

Anchorage Amateur Radio Club

Next Meeting January 7th

January Program

Jesse Jones, KL1RK

Jeremy Lansman On Deck For Jan. Meeting

Known as the "Wizard of KYES," Chief Engineer Jeremy Lansman will be speaking at the January General Membership Meeting. He has been given freedom to speak on whatever topic he wishes so an entertaining and educational time is sure to be had by all. Please make time to attend and show him appreciation for all of the help he and his company has provided to our organization.

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(Unapproved)

Anchorage Amateur Radio Club Board Meeting,
Anchorage Amateur Radio Club Board Meeting, December 21, 2004

The AARC Board met Tuesday, December 21, 2004 at Hope Community Resources Administrative Building, 540 West International Airport Road. In attendance were President Jim Larsen, AL7FS, Treasurer Steve Jensen, KL0VZ, Secretary Philip Mannie, KL0QW, and Directors Jim Wiley, KL7CC, Steve Gehring, NL7W, George Wilkinson, KL1JJ, Judi Ramage, WL7DX and Pat Wilke, WL7JA. Visitors in attendance were Directors-Elect TJ Sheffield, KL7TS and Carl London, N5XLI, Treasurer-Elect Heather Hasper, KL7SP and David Stevens, KL7EB.

In the absence of a quorum President Jim Larsen called the meeting to order at 7:10 PM.

Reports

Treasurer

Steve Jensen submitted a written report and went on to note that there is some uncertainty about income versus expenditures and that he will confirm numbers to make certain we have allocated necessary funds. Steve also reported that he planned to hire Lisa Rogers to review the Club treasury. The cost will be about \$1,000. He also mentioned that the transition to the new Treasurer was in progress.

ARES

Philip Mannie reported on the upcoming monthly ARES meeting. TJ Sheffield reported on the November ARES exercise, November Sweepstakes.

VEC

Jim Wiley reported that VEC business was proceeding routinely. He went on to mention that the VEC software programmer was expected to continue work on the software.

Gaming

Jim Larsen reported that the 2005 permit application was submitted on time.

Alternate Gaming Coordinator

Jim Larsen reported that Mike O'Keefe has volunteered to fill the Alternate Gaming Coordinator position. Our 2005 permit application must be amended to include O'Keefe's name.

503C3

Jim Larsen reported that 503C3 activity will resume in January.

Garage

Jim Larsen reported that the carports have been ordered and will be delivered by the end of January.

Garage Tower

Jim Wiley estimated that the tower and rotor would cost about \$3,000.

New Business

Jim Wiley approved the use of the KL7G call for the portable repeater to be used for the Eagle River Classic. In response to a request to use the WL7CVG repeater for dog racing support, Jim went on to say that any legal amateur operation may proceed on WL7CVG without notification.

General Meeting Quorum

Jim Larsen reported that due to changes in the Bylaws a quorum for general meetings is now 27 members and may grow higher because of the free one-year memberships offered to new licensees. He went on to suggest that one-year subscriptions to the newsletter may be preferable.

APU Annual Report

Jim Larsen reported that Alaska Pacific has sent the Club its Annual Report which will be filed by the Treasurer. The AARC Endowment balance was \$225,000 as of June 30, 2004.

State Fair

Jim Larsen reported that State Fair paperwork is due out in February and that fees will increase this year.

Elmer Program

Judi Ramage solicited ideas on how we could have an active Elmer program.

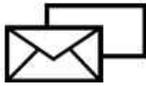
Notification

Judi Ramage suggested a calling tree, or some other method of notifying members for work parties, etc.

There being no other topics for discussion, the meeting was adjourned at 8:12 PM.

Respectfully submitted by Philip Mannie, Secretary.

Alaska QRP Club meets the Third Friday of every month – 7:00 PM (Some show for dinner at 6PM): Hams with QRP (low power under 5 watts) and Homebrewing interests meet for a social meeting monthly. Meet at Dennys (in the back room) on DeBarr near Bragaw. Contact is Jim Larsen, AL7FS, JimLarsen2002@alaska.net or 345-3190.



KL7AA Mail Reflector

If you like to stay in touch on KL7AA news and other posts of local interest.

Step #1: First point your browser to (click the link below):

<http://mailman.qth.net/mailman/listinfo/kl7aa>



Step #2: On the web page you will see a section titled "Subscribing to KL7AA". Enter your e-mail address in the "Your email address" entry box.

Step #3: Pick a password for your account and enter it in the box marked "Pick a password" and then enter the same password in the box marked "Reenter password to confirm". This password will be

used to change your settings on the list such as digest mode, etc.

Step #4: If you would like the e-mails in daily digest form click yes on the line marked "Would you like to receive list mail batched in a daily digest?"

Step #5: Click on the "Subscribe" button below the information that you just entered.

Hope this helps and I'm looking forward to seeing all of you on the KL7AA mail reflector.

Jim

Larsen, AL7FS



Alaska CW Net (ACWN)

Alaska CW Net (ACWN) still maintains a daily traffic watch on 3540 7042 and 14050 Khz...from Fairbanks. ACWN is a registered ARRL Section Net in Alaska.

Starting at about 0100Z every evening, AL7N in Fairbanks **maintains traffic watch** simultaneously and as continuously as possible on all three frequencies, until the following morning about 1600Z. Also guards 2 meters 144.100 Mhz (CW mode) in Fairbanks area.

Weekends, monitor continuously whenever in the house where can hear the speakers, day and night.

Saturday schedules with K6KPH on 14050 at or after 1800Z, whenever we can get thru depending on 20 meter band condx and contest QRM. K6KPH is relay to lower 48 NTS; closes down about 0100Z.

ACWN encourages other operators around the state of Alaska to participate and will gladly exchange WX and signal reports if nothing else...just to keep the pipe open. Will handle legal 3rd party written traffic to anywhere, even to e-mail addresses if specified. Working CW speed is regulated to suit the operator receiving...

If other nets have traffic they can't move, send 'em down to ACWN! "Listeners" on the ACWN watch frequencies probably won't hear anything unless they call with traffic or just call for a signal check/report which will be gladly supplied to anyone if we can hear 'em at all.

Ed Trump, AL7N ACWN Net Manager

Radio License Classes

2005 Amateur Radio License Classes in Anchorage to get new HAMs ready for Iditarod 2005 in March at Boniface Bingo just south of the Glenn Highway on Boniface in the extra room (same place as the 2004 flea market was held) starting on January 3, 2005 and continuing on every Monday & Friday in January & February from 7PM to 9PM The same material will be taught on Monday and Friday of each week Students may attend either the Monday or Friday session of each week All sessions should be attended to be successful on the test No charge for the classes which include handouts The "Now You're Talking" study book may be purchased if desired

Contacts / Instructors:

Craig Bledsoe 694-4730 kl4e@arrl.net

John Lynn 337-1091 kl7cy@arrl.net

TJ Sheffield 248-3864 kl7ts@arrl.net

It is NOT TOO LATE to start this class even though the first class has already been held. Tell your friends that have always wanted a ham license that this class is underway and looking for students.



