

RAINBOW CANYONS AMATEUR RADIO CLUB NEWSLETTER



CEDAR CITY, UTAH

Club Website: www.rcarc.info Number 5 – Vol. 6 – June 2023

Club Meeting Information

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

2023 Club Officer's

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CQ, CQ, - Happy Father's Day



Presidents Message

Dear Fellow Amateur Radio Operators,
Hope everyone is having a wonderful spring and start to the summer! Our first summer event is the Ride the Gap bike race on June 3rd where we will conduct radio communications for the event. This is the same Saturday that we would normally have our Club Breakfast so we will not have our breakfast for June, but we will have our June 10th Swap meet and Field Day at the end of June (24-25)! Congratulations to all of our new HAMs and all of our upgraded HAMs, it is great to hear all of the new voices on the nets. HF has been a bit tricky for the past couple of weeks with the current solar cycle (cycle 25) heating up with not only lots of sun spots but lots of M class solar storms.

Continued on Page 2

RCARC Club Nets:

7:00 a.m. Breakfast Net - Monday – Saturday – 146.760.
12:30 p.m. Daily – Utah Beehive Net On 7.272.
8:30 p.m. Tuesday's - ORCA Digital Net. Using FLDIGI, FLMSG AND FLAMP – 3.581 +, 1500/MFSK32.
8:00 p.m. Wednesday – Panguitch Net – 147.160.
7: pm. Thursday– Morse Code Net- This is a Zoom Meeting.
8:30 p.m. Thursday's - WDN Digital Net. Using FLDIGI, FLMSG AND FLAMP – 3.581 +, 1500/MFSK32.
8: p.m. Saturdays – SSTV – 449.925.
9:00 p.m. Daily – Friendship Net – 146.760.
11: a.m. Saturdays (Mtn. Time) QCWA – 160 Net, Utah Chapter,
12: p.m. Freq. 7.272.
8:00 pm. Sunday's – New Harmony Valley Net – Bumblebee Repeater. – 146.680 with a minus offset – PL 100.

Local Repeaters:

Iron Mountain

146.760 MHz – Tone 123.0 Hz
146.980 MHz – Tone 100.0 Hz
448.800 MHz – Tone 100.0 Hz
449.500 MHz – Tone 100.0 Hz
448.400 MHz -- Tone 100.0/FM & DMR

Intermountain Intertie:

146.940 MHz – Tone 100.0 Frisco.
146.800 MHz – Tone 100.0 Blow Hard
147.200 MHz + Tone 100.0 Tod's/Hatch
146.820 MHz – Tone 100.0 Utah Hill

Bumblebee/New Harmony:

146.680 MHz – Tone 100.0 Hz

Rowberry:

449.925 MHz – Tone 100.0 VHF Remote

Dutton:

147.160 MHz + Tone 100.0 Hz.

Save The Date

June 13, 2023

RCARC Club Meeting.

7:00 pm. Cedar City Senior Center,
489 E. 200 South. [Show and tell.](#)

[Bring your portable to go radio set
ups and share with the attendees](#)

July 11, 2023

RCARC Club Meeting.

7:00 pm. Cedar City Senior Center,
489 E. 200 South. [Program to be
determined](#)

August 8, 2023

RCARC Club Meeting.

7:00 pm. Cedar City Senior Center,
489 E. 200 South. [Annual RCARC
Barbecue. More info to follow.](#)

September 12, 2023

RCARC Club Meeting.

7:00 pm. Cedar City Senior Center,
489 E. 200 South. [Annual RCARC
Barbecue. More info to follow.](#)

President's Message **Continued from page 1.**

Keep an eye on our space weather! We had an enjoyable speaker (Kent) from S&K antennas for the May meeting. For our June meeting bring your Go boxes and we will have a share and tell session! I encourage you all to play, share, and have fun on the radio! We have many new HAMS who are just learning about the hobby so let's show them what options they have! If you are interested in any aspect of HAM radio please explore the topic, experiment, and share what you have done with the group! That is what makes this such a fun hobby! Don't be shy, we are all friends here!

In service,

Fred Govedich (KI7TPD)

Parks on the air (POTA)
See the informational flyer
reference POTA) on page
15.

RCARC will be looking at
possibly participating in
the POTA program this
summer.

www.parksontheair.com

RCARC Monthly **Breakfast**

Please come join us on the
first Saturday of each
month at 9:00 am. for our
club breakfast. We meet at
the Golden Corral Buffet &
Grill (in the back room),
1379 S. Main Street, Cedar
City. Their menu offers an
unmatched variety of
quality foods from
breakfast to dinner.
See you there.



