking formal and informal education institutions and organizations -- individually or working together -- to host an Amateur Radio contact with a member of the International Space Station crew. The deadline to submit a proposal is November 30. Proposal information and documents are on the [ARISS website](#).

ARISS anticipates that contacts would take place between July 1 and December 31, 2020. Crew scheduling and ISS orbits will determine specific contact dates. To make the most of these radio contact opportunities, ARISS is looking for organizations that will draw large numbers of participants and integrate the contact into a well-developed education plan.

Crew members aboard the International Space Station routinely conduct scheduled Amateur Radio contacts throughout the year. These contacts are approximately 10 minutes long and allow students to interact with the astronauts through a question-and-answer session.

Amateur Radio organizations around the world -- with the support of NASA and space agencies in Russia, Canada, Japan, and Europe -- make these contact opportunities available to educational organizations. An ARISS contact is a voice-only communication opportunity via Amateur Radio between astronauts and cosmonauts aboard the space station and classrooms to educate students about what it is like to live and work in space and to learn about space research conducted on the ISS. Students will also have an opportunity to learn about satellite communication, wireless technology, and radio science.

Amateur Radio organization volunteers provide the equipment and operational support to enable communication between crew on the ISS and students around the world using Amateur Radio.

Because of the nature of human spaceflight and the complexity of scheduling activities aboard the ISS, organizations must demonstrate flexibility to accommodate changes in contact dates and times.

[Proposal information and more details](#), including expectations, proposal guidelines, proposal forms, and dates and times of informational webinars, are on the ARISS website.

Please direct any questions to ariss.us.education@gmail.com.



Happy Birthday and
Anniversary to those
celebrating in
November



The Weather Channel Cites "Old School Tech" Amateur Radio as Storm Resource

Julio Ripoll, WD4R, Amateur Radio Assistant Coordinator of [WX4NHC](#) at the National Hurricane Center ([NHC](#)) [explained](#) Amateur Radio's role during severe weather situations to interviewers from The Weather Channel ([TWC](#)). In a September 16 segment headlined, "Using Old School Tech During a Storm," Ripoll -- seated at WX4NHC -- told Weather Channel interviewers Rick Knabb and Mike Bettes, that information NHC forecasters receive via Amateur Radio volunteers and spotters "sometimes fills in gaps they can't get from satellites or reconnaissance."

Knabb recounted an occasion when he was trying to pin down information about a storm system in Central America. "The only way I was able to accurately document what happened with that system in Central America was because of data through the ham radio operators that relayed it," he told Ripoll.



Ripoll cited the WX4NHC volunteer staff of approximately 30 radio amateurs who gather and essentially screen information gathered via Amateur Radio for weather data that may be of use to forecasters.

Continued on next column

Over the weekend, Ripoll expressed appreciation to WX4NHC, Hurricane Watch Net, and VoIP Hurricane Net volunteers for the time they donate during hurricanes and the reports they send to WX4NHC.

"Sometimes, we sit for hours listening to static. Sometimes, we receive many reports that are unremarkable. Sometimes, we receive very few reports. But then there are those times that one or two reports make a difference," Ripoll said. He noted that NHC Hurricane Specialist Stacy Stewart cited Amateur Radio in a Hurricane Humberto [advisory](#).

The advisory noted, "An Amateur Radio operator at Ports Island near the southern end of Bermuda reported a sustained wind of 75 MPH and a gust to 104 MPH during the past hour. An Amateur Radio operator in Somerset Village recently reported a sustained wind of 70 MPH and a gust to 89 MPH." -- *Thanks to Julio Ripoll, WD4R*



The time has come.
This month we will
nominate new club
officers

Hello everyone, Buzz here with a reminder that the RCARC will be taking nominations for the coming year's 2020 club officers at the November 12, 2019 meeting.

I'm encouraging each and every one of you to attend and be part of the election process.

Once the slate of nominations is in place members will have a chance to vote for their favorite nominee at the December 2019 Membership Meeting.





