
Golden Spike ARC

C/O Brian Chapman KA7MOA
2185 South Hwy 89
Perry, Utah 84302-4126

April 2010

CLUB MEETING

Thursday – April 22nd

Location:

North Park School (Library)
50 East 700 North
Tremonton, Utah

If undeliverable, or for address correction, or if you would rather not receive this Newsletter
Please contact or return it to Brian Chapman, M/S UT40-MET with corrections/changes marked



April 2010 – Facilitators Corner:

I want to thank all the Elmers who came out to help at our last club meeting our new radio operators appreciated the help. At the testing session we had some of the highest scores in quite a while I personally attribute this to the hard work of the students and the help of the Elmers. It got me thinking about the importance of being a good Elmer and where did the term come from. I did a little search on the web and came up with a couple of facts. The term was introduced in 1971 in QST magazine. Here is some of what the ARRL web site has to say:

“The term "Elmer"--meaning someone who provides personal guidance and assistance to would-be hams--first appeared in QST in a March 1971 "How's DX" column by Rod Newkirk, W9BRD (now also VA3ZBB). Newkirk called them "the unsung fathers of Amateur Radio." While he probably was not trying to coin a term at the time, here's how Newkirk introduced "Elmer" in his column and, as it turned out, to the rest of the Amateur Radio world: “

The article went on to talk about what happens when an Elmer influence is lost for some reason. And then stress the importance of Elmers:

“ "Newkirk went on to say, "We need those Elmers. All the Elmers, including the ham who took the most time and trouble to give you a push toward your license, are the birds who keep this great game young and fresh."--Rick Lindquist, N1RL As you can see, the term is not very old. Prior to the first use of Elmer as the one who guided and encouraged us, what were these folks called? I have received a lot of suggestions; teacher, mentor, tutor, guide, helper, sage? All are appropriate but my guess would be that first and foremost they were called friend. Norm Fusaro, W3IZ”

For the full article go to <http://www.arrl.org/elmer-award>

We can always use good friends. My friends in amateur radio have taught me a lot and for that I thank them all....

73

David Cook KD7OUP

CONGRATULATIONS New Amateurs!

We had a great test session last month where several people took their Element-2 Test and a few upgraded. Let's all welcome these new Ham's and help them become comfortable talking on the radio. Join our weekly Nets, come to Club meetings and participate in up coming activities.

Fielding-Riverside Repeater Update:

The Repeater is up and running! Saturday March 27th the Repeater was loaded in to the back of Paul Hales, W7PAH, truck and moved to the site. I would like to thank all that have helped with this project over the past year or so. Deloss Everton, W7TEU, for allowing the Club to use his facility to store and assemble the Repeater and for his efforts in getting things working. Rob Daines, KK7DO, and Boyd Young, N7WFM, for their help in finishing the assembly while at Rob's home, making sure everything worked and then mounting everything in the rack. It has taken quite some time and money to get this project put together. Those that helped load and take the Repeater to the site were Rob Daines, KK7DO, Paul Hales, W7PAH, Scott Hales, KE7OMB, Steve Keene, NE7P, Wayne Anderson, AB7TS and Dave Cook, KD7OUP. Ray Manning, KB7WEV, and Brady Hales, KE7OMC, came to the site to assist and make comments.

Taking the Repeater to the site wasn't without a few problems. When we got to the area we couldn't get in the gate. Too many locks and we didn't have the correct combination. Wayne had to drive home and get a key. When we finally got in the gate and to the site we couldn't get the lock on the Shack door open. We had the wrong combination to that lock also. After working with the lock for a while Rob was able to get it opened. The next little problem

came when someone made the comment, "Will the rack fit through that small doorway?" The rack was too wide to fit through the smaller doorway in the shack. We ended up removing all the equipment from the rack and taking them in the shack and setting them on some shelves.

We still have a little touch up work to do with volumes and timings but at least it is in place and functional for the area North toward Malad. Remember this has a 2-Meter Beam pointing to the North so it is difficult to hit unless you are close or North of the site. We may try a Comet GP-3 at some time.

