

BROWARD COUNTY FLORIDA



EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING

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ARES/RACES Meeting June 16, 2015

This month's topic will be Part 1 of 2 Introduction to Winlink 2000

Presented by Barry Porter / KB1PA

Please plan on attending this meeting. Starts at 7:30 PM. Map and contact information on the last page.

June 2015



Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION
201 N.W. 84th Avenue • Plantation, Florida 33324-1895 • 954-831-3900 • FAX 954-382-5805

May 28, 2015

AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS

Hurricane Season Is Just Around the Corner!

You can make a difference by using your FCC amateur radio license to help yourself and others. Broward County Emergency Management needs ham radio operators.

To find out how you can help your community with your skills as an
Emergency Radio Operator

Please Email Carol Sjursen

Broward County ARES Emergency Coordinator

CSjursen@bellsouth.net

(With ARES/RACES in the subject line)

Thank you for your support!

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Miguel Ascarrunz".

Miguel Ascarrunz, MPA, FPEM
Emergency Management Director



The ARRL Field Day is the biggest emergency/disaster/public event training exercise. Miss it at great expense to your annual training regimen. This year it will be held June 26-27-28 at Markham Park in Sunrise Florida. The ARRL Field Day is the most popular annual on-the-air event in the US and Canada. More than 35,000 radio amateurs operate from remote locations, ideally outdoors in a true field. The experience and training gained from transporting your radios and antennas to the field, setting them up, using them as you would in an emergency/disaster/public service event, troubleshooting problems, deriving efficiencies and effectiveness, and learning lessons and fixes to be applied for the next time, are more valuable than any other training exercise, class or manual. Activate for June's Field Day and make yourself a better public service field operator. Want to learn more about Field Day, see the June issue of QST for more information on this year's Field Day rules and scoring.

Amateur Radio In The 21st Century

*Always Practicing
Disaster Preparedness*

Public Welcome! Come explore !

Field Day 2015 at Markham Park

BROWARD AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

&

DAVIE COOPER CITY AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

***** SAVE THE DATES JUNE 26, 27, 28 *****

The BARC and DCARC will host Field Day 2015 together at Markham Park

Come join us at the Corporate Pavilion of Markham Park. There is plenty of room and you will find some good friends, good food, rigs to operate and contacts to be made.

We are looking for volunteers, operators, rigs and equipment.

Please contact Al Soto, KJ3Q asoto66@gmail.com at 954 557-8133

Directions:

Markham Park is located at 16001 West, State Road 84. The Park is located west of the Sawgrass Expressway and just North of West State Road 84. This year, we will be holding our Field Day in the Park's main Corporate Pavilion. This is the largest site in the Park, seating up to 225 persons. It is found in the center of the Park, next to the main road overpass. We will have a banner posted and you can easily spot the 70 foot crane planned to be on site for antenna support. Once in the park, follow the posted signs.



How to Coil Cables Using the Over-Under Method

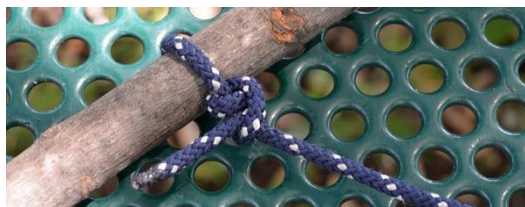
How'd you like to deploy 50 feet of coax with just a flick of the wrist? Watch the video below and I'll show you how. Has this ever happened to you? You grab a cable, be it an extension cord or piece of coax and start to unwind it. Suddenly you have a snarled mess of knots and loops. Now you've got to untangle this thing and it takes forever. The reason this happens is because the person that put the cable away did not wind it up correctly. Often when we go to wind up a cord, we do the elbow thing, winding it up on our arm, or try to wind it up in coils in our hand. But did you know that when cables are made they are wound on a spool. This process introduces a natural loop into the cable. So if you don't account for this tendency to loop when you wind them, they will naturally want to coil and twist. Fortunately there is a better method for coiling cables, cords, and even coax. Called the 'over-under' method, this way of coiling up cables is used by professionals that have to deal with cables on a daily basis. In fact I learned this method early on in film school in the studio production class. When you coil your cable with the over under method, it will never twist and with always play out completely with a simple toss.



So how does this method work? First grab the end of your cable and make a simple loop. Next take your free hand, move down the cable and grip. Now twist the cable in the opposite direction while you make the second loop. Then repeat this process, grab the cable, make a simple loop. Then grab again, twist and loop. See how you are making these figure eight motions as you loop the cable. Continue until the cable is coiled up. You can then secure it with Velcro or some other type of tie. With the over under method you can just let the cable drop and it will uncoil



freely. Or you can hold onto an end and give it a toss. No snags or snarls. The over under method works for light cables, heavy cable, both short and long. You can even use it to coil up your garden hose. Practice this method and in no time it will become second nature.



If you will be hanging any sort of temporary antenna for Field Day, you will probably need to tie a knot or two.

Knot tying is one of the most overlooked skills of a ham radio operator. On my blog you'll find step by step instructions and helpful video clips that will teach you [seven common knots that can be used for antennas and support structures.](#)



Michael / KB9VBR is the owner of KB9VBR Antennas. He specializes in VHF/UHF antennas for amateur radio, public safety, business band, scanning and broadcast. . For more information go to <http://www.jpole-antenna.com> or call 1 715-845-8218 for more information.

WONDERING WHEN THE PRACTICE OF NAMING HURRICANES BEGAN, AND WHERE THE WORD HURRICANE COMES FROM?

Source from the Old Farmers Almanac and the National Weather Service



- Native Americans called these storms **Hurakons**, after "a great spirit who commanded the east wind." Spanish explorers adopted the word and then began giving hurricanes the names of patron saints on whose feast days the storms occurred. Later, hurricanes were identified by their longitude and latitude.
- A weatherman in Australia is credited with being the first person to name a tropical storm after a female. By World War II, meteorologists in the U.S. military named storms after their girlfriends and wives. The first storm in the Atlantic Ocean named for a man was Hurricane Bob!
- Hurricanes names are selected by the World Meteorological Organization. Every six years, the list of names begins again! However, the names of especially destructive hurricanes are usually retired.

Hurricane Facts, Questions and Information

Q. How are Hurricane Names Chosen?

A. Most storm names are taken from a permanent list that rotates every 6 years. More than 60 names have been retired since 1950 because they resulted in significant property damage or deaths. A name can be retired at the request of a country affected by the storm. [See list of retired hurricane names.](#) It should be noted that not all hurricanes were named, including some of the most deadly or damaging storms known to man.

Atlantic Tropical (and Subtropical) Storm Names for 2015			Eastern North-Pacific Tropical (and Subtropical) Storm Names for 2015		
Ana	Ida	Rose	Andres	Ignacio	Rick
Bill	Joaquin	Sam	Blanca	Jimena	Sandra
Claudette	Kate	Teresa	Carlos	Kevin	Terry
Danny	Larry	Victor	Dolores	Linda	Vivian
Erika	Mindy	Wanda	Enrique	Marty	Waldo
Fred	Nicholas		Felicia	Nora	Xina
Grace	Odette		Guillermo	Olaf	York
Henri	Peter		Hilda	Patricia	Zelda

Q. Just what is a hurricane?

A. A hurricane is a tropical storm with winds that have reached a constant speed of at least 74 mph in the North Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, or Gulf of Mexico. A hurricane's winds blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center of extremely low pressure known as the eye of the storm. Around the rim of the eye, winds may gust to more than 200 mph. The eye of a storm is usually 20 to 30 miles wide and may extend over 400 miles. The entire storm can be up to 340 miles in diameter, domination the ocean surface and lower atmosphere for thousands of square miles.

The dangers of a storm include torrential rains, high winds, and storm surges. A hurricane can last for 2 weeks or more over open water and can follow a path across the entire length of the eastern seaboard, coastal areas and barrier islands. All Atlantic and Gulf coastal areas are subject to hurricanes or tropical storms. Although rarely struck by hurricanes, parts of the Southwest and Pacific Coast suffer heavy rains and floods each year from the remnants of hurricanes spawned of Mexico. Islands such as Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico also are subject to hurricanes.