Breakfast & Friendship Net Awards

Breakfast Net	Friendship Net
First Place	First Place
Bonnie - KI7WEX	K7NKH - Lee
KI7LUI - Tom	K7ZI - Dick
Second Place	W6DLW - Dennis
KK7ZL - Ed	KA7J - Lance
Third Place	Second Place
K7ZI - Dick	KI7TPD - Fred
KI7SDA - Jerel	KI7WEX - Bonnie
KI7TPD - Fred	N7TCE - Merlin
7:00 a.m. Breakfast Net- Monday – Saturday – 146.760. 9:00 p.m. Daily – Friendship Net – 146.760. Please come join us on these nets.	Third Place
	KI7WEZ - Darlene
	K7HDX - Ron

FCC Dismisses Three Petitions for Rule Making Filed by Radio Amateurs

10/03/2019

The FCC has dismissed petitions for rule making filed in 2018 by three radio amateurs. All of the petitions were put on public notice earlier this year and comments invited.

Edward C. Borghi, KB2E, of Farmington, New York, and Jeffrey Bail, NT1K, of West Springfield, Massachusetts, submitted very similar petitions seeking changes in how the FCC grants Amateur Radio vanity call sign applications. Borghi's *Petition (RM-11834)*, would have prohibited vanity applicants from requesting call signs not designated for the applicant's geographical region, with exceptions under the rules governing call signs previously held by family members. Borghi complained that applicants had to compete with "out-of-area people for the few 1 × 2 or 2 × 1 or catchy 2 × 3 call signs available in their area of residence."

Bail's *Petition (RM-11835)* asked that the FCC give residential preference in competing applications to applicants whose listed FCC address is within the same district/region as the applied call sign. He cited limited availability and increased demand for 1 × 2 and 2 × 1 call signs. The FCC dismissed both petitions in [a single letter](#).

"The Commission does not limit applicants for vanity call signs to requesting call signs assigned to the region of the applicant's mailing address, except for call signs designated under the sequential call sign system for Alaska, Hawaii, Caribbean Insular Areas, and Pacific Insular Areas," the FCC pointed out.

"When the Commission established the vanity call sign system in 1995, it rejected a proposal to restrict vanity call sign applicants to call signs designated for the region in which the applicant resides," because it would restrict a given applicant's choice of vanity call signs to 10% or less of those otherwise assignable. **Continued on page 11**

Rainbow Canyons Amateur Radio Club October Meeting Pictures



Above, Ed (KK7ZL) talks about what he did with Ham Radio this past month. **Middle**, George (AL7BX) address the meeting attendees.

Left, Don Blanchard (WA7GTU) conducts a presentation on Repeaters, Links, IRLP, Echolink and Remote Bases.

Continued on page 7

Rainbow Canyons Amateur Radio Club October Meeting Pictures

Continued from page 6



Above, RCARC members browse through Ham Radio items brought by other members to the meeting. A sort of mini swap meet. ***Did you know that you can sell your Ham Radio items through this newsletter?*** In addition, did you know that this newsletter is sent to approximately 170 email addresses monthly.

Look for Buzz in the August and September 2019 newsletters to find out how to submit your items to sell or e-mail rcarcnewsletter@gmail.com for more information.



Fred (KI7TPD) listens to Ed (KK7ZL) as Ed talks about what he did with Ham Radio this past month.

A special thanks to
Linda (KG7PBX) and
Fred (KI7TPD) for
taking these pictures.

Iron County



Emergency Response *TRAINING*

When: Fridays: NOVEMBER 1st and 15th: 6-10 pm
Saturdays: NOVEMBER 2nd and 16th: 9 am – 4 pm
Where: Festival Hall
105 North 100 East, Cedar City, UT

Registration Application is available on the Iron County web site

<https://www.ironcounty.net/departments/emergency-management/cert/>

Community Emergency Response Team training is a **Federal Emergency Management Agency program** that educates citizens about the hazards they face in their community and trains them in lifesaving skills. If needed following a disaster, these citizen-responders use their training as part of a neighborhood or workplace team to help others when professional responders are overwhelmed or not immediately available. **CERT** members provide immediate assistance to victims in their area, organize spontaneous volunteers who have not had the training, and collect disaster intelligence that will assist professional responders with prioritization and allocation of resources when they arrive.

Get trained; make a difference!