Happy Birthday and
Anniversary to those
celebrating in June

Happy Father's Day

Breakfast Net		Friendship Net		
First Place	Third Place	First Place	N7WWB - Darlene	N7SND - Larry
K2MFK - Kevin	K7ZI - Dick	K7HDX - Ron	Second Place	
KI7TPd - Fred	KK7CTI - Shanda	K7NKH - Lee	W6DLW - Dennis	
KI7WEX - Bonnie		K7WEP - Paul	KI7LUM - Bruce	
KC6WFI - Tony		K7ZI - Dick	W9YNK - Benjamin	
KG7PBX - Linda		N7TCE - Merlin	Third Place	
Second Place		KI7TPD - Fred	KA7J - Lance	
KI7SCX - John		KI7WEX - Bonnie	KI7LVB - Tammy	
N7SIY - Silvia		N7SIY - Silvia	KI7LVC - Tim	
KZC6ZIM - Johnny		KE8OYI - Caleb	KJ7OGZ - Ann	

**Rainbow Canyons Amateur Radio Club
Treasurer Report May 9, 2023**

Bank balance (reconciled) April 1, 2023	\$1,574.38
Deposit - memberships KK7BIJ (family), N6NQX, N7SIY, KG7PBX, N7LNG, KI7DQZ (2 years)	+ 110.00
Donation KI7DQZ	+ 10.00
Expenses Rocky Mountain Power	- 18.82
Liability Insurance	- 200.00
Balance as of April 28, 2023 (reconciled)	\$1,475.56
May Deposit - memberships K7DLD, K7JRD	+ 20.00
May Expenses Rocky mountain Power (due 5/16/2023)	- 19.06
Funds available as of May 16, 2023	\$1,476.50

Submitted by
Linda Shokrian KG7PBX
2023 RCARC Treasurer
435-867-5914

RCARC Upcoming Events

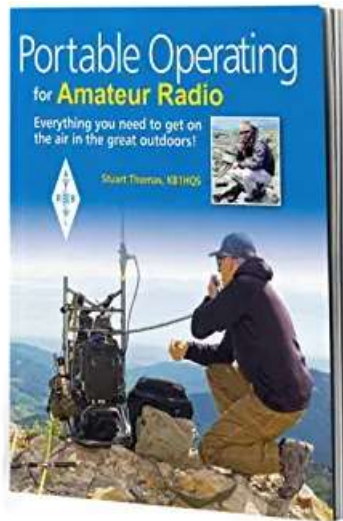
- Parowan Ride the Gap Bicycle Race. June 3, 2023. See event information on page 12.
- RCARC Radio Gear Swap Meet. Christ the King Catholic Church, 690 Cove Road. See Flyer on page 16.
- Summer Field Day at Three Peaks Recreational area in the Pavilion. June 24-25, 2023. 24-hour event. See info on page 6.
- Cedar Breaks, Parks on the Air (POTA) Event. August 26, 2023. More information to follow.
- Cedar City Half Marathon. September 9, 2023. More information to follow

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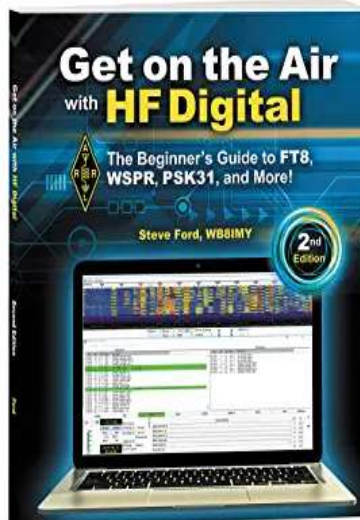
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RCARC Book Giveaway.
Books are donated by
Linda Shokrian
(KG7PBX)

Shown below is the book that will be given away at the June 13, 2023 meeting.



The Book below was given away to at the May meeting to Sam Darger KK7MPE



Congratulations Sam
See Picture on page 9

Contact Us.

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Newsletter E-mail:

rcarcnewsletter@gmail.com

Website

www.rcarc.info

Face Book Page:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/440325486875752/>

To Join RCARC or Pay Dues:

Go to www.rcarc.info select "Club Info" and then "Join " RCARC. Follow the instructions on the template.

Make check payable to RCARC.
Please write call sign on check.

Thank You

A Little Humor

BE KIND TO EVERYONE YOU MEET.



THEY MAY BE STUDYING TO BECOME A HAM.



Buzz's June Safety Tip(s)



Sunburn Care

Oops, you did it again. You spent too much time in the sun, and now you look like a human lobster.

In a perfect world, we'd apply sunscreen before we spent time in the sun—and would reapply often to prevent sunburn. But let's face it: Mistakes happen. Most people at some point in their lives will get burned. Having too much fun in the sun – and even partly cloudy weather – can hurt you in more ways than one. It may leave you looking like Ariel's friend Sebastian and make you the butt of friends' jokes, but even worse, it can cause lasting damage to your skin, putting you at [greater risk for skin cancer](#).

"Repeated sunburns have been linked to skin cancer, so being aware of your surroundings and staying covered or using sunscreen is really important in the short and long term," said Bellal Joseph, MD, a trauma and general surgeon at Banner - University Medical Center Tucson. "[Burn prevention is an important](#) step in preventing skin cancer, because it can help you completely avoid or minimize any issues while you're in the sun."

While you may know what you're supposed to do to protect your skin and prevent a burn, you now see the error of your ways and need help STAT! for the red, warm heat radiating from your body.