Q. Is a hurricane the same as a cyclone?

A. A hurricane is actually one of three kinds of tropical storms, or cyclones that circulate over tropical waters. The circulation is counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere. Tropical cyclones are classified as follows:

- **Tropical depression**
An organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 38 mph (33 knots) or less.
- **Tropical storm**
An organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph (34 to 63 knots).
- **Hurricane**
An intense tropical weather system with a well-defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 74 mph (64 knots) or higher. In the western Pacific, hurricanes are called typhoons. Similar storms in the Indian Ocean are called cyclones.

Hurricanes are further classified by rank according to how strong their winds are:

Q. How are hurricanes classified?

A. The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale is a 1-5 rating based on the hurricanes present intensity. This is used to give an estimate of the potential property damage and flooding expected along the coast from a hurricane land - fall. Wind speed is the determining factor in the scale, as storm surge values are highly dependent on the slope of the continental shelf in the landfall region. Wind speeds are measured using a 2-minute average.

Saffir-Simpson	Wind (mph)	Hurricane Example
Category One	74 - 95	Allison (1995), Danny (1997)
Category Two	96 - 110	Bonnie (1998), George (1998), Gustav (2002)
Category Three	111 - 130	Roxane (1995), Fran (1996), Rita (2005)
Category Four	131 - 155	Opal (1995), Iniki (1992), Charley (2004), Katrina (2005)
Category Five	156 +	Andrew (1992)

Q. What causes a hurricane to happen?

A. A tropical ocean and its atmosphere create the right conditions for a hurricane. Hurricanes draw their energy from the warm surface waters of the tropics (usually above 27°C, or about 81°F) and the latent heat of condensation. Powered by heat from the sea, they are steered by the easterly trade winds and the temperate westerlies, as well as by their own ferocious energy. Around the core, winds grow with great velocity, generating violent seas. When hurricanes move over cold water, or over large landmasses, they can die out quickly because they lose the power of the heat and condensation.

Q. How do we know a hurricane is coming?

Now, thanks to satellite technology, no hurricane goes unnoticed.

[See the article on "Prediction Hurricanes: The Eyes Have It" to learn more.](#)

Q. What do hurricane warnings mean?

A. A watch means that hurricane-force winds are possible within 48 hours. A warning means that hurricane-force winds are likely within 36 hours.

TIPS FOR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMUNICATORS

Here is a useful set of tips garnered from ARES/RACES that are useful in Ham Radio operating events as well:

- ❖ You are your own safety officer. The very first thing on your mind should be, is it safe? Am I going to irradiate anyone with RF? Could my battery spill acid? Can it fall on anyone's foot? Have I created an electrical hazard? Could anyone trip over my feedline or get poked in the eye by my antenna? The safety of your station is your responsibility. Make sure that it won't harm you or others.
- ❖ Are you following procedure? Operating procedures are developed from examining what went wrong before. Familiarize yourself with the procedures and practice them in exercises. Arriving at a disaster scene and winging it will only cause problems.
- ❖ Check transceiver for overheating Digital modes are great for sending forms, long lists, images and so forth. They also use a lot more duty cycles of your transceiver than ordinary voice communications. Check to make sure that your rig is not overheating.
- ❖ Have fuses handy Make a list of the fuses you might need, then put together a small fuse kit.
- ❖ You are ready to participate? Caution is good, but don't let it prevent you from participating and volunteering. Everyone makes mistakes and everyone survives them. Most hams will be sympathetic and supportive of your efforts.
- ❖ Don't avoid the exercises. It's a mistake to ignore an exercise because you think you are already familiar with what it is about. There are always surprises, new elements, and things that you've forgotten.
- ❖ Keep learning. Everything is dynamic, including emergency communications. Never sit back and feel that you've learned everything you'll need to know.
- ❖ Be able to power your radio. Power connections are not generic. ARES groups around the country use Anderson Powerpoles as the standard power connector.
- ❖ Mark your equipment Mark every piece of your equipment with at least your name and call sign. You'll want property you left behind to find its way back to you.
- ❖ Have a set of headphones. A headset should be a vital part your equipment. You can't communicate if you can't hear.

Did you know?

Do you slow-charge your batteries. We've heard the term "fast and easy" so often that we've come to believe that's the best way to do things. It's not necessarily true, and it's certainly not true when it comes to charging your batteries. Fast chargers heat up your batteries and considerably shorten their life spans. Ultimately, it is cheaper and more efficient to have several batteries on hand and rotate them through a slow charger.

HOW TO GET A PRINTED COPY OF YOUR LICENSE

Download a copy of your amateur radio license from the FCC

From the ARRL & the Federal Communications Commission

Effective February 17 the FCC has stopped mailing licenses. From the ARRL announcement on the change: "Under the new procedures, licensees will access their current official authorization ("Active"

status only) via the ULS License Manager. The FCC will continue to provide paper license documents to all licensees who notify the Commission that they prefer to receive one. Licensees also will be able to print out an official authorization — as well as an unofficial “reference copy” — from the ULS License Manager.” Here are the details as to how to get these copies of your license from the FCC.

First, getting a copy of your license that has a watermark in the background saying: Reference Copy.

1. Go to <http://wireless2.fcc.gov/UlsApp/UlsSearch/searchLicense.jsp>
2. Search for your call sign
3. Click on your call sign
4. Click on the ADMIN tab
5. Click on “Authorization -- Licensee”
6. Your reference copy license will open in a PDF file for printing or saving

Second, how to get a copy of your license that has a watermark in the background saying: Official Copy.

This description of the steps seem to be a cumbersome process, but it does result in only one person – you – being able to download the official copy of your license.

1. While at the URL (number one above) for the license search, note your FCC Registration Number (FRN). Write it down somewhere because you will need it.
2. Go to this URL: <http://wireless.fcc.gov/uls/index.htm?job=home>
3. If you know your password, go to Online Filing and click “Log In.” Precede to Number 11 below. If you do not know your password (more likely you don’t have one), go to Online Filing and click on “Forgot Password?”
4. Enter your FRN and click on “Continue.” You need to get a “Personal Security Question.” Click on “Request a PSQ.”
5. Complete the form “Set a Personal Security Question.” You need your FRN and your Tax Identification Number (which is, probably, your Social Security Number). At the bottom of the form, where it says “Your Personal Security Question,” pick one of the questions. For example, you could pick “What is your city of birth?” Then fill in the answer where requested.
6. Click in the box next to “I certify . . .” Then click on “Submit.” You will receive a tracking number, which you can write down somewhere in case you never hear back from the FCC.
7. Wait. Maybe as long as three days, but usually in less than two or three hours, you will receive an email from the FCC titled “FCC Personal Security (PSQ) Notification.” Open it and click on “FRN Password Reset.”
8. Enter your FRN. Click on “Continue.” Answer the PSQ.
9. Now make up a password. Follow the instructions for a password exactly (at least 6 characters, both upper case and lower case letters, at least one number, at least one symbol [such as #]. So something like Ab5c#d would work). Click on “Continue.”
10. Now you are back to the ULS License Manager. Click on “Proceed.”
11. Enter your FRN and Password. Click on “Submit.”
12. At the top it will say: “My Licenses.” On the left side click on “Download Electronic Authorizations.”
13. You are on a page that has two boxes. The left one is titled “Filter by Radio Service.” It has a subheading, “My Authorizations.” You should see your callsign there. At the bottom, click on “Select all.”
14. The box on the right is titled, “Authorizations to Download.” Next to it, click on “Add.” Your callsign should appear in this second box. Click on “Select All.” Click on “Download.”
15. The official copy of your license will now download. You can either print it or save it. It comes on a popup, so if you have a popup blocker on your anti-virus program you will need to work around it. Once you have a password it is much easier. Just go to the URL in number 2, then skip to number 11.

I realize many of you could do this very well without the step by step directions – but others may be like me, and these steps will make it easier (I hope!).

HOW THE INTERNET STARTED (ACCORDING TO SCRIPTURE)

In ancient Israel, it came to pass that a trader by the name of Abraham Com did take unto himself a healthy young wife by the name of Dorothy. And Dot Com was a comely woman, Large of breast, broad of shoulder and long of leg. Indeed, she was often called Amazon Dot Com. And she said unto Abraham, her husband, "Why dost thou travel so far from town to town with thy goods when thou canst trade without ever leaving thy tent?" And Abraham did look at her as though she were several saddle bags short of a camel load, but simply said, "How, dear?" And Dot replied, "I will place drums in all the towns and drums in between to send messages saying what you have for sale, and they will reply telling you who hath the best price. The sale can be made on the drums and delivery made by Uriah's Pony Stable (UPS)".