The training is FREE. You must attend all 4 sessions.

For more information, contact George Colson, 435-267-1740



Community Emergency Response Training is a 4-session class coming up starting Friday November 1st (see flyer Above). It is a Free class and an excellent way to learn how to become prepared for an emergency situation. I bet a lot of California residents wished they had taken this class about now. It is recommended that any Ham Radio operator who wishes to work with our E-Comm group, take the training. You can also use this as an opportunity to refresh your skills. All are welcome

Please register at: <https://www.ironcounty.net/departments/emergency-management/cert/>

Hope to see a lot of you there

NOVEMBER SAFETY TIP

4 WAYS TO PROTECT YOUR HOME FROM ELECTRICAL INCIDENTS

Did you know that electrical incidents are the second most common cause of house fires in the United States? The looming risk of electrocution and electrical fires should be a major concern for any homeowner. Thankfully, proper electrical safety in the home can protect you from danger and expensive damage. Review this checklist to ensure that your home is properly safeguarded from electrical incidents of all kinds.



Use bulbs of the proper wattage. Check your light fixtures, lamps, and appliances to ensure that you're using the right wattage of bulbs in each. You may overheat the fixture if you use bulbs that exceed the recommended wattage.



Keep an eye on cords. Frayed or otherwise damaged cords are a common source of both electrocution and electrical fires. If you notice a damaged cord, replace or repair it before you use it again.



Don't overload outlets. While extension cords and power strips are not inherently unsafe, you should avoid using them for appliances, and don't plug more than one heat-generating item (such as a hair dryer or iron) into the same outlet. If any outlet is warm to the outlet during or after use, it is likely overloaded.



Unplug unused items. You can greatly reduce your risk of electrical incidents by unplugging things when they are not in use. If this seems like a lot of trouble, you may want to look into smart plugs, which can be controlled by remote or by timer.

When in doubt about whether a certain electrical symptom may be dangerous, you should always call an electrician to check it out. While a flickering light could simply be a dying bulb, it could also be a sign of wiring problems. A loose outlet that can't seem to hold onto a plug is more than just inconvenient — it could mean larger issues inside the outlet.

It's better to be safe than sorry! If you keep a close eye on the electrical elements of your home and follow these basic rules, your risk of electrical incidents steeply decreases.

How did the Word "HAM" become known as an Amateur Radio Operators nickname?

Etymology

As early as 1901, the terms "ham" and "plug" were used by landline [telegraphers](#) to describe an operator "who lacks ability or who had poor or "ham fisted" skills.

Early radio (initially known as [wireless telegraphy](#)) included many former wire telegraph operators, and within the new service "ham" was employed as a [pejorative](#) term by professional radiotelegraph operators to suggest that amateur enthusiasts were unskilled. In "Floods and Wireless" by Hanby Carver, from the August 1915 *Technical World Magazine*, the author noted "Then someone thought of the 'hams'". This is the name that the commercial wireless service has given to amateur operators

This pejorative usage continued into at least 1940, as evidenced in the January 1940 issue of *The APCO Bulletin*, where it was written "Rumors of citations by the FCC for violation of the superfluous traffic regulation on the part of certain of our radiotelegraph stations have resulted in a sudden decrease in 'hamming' on the police frequencies.

Even among amateur radio operators, the term was used pejoratively at first by serious experimenters. For example, in December 1916 *QST* magazine, an amateur operator working on long distance message passing describes one way to avoid interference was to send messages on Thursday nights, when the children and spark coil 'hams' are tucked up in bed" (a spark coil was an unsophisticated radio transmitter, made from an automobile ignition coil, that produced noisy interference).

But only a few months later, in an indication of the changing use of the term among amateurs, a *QST* writer uses it in a clearly complimentary manner, saying that a particular 16-year-old amateur operator "...is the equal of a ham gaining five years of experience by hard luck.