Here are a few dos and don'ts about sunburn treatment to help ease your suffering, soothe the pain and heal your skin.

Home remedies for treating bad sunburns

Do stay out of the sun. This should go without saying, but if you feel your skin is burning, seek shade or get indoors immediately.

Continued next column

Do take a cool bath or shower. Cool water (not cold) can help decrease inflammation and ease pain. For smaller areas, you can use a [cold compress](#); just avoid applying ice directly to the skin.

Don't take a hot bath or shower—this includes hot tubs, saunas and heated pools. Hot water can aggravate your inflamed skin and possibly cause more damage.

Do moisturize the affected area. When you hop out of the tub or shower, gently pat yourself off with a towel. While your skin is still damp, apply a moisturizer. Moisturizers that contain aloe vera are soothing to a lot of people, but aloe vera isn't necessary. Sunburns dry out your skin, so moisturizing is key. It can help with any tightness and itching you may feel as well.

Don't use lotions with benzocaine. These can irritate the skin or cause an allergic reaction.

Do take OTC pain relievers. Take ibuprofen or acetaminophen to help relieve pain and reduce inflammation. Don't take more than recommended.

Do drink plenty of water. [Stay hydrated by drinking plenty of water.](#) This is key as people who spend a lot of time in the sun can become dehydrated.

Don't ignore blistering or [symptoms of dehydration](#). If you have blisters covering a large area or you're experiencing extreme pain, nausea, chills, headache, fever or symptoms of dehydration, call your health care provider. These are all signs of a severe sunburn, which may require additional treatment, such as skin dressings, wound care and anti-inflammatory medications.

"Sun poisoning can start the same as a sunburn but progresses to other symptoms like a rash, blisters, sometimes even fevers, chills, nausea and overall, not feeling well," Dr. Joseph said. "If you have any symptoms of dehydration or significant blistering be sure and be seen by your doctor."



RCARC Summer Field Day 2023

On June 24-25 RCARC will participate in ARRL's Summer Field Day Event. This year we will be utilizing the Pavilion at the Three Peaks Recreational site.

Set up will commence Saturday at 9:00 AM. With event contacts beginning at 12:00 PM. and running through 12:00 PM. on Sunday.

Our event call sign will be "N7U"

During the fourth full weekend in June, the eyes of the amateur radio community turn towards the annual Field Day operating event. From its beginning back in the 1930's as an event to test the field preparedness and emergency communications abilities of the burgeoning amateur radio community, Field Day has evolved into the largest on-the-air operation during the year. In 2022, entries were submitted by almost 5,000 clubs, groups and individuals from across the US and Canada. These logs showed participation by nearly 30,000 individuals and almost over 1.2 million contacts were reported during the brief 24-hours of the event. Field Day is officially an 'operating event,' not a contest. The purpose remains today as it did in the beginning: to demonstrate the communications ability of the amateur radio community in simulated emergency situations.

What makes a good Field Day? Ask that question at any Hamfest and you will probably receive a different answer from each person you interview. We offer a few basic ideas to keep in mind as you contemplate a Field Day operation. First, and foremost, Field Day should be a fun activity. Field Day serves as one of the biggest introductory "drawing cards" we offer in trying to expand interest in our hobby. A Field Day that is technical in set-up may well produce a good score. But remember that a Field Day that practices the "KISS" principle (Keep It Simple, Silly) is more likely to attract interest and participation than one which is run like a hard-core contest operation.

Wild, Wild, WEST Mini Field Day

By Dennis L. West (W6DLW)

On Sunday April 30, 2023, Keith Morris (KC6ZGG) a close friend and I decided to set up a Mini Field Day Station on HF and try out my new K&N Antenna's UHF/VHF Jpole. Keith and his wife Robin were visiting my wife (Terry) and I from California.

Over the few months preceding April 30th. I was able to bring together two fully portable setups. Utilizing a Yaesu FT857D all mode radio primarily for HF and a Yaesu FT8800 for UHF/VHF. However, the FT857D could be utilized on UHF/VHF as well. The antenna's consisted of a Wolf River 1000 HF Coil antenna and the UHF/VHF antenna was a K&N Jpole. In addition, Keith brought along his Alpha 6-80-meters Military HF antenna. More info on the antenna can be found at www.alphaantenna.com/product/military-hf-antenna-system-portable.

For the power source we used 2 different batteries, one a Bioenno, 12V, 12 Ah Lithium Iron Phosphate Battery. The second was a Miady, 12.8 V, 20Ah & 256Wh LifePO4 Battery. Both performed well.

Once setup was complete, we went on the air first using 10 meters. The band was extremely quiet but we decided to keep scanning and see if we could copy something. About forty-five minutes later the band begin to show some life and we made voice contacts in Florida, Houston and Odessa, Texas. There were stations on the air in Louisiana, South Carolina and Georgia but conditions were not in our favor.

As the day move forward, we tried 20, 40 and 80 meters with very little success. However, in the late afternoon 40 meters came alive from Southern California north up into the Central California Coast. This allowed for making a few more contacts.

