

SHARC HANDBOOK



Image: 出羽雀台

Information Compiled by Patte Rae / SHEPT-SHARC

September 2024

**SO HUMBOLDT AMATEUR RADIO CLUB
SHARC
HANDBOOK CONTENTS**

Local Activities

Preamble for Monday check in

SHARC Protocol

SHARC members / call numbers

Operating procedures

Repeater system (example)

Location of repeaters

Radio bands

Field Day info

Lighthouse lightship info

NIMs  700 overview

Tabletop exercise for a local earthquake event

SHARC Local Activities

Monday 7pm / Net check in-Preamble-SHARC members take turns on net control.

Allows HAMS to know how to work their radio, learn their call sign.

Allows operators to see that repeaters are working.

Repeaters: Sawmill 146.79/ Shelter Cove 146.94 / Rainbow Ridge 146.91/ Grasshopper (Weott)147.33 Far West / Pratt 146.61

June: FIELD DAY

4th full weekend. Location TBA

August: LIGHTHOUSE Lightship weekend

3rd full weekend in June. Location Shelter Cove Lighthouse

Get togethers / potluck. Location and date TBA

Webpage: www.sharc-ca.org

Contact Information

Patte Rae: (707)223-1560, shept.info@gmail.com

Website: Kim Cabrera, signcutter@gmail.com

SHARC Monday Night Check-in

QST, QST, QST. This is (Name)_____, (Location)_____, (Call Sign)_____

Net Control for the Southern Humboldt Amateur Radio Club Monday Night Net check in. This Net meets every Monday night at 7:00 P.M. local time on the SHARC repeater system, which includes the 146.79 repeater located above Garberville and the 146.94 repeater located above Shelter Cove. The purpose of this net is to promote amateur radio activities and emergency preparedness in our area. Everyone listening is encouraged to check in and participate in tonight's discussion following the net. Also, everyone is encouraged to be Net Control of this net in the future.

Is there any emergency or priority traffic on frequency?

When checking in, please check in with your Name, Location, and Call Sign. If you want to break in for any reason use your Call Sign only.

Are there any mobiles wishing to check in?

Are there any stations on alternative power?

I will now take check-ins geographically starting with Garberville and North.

- West of Garberville.
- South of Garberville
- East of Garberville

Any late or missed check-ins?

Any visitors who would like to check in?

Any activities, announcements, bulletins, scenarios, discussions or training exercises?

Any items for sale or trade?

Is there a volunteer for Net Control for next Monday?

I am now closing the net and am returning the frequency for normal use.

Clear (state your Call Sign).

**Southern Humboldt
HAM Radio Operator Protocol
updated Sept. 2024**

To be used in the event of all communications down.

In the event of an emergency, please use the following protocol:

Make sure you, your family, and property are safe before you respond as an emergency communicator.

All licensed operators are requested to turn to frequency **146.790**.

If you are unable to communicate on **146.790** go to the Farwest repeater system, **146.610/Pratt** or **146.760/Pierce**.

Backup frequencies include **147.330/Grasshopper** and **146.910/Rainbow Ridge**. Also should monitor the simplex calling frequency of **146.520**.

If possible, monitor any or all of these frequencies.

Follow the instructions given by the net control or other emergency official on the frequency.

Your role is vital to report medical emergencies, assessments of roads, bridges or buildings that may have damage.

Medical emergencies always have priority so these need to be relayed immediately to the appropriate agencies.

Your findings on roads and bridges will go to the Eureka EOC (Emergency Operations Center) to enable them to request additional resources for our community. The more damages we report, the more likely we will be to get State and/or Federal funding for the damage repairs, more quickly.

Everyone is likely to be fairly excited and tense. Try to stay calm, think before you speak, keep your head on straight and follow your training so that you can help rather than hinder in an emergency.

Note: if you have a scanner, you can pre-load all of these frequencies into the scanner to make it easier to monitor them in times of an emergency.

HAM OPERATORS - UPDATED LIST September 2024

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Anderson, Julia	KN6IOD	Briceland
Antony, Cheryl	KI6PHE	cybersnook@gmail.com Shelter Cove
Bacigalupi, Dian	KM6RRY	Whitethorn
Banfill, Cliff	KE6VDE	Myers Flat
Barton, Todd	KF6KBX	Garberville
Bonillas, Angelita	KI6IUN	Miranda
Bonillas, Bill	KC6MBK	Miranda
Booth, Tom	KI6YDH	Weott
Cabrera, Kim	KG6BFO	Redway
Courtis, Jim	KG6UCG	Garberville
Craig, Brian	K6FTY	Zenia
Craig, Robin	KI6PQY	Alderpoint
Dunlap, Kay	K67DRB	Redcrest
Etherton, Marie	KI6PHF	works at South Fork HS Redway
Federico, B'na	KM6RSQ	Ettersburg/Honeydew
Fladen, Bernice	KJ6KZK	Ettersburg
Fox, Susie	KK6CQQ	foxdennorth@gmail.com Shelter Cove
Frech, Simon	KE6KKH	Briceland/China Creel
Free, Josh	KJ6BVJ	Petrolia
Geth, James	KM6JOC	Garberville
Glasser, Dan	KM6KZK	Garberville
Gribi, Dan	WD6AOJ	Salmon Creek
Harris, Bob	KG6BIJ	Miranda
Hebard, Denise	KI6PQW	Whitethorn
Harden, John	KI6DGX	Ettersburg
Hughes, John	KG5YZL	Whale Gulch
Kirk, Bob	KE6DNB	Piercy
Letton, Frank	W6JTI	Whale Gulch
Lynch, Kitty	KI6IUK	Harris
Madsen, Ted	KI6IUQ	Redway
McDavitt, Corinna	KF6AVY	Myers Flat/Fruitland R
Moore, John	KJ6HGB	Redway
Oppliger, Fritz	KE6VDA	Briceland
Ormond, Dr. Brian	KN6IOF	Garberville

Rae, Patte	KI6IUR		Garberville
Rose, Patti	KM6BOD		Garberville
Schmitt, Lauren	KM6RSA		Whitethorn
Scott, Skip	KB6LWN		Ruby Valley
Thompson, Mike	KF6KMC		G'ville/Alderpoint Rd.
Thompson, Rich	KM6JOG		G'ville/Old Briceland F
Verick, Andika	KM6JOH		Briceland
Vitello, Guy	KE6JQW	works at hosdistrict	Fortuna
Vogel, Kristin	KE6KKE		Garberville
Wellborn, Gary	K6JXM		Prescott, AZ

Operating Procedures

Knowing how to turn the radio on and off and change channels is important. But adhering to the correct operating procedures is **critical**.

In an emergency it is very easy to become caught up in the rush of events. This can lead to overly long, ambiguous transmissions on the radio that may tie up the channel prevent other vital information from getting through.

The first duty of a competent radio operator is to maintain...

Communications Discipline

Your most important duty as a Disaster Council radio operator – even more important than knowing how to operate your radio – is the maintenance of communications discipline.

As an emergency communicator the welfare and even the life of your neighbors may be in your hands. Your communications must be **Clear, Concise and To the Point**.

Maintaining communications discipline in an emergency may be very difficult. But it is your job to be cool and professional on the air. It will be easier if you remember to:

- 1. Think** – Think of what you are going to say before you ever press the PTT button to transmit.
- 2. Make Contact** – Contact the person you want to speak to before you send your message.
- 3. Send your message** – Tell the person what they need to know in clear, concise, unambiguous language.
- 4. Clear the channel** – Once you have sent your message, stop talking and resume listening. Others will need to use the channel.

Or, more briefly, say:

Who are you, where are you, what do you need – and get the heck off the channel!