Abraham thought long and decided he would let Dot have her way with the drums. And the drums rang out and were an immediate success. Abraham sold all the goods he had at the top price, without ever having to move from his tent. To prevent neighboring countries from overhearing what the drums were saying, Dot devised a system that only she and the drummers knew. It was known as Must Send Drum over Sound (MSDOS), and she also developed a language to transmit ideas and pictures - Hebrew To The People (HTTP). And the young men did take to Dot Com's trading as doth the greedy horsefly take to camel dung. They were called Nomadic Ecclesiastical Rich Dominican Sybarites, or NERDS.

And lo, the land was so feverish with joy at the new riches and the deafening sound of drums that no one noticed that the real riches were going to that enterprising drum dealer, Brother William of Gates, who bought off every drum maker in the land. Indeed he did insist on drums to be made that would work only with Brother Gates' drumheads and drumsticks. And Dot did say, "Oh, Abraham, what we have started is being taken over by others." And Abraham looked out over the Bay of Ezekiel, or eBay as it came to be known. He said, "We need a name that reflects what we are." And Dot replied, "Young Ambitious Hebrew Owner Operators." "YAHOO," said Abraham. And because it was Dot's idea, they named it YAHOO Dot Com. Abraham's cousin, Joshua, being the young Gregarious Energetic Educated Kid (GEEK) that he was, soon started using Dot's drums to locate things around the countryside. It soon became known as God's Own Official Guide to Locating Everything (GOOGLE).

That is how it all began. And that's the truth. And I know you believe it because everything ever written on the internet has always been the truth. Taken from the internet (where else?)

Note: Author unknown. Sometimes you find a real Gem out there in the Internet Wild!

Why Would Anyone Participate in Public Service Events?

- Being a part of the team. Having a front row seat during the event
- The camaraderie of being part of a radio team that helps make things safer for a handful, hundreds, sometimes thousands of event participants and viewers
- The chance to do something meaningful for a good cause
- The fun and satisfaction of using your radio equipment and opportunity to learn its various capabilities in real-life situations
- The beautiful places and settings that you get to enjoy by getting an up close view of what is happening

Radio operators are assigned to check points or to support (SAG) vehicles. Radio communications in some of these areas can be a challenge, but very gratifying and a whole lot of fun! For most events all you need is a 2 meter hand-held radio, a headset along with a extra battery.

When you participate, consider bringing a family member or friend to show them the excitement of the ham radio hobby.

This is a fun way to get out and use your radio, help a worthwhile cause and gain valuable experience that will come in handy in the event of a major emergency or disaster. It's also great PR for amateur radio in general.



Running an Effective SKYWARN net

Written by Michael / KB9VBR

I've been a severe weather spotter for close to fifteen years. I've had my share of close calls, and even more so, I've experienced plenty of boredom. Being out in the field often is long stretches of nothing peppered with bits of extreme excitement. But for the last few years, my storm spotter experience has moved inside as being net control. Now instead of worrying about just my safety, I have to be concerned about every spotter in the field. That's why as net control I strive to run a disciplined net that keeps traffic to minimum and reports structured and precise.

So what goes into running a good severe weather net? Here's a video taken during a recent SKYWARN drill. You'll get to see my station and operating position, and watch over my shoulder as I run the drill net. Two things mentioned in the net are the TLCS reporting format and the Reportable Criteria. Both are critical for running an effective net, so I'll elaborate on them here:

TLCS Reporting Format

Accurate weather reports from the field are crucial. When giving a report to net control, missing a key point can cause the net control station to ask for a repeat or additional information. This slows down the net, and hinders the timely reporting of events to the National Weather Service office. That's why as net control I've adopted the TLCS format of reporting weather conditions and train the net participants in its proper use. I can't take credit for this report format, I learned about it from the [Sullivan, WI Weather Committee](#). But like any great idea, this one deserves to be shared.

"The acronym (TLCS), stands for Time, Location, Condition, and Source"

The TLCS format is simple. The acronym (TLCS), stands for Time, Location, Condition, and Source. Presenting your information to net control in a recognized and repeatable format aids in comprehension by the net control and with practice will speed up your net.

Here's TLCS broken down:

- **Time:** This is the time of the event (not the time of the report)
- **Location:** Location that the weather event was observed. Give your location by intersection and estimated distance and direction of the event.
- **Condition:** The severe weather event itself. Use the reportable criteria unless requested by net control to give a general observation.
- **Source:** Your callsign. Don't report second hand reports. If you didn't observe it, refrain from sending it in. Putting this all together, a TLCS formatted report would go like this:

You: Net control, WX9XYZ

NCS: XYZ go ahead

You: At 4:30pm, Looking west at one mile from the intersection of County Rd X and Pine Tree Lane, I observed a rotating wall cloud. WX9XYZ.

NCS: Copy at 4:30pm rotating wall cloud one mile west from the intersection of County Road X and Pine Tree Lane. Liaison did you copy that report?

Liaison: Copied direct, will relay to the weather service.

A great net excels in its brevity. Using a standardized format by net control and the reporting station reinforces that brevity.

Reporting Criteria

Each weather service office will have their own particular criteria for reporting weather events. Some offices may want every observation imaginable, and others will be very particular. Often the weather office will give you a cue or indication of what they are looking for at the start of their regional net. In our area, and much of the upper Midwest, this is the criteria that our served weather offices would like for the reports received. If they are looking for something different, they will tell us.

Reportable Criteria (listed in order of importance)

- Tornado
- Funnel Cloud Aloft
- Wall Clouds (indicate rotating or not)
- Winds greater than 50mph (state if measured or estimated wind speed)
- Flooding or Flash Flooding
- Hail (size of the largest stone, how deep, and duration)
- Storm Damage

Conclusion

Running an efficient net boils down to two things: proper technique and control. Things can get pretty crazy in the field and observers will get excited. Don't wait for the heat of the action to implement these procedures, but instead practice them on your weekly drill nets. With practice and a bit of coaching by the control, you'll soon be running a disciplined net.



Michael / KB9VBR is the owner of KB9VBR Antennas. He specializes in VHF/UHF antennas for amateur radio, public safety, business band, scanning and broadcast. . For more information go to <http://www.jpole-antenna.com> or call 1 715-845-8218 for more information.

BCEPN Simplex Operations Policy

From BCEPN Net Manager Mike Davis, K2MOL:

There have been suggestions in recent weeks that the *Broward County Emergency Preparedness Net* (BCEPN) make the switch from full repeater operations to full simplex operations, especially in light of the partial reliability of local repeaters. While I strongly endorse the use of simplex operations on this net to simulate communication in the event of the loss of local repeaters in an emergency, I would suggest that we take a more strategic approach to achieve the best of both worlds.

There are several phases that are necessary to utilize simplex operations on this net. Three come to mind:

Phase 1: The Familiarization and Training Phase. This initial phase is necessary to inform and train local amateur radio operators of the ad-vantages and disadvantages of simplex operations, the necessary equipment and power for simplex operations, simplex versus repeater operations, repeater to simplex transition and combined repeater and simplex nets.

Phase 2: The Repeater/Simplex Net Phase: In this phase the net would begin on a repeater for the first portion of the net and then switch to a simplex frequency for the second portion before returning to repeater operations for the conclusion of the net. This phase would achieve two important goals:

1. The inclusion of low power operators on the repeater for at least one or two portions of the net.
2. The reduction of the loss of low power operators that will inevitably occur once the net switches from repeater to simplex operations.

Phase 3: The Simplex Operations Phase: After full simplex familiarization and training on this net over a period of time, there will be regular practice repeater/simplex nets to simulate the emergency loss of local repeaters. It shall be the continued policy of the *Broward County Emergency Preparedness Net* to utilize local repeaters, so long as they are available and operable, to allow for the full inclusion of all licensed amateur radio operators.

Michael Davis, K2MOL / BCEPN manager

What is the definition of Simplex

Simplex is a communications mode in which only one signal is transmitted, and it always goes in the same direction. The transmitter and the receiver operate on the same frequency. When two stations exist and they alternately (not simultaneously) send signals to each other on the same frequency, the mode is technically known as half duplex. However, most amateur radio operators refer to half duplex as simplex.