All and all it was a great day to play with our radios, enjoy and visit with good friends as we swapped our radio stories and created more good memories.

See Pictures on page 12



RADIO NEWS

H. GERNSBACK—Editor and Publisher
ROBERT E. LACAULT—Associate Editor

EDITORIAL AND GENERAL OFFICES, 53 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK



Vol. 4

JUNE, 1923

No. 12

The Broadcast Listener

THIS editorial is written for the broadcast listener, also sometimes termed "Radiophone Fan," better known to radio amateurs as "Phone Hound."

The broadcast listener, as we all know, is in a distinct class by himself. He is not interested in the technicalities of either electricity or radio at all. He buys a radio set for one purpose only—to listen in. He receives a few directions either verbally or printed, when he buys his complete set at the store or from a mail order company, and as long as he is able to receive to his heart's content he is satisfied. He is exactly in the same large class with individuals who own raphs, and who care not a hoot what he "blamed thing" works. He has not stor looks like—quite rightfully so, for He is also like the automobile owner car, but who knows absolutely nothing t want to know. He drives his car for is not interested in automobile engineering. This is exactly the position of the y as well admit that he is in the overwhelming majority.

Indeed, radio engineers, as well as the entire technical radio fraternity today, bend every effort towards simplifying every radio set to such an extent that it will come into the class of the phonograph or the automobile; that is, that the owner does not need to know anything of radio whatsoever in order to operate his set.

Today there are such sets, and they are getting more common every day. If the owner of such a set feels that he wants to experiment with something different after he has become sufficiently interested in radio—well and good, but the greater majority will probably continue buying simpler and simpler sets, as new models come out.

This radio millenium, however, has not as yet been reached, and the broadcast listener, perforce, must learn some things today about radio if he wishes to get the maximum results from his set.

Let us first start with the crystal set owner: The broadcast listener probably knows that his receiving radius is rather small. It is given, as a rule, as 25 miles. However, there is no set rule about distances in radio, neither with a crystal set nor with a Vacuum Tube set. In some localities, as, for instance, large cities, mountainous regions, particularly where the mountains bear ores,—or if you are in the midst of great steel structures—a 25-mile receiving range is excessive. Oftener it is not even 10 miles, even if a powerful broadcasting station is near.

On the other hand, there are crystal sets in operation every day that receive from distances ranging up to 500 miles and more. Here the radio engineer frankly throws up the sponge, and admits that he doesn't know why such a condition should exist. He advances many theories why some crystal sets, particularly those located in the country, should make such records. So far we have not discovered the correct reason.

As to the operation of his set, the crystal set owner is not troubled very greatly, for the operation of such a set is simple. He turns one or more knobs, makes one or two detector adjustments, until the sounds come in strongest, and that is about all.

The crystal set owner is not bothered with batteries or tubes, as is the tube set owner, and his troubles are comparatively few. But once in a great while a crystal set goes dead. Nine times out of ten the trouble will not be in the "boughten" outfit—mostly it will be loose connections, either the ground clamp attached to the water pipe is loose or it does not make contact. Going over these connections should be the first thought. Scrape the metal perfectly clean and bright, and see that the ground clamp or wire is fastened with maximum pressure to the pipe. Next, the aerial and lead-in may have become disconnected. Sometimes the aerial is joined to the lead-in, and the connection may have become loose, particularly if it has not been soldered, which certainly should be done. If the set still does not work, the trouble may then be with the lightning arrester. This may be disconnected, or the connections looked over. If still results are not had, then the trouble is in the outfit.

First tighten up all the screws and see that all the connections are good. Many times the tightening and cleaning of a few connections will make the outfit work. The crystal, if a catwhisker is used, should be cleaned with Carboron on a piece of absorbent cotton.

If still no results are had, then the outfit must be returned to the maker.

Here is a new thought for crystal set owners. In recent experiments with crystal sets, the writer has very successfully used, instead of an aerial, a copper strip from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{1}{8}$ " wide, and only .005" (five thousandths of an inch) thick. This copper strip can be secured from radio supply or specialty companies and is very cheap, costing only about one cent a foot. By using such strip, instead of wire, we catch, so to speak, more energy. *The bigger the surface that we expose to the waves, the more energy do we intercept.* Results with a copper strip antenna are really surprising.

The tube set owner has an entirely different problem. As to the distances over which he can receive, there are no fixed rules—just as with the crystal set. A single tube circuit, using no fancy hook-up, is good for anywhere from 50 to 100 miles. If the set is the so-called regenerative set, the distance is very much greater, running into hundreds and even thousands of miles. As a rule, the more tubes used, the greater the distance. This holds particularly true if the set is a radio frequency or Reflex Circuit set.