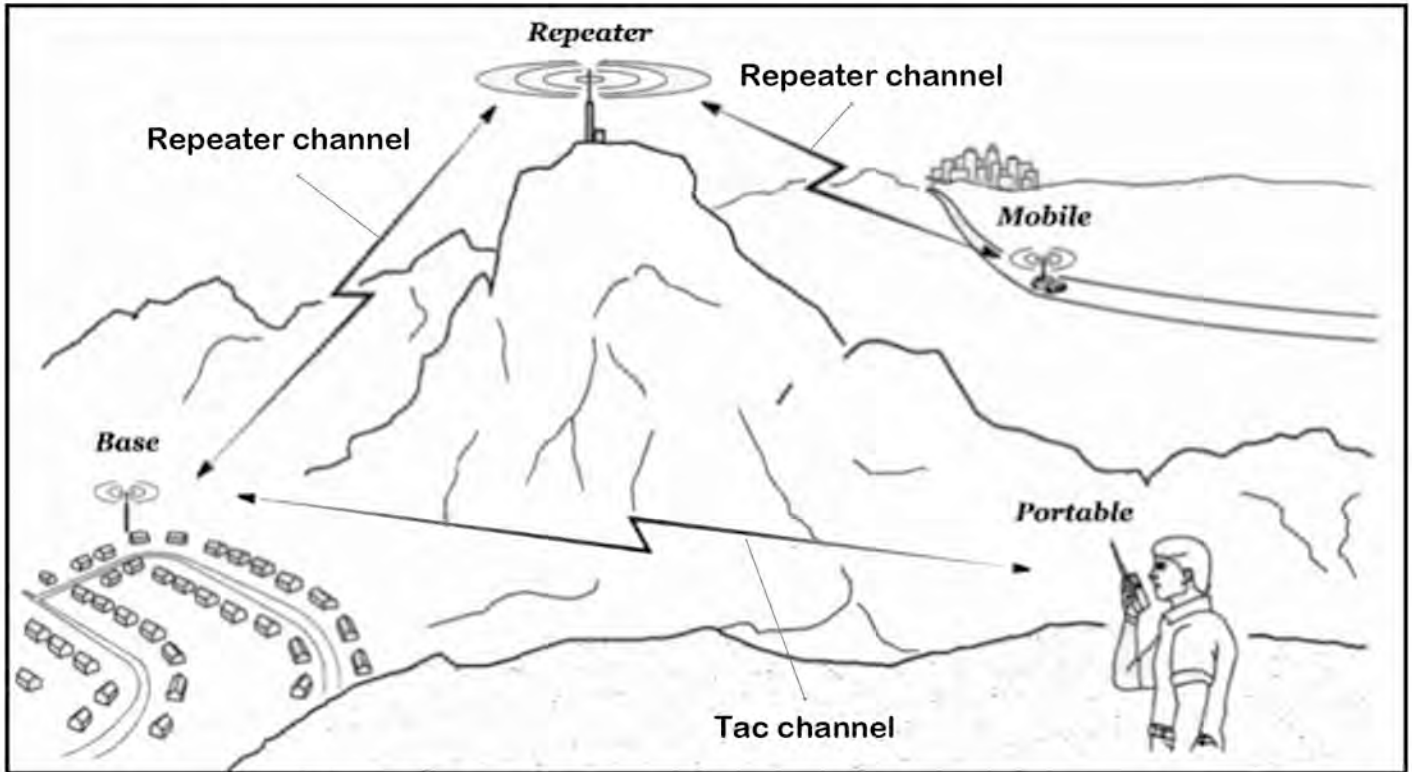
Remember, the most precious commodity we have is time on the radio channel. Don't hog it!

The Three Rules -

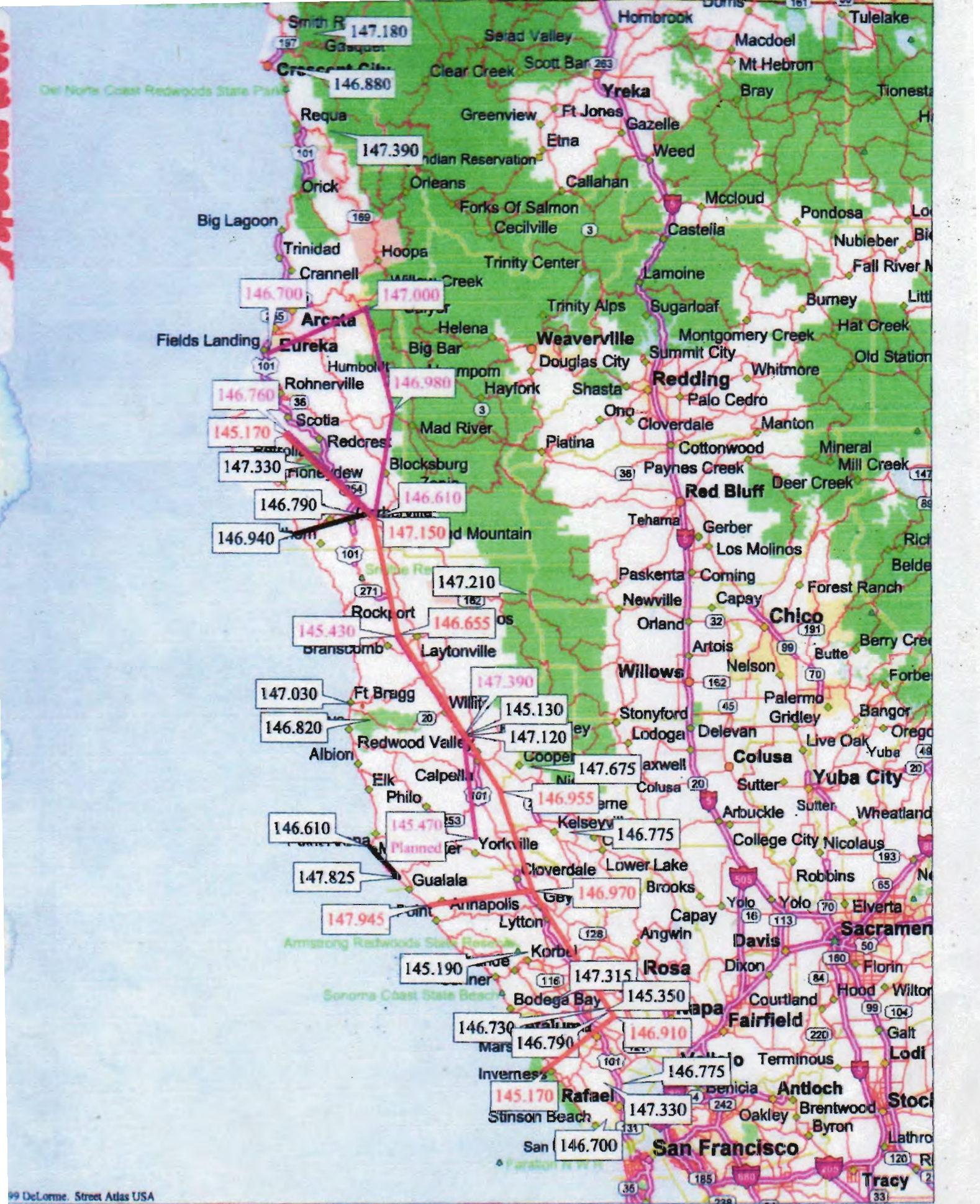
Three basic rules are at the heart of effective radio use in an emergency. These rules are followed by every professional radio user in the public safety field. The rules are:

1. **Keep Your Radio With You –** Emergencies can occur at any time. If your radio is not with you when an emergency happens you will be out of communication at a time when you may be most needed.
2. **Keep Your Batteries Charged –** Make sure your radio battery is fully charged. Keep a fully charged spare battery pack and your AA battery pack with you as well. You may not have time to pick up your spare batteries in an emergency.
3. **Keep Your Radio Turned On –** It's easy to say you'll turn your radio on only when you need it. But if you need it to report an emergency or request help and everyone else had adopted the same policy, there will be no one for you to talk to. In a system where there is no central dispatcher it is important for each radio user to be listening for emergency calls.

The system uses a network of repeaters to extend the range of the radios. A repeater is an automatic relay device that rebroadcasts or repeats the transmission of each radio in the system.