It May be Time To be Prepared... For Your Family, For Your Community

With the tremendous destruction cause by the recent earthquake in Asia, we are reminded that this can and probably will happen again here in Anchorage. If you are like me and like many of my friends, you have put off getting prepared day by day. We make excuses to put it off until tomorrow. Tomorrow might be the day of the next earthquake.

These following pages are designed to be used...to make a difference in and emergency. They are going to be mostly a series of checklists to tickle your mind to think. Each of us has to decide what is important to us. You may choose to prepare only for your own family. That is fine. But if you can make the time, you can be a strong asset in times of disaster in your own community.

Some of these lists may duplicate information. You can make up your own lists. If you bring up <http://www.KL7AA.org>, you can download this newsletter. Using Cut and Paste you can easily tailor the lists for your specific situation.

The lists can be overwhelming. Choose to work on 5 or 10 of the items today or this week. Pick away at the list. Set goals to work through them. Don't let your sense of being overwhelmed keep you from protecting your family. Good luck.

73, Jim Larsen, AL7FS

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American Red Cross materials:

Your Family Disaster Plan

Disaster can strike quickly and without warning. It can force you to evacuate your neighborhood or confine you to your home.

What would you do if basic services -- water, gas, electricity or telephones -- were cut off? Local officials and relief workers will be on the scene after a disaster, but they cannot reach everyone right away.

Families can -- and do -- cope with disaster by preparing in advance and working together as a team. Follow the steps listed in this brochure to create your family's disaster plan. Knowing what to do is your best protection and your responsibility.

4 Steps to Safety

1. Find Out What Could Happen to You

- Contact your local Red Cross chapter or emergency management office -- be prepared to take notes:
- Ask what types of disasters are most likely to happen. Request information on how to prepare for each.
- Learn about your community's warning signals: what they sound like and what you should do when you hear them.
- Ask about animal care after disaster. Animals may not be allowed inside emergency shelters due to health regulations.
- Find out how to help elderly or disabled persons, if needed.
- Find out about the disaster plans at your workplace, your children's school or day-care center and other places where your family spends time.

2. Create a Disaster Plan

- Meet with your family and discuss why you need to prepare for disaster. Explain the dangers of fire, severe weather and earthquakes to children. Plan to share responsibilities and work together as a team.
- Discuss the types of disasters that are most likely to happen. Explain what to do in each case.
- Pick two places to meet:
 1. Right outside your home in case of a sudden emergency, like a fire.
 2. Outside your neighborhood in case you can't return home. Everyone must know the address and phone number.
- Ask an out-of-state friend to be your "family contact." After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance. Other family members should call this person and tell them where they are. Everyone must know your contact's phone number.
- Discuss what to do in an evacuation. Plan how to take care of your pets.
<http://www.disasterrelief.org/Library/Prepare/pets.html>

3. Complete this Checklist

- Post emergency telephone numbers by phones (fire, police, ambulance, etc.).
- Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1 or your local Emergency Medical Services number for emergency help.

- Show each family member how and when to turn off the water, gas and electricity at the main switches.
- Check if you have adequate insurance coverage.
- Teach each family member how to use the fire extinguisher (ABC type), C and show them where it's kept.
- Install smoke detectors on each level of your home, especially near bedrooms.
- Conduct a home hazard hunt.
- Stock emergency supplies and assemble a Disaster Supplies Kit.
<http://www.disasterrelief.org/Library/Prepare/supplies.html>
- Take a Red Cross first aid and CPR class.
- Determine the best escape routes from your home. Find two ways out of each room.
- Find the safe spots in your home for each type of disaster.

4. Practice and Maintain Your Plan

- Quiz your kids every six months so. Test your smoke detectors monthly they remember what to do.
- Conduct fire and emergency evacuation.
- Replace stored water every three months and stored food every six months.
- Test and recharge your fire extinguisher(s) according to manufacturer's instructions.
- Test your smoke detectors monthly and charge the batteries at least once a year.

Neighbors Helping Neighbors

Working with neighbors can save lives and property. Meet with your neighbors to plan how the neighborhood could work together after a disaster until help arrives. If you're a member of a neighborhood organization, such as a home association or crime watch group, introduce disaster preparedness as a new activity. Know your neighbors' special skills (e.g., medical, technical) and consider how you could help neighbors who have special needs, such as disabled and elderly persons. Make plans for child care in case parents can't get home.

Home Hazard Hunt

During a disaster, ordinary objects in your home can cause injury or damage. Anything that can move, fall, break or cause a fire is a home hazard. For example, a hot water heater or a bookshelf can fall. Inspect your home at least once a year and fix potential hazards.

Contact your local fire department to learn about home fire hazards.

Evacuation

- Evacuate immediately if told to do so:

- Listen to your battery-powered radio and follow the instructions of local emergency officials.
- Wear protective clothing and sturdy shoes.
- Take your Disaster Supplies Kit.
<http://www.disasterrelief.org/Library/Prepare/supplies.html>
- Lock your home.
- Use travel routes specified by local authorities..don't use shortcuts because certain areas may be impassable or dangerous.

If You're Sure You Have Time:

- Shut off water, gas and electricity before leaving, if instructed to do so.
- Post a note telling others when you left and where you are going.
- Make arrangements for your pets.

Emergency Supplies

Keep enough supplies in your home to meet your needs for at least three days. Assemble a Disaster Supplies Kit with items you may need in an evacuation. Store these supplies in sturdy, easy-to-carry containers such as back-packs, duffle bags or covered trash containers. Include:

- A three-day supply of water (one gallon per person per day) and food that won't spoil.
- One change of clothing and footwear per person, and one blanket or sleeping bag per person.
- A first-aid kit that includes your family's prescription medications.
- Emergency tools including a battery-powered radio, flashlight and plenty of extra batteries.
- An extra set of car keys and a credit card, cash or traveler's checks.
- Sanitation supplies.
- Special items for infant, elderly or disabled family members.
- An extra pair of glasses.
- Keep important family documents in a waterproof container. Keep a smaller kit in the trunk of your car.

Utilities

- Locate the main electric fuse box, water service main and natural gas main. Learn how and when to turn these utilities off. Teach all responsible family members. Keep necessary tools near gas and water shut-off valves.
- Remember, turn off the utilities only if you suspect the lines are damaged or if you are instructed to do

so. If you turn the gas off, you will need a professional to turn it back on.

If Disaster Strikes

Remain calm and patient. Put your plan into action.

- Check for injuries
- Give first aid and get help for seriously injured people.
- Listen to your battery-powered radio for news and instructions
- Evacuate, if advised to do so. Wear protective clothing and sturdy shoes.

Check for damage in your home ...