Loading the Repeater in the truck and those that helped



At the Repeater Shack and Installing the Repeater



ADA Tour de Cure, Saturday June 12th

Once again we have the opportunity to serve as communications and tracking for the 2010 Tour de Cure. This will be the 8th year. This is a great chance to test your equipment and hone your skills as a communicator. We need many people at rest stops and in SAG trucks. SAG Riders will be in the trucks nearly all day. For the new Ham's in our area this is a great chance to see what everything is all about and get a chance to practice and learn how use your radio equipment. PLEASE Volunteer, we need many people to fill the Rest Stops and SAGs.

If you have an article or information you would like to post in the newsletter please send it to:

Bob Haynie
 119 South 600 West
 Brigham City, Utah 84302
 - or -
bhaynie72@hotmail.com

Be aware that because of the layoffs at ATK we may not be able to continue to mail the newsletters in the future. It may be necessary to publish the newsletter on the Club web site only.

We hope that we will be able to continue to mail the newsletter but we won't know for sure until after the next round of layoffs.

If you would like to be notified via e-mail that the newsletters have been placed on the Club web site please contact one of the

Club Presidency and give them your e-mail address.

Also the ATK Recreational Council has notified our Club and others that they, ATK, will no longer be funding Clubs. We are looking at other options including applying for and becoming a non-profit organization through the State and IRS.

GSARC Activities:

April 2010 – Club Meeting

Date: 22-April-10
Location: North Park School, Tremonton
Red Cross Shelter Presentation
By: Fred Henderson

May 2010

Club Meeting – Brigham City – TBA

June 2010

ADA Tour de Cure, Saturday June 12th
Club Meeting – Field Day Setup
Field Day, Saturday & Sunday June 26th & 27th

July 2010

Club Meeting – TBA

August 2010

Fair Parade Comm Support
Club Meeting – TBA

September 2010

Peach Days Parade Comm Support
Club Meeting – TBA
Emergency Preparedness Fair, Brigham City

October 2010

BSA JOTA Comm Support
Club Meeting – TBA

Club info

**Golden Spike ARC
Club Info Net**

Wednesday night: 2000 hrs. (8:00 PM)
Carried over the 145.430, 145.290, 147.220 and 448.300 MHz repeaters

Net Coordinator: Wayne Jenson, AB7TS
Net Assistant Sandra Farnsworth, KE7EHJ

**Box Elder County Emergency
Training Net**

Sunday night: 1930 hrs. (7:30 PM)
Carried over the 145.430, 145.290, 147.220 and 448.300 MHz repeaters

Net Coordinator: Boyd Giles, KC0VLO
Net Assistant: Deloss Everton, W7TEU

Linked Repeaters:

145.430 - (pl .123) MHz (Blue Springs Hills)
145.290 - (pl .123) MHz (Brigham City)
448.300 - (pl .123) MHz (Blue Springs Hills)
147.220 - (pl .123) MHz (Fielding-Riverside)

Officers:

President: Brian Chapman, KA7MOA
Facilitator: Dave Cook, KD7OUP
Treasurer: Bryon Okada, KE7IRH

Newsletter Editor: Bob Haynie, KC7JOK

Repeater Trustees:

'43 Rob Daines, KK7DO
'29 Boyd Young, N7WFM
'22 Wayne Jenson, AB7TS

Club Web Site:

<http://www.ubetarc.org/> (as of: 06-Nov-06)
Web Maintained by: Dave Cook, KD7OUP
The Web site will be updated as Dave gets time though the Site Name (URL) may remain the same for quite some time.

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Box Elder County ARES *Amateur Radio Emergency Service*

April 2010:

Within the past month there have been several large earthquakes. The closest to our location was recorded as a 7.2 Magnitude Earthquake, Baja California, 04-Apr-10. If you are interested checking out where earthquakes happen you can go to any of several web sites.