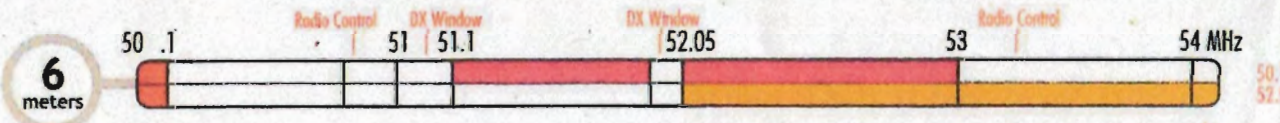
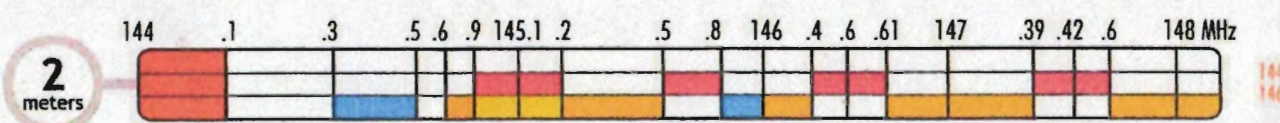
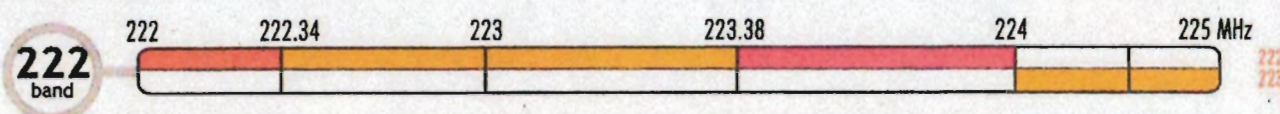
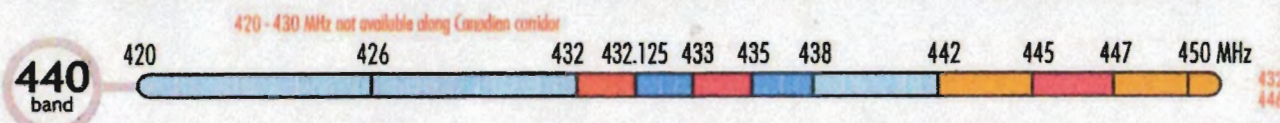
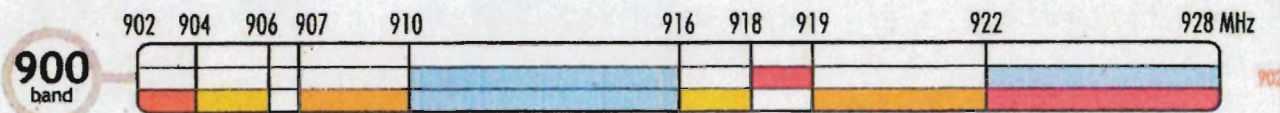
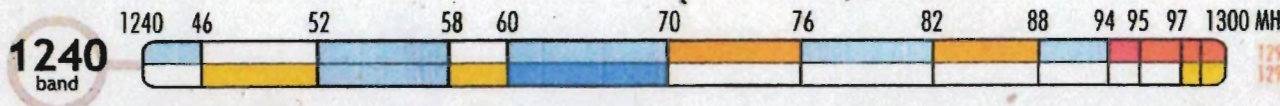


Typical Repeater System





U.S.A. Amateur Radio UHF/VHF Band Plan



National Calling Frequency

Amateur TV Fast Scan

Satellite (No FM)

CW & Weak Signal (No FM)

Digital

FM Simplex

SSB

FM Repeater



ID-1
FM, GMSK / 1240



IC-910H
FM, FM-N, SSB / 2M, 440, 1240



IC-7000
AM, FM, SSB, CW, RTTY / HF, 6M, 2M, 440



IC-746PRO
AM, FM, SSB, CW, RTTY / HF, 6M, 2M

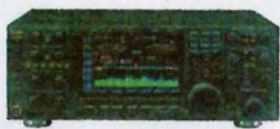
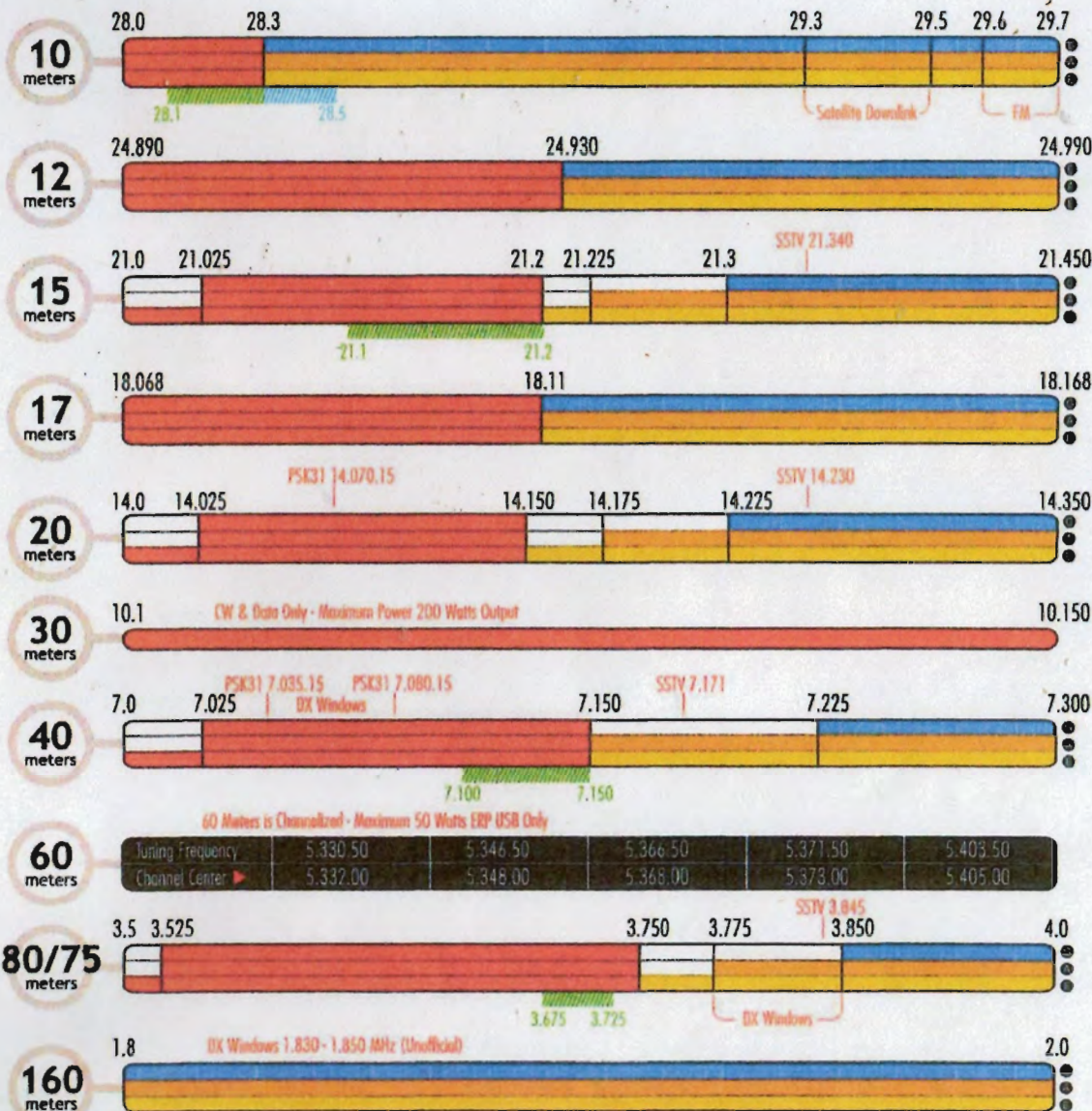


U.S.A. Amateur Radio HF Band Plan

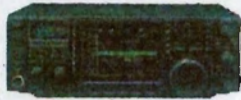
- General Voice - CW - SSTV - FAX
 - Advanced Voice - CW - SSTV - FAX
 - Extra Voice - CW - SSTV - FAX
 - CW - PSK
 - No Privileges
 - Novice & Tech Plus - CW
 - Novice & Tech Plus - Voice
- General Advanced Extra

Under restructuring, all old license classes retain their operating privileges.

Developed with Gordon West, WB6NOA, Radio School, Inc. for exclusive use by Icom America Inc.



IC-7800
AM, FM, SSB, CW, RTTY / HF, 6M



IC-756PROIII
AM, FM, SSB, CW, RTTY / HF, 6M



IC-746PRO
AM, FM, SSB, CW, RTTY / HF*, 6M, 2M



IC-7000
AM, FM, SSB, CW, RTTY / HF, 6M, 2M, 440



IC-718
AM, SSB, CW, RTTY / HF*

© 2000 Icom America, Inc. All rights reserved. Model numbers and specifications are subject to change without notice.



What is ARRL Field Day?

Produced by ARRL, the national association for amateur radio <http://www.arrl.org>

ARRL Field Day is the single most popular on-the-air event held annually in the US and Canada. On the fourth weekend of June of each year, thousands of radio amateurs gather with their clubs, groups or simply with friends to operate from remote locations.

Field Day is a picnic, a campout, practice for emergencies, an informal contest and, most of all, FUN!