Use of "ham" as a slur by professionals continued, however. A letter from a Western Union Telegraph Company employee, printed in the December 1919 edition *QST*, showed familiarity with the word's negative connotations, expressing concern that

"Many unknowing land wire telegraphers, hearing the word 'amateur' applied to men connected with wireless, regard him as a 'ham' or 'lid'

But many other amateurs increasingly adopted the word "ham" to describe their hobby and themselves during this period, [embracing](#) the word that was originally an insult, similar to the way [Yankee Doodle](#) evolved, as seen, for example, in Thomas F. Hunter's exuberant "I am the wandering Ham" from the January 1920 issue of *QST*.

False etymologies

A number of [folk etymologies](#) about the supposed origin of "ham" evolved over the years.

"A little station called HAM"

This widely circulated but fanciful tale claims that, around 1911, an impassioned speech made by [Harvard University](#) student Albert Hyman to the [United States Congress](#), in support of amateur radio operators, turned the tide and helped defeat a bill that would have ended amateur radio activity entirely by assigning the entire radio spectrum to the military. An amateur station that Hyman supposedly shared with Bob Almy and Peggie Murray, which was said to be using the self-assigned [call sign](#) HAM (short for Hyman-Almy-Murray), thus came to represent all of amateur radio. However, this story seems to have first surfaced in 1948, and practically none of the facts in the account check out, including the existence of "a little station called HAM" in the first place.

The 1909 Wireless Registry list in the May edition of [Modern Electrics](#) listed Earl C. Hawkins of Minneapolis, Minnesota, as operating with the callsign "H.A.M.", which was likely assigned by the magazine.

Home Amateur Mechanic magazine

In this version, supposedly HAM was an acronym derived from the initials of a "very popular" magazine which covered radio extensively. However, there is no evidence of a magazine existing by this name.

Hertz-Armstrong-Marconi

It is sometimes claimed that HAM came from the first letter from the last names of three radio pioneers: [Heinrich Rudolf Hertz](#), [Edwin Armstrong](#), and [Guglielmo Marconi](#).

Continued on next column

Continued on page 15

FCC Dismisses Three Petitions for Rule Making Filed by Radio Amateurs

The FCC also noted that a limitation based on an applicant's place of residence "could easily be circumvented by using a mailing address in another call sign region."

In denying the petitions, the FCC concluded that no need exists to require vanity call signs to correspond to a licensee's mailing address, "given that call signs do not automatically change when a licensee moves, and a licensee's mailing address is not necessarily the location from which he or she is transmitting."

"The Commission rejected this proposal again in 2010 for the same reasons," the FCC said. "The records before us do not demonstrate any changed circumstances or other reason that would warrant revisiting this decision." The FCC further pointed out that vanity applications received on the same day are handled by a random selection batch process, making it impossible to identify in-region vanity call sign applications and process them ahead of other applications for the same call sign."

The FCC also **turned away** a *Petition (RM-11833)* from Jerry Oxendine, K4KWH, of Gastonia, North Carolina, who asked the FCC to clarify that states and localities should have no authority to regulate Amateur Radio with respect to enacting "distracted driving" statutes. Oxendine argued that such statutes violate FCC rules on scope and operation of equipment by licensees; violate the intent of the FCC and Congress with respect to Amateur Radio's role in disasters, and hinder emergency operations using mobile equipment.

In denying the request, the FCC took issue with Oxendine's assertion that the strong federal interest in promoting Amateur Radio communication should preempt distracted driving laws. The FCC said it received about 20 comments supporting Oxendine's petition.

"Laws that prohibit talking on handheld communications devices while driving do not preclude or unreasonably obstruct mobile use of handheld two-way radios," the FCC said in denying Oxendine's petition. "These laws apply to the use of handheld devices while driving. A driver can comply with these laws by using a hands-free attachment or by parking the vehicle prior to using a handheld device, both of which are contemplated by our rules regarding two-way radios."

The FCC said, "The record before us does not demonstrate that state and local laws that prohibit talking on handheld devices while driving stand as an obstacle to amateur communications or actually conflict with federal law in any way." The FCC further noted the lack of any express preemption or argument that Congress has "occupied the field" of regulation with respect to distracted driving statutes.