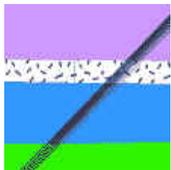
- Use flashlights -- do not light matches or turn on electrical switches, if you suspect damage.
- Sniff for gas leaks, starting at the water heater. If you smell gas or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open windows, and get everyone outside quickly.
- Shut off any other damaged utilities. (You will need a professional to turn gas back on.)
- Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline and other flammable liquids immediately.

Remember to . . .

- Confine or secure your pets.
- Call your family contact -- do not use the telephone again unless it is a life-threatening emergency.
- Check on your neighbors, especially elderly or disabled persons.
- Make sure you have an adequate water supply in case service is cut off.
- Stay away from downed power lines.

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Are You Ready for an Earthquake?



Prepare a Home Earthquake Plan

- Choose a safe place in every room -- under a sturdy table or desk or against an inside wall where nothing can fall on you.
- Practice DROP, COVER AND HOLD ON at least twice a year. Drop under a sturdy desk or table, hold on, and protect your eyes by pressing your face against your arm. If there's no table or desk nearby, sit on the floor against an interior wall away from windows, bookcases or tall furniture that could fall

on you. Teach children to DROP, COVER AND HOLD ON!

- Chose an out-of-town family contact.

Eliminate Hazards

- Bolting bookcases, china cabinets and other tall furniture to wall studs
- Installing strong latches on cupboards
- Strapping the water heater to wall studs
- In the United States and its territories, take a first-aid class from your local American Red Cross Chapter. <http://www.disasterrelief.org/Library/Prepare/supplies.html> Keep your training current.
- Get training in how to use a fire extinguisher from your local fire department.
- Inform babysitters and caregivers of your plan.

Prepare a Disaster Supplies Kit for Home and Car

- First-aid kit and essential medications
- Canned food and can opener
- At least three gallons of water per person (one gallon of water per person for at least 3 days; often more is needed)
- Protective clothing, rainwear, and bedding or sleeping bags
- Battery-powered radio, flashlight and extra batteries
- Special items for infants, elderly or disabled family members
- Written instructions for how to turn off gas and water if authorities advise you to do so. (Remember, you'll need a professional to turn them back on)
- Keep essentials, such as a flashlight and sturdy shoes, by your bedside.

Know What to Do When the Shaking Begins

- DROP, COVER AND HOLD ON! Move only a few steps to a nearby safe place. Stay indoors until the shaking stops and you're sure it's safe to exit. Stay away from windows. In a high-rise building, expect the fire alarms and sprinklers to go off during a quake.
- If you are in bed, hold on and stay there, protecting your head with a pillow.
- If you are outdoors, find a clear spot away from buildings, trees, and power lines. Drop to the ground.

- If you are in a car, slow down and drive to a clear place (as described above). Stay in the car until the shaking stops.

Identify What to Do After the Shaking Stops

- Check yourself for injuries. Protect yourself from further danger by putting on long pants, a long-sleeved shirt, sturdy shoes, and work gloves.
- Check others for injuries. Give first aid for serious injuries.
- Look for and extinguish small fires. Eliminate fire hazards. Turn off the gas if you smell gas or think it's leaking. (Remember, only a professional should turn it back on.) Listen to the radio for instructions.
- Expect aftershocks. Each time you feel one. **DROP, COVER AND HOLD ON!** Inspect home for damage. Get everyone out if your home is unsafe.
- Use the telephone only to report life-threatening emergencies.



Plan and Get Ready

Earthquakes can happen in most states . . . anytime . . . without warning. Reducing hazards and knowing what to do can make a big difference in how an earthquake impacts your household. Adults and children in the household should talk about what you will do when an earthquake happens. This checklist will get you started in planning. Have various members of the household complete each of the items on the checklist below. Then get together to finalize your Home Earthquake Plan.

___ Pick one or more "safe places" in each room of your home. Practice DROP, COVER AND HOLD ON! in each place

Write the locations of safe places in each room of your home:

Bedroom: _____	Bedroom: _____
Living room: _____	Kitchen: _____
Other rooms: _____	

___ Choose an out-of-town relative or friend to be a family contact person.

Family contact: _____	Phone number: _____
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___ Put together disaster supplies kits.

Location of home kit: _____	Date assembled: _____
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Smaller kit put in car: _____

___ Teach household members how to turn off utilities.

Location of gas and water valves and electrical switches and turnoff tools: _____

___ Install strong latches or bolts on cabinets.

___ Secure water heater to wall studs with two steel straps.

___ Bolt bookcases, china cabinets and tall furniture to wall studs.

___ Secure items that might fall (TV, books, computers,

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Your Family Disaster Supplies Kit

Disasters happen anytime and anywhere. And when disaster strikes, you may not have much time to respond. A highway spill or hazardous material could mean evacuation. A winter storm could confine your family at home. An earthquake, flood, tornado or any other disaster could cut water, electricity and telephones -- for days.

After a disaster, local officials and relief workers will be on the scene, but they cannot reach everyone immediately. You could get help in hours, or it may take days. Would your family be prepared to cope with the emergency until help arrives?

Your family will cope best by preparing for disaster before it strikes. One way to prepare is by assembling a Disaster Supplies Kit. Once disaster hits, you won't have time to shop or search for supplies. But if you've gathered supplies in advance, your family can endure an evacuation or home confinement.

To Prepare Your Kit

- Review the checklist in this brochure.
- Gather the supplies that are listed. You may need them if your family is confined at home.
- Place the supplies you'd most likely need for an evacuation in an easy-to-carry container.
- There are six basics you should stock for your home: water, food, first aid supplies, clothing and bedding, tools and emergency supplies and special items. Keep the items that you would most likely need during an evacuation in an easy-to carry container.
- Possible containers include:
 - a large, covered trash container
 - a camping backpack
 - or a duffle bag

Water

- Store water in plastic containers such as soft drink bottles. Avoid using containers that will decompose or break, such as milk cartons or glass bottles. A normally active person needs to drink at least two quarts of water each day. Hot environments and intense physical activity can double that amount. Children, nursing mothers and ill people will need more.
- Store one gallon of water per person.

- Keep at least a three-day supply of per day (two quarts for drinking, two quarts of water for each person in your household for food preparation/sanitation.)

Food

- Store at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food.
- Select foods that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking and little or no water.
- If you must heat food, pack a can of Sterno.
- Select food items that are compact and lightweight.
- Include a selection of the following foods in your Disaster Supplies Kit: Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits and vegetables

First-Aid Kit

Assemble a first-aid kit for your home and one for each car. A first-aid kit should include:

- Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes
- Assorted sizes of safety pins
- Cleansing agent/soap
- Latex gloves (2 pair)
- Sunscreen
- 2-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)
- 4-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)
- Triangular bandages (3)
- Non-prescription drugs
- 2-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls)
- 3-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls)
- Scissors
- Tweezers
- Needle
- Moistened towelettes
- Antiseptic
- Thermometer
- Tongue blades (2)
- Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant

Non-Prescription Drugs.