It is a time where many aspects of Amateur Radio come together to highlight our many roles. While some will treat it as a contest, other groups use the opportunity to practice their emergency response capabilities. It is an excellent opportunity to demonstrate Amateur Radio to the organizations that Amateur Radio might serve in an emergency, as well as the general public. For many clubs, ARRL Field Day is one of the highlights of their annual calendar.

The contest part is simply to contact as many other stations as possible and to learn to operate our radio gear in abnormal situations and less than optimal conditions.

We use these same skills when we help with events such as marathons and bike-a-thons; fund-raisers such as walk-a-thons; celebrations such as parades; and exhibits at fairs, malls and museums — these are all large, preplanned, non-emergency activities.

But despite the development of very complex, modern communications systems — or maybe because they ARE so complex — ham radio has been called into action again and again to provide communications in crises when it really matters. Amateur Radio people (also called “hams”) are well known for our communications support in real disaster and post-disaster situations.

What is the ARRL?

The American Radio Relay League is the national association for Amateur Radio in the USA, representing over 170,000 FCC-licensed Amateurs. The ARRL is the primary source of information about what is going on in ham radio. It provides books, news, support and information for individuals and clubs, special events, continuing education classes and other benefits for its members.

What is Amateur Radio

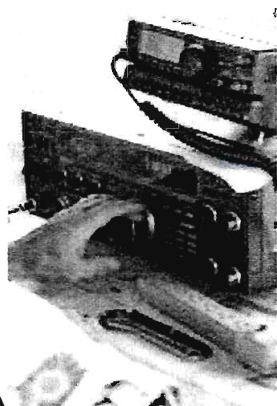
Often called “ham radio,” the Amateur Radio Service has been around for a century. In that time, it’s grown into a worldwide community of licensed operators using the airwaves with every conceivable means of communications technology. Its people range in age from youngsters to grandparents. Even rocket scientists and a rock star or two are in the ham ranks. Most, however, are just normal folks like you and me who enjoy learning and being able to transmit voice, data and pictures through the air to unusual places, both near and far, without depending on commercial systems.

The Amateur Radio frequencies are the last remaining place in the usable radio spectrum where you as an individual can develop and experiment with wireless communications. Hams not only can make and modify their equipment, but can create whole new ways to do things.

For More Information visit: www.arrl.org/field-day

Updated 3/2021

Field Day Basic Training



Robert Logan, NZ5A

A little Elmering will turn that confused first-timer into a Field Day fanatic.

I just finished my 50th Field Day. It is as fresh now as it was then, operating on Rattlesnake Point with my Novice set dead even with the high-tide water of Corpus Christi Bay. My mentors in the Corpus Christi Amateur Radio Club set up heavy tube rigs on sturdy tables nestled in flimsy tents. We fired up large, loud generators and snaked thick extension cords and black coax across the little island of broken sea shells. We talked all across the nation and Canada all weekend to the cries of sea gulls and the tooting horns of shrimp boats passing by at dawn on Sunday morning. I was hooked.

As the weekend drew nearer back then, I remember becoming more apprehensive. Field Day, although an incredibly fun weekend, can be a little scary as well. I would be operating with the older guys who already had DX Century Club (DXCC), Worked All States (WAS), Worked all Continents (WAC), Brass Pounders League (BPL) and Rag Chewers Club (RCC) awards on the wall. The guys who could carry on a conversation on CW or SSB without hesitation, stammering or saying “Uhhh” about every fifth word. The guys who could pass traffic and break pileups with equal ease. They knew how to fix equipment and build antennas, from scratch, in 15 minutes then work the world with them. They had worked as net control operators in severe domestic and international emergencies, been recognized by the ARRL[®] and written up in *QST*[®].

Here I was, a 14 year old Novice with barely 3 months of experience, having to set up and operate my little inverted V, Heathkit DX-20 transmitter (with one crystal) and Hallicrafters S-85 receiver in front of them in the middle of the Field Day chaos. I was not exactly filled with confidence. Somehow, I made it through, with a lot of help, advice and ribbing from “the guys.” Oh, and did I say encouragement as well?

Field Day 2011

In 2011, I introduced Field Day to two excited local hams. The party had started and stations filled the air. Each guest operator seemed a bit hesitant to hit the microphone or pound the key. “There’s a CQ,” I would point out repeatedly or tell them, “Call CQ, there’s an open frequency.” Though they would hunch forward toward the key or microphone each time, they wouldn’t transmit. Other times they would start transmitting and then stop before completing a call.

I called a time-out to discuss what was happening. Their first problem was that almost all they could hear was noise. Second, not being familiar with the Field Day exchange, they did not know what to send or understand what the other station was sending. To help them make successful Field Day contacts, I needed to address these two concerns.

I also drew a broader conclusion: They were feeling exactly the same feelings I had experienced on my first Field Day. Due mainly to a lack of knowledge and limited experience, they felt a little fear perhaps, a bit of embarrassment maybe and real confusion. These were enhanced by a genuine, powerful, gut-based desire to join the fray. The latter made them grab the microphone or key; the former stopped them from starting or completing contacts. They really wanted to join in but they just did not know how. From our conversation and my memories of my first Field Day, I realized that there must be thousands of new hams who feel the same apprehension yet have the same strong desire to participate in Field Day.

As a result, I quickly created the training activity described below. It seemed to resolve their concerns since they both started enthusiastically making contacts that afternoon and continued operating into the night. One operator sent me a nice thank you note telling of his new-found joy at making contacts and improving his CW operating skills. The other operator said the experience was a topic of lively conversation with friends the next day. The confidence these two hams achieved in a few short hours suggest that this basic training might help others have a successful Field Day.

Getting Down to Basics

Separating Signals from Noise

To start with, I explained that, yes, there was noise — and lots of it — but within the noise were signals. When there are many signals on the air at the same time, as in Field Day, the signals, too, could sound like noise. I explained that the nonrandom noises were signals and had them listen for the differences between the actual noise and the CW and SSB signals.

Next, I corrected a bit of receiver mistuning explaining that signals needed to be placed within the filter's passband to come in clearly. We briefly discussed what filters were, how the passband was shaped and how to use it. I reminded them that detailed information and graphics showing how to place a signal in a passband were in *The ARRL Handbook* and in many equipment operator manuals. After a number of minutes, they were able to tune and pick out specific signals from the overall noise and peak those signals within the passband. They began to hear the words and CW tones much more clearly but still didn't understand what the messages were.

The Field Day Exchange

Their second concern was not knowing what they were listening to or how to respond to the station who answered their call. That led to a certain amount of hesitation in calling or responding to stations. What they heard seemed to be gibberish.

I explained that the exchange has certain parts that follow a particular sequence. For example, answering CQs on Field Day follows this sequence:

1. Call the CQing station
2. Receive the station's acknowledgment
3. Receive the station's message

4. Transmit your message
5. Receive the station's acknowledgment
6. End the contact

In practical operation, I told them, this is how the sequence works:

1. Call the CQing station — After completing a contact, the other station will either call CQ again, say "QRZ" or "Field Day." He is asking for another station to call him. I pointed out to both hams that it might as well be you. Send your call just once. Use the standard phonetic alphabet on SSB when calling the station.
2. Receive the station's acknowledgment — if the other station hears you, he will reply with your call. If he can read you but doesn't quite understand your call, he will reply with whatever part of your call he copied. Using the call W5ABC as an example, on CW he may send the letter "A" or the letters "AB" or even simply a "W5." A question mark could follow any of these responses, depending on the operator's style and band conditions. In these cases, if he is answering you, send your call once again immediately when he stops sending. In poor conditions, the other station may repeat his request several times till he has your complete call, which he will send back to you. The information required by Field Day rules will follow. Get ready to listen for it.

On SSB, exactly the same thing occurs but with a little more plain language such as "the letter A, please" or "the Alfa Bravo?" or "who's the Whiskey 5?" Don't get flustered or mixed up by the partial reference. Simply respond with your whole call once again in standard phonetics and be ready for his message, as in a CW contact.

3. Receive the station's message — Field Day has its own requirements for the exchange between stations. The required exchange is your station's operating class, such as "25A" or "1B" and your section or province such as "STX" on CW or "South Texas" on SSB. Stations outside the United States or Canada will send "DX" as their section. Exchanging your two pieces of information with his two pieces makes a valid Field Day contact.

The Field Day Packet (www.arrl.org/field-day) explains what the numbers and letters of the various operating classes mean and provides a list of abbreviations for each section and province. So, listen for the number-letter combination of the station's class followed by the abbreviation designating his section. If you didn't quite get all the information, it's time for you to ask for a repeat (known as a "fill") of what's missing. That's all there it is to it. After you copy it correctly and fully, get ready to send your information.