At high and microwave wireless frequencies, the simplex or half duplex modes will not provide enough communications range in some situations. To increase the effective range, wireless repeaters are used. In a typical repeater, the incoming signal has a different frequency than the outgoing signal, so that the transmitted signal does not overwhelm the repeater's receiver. Repeaters, strategically located in high places with large line-of-sight coverage zones, can greatly increase the range of a wireless communications system. Another way to increase your communications range is to use a half wave antenna.

In order for a station to send and receive data simultaneously, two different frequencies must be used, one for transmitting and the other for receiving, a mode called full duplex.

Did you hear?

**Two antennas met on a roof, fell in love and got married.
The wedding wasn't great but the reception was excellent.**

Top Ten Radio Commands

Modern VHF/UHF transceivers have many features and functions. They allow us great flexibility and convenience in the use of our radios. If we don't know how to access and enable/disable them, however, they have the potential of making our rigs unusable. Often, these functions are accessed through a sequence of keypad entries. The problem is that correct keypad entries for given functions are not always obvious.

Here are ten important transceiver functions you may need for emergency communication. Test yourself. Can you perform all ten without your manual? If not, be sure to put a copy of your transceiver operation manual in your "ready kit." Practice accessing each of these regularly. This is especially important if you only occasionally use your rig. Fast, efficient, and reliable operation of your radio will be essential when you take up your communications post.

Can you:

1. Change frequency.
2. Change band (if you have a multi band transceiver).
3. Change repeater offset: -/+/off (simplex).
4. Enable/disable CTCSS access tone.
5. Change frequency of CTCSS access tone.
6. Enable/disable keypad lock.
7. Enable/disable dial lock.
8. Enable/disable transmit lock.
9. Change transmit power levels.
10. Check battery condition.

Amateur Radio Emergency Service® (ARES)

Sent in by Jeff / WA4AW

ARRL Southern Florida Section Manager
Southeastern Division Assistant Director

The updated and revised *Amateur Radio Emergency Service Manual* has now been posted on the ARRL Web page (in PDF), and it can be downloaded. A link to the *Amateur Radio Emergency Service Manual* can be found on the ARES Web page. <http://www.arrl.org/news/updated-amateur-radio-emergency-service-manual-now-online>

FCC Eliminates Amateur Radio Vanity Call Sign Regulatory Fee

from the ARRL May 22, 2015



The FCC is eliminating the regulatory fee to apply for an Amateur Radio vanity call sign. The change will not go into effect, however, until required congressional notice has been given. This will take at least 90 days. As the Commission explained in a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Report and Order, and Order (MD Docket 14-92 and others), released May 21, it's a matter of simple economics.

"The Commission spends more resources on processing the regulatory fees and issuing refunds than the amount of the regulatory fee payment," the FCC said. "As our costs now exceed the regulatory fee, we are eliminating this regulatory fee

category.” The current vanity call sign regulatory fee is \$21.40, the highest in several years. The FCC reported there were 11,500 “payment units” in FY 2014 and estimated that it would collect nearly \$246,100.

In its 2014 Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM) regarding the assessment and collection of regulatory fees for FY 2014, the FCC had sought comment on eliminating several smaller regulatory fee categories, such as those for vanity call signs and GMRS. It concluded in the subsequent Report and Order (R&O) last summer, however, that it did not have “adequate support to determine whether the cost of recovery and burden on small entities outweighed the collected revenue or whether eliminating the fee would adversely affect the licensing process.”

The FCC said it has since had an opportunity to obtain and analyze support concerning the collection of the regulatory fees for Amateur Vanity and GMRS, which the FCC said comprise, on average, more than 20,000 licenses that are newly obtained or renewed, every 10 and 5 years, respectively.

“The Commission often receives multiple applications for the same vanity call sign, but only one applicant can be issued that call sign,” the FCC explained. “In such cases, the Commission issues refunds for all the remaining applicants. In addition to staff and computer time to process payments and issue refunds, there is an additional expense to issue checks for the applicants who cannot be refunded electronically.”

The Commission said that after it provides the required congressional notification, Amateur Radio vanity program applicants “will no longer be financially burdened with such payments, and the Commission will no longer incur these administrative costs that exceed the fee payments. The revenue that the Commission would otherwise collect from these regulatory fee categories will be proportionally assessed on other wireless fee categories.”

The FCC said it would not issue refunds to licensees who paid the regulatory fee prior to its official elimination.



Do you want to kiss you ham radio goodbye?

This is the main reason to disconnect you ham radio equipment!!!!

[Real-Time Lightning Map :: LightningMaps.org](http://LightningMaps.org)

LightningMaps.org A community project with free lightning maps and applications Maps and statistics Real Time Europe Oceania America

Information, Extras, Apps, and FAQ About For Participants Login

PHONETIC ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION OF NUMERALS

LETTER	PHONETIC	PREFERRED PRONUNCIATION *
A	ALPHA (OR ALFA)	AL fah
B	BRAVO	BRAH voh
C	CHARLIE	CHAR lee
D	DELTA	DELL tah
E	ECHO	ECK oh
F	FOXTROT	FOKS trot
G	GOLF	GOLF
H	HOTEL	Hoh TELL
I	INDIA	IN dee ah
J	JULIETT	JEW lee ETT
K	KILO	KEY loh
L	LIMA	LEE mah
M	MIKE	MIKE
N	NOVEMBER	no VEM ber
O	OSCAR	OSS cah
P	PAPA	pah PAH
Q	QUEBEC	key BECK
R	ROMEO	ROW me oh
S	SIERRA	See AIR ah
T	TANGO	TANG Go
U	UNIFORM	YOU nee form
V	VICTOR	VIK tah
W	WHISKEY	WISS key
X	XRAY	ECKS ray
Y	YANKEE	YANG key
Z	ZULU	ZOO loo

*UPPER CASE indicates the accented syllable(s)

Preferred pronunciation of spoken numerals is as follows:

FIGURE	PRONUNCIATION
0	ZEE RO
1	WUN
2	TOO
3	THUH REE
4	FO wer
5	FI yuv
6	SIX
7	SE ven
8	ATE
9	NIN er

From Our ARRL Section Manager

ARRL Southern Florida Section
 Section Manager: Jeff Beals, WA4AW
wa4aw@arrl.org

Please support the Amateur Radio Parity Act of 2015-HR 1301. If you have not already done so, please contact your Congressman. Write a letter of support, forward it to ARRL for distribution and make an appointment to visit with them. Ask them to support HR 1301 and to co-sponsor the bill. I cannot over emphasize how important it is for everyone to sign on with this effort. For more info, please visit <http://www.arrl.org/hr-1301>

73, Jeff, WA4AW



Amateur Radio Communications for Public Service Activities

Written by Michael / KB9VBR

“Will work for T-shirts” That’s a popular saying by hams that like to get involved with volunteer activities. I can’t recall how many shirts I’ve collected over the years from the various walks, runs, bike ride, ski events, and marathons I’ve been a part of. Suffice to say, I can’t remember the last time I’ve bought a t-shirt.

But free shirts aren’t the reason why we volunteer. Amateur radio operators providing health and welfare communications at events is a way for the ham radio club to give back to the community. But more than that, volunteering at these events is great emergency communications training.

So what do you need to get started with working an event? Last week our [ham radio club](#) helped out at a popular walk/run. I took a little time out at the event to shoot this short video on what it’s like to volunteer.

What should you bring along with you into the field when doing a public service activity like this? My standard equipment kit includes:

- 2 meter HT with a speak mic and spare battery
- Earpiece (handy in noisy environments)
- Aftermarket antenna with gain (the stock antennas on the Chinese HTs are notoriously bad)
- Small notepad and pen or pencil
- Safety vest
- Clothing appropriate for the conditions

Also don’t forget hydration and a snack if you’re going to be out there all day. I’ve been at some events where they will drop you at your spot in the morning and won’t pick you up until later in the afternoon. In cases like this, I’ll make sure to pack a lunch and plenty of snacks. A chair is also handy so you have a place to rest. Everything goes into my backpack so it’s easy to pack in and out of your spot.

What type of radio should you bring with you? If you will be within easy shot of a repeater, a handheld radio will work fine for you. Although be aware that if you are in a low spot or wooded area that the repeater’s coverage may be lacking. In that case, here’s some [tips on improving your range with a handheld](#).