The Vacuum Tube set owner, with a few instructions, readily learns how to tune in, but again there are no set rules as to how this is done, either. It makes a difference for every outfit used. The broadcast listener is usually told, after the tubes have been lighted, to adjust either the condenser or variometer dials until the "whistle" is heard. That means that a particular station has been picked up. When the sounds are then heard weakly, other adjustments with other dials and knobs must be made, until the maximum sound is received. The directions naturally vary for every set. It is, however, not difficult to master the art of adjusting, particularly where local stations are concerned. Even the lady of the hour, after a few instructions, has no trouble in tuning in for nearby stations. The trouble arises when you try to tune in for a distant station. There are very few sets on the market that can boast of tuning in to the so-called "DX" (distant) stations, while a local station is working on a similar wave-length. As a rule, the attempt proves hopeless for the local station. If it sends at 360 meters, it will positively drown out every "DX" 360-meter station. Even if a local station is sending on 360 meters and it is attempted to get a distant 400-meter station, the results are not always encouraging.

The Vacuum Tube owner, when his set gives him trouble, should pursue the same method in hunting for that trouble as explained under "crystal set operation." The tube set owner knows that when the light in the bulb fails, his storage battery (or dry cells, if he uses the new low-voltage tubes) is failing. If it is a storage battery, it must be recharged. If he uses dry cells, it is useless to do anything except throw them away and buy new ones. If a tube suddenly goes dead, a new one must be bought. Owners, however, have been fooled at times when a tube has gone dead, which was not dead at all. Often the socket connection goes bad, and for that reason before a tube is thrown away, it should be tested in another socket or another set, to make reasonably sure that it is really burnt out.

If the set emits weird and unaccustomed noises, there is either a loose connection somewhere that should be tightened, or the "B" batteries need renewing. "B" batteries, if they are of good make, last anywhere from 9 to 12 months, and should be renewed after such a period. It is much safer to do so, as many troubles arise from a "B" battery that is slowly but surely wearing out. One source of loud noises will often be found in the rheostat or potentiometer. The metal finger that rides over the wire convolutions may have become loosened, where it should be tight; this is a frequent trouble. If no reception is had at all, and the owner is not technically inclined, after he has looked the set over to the best of his ability, he had better call in a radio amateur or other expert, or otherwise return the outfit to the factory.

If the set is one in which dust can accumulate on the inside, a frequent source of diminished reception will be apparent. A thorough dusting of all the parts will often bring astonishing results, particularly if the dust is thick upon some of the condenser plates and other connections.

H. GERNSBACK.

RCARC May Breakfast Pictures



Shandra (KK7CTL) & her husband enjoying breakfast.



Brody (K7VXV) and Kevin (K2MFK) laughing about something.



George (AL7BX) right talking with Fred (KI7TPD) and the group.

Continued next column



Larry (N7SND) listening to the table conversation.



Dick (K7ZI) assisting Sylvia (N7SIY) with selecting breakfast items.



Dick (K7ZI) explaining to Sylvia (N7SIY) the available selection on the food bar.

Continued on page 9

RCARC May Breakfast Pictures

Continued from page 8



Here's Bruce (KI7LUM) checking out the dessert Bar.



Linda (KG7PBX) talking with attendees.



Sam Darger (KK7MPE) Awarded the book of the month. "Get on the Air with HF Digital"

Dial 711 for Telecommunications Relay Service

This is a notification regarding Telecommunications Relay Service or TRS, which can assist persons with hearing or speech disabilities place and receive phone calls.

You can dial 711 to connect to the following forms of TRS anywhere in the United States: English and Spanish Text-to-Voice TTY, Voice Carry Over, Hearing Carry Over and Speech-to-Speech.

711 access is not available for Captioned Telephone Service, IP Captioned Telephone Service, IP Relay, and Video Relay Service. More information about the available types of relay service can be found on the [FCC's TRS website](#), and you can contact your state relay provider, as listed in the [FCC's TRS Directory](#).

TRS providers are compensated for the costs of providing TRS from either a state or a federal fund, and there is no charge to the TRS user other than standard calling rates. TRS is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week and all calls are confidential. In the event of an emergency, TTY users should call 911 directly and not make a TTY-based TRS call via 711.

What is Telecommunications Relay Service or TRS?

It is a service provided for anyone with hearing or speech disabilities to place and receive telephone calls.

Where is TRS available?

TRS is available in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories for local and long-distance calls.

Is my call recorded? RS providers must ensure user confidentiality and CAs (with a limited exception for STS) may not keep records of the contents of any conversation; Users of Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) service also can access relay services by dialing 711.

How do I use TRS?

You can dial 711 to connect to certain forms of TRS anywhere in the United States. Dialing 711 makes it easier for travelers to use TRS because they do not have to remember TRS numbers in every state. 711 access is unavailable for CTS, IP CTS, VRS, or IP Relay.

What are the forms of TRS?

There are several forms of TRS, depending on the particular needs of the user and the equipment available. Click [here](#) for additional details.

For more information, please visit ConsumerCellular.com/711.

Article submitted by Ann McDonald (KG7OGZ)

Ohio's Rooster Net Has Good Company

Last week's Ohio Rooster Net [story](#) in the May 4, 2023, issue of *The ARRL Letter* brought in two immediate responses regarding some of the longest-running nets.