4. Transmit your message — When the other station sends her exchange and pauses, it is time for you to send your information back to her, so send it without hesitation. After you transmit, she may ask for fills. For example, on CW she may ask for a repeat of your section by sending "sec?" or for your operating class by sending "class?" or "cl?," which stands for "class." On SSB, she will just ask you for it in words. In the crowded, fast pace of Field Day contacts, it is no shame to ask for fills more than once on either side.

Remember, a valid contact in any major operating activity, including Field Day, is *a full and complete exchange of required information between two stations*. That's the rule, so do not be afraid to ask for fills yourself. Otherwise, both your efforts are wasted. Only stop asking when you get his information or when he calls someone else — sometimes the band changes and he loses your signal at his location. He might also think it's time to move on and make other contacts that are easier and quicker to complete. Sometimes the time and effort spent in trying to complete a partial contact simply aren't worth the benefit. If so, just let it go and move on to the next station.

No harm was intended if the other station moves on. In reality, in a major contest or noncontest activity like Field Day, stations *do* compile scores based primarily on the number of contacts made in a given amount of time. In Field Day, it's not the score itself that matters. More importantly, the score represents a personal measure of how effective and efficient you and your station are in an emergency or adverse situation. Take solace in the fact that you both did your best at the time.

Try not to be disappointed too long if the station finally goes on to someone else. After all, he wanted your contact in his log as much as you wanted his. It's no personal slight to you that the contact is incomplete. Instead, it should be a motivator to improve your operating habits and station capabilities for that emergency we hope never comes. Besides, the band may change in your favor later on and you can try again.

5. Receive the station's acknowledgment — When the other station receives your full information, he will acknowledge it by sending an "R," "X," "QSL" or "TU" on CW or saying the voice equivalent on SSB. That means the contact is complete. It's over. Log it and move on. Nothing further needs to be done except to give yourself a quick little pat on the back.

Occasionally, the other station might not acknowledge. He may say nothing and just resume calling CQ or answer another station. I call that "*acknowledgement by default*" with the default being that if he doesn't come back to you for more information, then he has got it all. It has come to be an acceptable practice more often than not, so don't be alarmed if the other station doesn't give you a fond farewell.

You get a better sense of when "acknowledgement by default" happens as you gain operating experience. Just wait a second and if he resumes operating with someone else or calls CQ, you're done. If he is not finished, believe me, he will let you know and continue to work with you until the contact is complete.

One variation in acknowledgement that confuses newer operators is to copy "NIL" on CW or hear "NO QSO" on SSB. "NIL" means "Not In Log." The other station is saying he tried his best but couldn't quite copy your full information and, therefore, will not include the contact in his log. If he says that, you cannot claim the partial contact as a valid contact either. When you hear either of these two responses, try again later when conditions may be better.

View "NIL" or "NO QSO" as a courtesy to you, not as a rude remark, since it helps improve the accuracy of your log and lets you both move on to other contacts. Rules are getting stricter regarding logging errors, with some organizations penalizing operators for submitting logs with large numbers of such errors. You don't want to find yourself in that situation.

6. End the Contact — Sometimes you will hear the station you just worked say "73" or "GL" (for good luck) or "Good luck and thank you from W..." The practice is more frequent now with programmable keyers and automatic voice devices. You may be tempted to respond the same way. Some view it as being courteous while others feel it just takes up time in which another station could make a call or contact. So if you feel the need to send one last thing, keep it short. The other station and those waiting to work him appreciate the brevity. Being brief also allows you to move on more quickly and work someone else.

Practicing With Actual On-air Messages

After explaining Field Day exchanges, I demonstrated, in real time, the exchange with several Field Day stations, both on CW and SSB. The two hams began to understand when and what was being said. After only a few minutes, they didn't need my prompting and assistance in copying Field Day exchanges. Then I had them tune around on their own, place signals in the receiver filter passband properly and copy messages through the clamor. As a last exercise, they operated independently and started making and logging contacts for themselves. I helped only when a station was talking or sending too fast or slipping away in a deep fade.

In summary, I was very pleased with the process and with the skills and confidence these two hams demonstrated following the training session. I enjoyed seeing them both quickly become enthusiastic and even competitive on the air. Other clubs and individuals may wish to use similar exercises to train their newer operators so that they too can make successful Field Day contacts in the midst of all that beautiful "noise." They might even get hooked on it, as I did, and join the fray with you for years to come.

Robert S. Logan, NZ5A, an ARRL member, is an Amateur Extra class operator. He was first licensed in 1962 as WN5CIY while in Texas obtaining NZ5A in 1979. He holds BS and MLS degrees from the University of Texas at Austin.

Robert retired from the City of Austin in 2010 as a contract management manager for the local electric utility. His interests include homebrewing, restoring vintage radios, low-power contesting and designing and building HF wire antennas.

He has published a textbook on training and education systems, numerous technical reports and several articles related to various facets of Amateur Radio. He is presently enjoying retirement in the country with his wife and has three children and three grandchildren. He can be contacted at 8712 Lone Tree Dr, Namor, TX 78653, bob.logan47@yahoo.com.

[News & Features](#) >> [Features Archive](#) >> [Field Day Basic Training](#)

[EXPLORE ARRL](#)

Field Day Frequently Asked Questions

Produced by ARRL, the national association for Amateur Radio

Q. My group wants to start setting up in the field before the official start time on Friday. We don't want to have to rush in the heat. What do we do?

A. The rules allows groups to start setting up at 0000 UTC on Friday (which is Thursday local time: 8:00 PM EDT, 7:00 PM CDT, 6:00 PM MDT, 5:00 PDT). Groups may begin set-up, stop for the night, and return the next day. However you must be aware that you only have a cumulative total of 24-hours from when you start to finish your set-up:

Q. I am going to operate my transmitter at the club's Field Day using solar panels and 2 watts. The rest of the club will be using 100 watts and power from the generator. May we score my QSOs with the bonus multiplier of 5 and combine it with the rest of the group's multiplier of 2?

A. The Power multiplier is determined by the **highest power output of any transmitter in use at the station, including the GOTA and free VHF station.** To claim the multiplier of 5, ALL stations must be running QRP and must be running off of a power source other than the commercial mains or a generator. The multiplier for all QSOs from the setup described is 2.

Q. Can I help with the group Field Day effort during the day and still operate from home overnight?

A. Yes, but you may not make a contact for QSO credit with any Field Day group or station from which you participate. For example, if you operate one of the WIAW station transmitters during Field Day, you may not also work WIAW from home.

Q. We have some great Field Day photos we would like published in QST. How do we submit them? Where do we get the Release Form for youth under age 18?

A. You may submit photos several ways. Digital photos may be sent via email to fieldday@arrl.org (be sure to include captions that identify the activity and all identifiable persons in the picture and the contact information for the photographer, and when images include youth under 18 years of age please send in a **Photo Release** for each young person in image.) You may also upload your photos and Field Day story to the Contest Soapbox on the ARRL Website. Regular photos may be sent to Field Day, ARRL, 225 Main St., Newington CT 06111 along with your paper Field Day entry, or separately showing your Field Day call sign in your note. **Make sure to include captions, photographer credit and that your photos are as high resolution as possible. We can not use photos with time/date stamps included in the image.** Please note that we receive thousands of pictures every year for Field Day, and space in *QST* is very limited. We cannot guarantee the publication of any specific photo submission. However, you are encouraged to post them to the ARRL Online Soapbox at field-day.arrl.org/fdsoapbox.php where they can be viewed and shared by the thousands of visitors to the site.

Q. We sent a press release to the local TV station, but they didn't send a crew out to cover our operation. May we still claim the Media bonus?

A. Yes. In order to claim the media bonus, you must only **attempt to obtain publicity with the media.**

Q. How do we indicate our bonus points in the Cabrillo log file?

A. While we accept the Cabrillo log file in lieu of the required dupe sheets, it does not accommodate all of the information required for reporting a Field Day entry. **All entries must either complete the required summary sheet on-line at <https://field-day.arrl.org/fdentrv.php> or submit a paper summary sheet for their entry.** Entries submitted via the <https://field-day.arrl.org/fdentrv.php> website must submit their required supporting documentation as attachments. **Any submission without a completed summary (either paper or electronic) will be classified as a checklog.**

Q. My club mailed its Field Day entry last week. Our president phoned this morning to see if it had arrived but you couldn't tell him. What's going on?