Anna Brummer, N2FER, Feted on her 105th Birthday

10/07/2019 ([Nice human interest story](#))

When she turned 80, Anna Brummer, N2FER, of Fort Edward, New York, predicted she would live to be 100. On September 27, she topped her own forecast by 5 years, as she celebrated her birthday at the Fort Hudson Nursing Center, surrounded by family and friends. The only thing she wanted was a drink of Scotch whiskey, and the nursing home obliged, along with a slice of cake. Unit Manager Donna Hopkins **told** *Post Star* newspaper reporter Gretta Hochsprung that she didn't attempt to put 105 candles on Brummer's cake because it would have been a fire hazard. Brummer told Hochsprung that the secret to longevity is being nice to people. "Keeps you young when everything's going smooth," she told the reporter.

Anna Brummer was a latecomer to Amateur Radio. In 1984, her son Richard, K2JQ (ex-K2REB), got his mom and his dad, Edwin, interested in Amateur Radio, and Anna obtained her Technician license when she was 69 years old. Edwin Brummer, who died in 1996, was N2FEQ, and held a Tech Plus ticket. They were married for 56 years.

Continued on page 12

Anna Brummer, N2FER, Feted on her 105th Birthday

Anna Brummer was born in the Bronx and went on to work as a sales clerk at Kresge's, making \$12 a week. When Kresge's folded, she became a school cafeteria worker in Massapequa on Long Island.

Richard Brummer, who described his mother as "very loving," said she definitely has a will to live.

No official records are kept, but Anna Brummer is among a small circle of centenarian radio amateurs in the US and may be the oldest woman now holding a license. Cliff Kayhart, W4KKP, of South Carolina, appears to be the oldest active US radio amateur at 107. Arlene "Buddy" Clay, KL7OT, lived to be 103.

Adding a Counterpoise to an HT

Thought you might like this helpful fix for your HT to increase its performance.

This simple addition of a counterpoise can be used on many of the older HTs or newer ones as long as there are metal screws connecting to the ground side of the antenna.

I did some studying on how to get an old Radio shack HT model HTX-420 to TX and RX better. I added a counterpoise for the HT antenna and now I can at least get into and talk on the local repeater from my home. Before the addition of the counterpoise, to the HT, I could key the repeater but no audio. I did some research and decided to try the counterpoise. A counterpoise is a conductor used as a substitute for ground in an antenna system.

This is a very simple fix to help the HT to TX and RX better. You need a small connector (one with the hole in it) and about 19" of small wire (wire from an old discarded wall charger works great or use most any wire you have laying around). [See typical connectors here](#). Strip a small amount from the end of the wire, and insert into the connector...crimping the connector to the wire gives a good electrical connection.

Remove the antenna. Next take a multi-meter and with one probe on the ground of the antenna and check for a screw in the chassis that has continuity with the antenna ground. Connect the wire to this screw. Make sure to test continuity after securing the wire/connector with the screw. [See pictures next column](#).

Continued next column

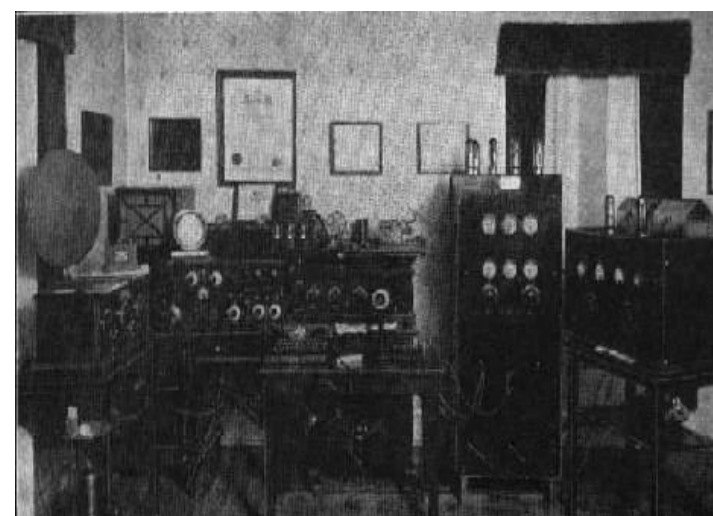
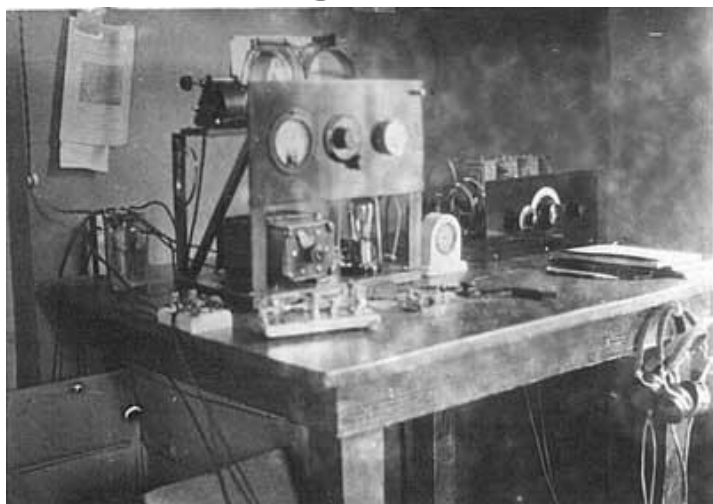