In other cases, when you are out in a more remote location where it may be more difficult to get into the repeater, or your group will be using simplex, consider a [field kit](#) with a mobile radio, battery, mast and antenna like the [2 meter J-Pole](#). While I wouldn’t want to backpack my field kit into a remote spot, it can be easily transported in my car.

Conclusion

Getting involved with events and volunteering your communications expertise is certainly a great way to give back to the community. Plus it will keep you ready for when there is a need for emergency communications. If you belong to a club that provides these services, go ahead and get active. Otherwise consider putting a team together and talk to an event organizer to get started.



Michael / KB9VBR is the owner of KB9VBR Antennas. He specializes in VHF/UHF antennas for amateur radio, public safety, business band, scanning and broadcast. For more information go to <http://www.jpole-antenna.com> or call 1 715-845-8218 for more information.



Mike's Electronics

VACATION CLOSING

JUNE 12, 2015

RE-OPEN

JUNE 30, 2015

No business will be conducted during this time period. Please schedule all business before or after these dates.

Best regards,

Mike Spivak



Mike's Electronics

1069 NW 53RD STREET
FT LAUDERDALE, FL 33309

PH 954-491-7110

FX 954-491-7011

800-427-3066

mspivak@bellsouth.net

MON 9-4

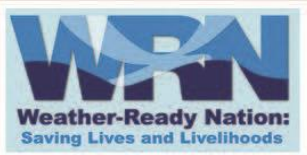
TUES 9-4

WED 9-NOON

THURS 9-4

FRI 9-4

SAT 9-NOON



NOAA Extreme Weather INFORMATION SHEET



FLORIDA
South

STATE INFORMATION

To download the latest updated version of this sheet: www.ncddc.noaa.gov/NEWIS

Florida Emergency Information Line (Only activated during disasters)	1-800-342-3557
Florida Division of Emergency Management (www.FloridaDisaster.org)	Non-Emergencies 850-413-9900
	Emergencies Only 1-800-320-0519 or 850-413-9911
FloridaEvacuates.com	http://floridaevacuates.com
Florida Department of Transportation (www.dot.state.fl.us)	1-866-374-FDOT (3368)
Florida Highway Patrol (www.flhsmv.gov/fhp)	850-617-2000 (*FHP from any cell phone)
Florida Department of Health (www.floridahealth.gov)	850-245-4321
Florida Office of Insurance Regulation (www.floir.com)	850-413-3140
Florida Office of Tourism (www.visitflorida.com)	1-888-735-2872
Florida Department of Law Enforcement (www.fdle.state.fl.us)	850-410-7000
Governor's Office (www.flgov.com)	850-488-4441 or 850-488-7146
Florida Attorney General (http://myfloridalegal.com)	850-414-3300
Florida Department of Financial Services, Division of Consumer Services (www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Consumers/Storm/default.htm)	1-877-693-5236
Florida Department of Environmental Protection (www.dep.state.fl.us)	850-245-2118
Florida Department of Veterans Affairs (www.floridavets.org)	727-319-7440
Florida Department of Elder Affairs (http://elderaffairs.state.fl.us/index.php)	1-800-96ELDER (963-5337)
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (www.freshfromflorida.com)	850-488-3022
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (www.myfwc.com)	850-488-4676
Florida Division of Animal Industry Emergency Links	www.doacs.state.fl.us/ai/adc/adc_emerg_manag_links.shtml
International Hurricane Research Center (www.ihc.fiu.edu)	305-348-1607
National Weather Service Forecast Office (Miami-South, FL Office) (www.weather.gov/miami)	305-229-4550
National Weather Service Forecast Office (Key West, FL Office) (www.weather.gov/keywest)	305-295-1316
NOAA National Weather Service Southern Region	www.srh.noaa.gov
StormSmart Coasts	http://fl.stormsmart.org
US Coast Guard, 7th District (www.uscg.mil/D7)	1-800-874-7561
Seminole Tribe Emergency Management Hotline (www.stofemd.com)	1-800-617-7514
Florida Power and Light (www.fpl.com)	Outage 1-800-4-OUTAGE (1-800-468-8243)
Florida Keys Electric Cooperative (www.fkec.com)	1-800-858-8845
Keys Energy Services (http://keysenergy.com)	305-295-1000
Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority (www.fkaa.com)	305-295-FKAA (3522)
Florida Public Utilities (www.fpuc.com)	1-800-427-7712

FOR EMERGENCIES CALL 911

FOR NON-EMERGENCIES CALL 211

COUNTY INFORMATION

Broward

Emergency Management	954-831-3900
	www.broward.org/emergency
Broward County Call Center	311
Sheriff	954-831-8900
County Warning Point	954-767-8740
Coconut Creek Police	954-973-7222
Coral Springs Police	954-344-1800
Margate Police	954-973-7222
Lighthouse Point Police	954 942-8080
Hillsboro Beach Police	954-427-6600
Sea Ranch Lakes Police	954-943-8860
Wilton Manors Police	954-390-2150
Fort Lauderdale Police	954-828-5700
Lauderhill Police	954-497-4700
Sunrise Police	954-746-3600
Plantation Police	954-797-2100
Davie Police	954-693-8200
Hollywood Police	954-967-4357
Pembroke Pines Police	954-252-4999
Miramar Police	954-431-4600
Hallandale Beach Police	954-457-1400
Seminole Police	954-967-8900

Miami-Dade

Emergency Management	305-468-5400
	www.miamidade.gov/fire/emergency-management.asp
Miami-Dade Answer Center	311
Miami-Dade Police	305-4-POLICE (476-5423)
Hialeah Police	305-687-2525
Miami Gardens Police	305-474-MGPD (6473)
Miami Beach Police	305-673-7900
North Miami Police	305-891-8111
Coral Gables Police	305-442-1600
North Miami Beach Police	305-949-5500
Homestead Police	305-247-1535
Aventura Police	305-466-8989
Bal Harbour Police	305-866-5000
Bay Harbor Islands Police	305-866-6242
Florida City Police	305-247-8223
Golden Beach Police	305-935-0940
Hialeah Gardens Police	305-558-3333
Key Biscayne Police	305-365-5555
Medley Police	305-883-2047
Miami Shores Police	305-759-2468
Miami Springs Police	305-805-5100
North Bay Village Police	305-758-2626
Pinecrest Police	305-234-2100
South Miami Police	305-663-6301
Sunny Isles Beach Police	305-947-4440
Sweetwater Police	305-552-9900

(continued)

Monroe

Emergency Management 305-289-6018
 www.monroecountyem.com
 Emergency Information Hotline 1-800-955-5504
 Sheriff 305-289-2351
 Key West Police 305-809-1111
 Key Colony Beach Police 305-289-1212


Palm Beach

Emergency Management 561-712-6400
 www.pbcgov.com/publicsafety/emergencymanagement
 County Warning Point 561-712-6428
 Sheriff 561-688-3000
 Jupiter Inlet Colony Police 561-746-3787
 Jupiter Police 561-746-6201
 Juno Beach Police 561-626-2100
 Palm Beach Gardens Police 561-799-4445
 North Palm Beach Police 561-848-2525
 Riviera Beach Police 561-845-4123

Palm Beach Shores Police 561-844-3456
 Palm Beach Police 561-838-5454
 West Palm Beach Police 561-822-1600
 Palm Springs Police 561-968-8243
 Lake Clarke Shores Police 561-964-1114
 Greenacres Police 561-642-2160
 Atlantis Police 561-965-1700
 South Palm Beach Police 561-586-2122
 Lantana Police 561-540-5700 or 561-540-5701
 Manalapan Police 561-585-4030
 Hypoluxo Police 561-540-5701
 Boynton Beach Police 561-732-8116
 Ocean Ridge Police 561-732-8331
 Briny Breezes Police 561-732-8331
 Gulf Stream Police 561-243-7800
 Delray Beach Police 561-243-7800
 Highland Beach Police 561-688-3400
 Boca Raton Police 561-368-6201

NATIONAL INFORMATION

American Red Cross 1-800-RED-CROSS (1-800-733-2767)
 www.redcross.org
 Centers for Disease Control www.cdc.gov
 Environmental Protection Agency www.epa.gov
 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) .. 1-800-621-FEMA (3362)
 www.fema.gov
 Agencia Federal para el Manejo de Emergencias (FEMA) .. www.fema.gov/esp
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) .. www.noaa.gov
 National Weather Service www.weather.gov
 Gulf of Mexico Disaster Response Center oceanservice.noaa.gov/hazards/drc/
 National Data Buoy Center www.ndbc.noaa.gov
 National Hurricane Center www.nhc.noaa.gov
 National Centers for Environmental Information-Asheville .. www.ncdc.noaa.gov
 National Centers for Environmental Information-Boulder .. www.ngdc.noaa.gov
 National Centers for Environmental Information-Silver Spring .. www.nodc.noaa.gov
 National Centers for Environmental Information-Stennis .. www.ncddc.noaa.gov
 National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)
 www.nhc.noaa.gov/satellite.shtml
 US Department of Homeland Security www.dhs.gov



Download the free NEWIS app
 Compatible with iPhone, iPod Touch, and iPad! Search 'NEWIS' in the iTunes Store to download on your Apple device.