Here are just a couple: <http://www.seis.utah.edu/> and <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/>

Keep informed and be prepared. If you aren't ready now or aren't in the process of getting ready when we are needed you may not be ready. Remember always keep your identification with your "Grab-N-Go Kit". Without proper identification you may not be able to serve as communicators in certain areas. Remember what happened to some Doctors and Nurses during the 9-11 attack that wanted to help? They were turned away because they didn't have the proper identification. Our ARES Badges are recognized by most of our local Served Agencies. If you don't have an ARES Badge or aren't a member of our "ALL VOLUNTEER BOX ELDER COUNTY ARES GROUP", let me know. I will provide you with an ARES Form, take your picture and make you and ARES Badge. All you have to do is let me, KC7JOK, know. I still have a few "*Amateur Radio and Emergency Communications*" vests at a cost of \$13.50 each. The vest is not required but will make you very visible. Again I ask you as volunteers to have your Personal Emergency Kit and Grab-N-Go Kit ready, be prepared, be seen, be apart of the solution not a part of the problem.

Garland City Emergency Training Exercise Report

By: Steve Keene NE7P

On Saturday March 20, 2010 Garland City hosted an emergency training exercise that involved the Medical reserve Corps, Garland and Tremonton Fire Departments, Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), Red Cross personnel, Box Elder County Health Dept, and local Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) personnel. The emergency exercise was a simulated school bus accident that involved forty-three middle school and high school students along with the bus driver. The simulated accident was located in the parking lot of the old Garland Tabernacle. A simulated hospital was established one block to the East, at the Garland Armory. The exercise began at 9:00 AM with the local siren announcing the start of the exercise. All response personnel were initially located the Garland armory, and were dispatched to the scene of the accident. Two ARES people, Brad KE7DJQ and Sandra KE7EHJ were manning the EOC at the Garland Armory. Two additional ARES personnel, Tom KF7BLK and Steve NE7P were dispatched to the accident scene. Stephanie KE7QGA along with Sharon KD7VYA were manning the EOC at the Bear River Hospital and Scott KC7LHP was manning the Bear River Health Dept EOC Trailer located at the Garland Armory. All 43 participating students along with the bus driver were wearing makeup and instructed to simulate different medical emergencies, including two fatalities which were the bus driver and one student. Emergency personnel along with the CERT teams setup the triage area at the accident site and were removing accident victims from the bus. Emergency vehicles were dispatched to ferry victims from the accident scene to the simulated hospital located the Garland Armory. By 10:12 AM all accident victims were in-route to the simulated hospital. The accident scene was shutdown at 10:26 AM and all crews were dispatched back to the Garland Armory. This was an excellent emergency exercise that involved personnel from many different state and local agencies. After the exercise was over the American Red Cross served a hot lunch.

Special Events as Training Opportunities:

Public service events, such as walk and bike-a-thons, road races, marathons, and parades have a great deal in common with emergency communication, but a few differences as well.

Similarities to emcomm:

- Both often use the same equipment (mobile, portable and foot-mobile stations).
- Both can have similar network designs and use various modes.
- Both may require occasional or prolonged contact with fire, police or medical agencies.
- Pre-planning may involve more than one agency, especially if communications may need to be relayed to and from public safety agencies.
- Often uses similar tactical net operations.
- Technical challenges may be similar.
- Event occurs in "real time," and problems must be solved as they happen.
- Not everything is predictable.
- Emcomm jump kits usually have everything needed for public service operations.

Differences from emcomm:

- Public service events are scheduled - emergencies are not.
- Public service does not require activation by an emergency management agency.
- Does not use an "activation system" and related deployment plans.
- Public service events involve only a single served agency in most cases. Many emergencies involve serving several different agencies.
- Personnel can be recruited, confirmed, and scheduled in advance.
- Network designs can be planned and tested in advance.
- Logistical problems can be solved before the event.
- Operator IDs and security checks are not usually required except for large events.
- Formal messages are seldom needed.
- No need to interface with long distance traffic nets (NTS).

Training Objectives

Before your group can integrate any training objectives into a public service event communication plan, you must first meet the needs of the served agency. The network structure (directed or informal) can be chosen based on the needs of the event, or if it does not matter, on the training needs of the emcomm group.

Once those needs are met, your group might consider using different modes for primary or backup communication. For instance, you could try both PSK31 and packet radio for relaying the numbers of the runners who have passed your checkpoint, and see which is more effective. Your net can be more formal than otherwise required, and some messages could be passed in NTS or served agency formats. If you have the resources, it might be a good time to experiment with Amateur television (ATV) or Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS).