Photo above shows counterpoise wire connected to a screw on the back of the HT

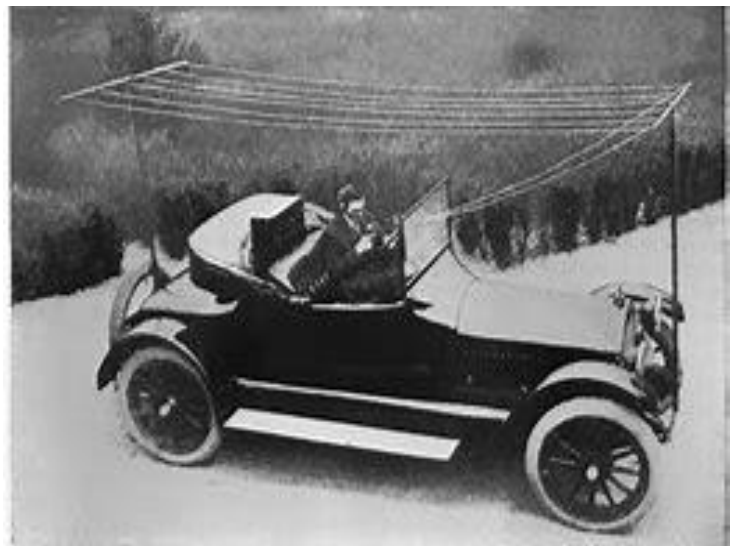
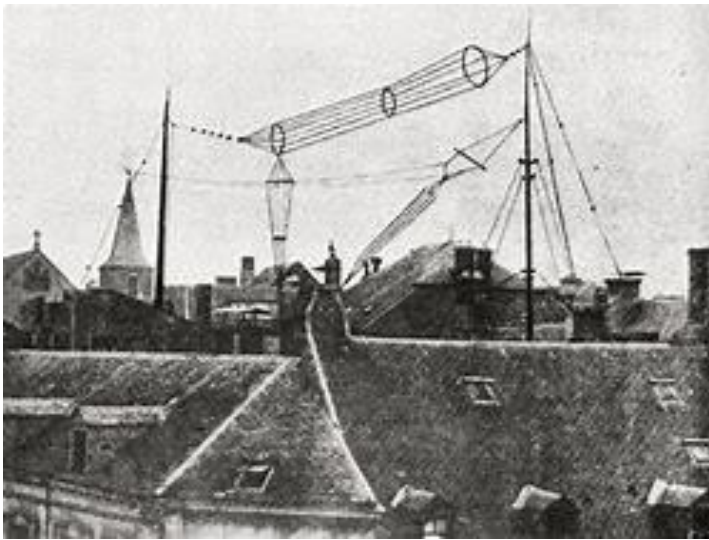
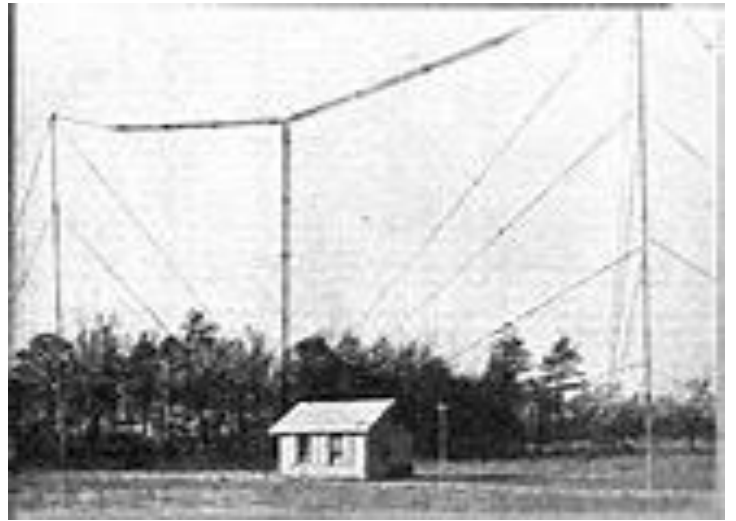
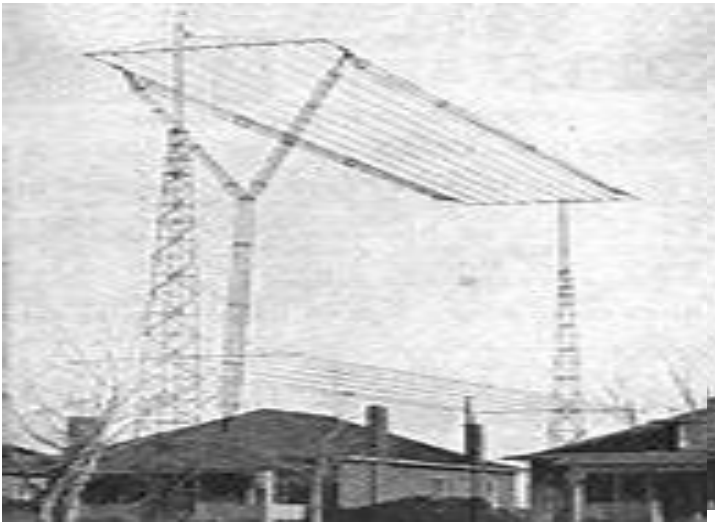