National Hurricane Center Mobile Data

Graphical Tropical Weather Outlook RSS/XML feed
 http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/gtwo.xml
 Website for Tablets and Smartphones http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/mobile

RADIO STATIONS

WWUS 104.1 FM (Big Pine Key)	WAXY 790 AM (Miami)
WQBA 1140 AM (Coral Gables)	WDNA 88.9 FM (Miami-Creole)
WAMR 107.5 FM (Coral Gables-Español)	WIOD 610 AM (Miramar)
WRTO 98.3 FM (Coral Gables-Español)	WMGE 94.9 FM (Miramar)
WQCS 88.9 FM (Fort Pierce)	WCNO 89.9 FM (Palm City)
WEOW 92.7 FM (Key West)	WFKZ 103.1 FM (Tavernier)
WFFG 1300 AM (Marathon)	

NOAA Weather Radio
 www.nws.noaa.gov/nwrf

162.400 MHz 162.425 MHz 162.450 MHz 162.475 MHz 162.500 MHz 162.525 MHz 162.550 MHz

Not manufactured by NOAA, NWR receivers can be purchased at many retail outlets and on the Internet

Florida 511 is a toll-free service provided by the Florida Department of Transportation. 511 provides real-time updates on traffic conditions, including road and bridge closures, evacuation information, congestion, crashes and more. The 511 system provides information on all of Florida's interstates, toll roads and other major metropolitan roadways.

There are five convenient ways for all motorists to receive traffic updates:

- Call 511 toll free for updates in English and Spanish from any landline or mobile phone.
- Visit FL511.com for interactive roadway maps showing traffic congestion and crashes, travel times and traffic camera views.
- Create a "My Florida 511" account on FL511.com to create custom routes and register for email, text or phone alerts
- Download the free Florida 511 mobile app available on Google Play or Apple App Store.
- Follow one of the 12 statewide, regional or roadway-specific Twitter feeds.

For more information, visit
www.FL511.com
 Florida Department of Transportation
www.dot.state.fl.us

Prepared By

The Center for Coasts, Oceans & Geophysics
 of the National Centers for Environmental Information
 under NESDIS

**1-866-732-2382 or email:
 NCDDC@NOAA.GOV**

To download the latest pdf version of this sheet go to: www.ncddc.noaa.gov/NEWIS

Published May 2015

Version 1.0

BROWARD COUNTY AMATEUR RADIO CLUBS AND NETS



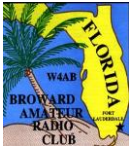
AllStar: The AllStar Link portal allows licensed amateur radio stations to communicate with one another over the internet using streaming-audio technology. This allows worldwide connections to be made between stations or from computer to station greatly enhancing amateur radio communications capabilities.

Broward Amateur Radio Club 146.910 MHz -600 Hz PL 110.9 FM AllStar Node 28478

Nodes List: <https://allstarlink.org/nodelist.php>



American Radio Relay League: Founded in 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim, ARRL (American Radio Relay League) is the national association for Amateur Radio in the US. Today, with more than 161,000 members, ARRL is the largest organization of radio amateurs in the world. ARRL's mission is based on five pillars: Public Service, Advocacy, Education, Technology, and Membership. <http://www.arrl.org/>



Broward Amateur Radio Club: (BARC) W4AB Meets 7:30 PM on the second Tuesday of each month in the Oak Room, which is located at Broward Health Medical Center, 1600 S. Andrews Ave, Fort Lauderdale. Further information is available on the club repeater 146.91 Contact: Tony Becker, KK4GUU BARC President. Phone: (954) 612-9303 E-mail: tony@mcrsys.com; Club Web site: <http://browardarc.net>, Club Info: info@w4ab.org Club repeaters: 146.910 MHz -600 Hz PL 110.9 FM AllStar Node 28478, 224.76MHz -1.6 MHz PL 110.9 Hz FM, 444.825 +5 MHz PL 110.9 FM, 442.450 +5 MHz no PL DSTAR (Gateway). For information VE Testing contact VEC Tom Hays/N4MEO 954 218-1567 Email: hayest6961@gmail.com



Broward County ARES@/RACES: The Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) is a corps of trained amateur radio operator volunteers organized to assist in public service and emergency communications. It is organized and sponsored by the American Radio Relay League The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) is a standby radio service provided for in Part 97.407 of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rules and regulations governing amateur radio in the United States.



Broward County ARES/RACES: provides emergency communications through amateur radio in the event of a disaster. They meet every 3rd Tuesday of the month, at 7:30 PM. Broward Health 1600 South Andrews Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316 Meeting is held in the Oak Room. Broward County ARES Emergency Coordinator, Carol Sjursen, KJ4AWB (kj4awb@arrl.net) Phone: 954 803-6338, Broward County RACES Officer and Broward County Skywarn Coordinator, Robin Terrill, N4HHP (n4hhp@comcast.net) Phone: 954 249-5343, Broward County ARES/RACES Training Officer Barry Porter, KB1PA (barryp13@mac.com) 1 561 499-8424 Website: <https://www.facebook.com/BrowardARES/RACES>

Broward County Emergency Operations Center [Broward County Emergency Operations Center](#)



Broward County Emergency Preparedness Net (BCEPN): Broward County ARES RACES provides emergency training. Net meets every Wednesday at 7:00 PM on the 146.910 MHz -600 Hz PL 110.9

Net Manager: Mike Davis Cell: 954 826-4758 Email: k2mol@seftn.net

Website: <https://www.facebook.com/BrowardARES/RACES>



Davie Cooper City Amateur Radio Club: Meets 6:30 PM. on the first Monday of each month at Davie Moose Lodge, 4483 SW 64th Ave, (Davie Road) Davie, FL 33314. Further information is available on the club website, <http://dcarc.org/> Contact: Buzz Bowen, N1BUZ / DCARC President. Phone: (954) 655-6164

E-mail: buzbowen@comcast.net



DCARC RF Net: is held on the 146.790 MHz -600 PL 88.5 Hz on the every other Thursday starting at 7:30 PM for an question and answer session or you can tell us what you've been doing; purchased a new rig, worked a new DX contact, upgraded your license, put up a new tower, etc. You can also Buy, sell or trade on this net too. Net Manager Tom Hayes, N4MEO, 954 218-1567, email: hayest6961@gmail.com



D-STAR: (Digital Smart Technologies for Amateur Radio) D-Star offers digital voice and slow and high-speed data communications. Slow-speed digital voice and data are transported at 4800 bps, of which 3600 bps is used for voice transmission and the remaining 1200 bps is used for synchronization and general use. <http://www.dstarusers.org/repeaters.php>



Echolink: High-Speed digital data communication is transported at 128kpbs and is capable of supporting Ethernet packets and also is fast enough to use for Internet applications such as displaying web pages.