First, Larry Wheeler, W9QR, reminded us that the Indiana Section Level Traffic Net, formally the Indiana Phone Net, has been active every day with a morning and evening session on the 80-meter band since January 19, 1947.

The ITN started out as an AM net that switched to SSB in the 1960s. The sessions now begin at 0830 AM EST on 3912 kHz and on 3910 kHz for the evening sessions at 2030 PM EST. A typical session may have five to ten pieces of formal traffic, after which a roll call of about 50 stations is called.

Wheeler said all of this is accomplished in about 18 minutes, and then the net is closed. Operators who hear the net for the first time are amazed at its efficiency. Before the days of long-distance telephone service, it was commonplace for the net to handle more than 1,000 messages each month.

Then, Harold Lines, W7DPS, checked in to alert us that on the evening of December 20, 1948, the [Oregon Emergency Net](#) (OEN) held its very first official session.

"By my calculations, that makes 27,163 daily sessions, including the one we just held tonight. Session number 28,000 should happen on August 18, 2025," said Lines.

The OEN got its start in May 1948, when a combination of melting snow and heavy rains caused unprecedented flooding in the Pacific Northwest. Along with damage throughout the area, the community of Vanport, in the Portland, Oregon metropolitan area was completely destroyed.

The incident left about 18,000 people homeless. As a result of the massive amount of health and welfare traffic generated by the flooding, Oregon amateurs decided to form an "organized statewide amateur emergency communications network," according to the OEN's history provided on their website.

Chief Rooster Roy Hook, W8REH, congratulated the OEN in advance for its 75th anniversary coming up in December 2023, and thanked both clubs for their accomplishments. Hook concluded that, "celebrating traditions is key to longevity."



Name	Call Sign	Class
Sam Darger	KK7MPE	Tech
Edward Giesecking	KK7MPL	Tech
Austin Smith	W1EPR	Gen
Jordan B. Smith	KK7MPM	Tech



Continued on next column

ARRL and FEMA Sign Agreement: Ham Radio is as Relevant as Ever

05/25/2023

The agreement emphasizes the importance of skilled Amateur Radio Operators in times of crisis and the role of ARES leadership within the emergency communications space.

ARES (see the ARES fact sheet at www.arrl.org/ares) is a network of trained Amateur Radio Service licensees organized across the country to provide communications and other support to [served agencies](#), such as local governments, hospitals, and disaster response charities. More than 20,000 ARES volunteers actively participate in the ARRL program. In 2022, they provided more than 420,000 labor hours of service saving local officials \$13.4 million in personnel costs. Each member of ARES has specialized training in emergency communications. Many have also completed training in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in order to integrate with local officials during an emergency response.

In March 2023, FEMA **released** the final version of the NIMS Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Functional Guidance, which [includes radio amateurs in the response ecosystem](#) and national emergency preparedness.

“The agreement is representative of the continued commitment and cooperation between FEMA and ARRL,” said ARRL Director of Emergency Management Josh Johnston, KE5MHV. “Serving our country during emergencies is an important service provided by ARES volunteers and a principal purpose of our Amateur Radio Service. Our well-equipped volunteers bring their training, use of innovative technologies, and community partnerships together to serve before and during disasters.”

FEMA announced the new agreement on [Twitter](#) stating, “We recently signed a new MOA with @arrl — establishing our partnership with licensed, voluntary amateur radio operators to support response [and] recovery efforts. We’re honored to work side-by-side to meet the needs of millions in the wake of disasters.”

Former FEMA Administrator and ARRL member Craig Fugate, KK4INZ, led the agency when the [previous MOA](#) with ARRL was signed in 2014. Fugate said the agreement underscores the importance of ham radio.

“By incorporating amateur radio into their emergency plans, FEMA ensures that they have access to a network of trained operators who can establish and maintain communication links when traditional infrastructure fails.

This collaboration between FEMA and Amateur Radio Operators allows for more robust and resilient emergency communication capabilities, ultimately contributing to effective disaster response and recovery,” said Fugate.

“The ARRL Board and the Emergency Communications and Field Services Committee are committed to strengthening our resourcefulness to the EmComm (emergency communications) community,” said ARRL President Rick Roderick, K5UR. “Our partnership with FEMA helps further ARRL’s work to better serve our volunteers, partner agencies, and the country.”

About ARRL

ARRL The National Association for Amateur Radio® was founded in 1914 as The American Radio Relay League, and is a noncommercial organization of radio amateurs. ARRL numbers within its ranks the vast majority of active radio amateurs (or “hams”) in the US and has a proud history of achievement as the standard-bearer in promoting and protecting amateur radio. For more information about ARRL and amateur radio, visit www.arrl.org.

About ARES®

Amateur Radio Operators, or “hams,” have a long history of serving their communities when storms or other disasters damage critical communication infrastructure, such as cell phone towers and fiber optic networks. Amateur radio functions completely independently of the internet and phone systems, and a ham radio station can be set up almost anywhere in minutes. Amateurs can quickly raise a wire antenna in a tree or on a mast, connect it to a radio and power source, and communicate effectively with others.