A. If your entry was submitted electronically via the Field Day Web Submission App at <https://field-day.arrl.org/fdentrv.php>, it will appear on the Logs Received list that is generally updated once daily Monday thru Friday.

If you submitted as a paper submission, it takes a considerable amount of time to open and process these entries into the master database (they are all done manually.) All incoming mail is opened in the mailroom before being sent downstairs to the Contest office for processing. Because of the large volume of mail at that time of year, and because of other duties by staff in the department, it takes several weeks for mail to be opened, sorted and entered into the database after it is received. We cannot locate a specific entry without literally searching through hundreds of entries waiting to be processed by hand. Thanks for your patience and understanding.

Many groups include a self-addressed stamped postcard with their entry, asking us to please return it when their entry arrives. Others will send their entry using one of the US Postal Service's options for a receipt upon delivery.

Send any questions to fdinfo@arrl.org

Once all online and paper entries are processed into the database, they will be added to the list of Logs Received via the web applet and posted on the ARRL Contest Web pages at <http://field-day.arrl.org/identriesrcvd.php>

Q. How do I determine my ARRL section?

A. For most states, there is only one ARRL section that encompasses the entire state. Eight states (California, Washington, Texas, Florida, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts) and the Canadian province of Ontario) have multiple ARRL sections. A list of the US sections is found monthly in *QST* and in this packet. It is also found on-line at

<http://www.arrl.org/contest-sections-list>

Q. I will be driving on vacation during Field Day and going through several sections. What section do I give in my exchange? When I change sections, do I count as a new station and am I able to re-work people?

A. Give the section in which you are currently located. You may work a station only once per band/mode, regardless if you change sections while mobile.

Q. I will be using battery power but running my station at 100 watts. What is my power multiplier?

Q. I will be running QRP using my emergency generator at home. What is my power multiplier?

A. To claim the power multiplier of 5, you must be operating QRP (5 watts or less) AND running on a power source other than commercial mains or a motor-driven generator. In both of these cases, the power multiplier is 2.

Q. What equipment at our Field Day site must be operated off of the emergency power in order to claim the 100-point per transmitter bonus?

A. You must operate all transmitting and receiving equipment from emergency power. If you use a computer for digital modes, and/or to control or operate the radio, it also must use emergency power. If the computer is used only for logging and is not keying the transmitter, it does not need to be emergency powered.

Q. I am going to be a home station using emergency power. What bonus points may I claim?

A. All entry classes now are able to claim certain bonus points. Refer to Field Day Rule 7.3. for specifics.

Q. We will be running a generator to power our stations, but will be using commercial power for the lights, coffee pot, etc. What power source should we check?

A. Only check the power source which is used to operate the transmitting/receiving equipment.

Q. My buddy and I will be going to the campground with our families for Field Day. Only he and I will be setting up the station and operating. Are we Class A or B?

A. In this instance, the entry class is B.

Q. I will be camping with my family during Field Day. My three kids will help me set up the antennas and station, but they will be busy doing other things while I operate. Am I still Class B?

A. Class B stations may only have 1 or 2 persons involved in its set-up and operation. In this instance, the entry class is A.

Q. We don't have an area club, but we do have a small group of area hams (generally two or three of us get together for operating events). I have a large-deep property, and we will be setting up in my back yard. What Class would we be? Class A, Class B or ?

A. Convenient access across one's backyard to their home station facilities is not in keeping with the spirit of Class A or Class B portable operations. Such convenient backyard operations on property of home stations remain either Class D (commercial power) or Class E (emergency power), even if home antenna structures are not used. If the station will be a 'good hike' away from a home station (eg, at the rear of a several acre lot, or perhaps operating from a farmers field down the road) - clearly away from home conveniences (away from home utilities, or home restrooms/bedrooms, or even eating facilities/refrigerator/kitchen) - then Class A (3 or more persons portable) or Class B (1 or 2 person portable) is appropriate.

Q. How do we sign forms that we send in via the web app at <http://field-day.arrl.org/entry.php>?

A. Electronic submissions are considered signed when submitted.

Q. What kind of "proofs of bonus points" do we need to send?

A. It depends on which bonuses you claim. For emergency power, public location, public information table, satellite QSO, alternate power, and non-traditional modes, a signed statement from a club official attesting to the fact is sufficient. Copies of the message to the Section Manager, any messages sent or received, the WIAW message, and any press releases (or copies of the story if your local media actually runs a story) must be included to claim those bonuses. If an official from a served agency and government official visits the site, a copy of your invitation as well as a statement that they did visit the site (signed by a club official) is sufficient (some clubs have a guestbook that they ask all operators or attendees to sign, for overall attendance and to meet this bonus requirement). The Safety Officer must sign a statement attesting that the checklist was completed. A statement stating the Social Media/s used will suffice for that bonus. Photos are also nice to have to share with ARRL and others in your Social Media.

Q. What about the 60-meter band? May we use it in Field Day?

A. Because of the limited scope of the 60-meter band, it is not included in bands eligible for Field Day use. In addition the 2200, 630, 30, 17 and 12 meter bands are NOT eligible for use in Field Day.

Q. Can we claim the GOTA station for a 100-point emergency power bonus? What about the free VHF station?

A. Neither the GOTA station or the free VHF station are eligible for the per station 100-point emergency power bonus.

Q. I sent the Section Manager (SM) a participation message. Do I also get 10 points for sending it under the NTS bonus?

A. Sorry, you can't "double dip." The SM participation message is not eligible for the formal message bonus.

Q. Why doesn't our contact with the International Space Station count for the satellite bonus?

A. While the ISS is by definition a satellite, the purpose of the satellite QSO bonus is to complete an Earth to Earth contact via an amateur radio satellite. Since the ISS contact doesn't relay back to Earth, it doesn't meet that requirement, though it does count for regular QSO credit (and is sure to generate excitement at your site)!

Q. I am a member of two clubs. Can I participate in Field Day with more than one group?

Q. I will be participating with my club Saturday during the day. Can I get on from home and make some Field Day contacts afterwards?

A. The answer in both cases is YES. The only limitation is that you cannot make contacts for score with any group or station from which you participate during Field Day. For example, you can't call the club's FD 2-meter station while driving to or from the site or from home in order for them to "put you in the log" for QSO point credit.

Q. Can I operate FT4/FT8 for Field Day?

A. All digital modes can be used during Field Day, provided they can accommodate the Field Day exchange.

Q. Our club's Field Day site has a high noise floor, can we operate a club member's home station remotely?

A. Remote operation of a club member's home station from the Field Day site is not allowed. All transmitters, receivers and antennas used during Field Day must lie within a circle whose diameter does not exceed 300 meters (1000 feet). For demonstration purposes as an educational activity, you can certainly set up a remote station, but those QSOs will not be counted towards the club's score, and must utilize the callsign of the station operator, not the Field Day call.

Revised 3/2021

International Lighthouse Lightship Weekend - ILLW

Normally held on the 3rd full weekend in August

This year: 00.01 UTC 17th August 2024 to 24.00 UTC 18th August 2024 (48 hours)

Then 00.01UTC 16th August 2025 to 24.00UTC 17th August 2025 (48 hours)

For some reason or other August seems to have become the international weekend for lighthouses. Countries all over the world have become involved in one for or another of lighthouse activity. Some years ago the United States Congress declared August 7th as their National Lighthouse Day and during that first week in August amateur radio operators in America set up portable stations at lighthouses and endeavor to make contact with each other. This event is known as the US National Lighthouse Week.

In Britain the Association of Lighthouse Keepers, [ALK](#), conducts International Lighthouse Heritage Weekend on the same weekend as the ILLW in August. Their objective is to encourage Lighthouse managers, keepers and owners to open their lighthouse or lightstation and related visitors centres to the public with a view to raising the profile of lighthouses, lightvessels and other navigationalpreserving our maritime heritage.

However, the major event which takes place in August is the International Lighthouse Lightship Weekend, [ILLW](#), which came into being in 1998 as the Scottish Northern Lights Award run by the Ayr Amateur Radio Group. The history of this event can be found elsewhere on this site. The ILLW usually **takes place on the 3rd full weekend in August each year** and attracts over 500 lighthouse entries located in over 40 countries. It is one of the most popular international amateur radio events in existence probably because there are very few rules and it is not the usual contest type event. It is also free and there are no prizes for contacting large numbers of other stations. There is little doubt that the month of August has become "Lighthouse Month" due largely to the popularity and growth of the ILLW.

Locally, our SHARC (So Hum Amateur Radio Club) sets up at the Shelter Cove lighthouse.