SFL VOIP Echolink Net: Repeater Fort Lauderdale 443.625 + PL 110.9. ECHOLINK #48646 Margate Repeater on 444.025+ PL. 107.2 ECHOLINK #269436. Boynton Repeater 147.225+ PL TONE 107.2 Hz and on 444.650-5 PL 127.3 Hz. We meet every Tuesday night at 7:00 PM EST Net MGR. is Harry Sevush, KD4JMV Phone 1 239 322-2586 Email: kd4jmv@comcast.net



Gold Coast Amateur Radio Association: (GCARA) W4BUG Meets 7:30 p.m. on the fourth Tuesday of each month (except December) at the Imperial Point Medical Center, 6401 North Federal Highway, Ft. Lauderdale, FL in the hospital auditorium. Refreshments are provided. Dinner is available in the cafeteria @ 5:15pm GCARA / ARRL VE Testing @ 6:00pm in Auditorium C. Meeting starts @ 7:30pm in Auditorium A. Talk-in on 146.610 MHz and 146.820 MHz, -600 PI 110.9 Hz., Other repeaters: 442.50 MHz.+5 PL 151.4 Hz. and 145.340 MHz D-STAR SYSTEM. Contact: John Kramer, W4JRK. GCARA President. Phone: (954) 298-4004 Web: <http://www.w4bug.org/>; E-mail: W4JRK@hotmail.com



Gold Coast Amateur Radio Association: (GCARA) Amateur Radio Fun Net every Thursday. Starts @ 7:00pm on 146.610 MHz and 146.820 MHz, -600 PI 110.9 Hz. Discussion: Anything the check-in wishes to discuss. Everything from Ham Radio topics to general information. It's an easy come format and I never have a set discussion. It's where the station ops takes it. Contact: John Kramer, W4JRK. GCARA President. Phone: (954) 298-4004 Web: <http://www.w4bug.org> E- mail: W4JRK@hotmail.com



Internet Radio Linking Project: (ILRP) uses Voice-Over-IP (VoIP) custom software and hardware. Coupled with the power of the Internet, IRLP will link your repeater site or simplex station to the world in a simple and cost effective way. IRLP operates a worldwide network of dedicated servers and nodes offering very stable worldwide voice communications between hundreds of towns and cities. All this with unsurpassed uptimes and the full dynamic range of telephone quality audio. Node: 7830 WB2NBU Wellington FL USA +147.2850 No PL.



Knight Of The Roundtable Net: When all else fails, keep it Simplex. This is an open Forum Radio Group. We meet every Monday starting at 7:30 on either the 146.550 MHz (no PL tone) Simplex frequency or on a back-up frequency 145.555 (no PL tone) Simplex frequency. At that time Check-ins will be taken and begin our Rag Chew session. Web: www.knightsoftheroundtable.info www.knightsnet.org NCS: Kenny Hollenbeck KD4ZFW Cell 954 692-4600 Email: kd4zfw@gmail.com



Motorola Solutions Amateur Radio Club: (MARC) (open only to current and former Motorola employees) Contact: Rich Pratt, K4XF. Web: E-mail: w4mot.club@gmail.com
The repeaters are accurately listed on QRZ.com under the call sign W4MOT.
Current VHF repeater is 146.790 – 600 PI 88.5 Hz



Hurricane Watch Net: 14.325 MHz The Hurricane Watch Net consists of a group of licensed Amateur Radio Operators trained and organized to provide essential communications support to the National Hurricane Center during times of Hurricane emergencies. Our primary mission is to disseminate tropical cyclone advisory information to island communities in the Caribbean, Central America, along the Atlantic seaboard of the U.S., and throughout the Gulf of Mexico coastal areas. We also collect observed or measured weather data from amateur radio operators in the storm affected area as well as any post storm damage, and convey that information to the Hurricane Forecasters in the National Hurricane Center via the amateur radio station in the center (WX4NHC).



Palmetto Amateur Radio Club: (PARC) Meets quarterly. Meeting place announced on the club web site: <http://www.palmettoarc.org> The Palmetto Amateur Radio Club's Repeater's. Call Sign: K4PAL 146.850 MHz - 600 PL 91.5 Hz, 442.250 MHz +5 PL 114.8 Hz., 147.210 MHz - 600 PL 103.5 Hz., 147.375 MHz - 600 PL 91.5 Hz, 443.825 MHz +5 PL 103.5 Hz.
Contact: Edward Kashuba / WD4HIP. Phone: (954) 551-9463 E-mail: questions@palmettoarc.org



Southeast Florida Traffic Net: (SEFTN) SEFTN is part of the [American Radio Relay League's](#) National Traffic System. We meet daily at 6:00 PM local time on 146.61MHz- with a PL tone of 110.9, or 442.50MHz+ with a PL tone of 151.4, which is the [Gold Coast Amateur Radio Association](#) repeater. Our backup frequency is 146.79 MHz with a PL tone of 88.5, which is the [Motorola Amateur Radio Club](#) repeater. Learn the [ARRL MESSAGE FORMAT](#)



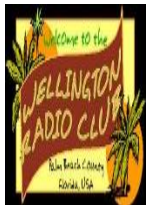
National Traffic Service: Our purpose is to pass formal written traffic, announce amateur radio events, deliver information on severe Weather, and to provide training for new operators and net control stations. We also provide emergency or special sessions when necessary and will assist agencies under [Homeland Security](#), such as [FEMA](#) and [Broward County Emergency Management](#), and the Broward County Emergency Coordinator, if called upon to do so. Thank you for visiting and we hope you will join us on the air. Web site: <http://seftn.net/> Net Manager is Mike Sanner, KM2V Email: km2v@arrl.net



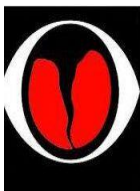
How to Become a Skywarn Storm Spotter: [SKYWARN](#) Amateur Radio Serving the National Hurricane Center Covering all counties served by the Miami forecast office of the NWS on your local Florida AllStar Hub Repeater Since 1965 [WX4SFL Skywarn Net FL AllStar Wiki](#) The National Weather Service in Miami-Dade Florida [National Weather Service](#) The Amateur Radio Station at the National Hurricane Center for over 35 years. [National Hurricane Center](#)
"Become A Storm Spotter From Home" <http://www.improvenet.com/a/become-a-storm-spotter-from-home>



**South Florida DX Association: (SFDXA) K4FK Meets 7:33 p.m. on the first Wednesday of odd numbered months at Florida Medical Center, 5500 West Oakland Park Blvd, Ft. Lauderdale. Further information is available on the club repeater K4FK, 147.33/93 PL 103.5 DX Net: Wed. evenings at 7:30 PM on the club repeater. Contact: Don Drennon, N4THZ, / SFDXA President E-mail: n4thz@arrl.net
Web: <http://www.qsl.net/k4fk/> . WR4AYC Repeater Group Contact: Marshall A. Paisner, K4MAP. Phone: (954) 873-2234 Web: <http://wr4ayc.org/> E-mail: wr4ayc@arrl.net**



Wellington Radio Club: in Palm Beach County leads the effort to promote and train amateurs in the reliable transmission of complex documents such as FEMA and Red Cross forms and spreadsheets. All done with only with a computer, simple and free software and a transceiver. No special equipment or cables are needed. It's called Basic Narrow Band Emergency Messaging System. Repeaters and nets 147.285 +5 PL 103.5 and 442.050b +5 PL 103.5. Emergency Net on Mondays 7:30 PM on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Mondays on VHF. This net also meets on holidays. President Larry Lazar KS4NB Phone: (561) 694-0868 Email: LARRY33414@aol.com Beginner's Guide to FLDIGI [FLDIGI User's Guide](#) Free FLDIGI/FLMSG Digital software download site [FLDIGI/FLMSG Download](#)



WX4SFL South Florida Regional Skywarn Training Net: The Purpose of the net is to assist Skywarn operators in the training for and handling of emergency communications, to provide useful information to Skywarn Members, and to familiarize people with directed net operations. We provide support for the NWS WFO's in both Miami and Key West. The Net meets every Thursday night at 1930 hrs. Local time on the SoFla AllStar Broward Amateur Radio Club 146.910 MHz -600 Hz PL 110.9 FM AllStar Node 28478. Net Mgr.: Chris Vasilenko, K4FLL phone: 954-465-8425 email: WX4SFL@earthlink.net www.facebook.com/SouthFloridaRegionalSkywarn

If you know of any Broward County clubs or training nets that are not on this list or you notice an error in a listing, please contact me. Robin Terrill, N4HHP Editor n4hhp@comcast.net