Checking continuity between screw and ground side of antenna. That's all there is to it. 73, K5LUO

Vintage Radio Pictures from a time gone by



Ham Radio Antenna Pictures of the past



Continued from page 10

How did the Word "HAM" become known as an Amateur Radio Operators nickname?

However, this cannot be the source of the term as Armstrong was an unknown college student when the term first appeared.

Hammarlund legend

Likely an example of corporate wishful thinking, [Hammarlund](#) products were supposedly so preeminent in the pioneering era of radio that they became a part of the language of radio. As the story goes, early radio enthusiasts affectionately referred to Hammarlund products as "Ham" products, and called themselves "Ham" operators. In truth, Hammarlund was a minor and barely known company at the time "ham" started to be used.

Frequency Privileges in Ham Radio

Whether you are a new Ham Radio Operator or more experienced veteran listed below are frequency privileges by classification.

Technician Class

As a Technician licensee, you have free access to all amateur frequencies above 50 MHz, but what about on the shortwave high-frequency (HF) bands? This chart will help you follow the rules.

Band	Frequencies (in MHZ)	Modes you can use
80 Meters	3.525-3.600	CW
40 Meters	7.025-7.125	CW
15 Meters	21.025-21.200	CW
10 Meters	28.000-28.300	CW, RTTY/data, 200 watts PEP maximum power.
10 Meters	28.30-28.500	CW, phone, 200 watts PEP maximum power.

Above 50 MHz - All amateur privileges

CW=Morse code; PEP=peak envelope power;

RTTY=radioteletype.

Continued next column

General Class

Soon, if you haven't done so already, you'll be thinking about upgrading to General class. You have many more frequencies to use on the high-frequency (HF) bands.