The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service® (ARES® www.arrl.org/ares) consists of hams who have voluntarily registered their qualifications and equipment with their local ARES leadership for communications duty in the public service when disaster strikes. End.



Happy Father's Day

Continued next column



Ride The Gap at Parowan, Utah

Rainbow Canyons Amateur Radio Club (RCARC) to participate in the Ride the Gap Bicycle Race. RCARC will provide race communication for the event organizers throughout the race courses and at the Finish Line.

The race will consist of 4 routes, Full Century – 100 miles, 75 miles, Metric Century – 55 miles and citizens 30 miles. All races will start and end at Lions Park in Parowan. In addition, all races will pass through the Parowan Gap.

A little History on the Gap

Approximately 15 million years ago, a long slender section of sedimentary rock sheared from the earth's crust along parallel fault lines. This up-thrown block, later named the Red Hills, began to inch its way above the surrounding valley floor. At the same time the block was rising, a stream was cutting a path perpendicularly across the ridge. For millions of years the uplifting of the ridge and the down-cutting of the stream remained in equilibrium.

Eventually however, the relentless rise of the ridge and the drying of the region's climate combined forces to defeat the stream. The stream disappeared and the valley became a waterless wind gap. Continued erosion by wind and rain have shaped the gap into the pass seen today.

Parowan Gap Petroglyphs

Several centuries ago Native Americans traveling through the area stopped and pecked designs onto the smooth faces of large boulders found on the east side of the gap. Over the years many of the boulders have been covered with these chiseled figures known as petroglyphs.



Wild, Wild, WEST Mini Field Day

Continued from page 6



Wolf River Coil HF Antenna right foreground and the K&N Jpole Antenna to he left.



Keith (KC6ZGG) and Dennis (W6DLW) waiting for conditions to change.



Keith (KC6ZGG) getting ready to work 10 meters.

Pictures continued on page 18

RCARC May Membership Meeting & Program Presentation Picture.



Members arriving and visiting before the meeting starts.



Fred (KI7TPD) bringin the meeting together.



Members reciting the pledge of Allegiance.

Continues next column



Linda (KG7PBX) updating the group on the current treasurer's report.



George updating the members on the current repeater status. Blowhard (Intertie Rptr.) is down.



Ron (K7HDX) passing on information about the upcoming events the club will be involved in. See info on page 3

Continued on page 14

RCARC May Membership Meeting & Program Presentation Picture.

Continued from page 13



George (AL7BX) and Linda (KG7PB) discussing Parks on the Air (POTA) with the attendees. See info on page 18.

S&K Antenna Systems

Presentation Pictures

Kent Flowers from S&K Antenna presented an update and demonstrated a few of their company's antennas.

Wolf River Silver Bullet Mini HF, Wolf River Silver Bullet HF, 102-inch Collapsible Whip, Porta Pole - Collapsible J-Pole 2M 70 cm. and others. See pic's below:



Kent introducing himself to the group and explaining what he will present at this meeting.

Continued next column



Kent unveiling his new adapter to allow greater versatility in changing and creating different antenna configurations. See close up view in later pic.



220 VHF setup



Jpole set up for 2 meter and 70 centimeters.

Continued on page 17

What is POTA?

Parks on the Air (POTA) is an amateur radio operating award program that encourages amateur radio operators to operate in a variety of parks and public lands as a portable station. Activations can also take place during other events such as Field Day.

Why do Pota?

Get outdoors and learn to go portable
Enjoy our state, national parks and public lands
Be the station everyone wants to talk to - learn to handle pileups
Practice your emergency communications and skills
Have Fun!
Earn club participation points and possible awards (to be discussed)

Hunters vs Activators

Amateur radio operators who set up stations at a park are known as activators, and other amateur radio operators who complete contacts with them are called hunters. Activations can take place at any time or location. The same location can be used daily if desired. Contacts can be any mode, any bands, but cannot use repeaters.

Local POTA areas

Go to POTA.app and on the left, scroll down and click on MAP which will show you some POTA sites in our area such as: Frontier State Park, Thunderbird Gardens Trailhead, Green Lakes Trailhead, 3 Peaks Recreation Area, Spring Creek Wilderness Canyon (in Kannarville), Parowan Gap, Dixie National Forest, Old Spanish Trail and Chloride Canyon Herd Management Area to name just a few.

Getting started

watch video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=odegfaGczAc>
sign up (register) at POTA.app (parksontheair.com)
Listen - use a spotting page from POTA.app and just listen (use HF receiver/suitable antenna or sdrutah.org) - anyone can listen
Make a contact (within your license and band plan limits) using voice, CW or FT-8.

Logging Software

recommended HAMRS.APP for POTA

References

Successful POTA book by Don Dickey (on Amazon)



Rainbow Canyons Amateur Radio Club Radio Gear Swap Meet



Come sell
your stuff
\$\$\$\$\$

Just South
of the
Temple

Date: Saturday, June 10, 2023

Set Up: 8:00 AM.