As most available space in many lighthouses is usually filled to capacity, our activity does not have to take place inside the tower itself. Field day type set-up at the light or other building next to the light is OK. ***Our guidelines require that the station must be AT or ADJACENT to the light. Adjacent means next to or as close as possible. The intention behind this requirement is that the station should have a visible presence to the passing public who may be visiting the lighthouse over the weekend.*** Permission to operate from a lighthouse / lightship should be obtained from the relevant authorities. Operation from faux or false lighthouses, lights on poles etc. is discouraged as they are not within the spirit of the event.

To assist other stations we request that participating CW stations add LT for lighthouse or LS for lightship; other stations add 'LIGHT', 'LGT', 'LIGHTHOUSE' or 'LIGHTSHIP' after their call. Some stations obtain a callsign with the letter L in the suffix to assist other stations identifying them as a participating station in the event.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS) WORKSHOP

Introduction to NIMS ICS- (Incident Command System)

Introduction to IS-700

NIMS is referred to as the new "Law of the Land". NIMS is adaptable to any emergency / incident. It has a scalable organizational structure based on the size / complexity of the occurrence.

On February 28, 2003, the President issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, which directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS). According to HSPD-5: This system will provide a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State and local compatibilities, the NIMS will include a core set of concepts, principals, terminology and technologies covering the incident command system; multiagency coordination systems; unified command; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualifications and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

Preferred method for test taking is online.

<http://www.training.fema.gov> , click on FEMA Independent Study. Click on course list. Click on the course title. Click on "Take Final Exam".

Information for workshop material obtained from FEMA text sources.

June~08 PRAE *for peace*

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM.

The ICS is a management system designed to enable effective and efficient domestic incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to enable effective and efficient domestic incident management. A basic premise of ICS is that it is widely applicable. It is used to organize both near-term and long-term field-level operations for a broad spectrum of emergencies, from small to complex incidents, both natural and manmade. ICS is used by all levels of government—Federal, State, local, and tribal—as well as by many private-sector and nongovernmental organizations. ICS is also applicable across disciplines. It is normally structured to facilitate activities in five major functional areas: command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance and administration.

Acts of biological, chemical, radiological, and nuclear terrorism represent particular challenges for the traditional ICS structure. Events that are not site specific, are geographically dispersed, or evolve over longer periods of time will require extraordinary coordination between Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations. An area command may be established to oversee the management of such incidents.

1. Understand the Situation.

The first phase includes gathering, recording, analyzing, and displaying situation and resource information in a manner that will ensure

- a clear picture of the magnitude, complexity, and potential impact of the incident; and
- the ability to determine the resources required to develop and implement an effective IAP.

2. Establish Incident Objectives and Strategy.

The second phase includes formulating and prioritizing incident objectives and identifying an appropriate strategy. The incident objectives and strategy must conform to the legal obligations and management objectives of all affected agencies.

Reasonable alternative strategies that will accomplish overall incident objectives are identified, analyzed, and evaluated to determine the most appropriate strategy for the situation at hand. Evaluation criteria include public health and safety factors; estimated costs; and various environmental, legal, and political considerations.

3. Develop the Plan.

The third phase involves determining the tactical direction and the specific resource, reserves, and support requirements for implementing the selected strategy for one operational period. This phase is usually the responsibility of the IC, who bases decisions on resources allocated to enable a sustained response. After determining the availability of resources, the IC develops a plan that makes the best use of these resources.

Prior to the formal planning meetings, each member of the Command Staff and each functional Section Chief is responsible for gathering certain information to support these decisions. During the Planning Meeting, the Section Chiefs develop the plan collectively.

4. Prepare and Disseminate the Plan.

The fourth phase involves preparing the plan in a format that is appropriate for the level of complexity of the incident.

For the initial response, the format is a well-prepared outline for an oral briefing. For most incidents that will span multiple operational periods, the plan will be developed in writing according to ICS procedures.

5. Evaluate and Revise the Plan.

The planning process includes the requirement to evaluate planned events and check the accuracy of information to be used in planning for subsequent operational periods. The General Staff should regularly compare planned progress with actual progress. When deviations occur and when new information emerges, that information should be included in the first step of the process used for modifying the current plan or developing the plan for the subsequent operational period.

Incident activities may be accomplished from a variety of operational locations and support facilities. Facilities will be identified and established by the Incident Commander depending on the requirements and complexity of the incident or event.

It is important to know and understand the names and functions of the principal ICS facilities.

Incident Facilities Virtual Tour

The **Incident Command Post**, or ICP, is the location from which the Incident Commander oversees all incident operations. There is generally only one ICP for each incident or event, but it may change locations during the event. Every incident or event must have some form of an Incident Command Post. The ICP may be located in a vehicle, trailer, tent, or within a building. The ICP will be positioned outside of the present and potential hazard zone but close enough to the incident to maintain command. The ICP will be designated by the name of the incident, e.g., Trail Creek ICP.

Staging Areas are temporary locations at an incident where personnel and equipment are kept while waiting for tactical assignments. The resources in the Staging Area are always in available status. Staging Areas should be located close enough to the incident for a timely response, but far enough away to be out of the immediate impact zone. There may be more than one Staging Area at an incident. Staging Areas can be collocated with the ICP, Bases, Camps, Helibases, or Helispots.

A **Base** is the location from which primary logistics and administrative functions are coordinated and administered. The Base may be collocated with the Incident Command Post. There is only one Base per incident, and it is designated by the incident name. The Base is established and managed by the Logistics Section. The resources in the Base are always out-of-service.

A **Camp** is the location where resources may be kept to support incident operations if a Base is not accessible to all resources. Camps are temporary locations within the general incident area, which are equipped and staffed to provide food, water, sleeping areas, and sanitary services. Camps are designated by geographic location or number. Multiple Camps may be used, but not all incidents will have Camps.

A **Helibase** is the location from which helicopter-centered air operations are conducted. Helibases are generally used on a more long-term basis and include such services as fueling and maintenance. The Helibase is usually designated by the name of the incident, e.g. Trail Creek Helibase.

Helispots are more temporary locations at the incident, where helicopters can safely land and take off. Multiple Helispots may be used.

Incident Facility Map Symbols

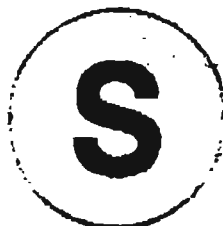
In ICS, it is important to be able to identify the map symbols associated with the basic incident facilities. The map symbols used to represent each of the six basic ICS facilities are:

Incident Command Post



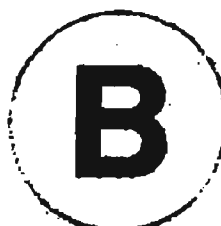
On a map, the ICP location appears as a green and white square.

Staging Area



On a map, the Staging Area appears as a circle with an S in it.