FAVORITE SOUTHEAST FLORIDA REPEATERS AT A GLANCE

DADE — BROWARD — PALM BEACHES

Output Freq. MHz (In Numerical Order)	Offset	PL in Hz	Location	Callsign	Notes
145.270	-	-----	Parkland	WR4AYC	
145.290	-	110.9	Boca	N4BRF	Monday Club Roundtable 7:00 PM
145.290	-	110.9	Boca	N4BRF	Monday New Ham Net 7:30 PM
145.290	-	110.9	Boca	N4BRF	Wednesday Training Net
Starts at 7PM for South County, 7:30 for North County and 8 PM for Central County					
145.340	- D	-----	Fort Lauderdale	W4BUG	
146.550	S	-----	Broward County	-----	Knights of the Roundtable
146.555	S	-----	Broward County	-----	Knights of the Roundtable
146.610	-	110.9	Pompano Beach	W4BUG	SEFTN Net 6:00 PM Daily
(GCARA) Amateur Radio Fun Net every Thursday. Starts @ 7:00pm on 146.610 MHz and 146.820					
146.615	-	110.9	North County	W4JUP	North Co. ARES Net 7:30 PM
146.790	-	88.5	Plantation	W4MOT	
146.820	-	110.9	Boca Raton	W4BUG	
146.850	-	91.5	Hollywood	K4PAL	
146.910	-	110.9	Fort Lauderdale	W4AB	BCEPN Wednesday at 7 PM
146.910	- A	-----	Fort Lauderdale	W4AB	AllStar Node 28478
147.045	+		Central County ARES Net 8 PM		
147.075	I	110.9	Delray	W2GGI	IRLP, node 9050
147.210	+	103.5	Dade/Broward Co. Line	K4PAL	
147.225	+	123.0	Boynton Beach	N4RP	
147.225	+	107.2	Boynton Beach	N4AP	South County ARES Net 7 PM
147.330	+	103.5	Fort Lauderdale	K4FK	
147.375	+	91.5	Dade/Broward Co. Lin	K4PAL	
224.460	+	110.9	Pompano Beach	W4BUG	
224.760	+	110.9	Plantation	W4AB	
442.200	+ D	-----	Fort Lauderdale	W4BUG	
442.250	+	114.8	Dade/Broward Co. Lin	K4PAL	
442.450	+ D	-----	Fort Lauderdale	W4AB	DStar Gateway
442.500	+	110.9	Pompano Beach	W4BUG	
442.825	S	110.9	Andytown on Alligator Ally		SARNET
442.850	+	110.9	Fort Lauderdale	-----	SARNET
442.875	+	110.9	Boca Club		
442.875	+ E	110.9	Boca Club		Echolink Node 826953
443.825	+	103.5	Dade/Broward Co. Line	K4PAL	
443.850	+	110.9	Coral Springs	WR4AYC	
443.975	S	110.9	Palm Beach	K4EEX	SARNET
444.025	+	107.2	Margate	KA4EPS	
444.600	S	94.8	Fort Lauderdale	K4AG	SARNET (Not On Yet)
444.825	+	110.9	Fort Lauderdale	W4AB	

Note: S = Simplex D = DStar A = AllStar I = IRLP E = Echolink S = SARNET

If you know of any Broward County clubs or nets that are not on this list or you notice an error in a listing, please contact me. Robin Terrill, N4HHP Editor n4hhp@comcast.net

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Broward Emergency Management ARES / RACES Membership Application</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">Please type or print clearly</p>	<p>EOC Use Only</p> <p>RACES # _____ RACES POSITION _____</p> <p>Effective _____</p> <p>Expires _____ Approved by _____</p>
--	--

<p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>City _____ Zip Code _____ County _____</p> <p>Home Phone _____ Work _____ Cell _____</p> <p>Amateur Call _____ License Class _____ Expiration Date _____ Date of Birth _____</p> <p>Emergency Contact _____ Phone _____</p>	<p>Completion of this Application DOES NOT OBLIGATE YOU</p> <p>Enrollment in RACES qualifies you for County insurance in the event RACES is activated, and you are performing duties.</p> <p>This information provides a database of qualified Amateur Radio operators available for ARES/RACES emergency activation.</p> <p>ARES/RACES participation is voluntary.</p> <p>By submitting this application you consent to a background check.</p>
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Email Address to receive Broward County ARES / RACES Alerts / Bulletins _____

You reside at the above address during what months? From _____ To _____

Are you capable of setting up a station in the field? Indicate what, below, if yes YES NO

What languages are you fluent in? _____

In the event of an emergency do you have family members you must assist?	YES	NO	
Are you willing to Staff a shelter during a hurricane?	YES	NO	
Is your home station capable of operation without commercial power?	YES	NO	
Could you serve another area in Florida by joining the Communications Away Team (CAT)?	YES	NO	MILES AWAY _____

Indicate below any capabilities you have i.e. big beam, tall tower, high power, special mode etc. that could assist in the event of an emergency.

Modes	160	80	40	30	20	17	15	12	10	6	2	1.25cm	70cm	Add. Bands/ Comments
SSB- Power in Watts														
CW- WPM														
TOR- RTTY, PSK31, WinLink, Pactor II, etc.														
SSTV, DSSTV, NBTV														
Mobile / RV- Modes and Power in Watts														
Packet- Baud 300, 1k2, 9k6														
APRS- GPS, WX, DF, Tracker														
ATV- AM, FM														
FM- Power in Watts														
Satellite- AO, FO, RS, SO etc.														

Other modes or special operation / capabilities / equipment i.e. CERT, CAP, Coast Guard, Marine, MARS, REACT, Contest Station, Remote Control, ect.

Do you have ICS 100 200 700 800 Do you have Emcomm 1 2 3 (circle those that you have) Please submit Certificate Copies.

Signature _____ Date _____

Use back of this application for additional space. Please be as detailed as possible with all information.

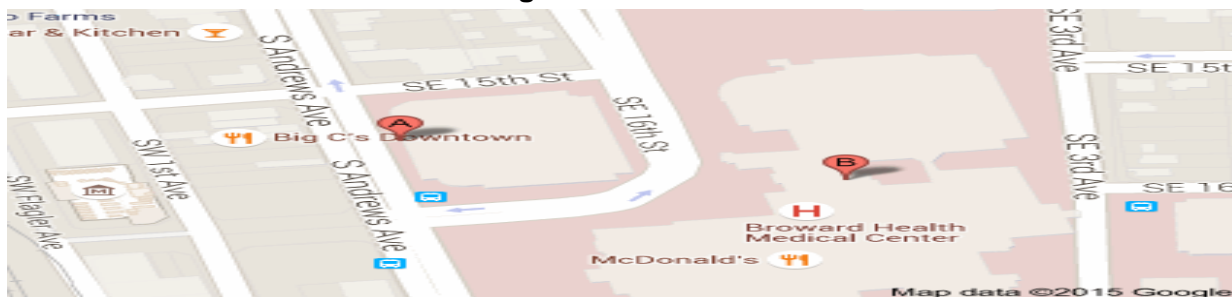
Please list experience, qualifications and other special considerations or capabilities. Use back of this application for additional space. Revised 04/2014

Please email this Application to Carol, KJ4AWB at Carol Sjursen (CSjursen@bellsouth.net) or bring it to the next meeting

Broward County ARES®/RACES

3rd Tuesday of the month, at 7:30 P.M. Meeting in the Oak Room.

Broward Health (The old Broward General Medical Center)
1600 South Andrews Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316
Meeting is held in the Oak Room



Parking will be in the 7 story parking garage, (see A Above). The entrance to the building is on the first floor directly across from the parking garage (see B above). You will need to go in the main entrance and sign in at the security desk and they will issue you a pass to wear. Bring a driver's license with you or a picture I.D. Do not by-pass security. They will tell you how to get to the Oak Room.

From I-95 or 595

Take I-95 or 595 to SR 84. Go east on 84 until you get to Andrews Avenue turn left (North) until you get to the hospital on your right. 1600 South Andrews Avenue

From I-95 to Broward Blvd

Take I-95 to Broward Blvd. East on Broward Blvd until you get to Andrews Avenue turn Right (South) until you get to the hospital on your Left. 1600 South Andrews Avenue

Talk-in will be on the 146.910 Mhz. -600 PL 110.9 Hz.

If you get lost or need directions, please call our cell phones:

Robin Terrill, N4HHP RACES Officer 954 249-5343

Carol Sjursen, KJ4AWB ARES® EC 954 803-6338

Barry Porter, KB1PA ARES/RACES Training OFFICER 1 561 499-8424



Sign Up to Receive Your Free Tropical Weather Emails



ARRL The national association for Amateur Radio
CENTENNIAL
Advancing the Art and Science of Radio—Since 1914

If you would like to receive this training Newsletter when they come out, please reply to n4hhp@comcast.net