- Aspirin or nonaspirin pain reliever

- Anti-diarrhea medication
- Antacid (for stomach upset)
- Syrup of Ipecac (use to induce vomiting if advised by the Poison Control Center)
- Laxative
- Activated charcoal (use if advised by the Poison Control Center)

Tools and Supplies

- Mess kits, or paper cups, plates and plastic utensils
- Emergency preparedness manual
- Battery operated radio and extra batteries
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Cash or traveler's checks, change
- Non-electric can opener, utility knife
- Fire extinguisher: small canister A-B-C type
- Tube tent
- Pliers
- Tape
- Compass
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Aluminum foil
- Plastic storage containers
- Signal flare
- Paper, pencil
- Needles, thread
- Medicine dropper
- Shut-off wrench, to turn off household gas and water
- Whistle
- Plastic sheeting
- Map of the area (for locating shelters)

Sanitation

- Toilet paper, towelettes
- Soap, liquid detergent
- Feminine supplies

- Personal hygiene items
- Plastic garbage bags, ties (for personal sanitation uses)
- Plastic bucket with tight lid
- Disinfectant
- Household chlorine bleach

Clothing and Bedding

- At least one complete change of clothing and footwear per person.
- Sturdy shoes or work boots
- Rain gear
- Blankets or sleeping bags
- Bath towels
- Hat and gloves
- Thermal underwear
- Sunglasses

Special Items

Remember family members with special needs, such as infants and elderly or disabled persons

For Baby

- Formula
- Diapers
- Bottles
- Powdered milk
- Medications

For Adults

- Heart and high blood pressure medication
- Insulin
- Prescription drugs
- Denture needs
- Contact lenses and supplies
- Extra eye glasses

Entertainment

- Games and books

Important Family Documents

Keep these records in a waterproof, portable container:

- Will, insurance policies, contracts deeds, stocks and bonds

- Passports, social security cards, immunization records
- Bank account numbers
- Credit card account numbers and companies
- Inventory of valuable household goods, important telephone numbers
- Family records (birth, marriage, death certificates)

Storing Your Disaster Kit

Store your kit in a convenient place known to all family members. Keep a smaller version of the Disaster Supplies Kit in the trunk of your car.

Keep items in air tight plastic bags. Change your stored water supply every six months so it stays fresh. Replace your stored food every six months. Re-think your kit and family needs at least once a year. Replace batteries, update clothes, etc. Ask your physician or pharmacist about storing prescription medications.

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Are You Ready for a Winter Storm?

Prepare a Winter Storm Plan



- Have extra blankets on hand.
- Ensure that each member of your household has a warm coat, gloves or mittens, hat and water-resistant boots.
- Assemble a Disaster Supplies Kit containing:
 - First-aid kit and essential medications
 - Battery-powered NOAA Weather radio, flashlight and extra batteries
 - Canned food and can opener
 - Bottled water (at least one gallon of water per person per day to last at least 3 days)
 - Extra warm clothing, including boots, mittens and a hat.
- Assemble a Disaster Supplies Kit for your car, too.
 - Have your car winterized before winter storm season.

Stay tuned for storm warnings

- Listen to NOAA Weather Radio and your local radio and TV stations
- Know what winter storm WATCHES and WARNINGS mean:
 - A winter storm WATCH means a winter storm is possible in your area.

- A winter storm **WARNING** means a winter storm is headed for your area.
- A blizzard **WARNING** means strong winds, blinding wind-driven snow and dangerous wind chill are expected. Seek shelter immediately!

When a winter storm WATCH is issued . . .

- Listen to NOAA Weather Radio, local radio and TV stations or cable TV such as The Weather Channel for further updates.
- Be alert to changing weather conditions.
- Avoid unnecessary travel.

When a winter storm WARNING is issued . . .

- Stay indoors during the storm.
- If you must go outside, several layers of lightweight clothing will keep you warmer than a single heavy coat. Gloves (or mittens) and a hat will prevent loss of body heat. Cover your mouth to protect your lungs.
- Understand the hazards of wind chill, which combines the cooling effect of wind and cold temperatures on exposed skin. As the wind increases, heat is carried away from a person's body at an accelerated rate, driving down the body temperature.
- Walk carefully on snowy, icy sidewalks. After the storm, if you shovel snow, be extremely careful. It is physically strenuous work, so take frequent breaks. Avoid overexertion.

Avoid traveling by car in a storm, but if you must . . .

- Carry a Disaster Supplies Kit in the trunk.
- Keep your car's gas tank full for emergency use and to keep the fuel line from freezing.
- Let someone know your destination, your route and when you expect to arrive. If your car gets stuck along the way, help can be sent along your predetermined route.

If you do get stuck . . .

- Stay with your car. Do not try to walk to safety.
- Tie a brightly colored cloth (preferably red) to the antenna for rescuers to see.
- Start the car and use the heater for about 10 minutes every hour.
- Keep the exhaust pipe clear so fumes won't back up in the car.
- Leave the overhead light on when the engine is running so that you can be seen.

- As you sit, keep moving your arms and legs to keep blood circulating and to stay warm.
- Keep one window away from the blowing wind slightly open to let in air.

Plan and Get Ready

Winter storms bring ice, snow, cold temperatures and often dangerous driving conditions. Even small amounts of snow and ice can cause severe problems where winter storms are infrequent. Be prepared by having various household members do each of the items on the checklist below.

Put together a Disaster Supplies Kit for your home in a clearly labeled, easy-to-grab box. Include a battery-powered NOAA Weather Radio and portable radio, flashlight, extra batteries, canned food and nonelectric can opener, first aid supplies (including essential medications), and bottled water.

Location of Disaster Supplies Kit: _____

Put together a separate Disaster Supplies Kit for the trunk of each car used by members of your household. Include blankets, extra sets of dry clothing, a shovel, sand, tire chains, jumper cables, a first aid kit, a flashlight with extra batteries, and a brightly colored cloth to tie to the antenna.

Car emergency kit put together and placed in car(s):

Winterize the car(s) before winter storm season.

Car(s) winterized: _____

Designate one household member as the winter storm preparedness leader. Have him or her discuss what to do if a winter storm watch or warning is issued. Have another household member state what he or she would do if caught outside or in a vehicle during a winter storm.

Household winter storm preparedness leader:

In the United States and its territories, take an American Red Cross first aid course to learn how to treat exposure to the cold, frostbite, and hypothermia.

Household member(s) trained in first aid:

Certifications good through:

Emergencies seldom give warning!

ARES Ready Bag

(Where to get the items, Planning Ahead)

(Also, use <http://www.google.com/> Search ares ready bag)

- 2 Meter or Dual Band HT with Rubber Duck. Add extra battery(s) and charger, see below.