Base

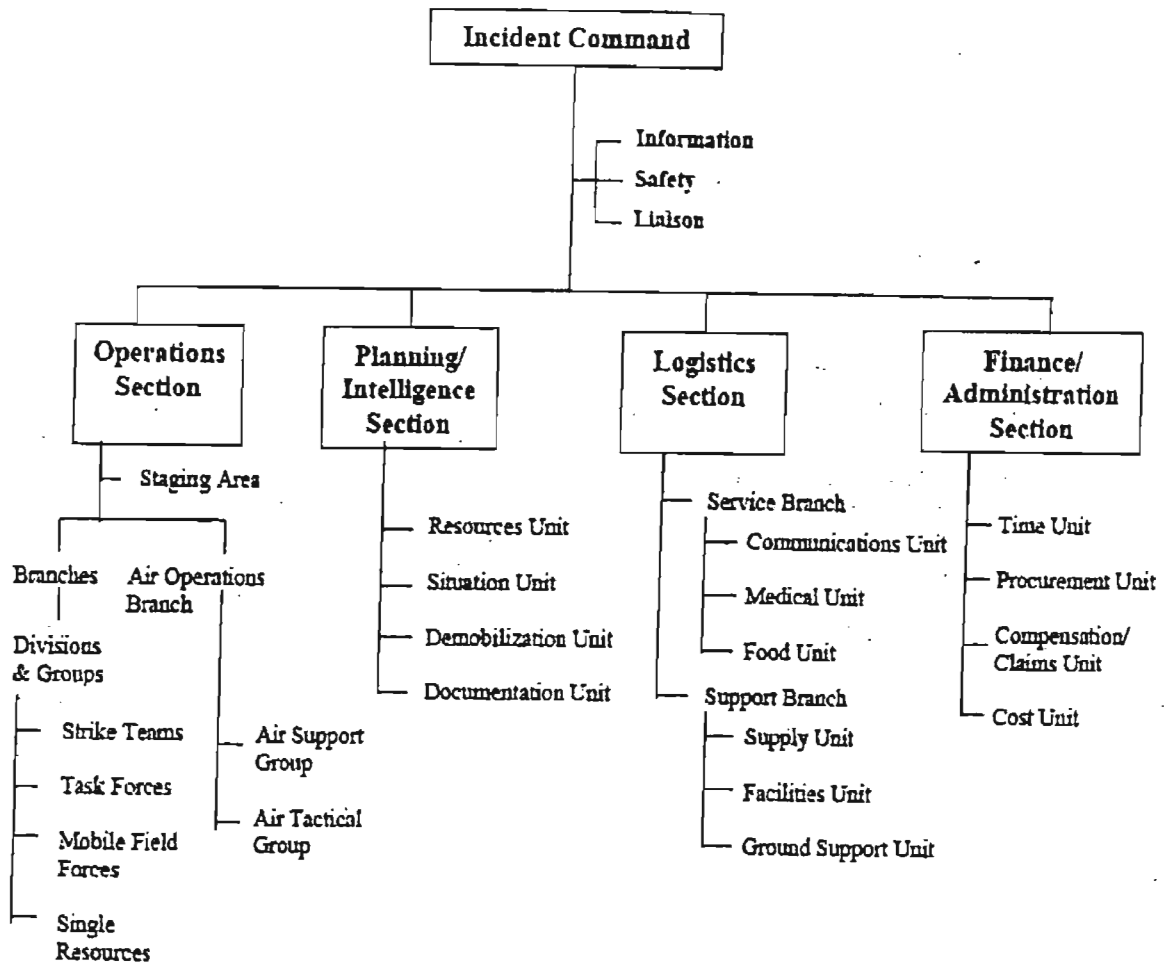


On a map, the Base appears as a circle with an B in it.

Camp, Helibase, and Helispot



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM ORGANIZATION



The "Cycle" of Incident Operations

These Sections create a "cyclic" process for the management of the incident.

- The Planning & Intelligence Section determines what has happened and develops an Incident Action Plan
- The Operations Section carries out the missions of the Incident Action Plan
- The Logistics Section obtains the resources needed to carry out missions
- The Finance & Admin Section tracks the financial costs and procures resources that Logistics can not immediately obtain
- Then, because the situation is always changing, the Planning & Intelligence Section reassesses the situation, updates the IAP, and the process continues

Incident Commander (Command)

- **Assess situation**
- **Determine Incident Objectives**
- **Establish immediate priorities**
- **Establish an appropriate organization**
- **Approve and authorize implementation of Incident Action Plan**
- **Request resources or release of resources**
- **Approve use of volunteers**
- **Assign Information Officer or assume duties**
- **Assign safety responsibilities or assume duties**
- **Assign liaison responsibilities or assume duties**

Operations (Doers)

- **Put plan in action**
- **Manage operations**
- **Request additional resources**
- **Assist in development of Incident Action Plan**
- **Maintain log**

Planning (Thinkers)

- **Provide information for Incident Action Plan**
- **Collects information**
- **Evaluates information**
- **Processes and disseminates information**
- **Supervise preparation of the Incident Action Plan**

Logistics (Getters)

- **Supply all necessary material and supplies to carry out plan**
- **Facilities**
- **Communications**
- **Food**
- **Medical**

Finance (Payers)

- **Time sheets**
- **Procurement**
- **Compensation**
- **Costs**

FYI

**Procedure that will be followed by SHEPT
members at the Command Post in the event of a large
emergency in So Hum**

SHEPT Tabletop exercise

May 19, 2011 1-3pm

Present: Dan Larkin; Diane Ross; Jerry Wilson; Gary Wellborn; Shirley Hillman; Bernice Fladen; Simon Frech; Cris Jones-Koczera; Cheryl Antony; Tim Olsen and Patte Rae.

Our scenario was a 7.2 earthquake, epicenter here in Garberville. After taking care of our own family / neighbors we are to meet at the Command Post located at the Cal Fire Station on Alderpoint Road. It may very well be many are unable to come in due to road closures / bridges out. In that case you are a valuable resource to your community / locale.

Our role is to be a voice for our community. Within our ability we are to ensure the well being and needs of our community. We are creating a pathway for these needs to be met.

We are to work cohesively with other local agencies which includes Cal Fire; Public Works; Cal Trans; VOAD; Sheriff's Office and CHP. This would also include our many local Volunteer Fire Departments.

Assessments need to be done to determine the lay of the land after an event.

To start there will be a EOC (mini) manager. Their responsibility is looking at the big picture of what is going on locally. This person will most likely be wearing a few hats including Safety / PIO positions as ICS structure is being developed.

Planning function:

Assessments: Done by SHEPT members / HAM techs in their communities; call ins to KMUD radio station; Locally trained Red Cross DAT and Agencies.(CalFire / Cal Trans / Sheriff Office / CHP / Public Works / Red Cross).

Develop an IAP (Incident Action Plan): this can be as little as a few sentences or larger. This is what will guide our operations in So. Humboldt.

Since we are a small community (larger community, NO!) we can get away with and combine the Incident Command System (ICS) positions. We need to keep it SHORT / SIMPLE and to the point.

We can not get it wrong. The process (ICS) will take care of us.

Area of Operations: Southern Humboldt

Logging:

Important to keep track of actions and time done. Put on pieces of paper and keep in a pile to better document at a later time.

Public Information:

We do not work directly with the press. Cal Fire will most likely designate a PIO or the Incident Commander will take this role. They will need to ok any information given to the public. We were reminded that this is a fine line since we are such a small community and word gets out quickly through KMUD and facebook So. Humboldt Awareness. It is important that accurate information is given out.

Steps taken in the first 12 hours:

Planning Function: Initiated by the first person at CP.

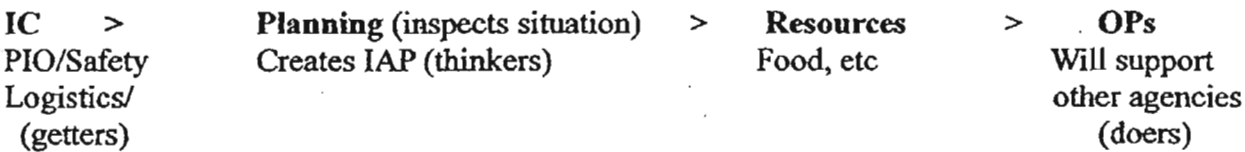
Assessment of damages in our area. This is a scene size up (in fireman's terms).

Reports of landslides, bridges collapsed, electrical, sewer, etc. If you are unable to come in to the CP it is important that you observe and make assessments to the CP via any communication available to you. If landlines are down, try cell phones, text if unable to use cell. Always good is HAM radio in instances like this when all other communications are down. Communicate to CP from your community. **See if you are needed and when.** Give full information. Very important to report what roads and bridges are open as well.

Once assessments are in from all agencies get information to Eureka EOC.

Government agencies require information of damages as quickly as possible to enable funds for more resources to come in to assist.

To start:



This is now our IAP (Incident Action Plan). Adjust as needed.

Keep short and simple. As you get more information plan will become longer. So. Humboldt will probably be no more then a couple of pages.

Second 12 hours:

Open lines of communications to all communities. Function in intended role. Expand structure.

As in the ICS-100 training, remember span (the number of people) needed for an incident to perform necessary duties. This is 1-5 ideally, determined by the size / scope of the incident.

IC / Manager (who has the big picture)

Under IC (or IC can wear the hats) are **PIO (Public Information Officer)** for media / **Liaison** whose duties can include **Operations** which links into liaison position and takes care of the community's needs, logistics, safety, etc.

It then flows down to:

Planning/Intelligence-situational unit/resources fall under.

Logistics/Communication-transportation/food/medical.

Remember to keep receipts. Recording time / documentation on what you do.

Liaison with Agencies in regard to what is going on in the community. **COMMUNICATE**

Good assessment / good communication / shelters open; all in the first 12 hours. **IAP just got bigger!**

Page 3

Third operational period is 24 hours:

IC

> PIO

Safety<

> Liaison

Planning
situational
resources

Logistics
communications

Next 24 hours:

Should be winding down. Start to downsize, eliminate areas not needed. Keep Logistics.