For individual radio operators, it is a good time to test portable and mobile equipment, as well as hone operating skills in the net environment. Simple events are a good place to allow a trainee NCS to run the net.

Volunteer Identification

Volunteer communicators should be readily identifiable, usually by some piece of clothing. Hats, T-shirts, and vests are commonly used. This will allow event officials to find you when needed, and provides the additional benefit of exposure to the public. Vehicles can be identified with magnetic signs such as those for ARES available from the ARRL and others.

Special Training Sessions

Certain public service events are so large and complex that volunteers must be recruited from a wide area. This may mean that the sponsoring group will not know many of them, or the level of training and expertise they bring. In this case, the sponsoring emcomm group may offer one or more event-specific training sessions. The Boston and New York Marathons are two well-known events where this is done each year.

Types of Events and Their Unique Requirements

Parades:

Parades can vary in size and complexity. Small parades can be rather relaxed events; the largest parades can rival major disasters in the level of effort required.

Operations: Often need to show up ahead of parade time to assist in the organization of the parade. Multiple fixed or mobile operating locations are likely. In an area with tall buildings or hills, or if the parade route is longer than one mile, use high-powered mobile rather than hand-held radios. Long routes in difficult areas may require repeaters to provide end-to-end coverage. Some mobile stations or bicycles may be needed, and some operators may need to ride in or on floats. Operators may need to "shadow" key parade officials. Stations may be dismissed or moved to another location once the end of the parade passes their location.

Messages: Nearly all of the traffic is tactical and informal in nature. There is often a need to relay changes in the parade line-up (participating or non-participating parade units, order of the parade) from the starting position to all review stands announcing the parade units, traffic and crowd problems, and medical emergencies. It is helpful to have an EMT with an ambulance dispatch radio at the communication command post for expediting the response to medical emergencies.

Logistics: Operators should be self-contained for food and water needs if possible to reduce the need to leave your assigned post. Restrooms may be accessible at restaurants and other establishments along the parade route. The organizers may place portable toilet facilities along the route and in the mustering area.

Marathons, Fun Runs, Bike-a-thons:

Similar to parades, although the course and event duration can be longer.

Operations: May require more fixed stations with higher-powered base or mobile radios. Roving stations may be needed to monitor the entire course, and their locations tracked. Roving stations may be in either personal or event vehicles, such as busses, trucks, vans, or ambulances. Longer routes may require a repeater, or multiple nets with liaison stations. The last competitor can be tracked so that the NCS knows when each station can be closed.

Messages: Communications are usually between aid station or checkpoint staff, and the start and finish line officials. The first several competitors are often tracked and their progress relayed to event officials. Re-supply deliveries for aid stations are coordinated. Calls are made for event vehicles to pick up exhausted or injured participants. Ambulances may be called for more serious injuries. Additional or replacement volunteers may be requested and dispatched as needed.

Logistics: Some stations may need to operate in unfamiliar vehicles, requiring magnetic mount antennas and special power connections. Aid stations are usually spaced throughout the course offering water, first aid and transportation. Portable toilet facilities may or may not be available.

Car Road Rallies, Endurance Races:

These events can have very long courses, sometimes stretching for hundreds of miles.

Operations: Multiple repeaters and nets are often required, and HF operations on 75m and 40m may be required.

Messages: Participants may be tracked and their positions reported to the start and finish lines, and to participant support crews. Missing participants may need to be located, supplies and repair parts arranged for, tow trucks and ambulances requested.

Logistics: Some operators may need to be fully self-sufficient, especially with regard to food, water and toilet facilities. Some stations may need to operate in unfamiliar vehicles, requiring magnetic mount antennas and special power connections. Backup and renewable power sources may be needed for long-term use at isolated checkpoints.

Sporting events, Block Parties and Community Gatherings

Operations: Usually have a higher percentage of pedestrian mobile stations deployed to observe and assist the crowd.

Messages: Traffic is usually routed to and from the communications command post and to outside agencies as needed.

Logistics: Most of these events will have adequate access to food water and toilet facilities, and power for operating radios and charging batteries.

73's
Bob Haynie KC7JOK
Box Elder County ARES EC
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