- Dual-Band J-Pole Antenna from 300ohm Twin-Lead. Info on WEB. Parts at Radio Shack.
- 2 Meter or Dual Band Mag mount antenna with PL259 Connector. HRO (Next Hamfest)
- SO-239 to BNC Male adapter connector. Add 2 each Barrel connectors. RS
- 25-50' of RG-58/RG8X coax with PL-259 on each end. HRO/RS
- Cigarette Lighter Cord and extra fuses. Radio Shack from the following selection: RS
 - a. Cig Plug 8 Ft with 10A fuse 27-1559 \$6.00 (Get Extra Fuses) RS
 - b. Cig Plug 8 Ft with no fuse and leads 27-021 \$3.50 RS
 - c. Cig Plug only, you add fuse, wire, connector. 274-335 \$2.39 (Get Extra Fuses) RS
 - d. 3 Way Cig adapter (more plug-ins) 27-1523 \$12.99 RS
 - e. 2 Way Cig adapter (more plug-ins) 27-1535 \$5.99 RS
- Gel Cell Battery (Be sure to include a power cable(with battery lugs) and wire to the universal Molex Assembly Plug, Radio Shack 274-222 \$1.99 See Battery Article under Training Section here).
- Trickle charger for Gel-Cell uses the Radio Side Power Plug. There are many variations of this scenario. The minimum charging unit is 12-14VDC @ 200-500ma. Radio Shack. (Again build this with the radio side of Universal Molex Plug). Add in your package a 15-20 ft AC extension cord(s) with 3 way outlet, as plugging the Gel-Cell into your cig lighter in your car will NOT charge it.
- Street Map of County (include areas surrounding county).
- Misc tools. Include cutters, electrical tape, needle nose pliers, adjustable pliers. Do not forget spare parts. Cig plugs, fuses (3A, 5A, 7A, 10A), extra Coax Barrels, adapters (anything to anything if you have it), extra J-Pole Feed line antenna, extra twine to support antenna, (lead weight to throw over tree limb).
- Speaker Mic, or External Speaker for rig.
- Pen and Paper (with your ARES 3 Ring Binder buy at Office Depot). Message forms available now in EXCEL Format on this website.
- Flashlight and 2 spare sets of batteries. (There are LED Flashlights out there now).
- Change of clothes. Include antiperspirant, bag of hard candy (energy), socks.
- Bug Repellant and Sunscreen.
- Small First Aid Kit (\$8 at Office Depot).
- Rain Gear (Wal-Mart), and fold-out chair.
- Sleeping Gear and any medication you need (last minute dash to kitchen) Nuprin, Antacid.
- ARES ID (should be #1 at top of list).
- A Bag to carry this stuff in. Several sizes to choose from including backpack style with shoulder straps for ease of carry many types available at Office Depot.

Adapted with additional information (where to get and part numbers) by Stephen Reynolds W4CNG, Training Director North Fulton County ARES. Credit Rick Darby Hall County ARES for origination of the list, David Ziskind KE4QLH for adaptation of the listing..

"What's In Your 'Go Kit'?" The Ready/Go Bags Kicked up a Notch

Portions of this article appeared in Field Forum, Published by the ARRL, Copyright 1997

Nonprofit reproduction permitted with attribution C. Edward Harris, KE4SKY, AEC Fairfax County VA ARES

Many of us take an HT along on our daily activities. Obvious accessories are an extra nicad battery pack, auxiliary power cord, some sort of gain antenna and comfort and safety items in case of some unexpected disaster. It only takes your nicad to "go south" when you need to access the autopatch to report a traffic accident, or to get lost or break down on the road in an unfamiliar place to appreciate the value of being "prepared."

The best kit for you may not fit a "canned" list, but should be based upon your operating mode, experience and local conditions. It is better to have the bare essentials always handy than to leave a bulky pack someplace where you can't get to it. A larger kit bag is more practical if you are almost always in or near your home or car.

The trunk is the best place to store emergency gear because it is dry, relatively secure and is accessible either at home or away. I actually have three kits. An "everyday" kit accompanies my HT and is small enough to fit in a briefcase. A larger "backup" bag stashed in the car provides 24 hours of auxiliary power, a spare HT, brick amp, coax and accessories for extended operating. The "disaster" bag has emergency cash, food, water, rain gear, deep cycle gel cell battery, clothing and shelter to sustain a 3-day activation or evacuation.

The Your County ARES Handbook, the Skywarn Net Control Operations Manual, and the ARRL ARES Field Resources Manual provide excellent guidance on "Go" or "Ready" kits. If you travel through rural areas, you should also include fire making supplies, a pocket knife and a compass in the kit. In the suburbs, you'll want a local street atlas, change for a pay phone and emergency cash or a credit card. A compact, sturdy flashlight, extra batteries, first aid kit, extra HT battery pack and spare eyeglasses of your current prescription are useful everywhere. If you regularly take prescription medications, you should carry those.

A typical "Go" kit should sustain a day of continuous operation and be easily supplemented for overnight or weekend trips. The bare essentials are a 2-meter or dual-band HT, some sort of "gain" antenna, auxiliary power source, writing materials, comfort and safety items. You can do a lot with a minimum kit, if you plan its contents carefully. There

is risk of not having something you may need if you go "too" light, but obvious "bells and whistles" should stay home. My "Every Day" kit stays within easy reach. Including a dual-band HT, it weighs 4 pounds and is 4"x5"x.." It fits in a small waist bag and includes the following:

- 1) Dual-band HT in padded belt case.
- 2) Copy of current FCC Operating License.
- 3) "Tiger tail" (enhances transmit and receive of a typical "rubber duck" by 3 db).
- 4) Extra high-capacity (1000 mah) nicad, or backup AA battery case for HT.
- 5) DC adapter & fused power cord for HT
- 6) Two extra A fuses, for HT cord .
- 7) Earphone and/or speaker mike
- 8) Swiss Army pocket knife
- 9) Leatherman multi-purpose tool
- 10) Mini-Mag-Lite, extra bulb and spare AAs
- 11) Pencil and pocket notepad
- 12) Emergency gas / phone money (\$10 bill, + six quarters and six dimes in pill box).
- 13) SO-239 to male-BNC adapter to fit HT to mobile antenna coax and female BNC to SO-239 to fit HT gain antenna to jumper.
- 14) 6 ft. RG8-X jumper with soldered PL-259s, plus suction cups or car window clip.
- 15) Spare eye glasses, with safety lenses, of current prescription.
- 16) Band aids, moist towelettes and sunscreen
- 17) Pocket sewing kit
- 18) Small pocket compass
- 19) Operating reference card for HT
- 20) Emergency phone and frequency list

The "Backup Bag" contains "24-hour" items in a sturdy shoulder bag with carrying strap. I am trying to reduce mine from its 12"x8"x6" size and 18 lbs. weight. I use a padded, ballistic nylon camera bag with external pockets marked as to contents. It stays in the car until needed. Suggested contents are:

- 1) Neck-lanyard pocket with spare car keys, emergency cash, credit card, long-distance calling card and ARES photo ID.
- 2) Second, "backup / loaner" 2-meter HT. (battery packs and accessories should interchange with the dual-bander)
- 3) Spare nicad or AA-battery pack, ear phone and speaker-mike for second HT
- 4) Operating manuals for HT's.
- 5) Fused DC adapter cords with Power-Pole connectors for brick amplifier and HTs
- 6) Extra 10' AWG 10 gage twin lead extension cord, with battery clips, in-line fuses and Power-Pole connectors to power brick amp or HT.
- 7) Compact, but rugged, 25-40w 2 meter or dual-band brick amplifier.