Band	Frequencies (in MHZ)	Modes you can use
160, 60, 30 Meters		All amateur privileges
80 Meters	3.525-3.600	CW, RTTY, data
80 Meters	3.800-4.00	CW, Phone, image
40 Meters	7.025-7.125	CW, RTTY, data
40 Meters	7.175-7.300	CW, phone, image
20 Meters	14.025-14.150	CW, RTTY, data
20 Meters	14.225-14.350	CW, phone, image
15 Meters	21.025-21.200	CW, RTTY, data
15 Meters	21.275-21.450	CW, phone, image
17, 12 10 Meters		All amateur privileges
Above 50 MHz All amateur privileges.		
CW= Morse code; RTTY= radio teletype.		

Extra Class

Extra Class licensees have all amateur privileges across the spectrum.

A complete chart of the U.S. frequency and mode privileges for all license classes is available from the [American Radio Relay League \(ARRL\)](#).



Report Causes Concern and Confusion in California's Amateur Radio Ranks

By all credible and reliable accounts, the State of California has *not* turned its back on Amateur Radio as an emergency communication resource, nor have established repeater owners been asked to remove their equipment from state-owned sites unless they pay sizable fees. The California



controversy, inflamed by a viral YouTube video, stemmed from a California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) communication telling a repeater owner or group that Amateur Radio equipment would have to be removed from a state-owned site or "vault" if the owner(s) determined the cost was too great to proceed with a formal application to keep it there.

"I do understand and appreciate all of the service you have provided in the past," CAL FIRE's Lorina Pisi, told the unknown repeater owner(s) or group(s) last month.

"However, with constantly changing technological advances, there is no longer the same benefit to State

as previously provided. Therefore, the Department no longer financially supports HAM operators [sic] radios or tenancy. If you desire to enter into a formal agreement to operate and maintain said equipment, you must complete and submit attached collocation application along with fee as outlined on page one of application. There is cost associated with getting an agreement in place."

It's not clear to whom Pisi's memo was addressed, because any name or names were redacted from the version of the memo that is being circulated. ARRL reached out to Pisi but has not heard back.

ARRL officials who have also looked into the situation agree that it's been blown out of proportion by parties with their own agendas.

"The State of California has not made any determination we can find 'that Ham Radio [is] no longer a benefit,'" Pacific Division Director Jim Tiemstra, K6JAT, is quoted on the [Sacramento Valley Section website](#).

"What happened is that CAL FIRE has transferred responsibility for its communications sites to its property management department. That department has the task of evaluating each site, its condition, use, and tenants. If a repeater not known to be associated with the emergency management function of a local jurisdiction is found in a CAL FIRE vault, the default action is to move it out or subject it to commercial rental rates."

ARRL Southwestern Division Director Dick Norton, N6AA, has been responding to inquiries with the same message.

To watch the original, you tube video type in the following URL.
<https://youtu.be/lv2sb4LJq2g>



FCC Turns Down Petition to Amend Amateur Radio Identification Rules

The FCC has denied a Petition for Rule Making (PRM) to amend Part 97 station identification rules to better accommodate and simplify station identification during emergency nets, drills, or activations. ARRL member Robert A. Dukish, KK8DX, of Canfield, Ohio, had sought a change to Section



97.119(a) of the rules to allow a single point of transmission for station ID on those occasions. He proposed permitting a net control station or other designated participant to announce the call signs of every station taking part in the net or exercise, when tactical call signs often are in use, at 10-minute intervals, using automatic CW identification.

In turning down Dukish's petition, Scot Stone, the Deputy Chief of the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau's Mobility Division, said commenters overwhelmingly opposed the proposal.

"They argue that the current rule strikes the appropriate balance between the need to identify the source of transmissions and ease of communication," Stone wrote. "Commenters state that, in their years of experience with amateur emergency communications, the station identification requirement has not proven to be a burden or obstacle, and that the current procedure actually contributes to efficient operations by providing a clear indication that a communication has ended and the channel is available."

Stone said some commenters asserted that Dukish's proposed procedure would be unworkable and cause confusion, while others characterized his proposal as a solution in search of a problem.

"The purpose of the station identification requirement is to make the source of transmissions clearly known to those receiving those transmissions," Stone wrote. "Separating the call sign from each transmission would defeat this purpose." Moreover, he said there's no evidence that the current station ID requirements have hindered amateur radio emergency communications.