Start/End Time: 9:00 AM. through 12:00 or 1:00 PM.

Location: Christ the King Catholic Church, 690 Cove Dr,
Cedar City, UT 84720, USA. In Pavilion to rear
of church.



Church
Pavilion

Happy
Father's Day!

RCARC May Membership Meeting & Program Presentation Picture.

Continued from page 14



Additional configurations



Even more configurations



It just keeps going.

Continued next column



Close up of bracket use to make the different configurations using the telescoping whips.



Wolf River 1000 Coil set up with a magmount for easy deployment.



The Jpole on the left and the Wolf River 1000 Coils on the right.

Wild, Wild, WEST Mini Field Day

Continued from page 6



Keith's (KC6ZGG) Alpha 6–80-meters Military HF Antenna.

RCARC Club Calendar

For those of you who may not know that RCARC offers a calendar of Club information and other Ham related functions that you may not be aware of.

To access the Calendar, go to www.rcarc.info. From the menu select Club Info and then Calendar. Once the Calendar has loaded it will show you the main topic and time. If you wish additional information place your cursor on the time and left click. This will open a new sub window that will give you more detailed information on the topic if available.

If you have something you would like placed in the Calendar, send an e-mail to rcarcnewsletter@gmail.com

Ham Radio Humor





A completed travel tube for an antenna for 15 meters. (Bob Patterson, KSDZE, photo)



HACK

Mobile Antenna Transport Tube

You can make transport cases for any of the popular fiberglass shaft antennas from PVC pipe, end caps, and foam pipe insulation. The cost is minimal and the protection is great. To make two transport tubes, you need the following materials:

- One 10-foot section of PVC pipe 1 1/2 inches in diameter
- Two glue-on PVC end caps
- Two screw-on end caps and two matching glue-on threaded adaptors
- One 10-foot length of foam pipe insulation
- Four 1 3/8-in felt stick-on pads for chair/table legs
- One can of general-purpose PVC cement

I recommend reading all the steps before starting the project.

1. Cut a PVC pipe to fit the length of your antenna. If you use a "quick disconnect" for your mount and whip, make sure you allow for that extra length when you cut the pipe.
2. Put one felt stick-on pad on the inside of each glue-on cap, and one on the inside of each screw-on cap. The pads will protect the antenna as it slides back and forth inside the tube during transport.
3. Cement a glue-on cap onto one end of the tube. This will be the bottom of your transport tube.

4. With the screw-on cap removed, cement a screw-on adaptor to the other end of the tube. Do not screw the cap on before, during, or within 10 minutes after this step. This will allow the cement to dry completely, preventing the screw-on cap from being cemented in place.
5. Insert the foam pipe insulation into the PVC tube, and cut it to fit the length of the tube.
6. Check to ensure that there is no wet PVC cement on the screw-on threads or the screw-on end cap. Once you're sure of this, proceed to the next step.
7. Gently screw on the end cap.

Now that you have your finished transport tube, consider some of these finishing touches:

- Identify the antenna ("15 meters," "40 meters," etc.) that's in the tube using permanent marker on the outside of the tube and the end cap. It's a good idea to write your name and call sign on each tube as well.
- Attach a shoulder strap from a sports bag or backpack to make a carrying handle for your tube.
- Paint the tubes with PVC-approved paint.

Bob Patterson, KSDZE

The cost is minimal and the protection is great.



June 2023 General Membership Meeting Program

Usually upon completion of meeting business some sort of program centered around Ham Radio is presented.

At the June 13th meeting we are asking that attending members that have Ham Radio portable systems, whether it be a backpack set up, Suit case set up or other configuration bring it to the meeting and share your ideas with the group. Pictured below is Ron (K7HDX) portable kit.



Ron (K7HDX) small compact portable Ham Radio Go Kit.

Please come join us and bring your Ham Radio go kit to share with others. If you're looking at making your own go kit this is a good place to get tricks, tips and ideas.

Reminder

The next RCARC EComm Meeting is scheduled for June 15, 2023 at 5:30 PM.

Cedar City, Heritage Center at 100 N and 100 E.

Please come join us.

Marconi's yacht will be on the air from June 10 - 11, 2023, with the special event call sign IY4ELE.

For the past 9 years, the A.R.I. Fidenza (Italian Amateur Radio Association), has celebrated a technical and cultural event for the Guglielmo Marconi Foundation at Villa Griffone in Pontecchio Marconi, Bologna, Italy (Guglielmo Marconi's birthplace). The purpose of the event is to highlight, at an international level, the historical value and meaning of Marconi's yacht, *Elettra*, which was the moving laboratory of the great Italian scientist. Several important radiocommunications experiments were conducted on board the yacht by Marconi during the interwar period. Over the event weekend, amateur radio operators from around the world will have a chance to contact IY4ELE, which will be operated by A.R.I. Fidenza club members via a radio station located near the keel of the *Elettra*. For more information, visit www.arifidenza.it. End



If this is for real. Boy, do I have a lot of questions.