The purpose of a brick amp for emergency use is to provide better range and clarity than a "barefoot" HT while providing maximum operating endurance when operating on limited battery power. FM mode only is fine. No preamp is wanted or needed, because a preamp usually increases intermod. An ideal portable amp weighs no more than 1.5 lb., is capable of 10-15w output

when driven by an HT on low power and 25- 40w output when driven by the same HT operating at 2-3w output from its standard battery pack. It should draw no more than 8 amps of current at maximum rated output, so that it can run safely from an Anderson Power Pole connector and fused cigarette plug. Low-priced, no-name amps may overheat and "quit" under heavy use. It is more important to buy a quality amp with ample heat sink than to seek the smallest "box." Our ARES group has thoroughly tested the Mirage B-23, RF Concepts Mini-144 and dual- band Mirage BD-45 and found them satisfactory.

- 8) Gain antennas for both HTs. (telescoping half-wave Larson or AEA "HotRod" and flexible dual-band, full-sized 1/4-wave VHF - 5/8-wave UHF, such as the Comet CH-72, rated for full 30w output of brick amp).
- 9) Gel cell batteries, sufficient to power small brick amp at 25w + 25 percent duty cycle for 12 hrs. (minimum, four NP2-12 or equivalent)
- 10) Two refills of AA Alkaline batteries for HT.
- 11) RG8-X jumpers with soldered PL-259s, two 3 ft., one, 6 ft., one 10 ft. and one 25 ft. with double-female connectors to combine all.
- 12) BNC-male+BNC female to SO-239; BNC-male+BNC female to PL-259; NMO to SO-239 adapters.
- 13) Cable ties, large and small, 6 each
- 14) Lensatic compass, 7.5min. series area topos.
- 15) Two sharpened pencils, pencil sharpener, gum eraser, note pad, permanent marker.
- 16) Quick-reference card(s) listing primary and secondary ARES repeaters, local wide-area coverage or cross linked repeaters, repeater and phone patch access codes, Skywarn and ARES working frequencies.
- 17) ARES Field Resource Manual
- 18) Compact, rugged, flashlight (Pelican Stealthlite), with extra bulb and AA batteries.
- 19) Two sets of spare fuses (2A, 8A, 15A) for HT cords, mobile radio or brick amplifier.
- 20) Comfort, safety and basic first aid items: sunglasses, matches, tissues, toothbrush, sun block, sewing kit, insect repellent, tweezers, band-aids, adhesive tape, gauze pads, wound cleaning wipes, etc.

The "Disaster Bag" -- is packed in a duffel, stowed with the "backup bag" in a Rubbermaid storage locker in the car trunk, until needed. It's contents are inspected and changed seasonally to provide a complete change of clothing, shelter, food and equipment to support a weekend activation or evacuation, such as operating a remote Skywarn Net Control station during a power outage accompanying a severe storm event:

- 1) 3-ring binder with Your County ARES Handbook, Skywarn Net Control Operations Manual, area topo maps and operating manual for auto mobile rig, in zipper portfolio.
- 2) Dual-band or 2-meter mag mount antenna, with portable ground plane, or wind-up J-pole, throwing weight, coax and nylon line.
- 3) AC charger for HT nicads and small gel cells
- 4) Two, 33 ah (wheel-chair size) gel cells and 1 amp trickle charger (alternate/charge in 4-hr. cycles or when AC mains

- are down can power HT brick amp or mobile rig on low /medium power, plus 12V drop light as needed for 24 hrs).
- 5) 50 feet of 9913F coax with PL-259 connectors and double-female through connector
 - 6) 12-volt utility drop-light with alligator clips for attaching to auto or gel cell battery, with spare bulb. Adequate light is important for maintaining operating efficiency and morale. A strong, battery powered light is safer and more reliable than gasoline lanterns.
 - 7) 12-volt, 30w soldering iron to fit auto cigarette lighter plug, or propane soldering torch with fuel, 63/37 eutectic solder and flux.
 - 8) Leather work glove shells, wool finger less liners, warm hat, wind/rain suit, sweater, insulated rubber safety boots, extra dry socks and change of underwear.
 - 9) Tarp or poncho
 - 10) Wool blanket or insulated poncho liner.
 - 11) Two message pads, two pencils, grease pencil, two sheet protectors, 12 push pins.
 - 12) Vinyl electrical tape for rain wraps, 1 roll
 - 13) Cable ties, large and small, 1 dozen each
 - 14) Rubber bands, medium and large, six ea.
 - 15) Adjustable open-end wrench, 6"x 0-5/8"
 - 16) Folding hex key set
 - 17) Side cutters
 - 18) Needle nose pliers
 - 19) Channel locks or Vise-Grip pliers
 - 20) Small, mobile-type SWR/power meter
 - 21) Pocket VOM or multi-meter w/ test leads
 - 22) Assorted connectors / adaptors including no-solder BNC and UHF for emergency repairs
 - 23) First Aid Kit container.
 - 24) 3 days supply of bottled water and nonperishable food (which can be eaten cold*), mess kit and utensils.
 - 25) Personal hygiene and sanitation supplies.

* 1 gallon of water per person/day, is needed for drinking and washing. Good are canned soup, beans, tuna, juices, fruits, veggies which can be eaten cold, or warmed without further preparation; also peanut butter, cheese spread or jam in plastic jars, lots of hard candy, instant coffee, tea, dried fruit, crackers. Sterno is best for warming. Military MRE's are light weight and convenient, but are expensive and boring. You get a better variety, more appetizingly and cheaply at your local grocery store, if weight is not a problem.

All of the above seems like "overkill," but ARES Mutual Assistance Teams must be entirely self-sufficient, otherwise they cease being an asset and become a liability. The above is not the "last word", but is offered as a "thought starter" for your family or group disaster planning.



<http://www.qsl.net/aresalaska/training/index.html>
(visit this site for the following information)

Training and Information Emergency Communication Plans

- [Alaska Section Emergency Communication Plan](#)
- [Juneau District Emergency Communications Plan](#)
- [Kodiak District Emergency Communications Plan](#)

On-Line Manuals and Guides

- [Alaska ARES Emergency Communications Guide](#)
- [ARRL Public Service Communications Manual](#)
- [Net Control Training Manual](#)
- [Net Participation and Associated Emergency Operations](#)
- [Top Ten Radio Commands](#)
- [Simplex Operation for Emergency Response](#)
- [Working With Public Safety Officials](#)
- [NTS How-To](#)
- [NTS Format Generator](#)

On-Line Training

- [FEMA Emergency Management Institute](#)
- [Virginia ARES/RACES Training Course](#)
- [ARES "Basic" Training, ARRL source material, Level I](#)
- [NCS and Liaison, ARRL source material, Level II](#)
- [ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Communications Course](#)



ARES Contact Information

District Emergency Coordinator:
Position Vacant

Additional information on ARES can

be found at the following URL:

<http://www.qsl.net/aresalaska/>

Basic Checklist

The following list of items should either be already in your vehicle, or ready to load on a moment's notice.

1. Warm jacket, sturdy shoes, rain gear, bug repellent
 2. Note pads, pens and pencils, clip board, ID badge
 3. List of net frequencies
 4. Traffic handling instructions, message forms
 5. Maps of local area, special maps as needed for drills or other events
 6. "Who's Who" list of contact names, phone numbers, and locations for officials and others who may be important to the success of your mission
 7. Full tank of fuel for your vehicle
- Winter and Cold weather add-ons (in Alaska, you should have these at all times)
8. Blankets, Winter clothing, gloves, snow boots, hat
 9. Tow chain or strap, jack, jack pad (for snow), shovel (in case you get stuck)
 10. Flashlight (2), spare bulbs and batteries
 11. Basic vehicle tool kit, including battery jumper cables, lug wrench,
 12. Spare fuses (at least 3 for each size used)
 13. First aid kit, portable fire extinguisher, safety flares, hazard warning reflective markers

Part 2 – Life Support

Remember that emergencies usually happen at inopportune times. The weather in Alaska is always a concern, and you must be in good physical condition if you are going to provide useful communications support during emergency situations.

Clothing: Rain gear, spare clothing, and don't forget extra socks, underclothing, and shoes. Wet clothing will make you less effective, and could even jeopardize your survival. Bring mittens and gloves, winter hat, extra jacket (parka in winter). If you might be someplace for an extended period, you may wish to bring a sleeping bag. Mosquito repellent mesh is mandatory in summer for most bush locations. Dry towels are useful for many things.

Food: "C" rations (Also known as MRE's), concentrated food bars, cold sandwiches, fruit, "trail mix", candy bars, coffee (as needed for the event at hand). Plan at least 1 gallon of water per day per person. Water purification tablets. Canteen or water bottle. Basic "mess kit". Fuel canisters (Sterno) for cooking if desired. Paper towels. Can opener. Eating utensils. **Medical:** Comprehensive basic first aid kit, plus bug repellent, sun screen, aspirin tablets, antacid tablets, vitamin pills, soap. Any prescription medications you might require.

Shelter: Rain repellent plastic over-wear and/or a small tent. 2 Plastic coated tarpaulins. 100' of ¼" polypropylene rope. Also, material to build a fire, matches and/or cigarette lighter, knife, folding shovel, toilet paper. Optional items: Lantern, axe, saw, "Leatherman" combination tool, compass, spool of nylon cord.

Part 3 – Suggested Emergency Equipment List

Radio: HF transportable set (can be your regular base station radio) and/or a VHF/UHF mobile and/or hand-held set. Include microphone, headset, key and/or keyer, speaker/mic, as needed. Headsets are absolutely required for VHF/UHF

hand-held radios when aboard buses or other emergency vehicles, or in high noise areas – recommended for ALL uses.

Antennas: Portable or mobile antennas suitable for the radio in use. For VHF/UHF, include an antenna suitable for outdoor use or external mounting on a vehicle (eg: Magnetic or clamp-on mount). Do not depend on "rubber duck" antennas. For HF, wire dipoles, end fed ¼ wave wires and similar antennas serve well. At least 2 or 3 25' lengths of RG-58 type coax cable w/connectors, plus "barrel" fittings, UHF/BNC adapters. HF antenna coupler if you have one. Heavy string or nylon cord to hold up HF antennas. Duct tape and cord to assist in attaching VHF/UHF antennas to vehicles. Extra wire for HF antenna ground radials or counterpoise. External antennas are absolutely required for VHF/UHF mobile use!

Power: HF radios can usually operate directly from 12V vehicle batteries. 2 or 3 spare alkaline and/or ni-cad packs (fully charged, of course) for hand held radios. Charger for hand held sets. Power cables for radios, AC extension cord, large clips to hook up to automobile batteries. DC power supply for HF set. Bring some "clip leads" for unexpected situations. Adapter to power/charge radios from vehicle cigar lighter socket.

Operating accessories: 2 notebooks, several pens/pencils, flashlight w/extra batteries & bulbs, extra fuses for every radio and charger. Tools: standard and Phillips screwdrivers (2 sizes), wire cutters, "Crescent" wrench, hex key set, pliers, tape measure, soldering tool and solder, VOM, electrical tape. Any special tools you may need that are specific to your equipment.

Emergency Response Communicators (ERC) Net

The ERC Net is designed to help hams get on the air more often, stay familiar with their equipment, and get to know their fellow hams in the area so that they can work together better in an emergency. Check it out.

Sunday, 7:30PM on 147.27 Repeater (103.5 tone)

Sunday, 8:30PM on 3.880 MHz HF SSB



Become an active member of the Amateur Radio Emergency Service. Train with ARES. Earn your ARES membership badge for use during emergencies. Join ARES.



Data You Can Use:

Officers

President Jim Larsen, AL7FS
Vice President Judi Ramage, WL7DX
Secretary Fielder George Dowding KL7FHX
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Mike Wood - KL1RO
David Stevens - KL7EB
Carl London - N5XLI

AARC web page & Email contact addresses:

Homepage: <http://www.KL7AA.org/>
Webmaster: AL1G_ak (at) yahoo.com
President: JimLarsen2002 (at) alaska.net
Vice President: damage (at) gci.net
Membership: Frederickson (at) iname.com
Newsletter: JimLarsen2002 (at) alaska.net

News Letter Submissions, Information or corrections:

Submissions must be received 2 weeks before meeting
Email: JimLarsen2002 (at) alaska.net
Mail: 3445 Spinnaker Drive, Anchorage 99516

Nets in Alaska:

The following nets are active in South-central Alaska:

Alaska Sniper's Net 3.920 MHz 6:00 PM daily
Alaska Bush Net 7.093 MHz 8:00 PM daily
Alaska Motley Net 3.933 MHz 9:00 PM daily
Alaska Pacific Net 14.292 MHz 8:00 AM M-F

ACWN (Alaska CW Net) 3534, 7042 Daily @ 0700 – 1000, and 1900 - 2400 Alaska Time - AL7N or KL5T monitoring.

Net Purpose: Formal NTS traffic via CW.

No Name Net 146.85/.25 repeater Sundays 8:00 PM
Grandson of SSB Net 144.20 USB Mondays 8:00 PM local
Big City Simplex Net 146.520, 446.0, & 52.525 FM
With Packet 145.01 Tuesdays 8:00 PM local
ARES net 147.27/87 103.5Hz - Thursdays at 8:00 PM local
PARKA net 147.30/.90 Thursdays at 7:00 PM local
ERC VHF Net 147.27/87 103.5Hz – Sunday 7:30 PM local
ERC HF Net 3.880 MHz – Sunday 8:30PM local

Any AARC sponsored repeater, with or without an auto-patch, will always be open to all licensed amateur radio operators in the area who are authorized to operate on those frequencies.

Anchorage & Mat Valley Area Repeaters

KL7AA systems at Flattop Mt., 2,200 ft
146.94/34 MHz, 80 watts, autopatch, 141.3 Hz PL
224.94/223.34, 25 watts, no patch, no PL
444.70/449.70, 25 watts, autopatch, 141.3 PL
****147.27/87 MHz, no patch, Mount Susitna 103.5 Hz**

KL7CC, Anchorage Hillside, SCRC & QCWA
146.97/.37 MHz, 30 watts, autopatch, 103.5 Hz PL
KL7M Anchorage Hillside
147.21/.81 MHz, on IRLP, 97.4 Hz PL
KL7ION at Mt. Gordon Lyon, PARKA 3,940 ft
147.30/90, MHz - 80 watts, no patch, 141.3 Hz PL

KL7AIR Elmendorf AFB, EARS

146.67/.07, 107.2 Hz PL

KL7JFU, KGB road, MARA club

146.85/.25, autopatch, no PL

KL7DOB, Alcantra (Wasilla Armory)

146.64/.04, simplex patch, no PL

KL7DJE at Grubstake Peak, 4,500 ft. <down >

147.09/.69 MHz, 25 watts, no patch, 100 Hz PL

444.925/449.925, 10 watts, no patch, 141.3 Hz PL

KL3K, Girdwood

146.76/16 MHz, 25 watts, no patch, 97.4 Hz PL

South Central Area Simplex Frequencies

146.52 MHz Calling and Emergency frequency

147.57 / 447.57 (crossband linked) HF spotters & chat, 103.5 HZ PL

146.49 MHz Anchorage area simplex chat

146.43 MHz Mat Valley simplex chat

147.42MHz Peninsula simplex chat

VE Testing in the Valley

Valley VE testing sessions will be held at the Wasilla Red Cross at 7 pm on the fourth Saturday of each month unless it is a major holiday weekend. The address is 262 E Nelson St in Wasilla. Nelson Street is the extension of Bogard to the west from Main Street/Wasilla Fishhook, and the Red Cross is on the south side of Nelson about halfway from Main to Lucille. (eff. 9.25.04)

Internet Links, the favorites from our readers:

QRP and Hombrew Links <http://www.AL7FS.us>

AARC <http://www.KL7AA.org/>

SCRC <http://www.KL7G.org>

EARS <http://www.qsl.net/kl7air>

MARA <http://www.kl7jfu.com/>

Moose Horn ARC <http://www.alaksa.net/~kl7fg>

ARES <http://www.qsl.net/aresalaska>

KL7J <http://www.alaska.net/~buchholz>

Fairbanks AARC: <http://www.k17kc.com/>

Yukon Amateur Radio Association:

<http://www.klondike.com/yara/index.html>

HAARP Project:

Amateur Radio Reference Library

<http://www.area-ham.org/library/libindex.html>

Hamradio: <http://www.hamrad.com/>

Solar Terrestrial Activity <http://209.130.27.95/solar/>

ARRL <http://www.arrl.org/>

Propagation Report Recording 566-1819

Please let us know if there are other clubs pages or good starting points that should appear here. Report dead links or bad info to JimLarsen2002@alaska.net.

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NEWSLETTER ARTICLES; All articles from members and interested persons are very welcome. If you wish to submit any articles, jokes, cartoons, please have it typed or neatly handwritten. It can be submitted by mail, computer disk or E-mail to the newsletter editor at the address listed above. Submissions must be in the hands of the editor **no later than the 14 days prior** to the meeting or it may not be included.

Regular HAM Gatherings:

Alaska QRP Club, Third Friday - 7:00 PM: Hams with QRP (low power under 5 watts) and Homebrewing interests meet for a social meeting monthly. Meet at Denny's on DeBarr & Bragaw in the back room. Hungry QRPers start showing up about 6PM. Info contact Jim Larsen, AL7FS, JimLarsen2002@alaska.net or 345-3190.

Tuesdays Lunch, 11:30 AM: Join the gang for lunch and an eyeball QSO at the Royal Fork, "South, on Old Seward Highway. Attendance varies from 8 to 24 each week.

Thursdays Brunch, 10:30 AM: Brunch at Lily's on Tudor Road just East of Tony Romas. A great bunch of folks attend this one.

Saturdays Breakfast, 7:30 AM: Here is a good way to get started on the weekend. Come and meet with some of the locals and have a great breakfast at Phillips Restaurant, at the corner of Arctic and International. Great Fun.

THIS MONTH'S EVENTS

1st Friday each month - AARC general meeting - 7:00 PM in the Carr-Gottstein Building, on the APU Campus. Talk in will be on 147.30+ repeater.

1st Tuesday each month: VE License Exam 6:30 PM, at the Hope Cottage offices, 540 W International. Bring photo ID, copy of license (if any) and any certificates of completion.

1st Tuesday each month: EARS general meeting - 6:30PM in the club house/shack in the basement of Denali Hall (building 31-270) on Elmendorf AFB. Talk in on 147.67-repeater.

2nd Friday each month: SCRC general meeting at 7:00 PM at Denny's on DeBarr & Bragaw. Talk in on 147.57 simplex.

2nd Saturday each month: VE License Exams at 2:00 PM. at Hope Cottage 540 W. International. Be sure to bring photo ID, copy of license (if any) and any certificates of completion.

2nd Saturday each month: PARKA Meeting at 11:00 AM. at Peggy's, across from Merrill Field.

3rd Tuesday each month: AARC Board meeting at 7:00 PM at Hope Cottage 540 W. International. All are invited and encouraged to attend.

3rd Friday each month: Alaska QRP Club. 7:00PM at Denny's on DeBarr in the back room. Info: Jim Larsen, 345-3190. Bring projects to share with the group. Some show up at 6:00PM to eat.

3rd Saturday each month: ARES General meeting 9:30AM to 12:00 PM. Call Phil Mannie (kl0qw@alaska.net) at 762-9590 for additional information. Also check for ARES Info at: <http://www.qsl.net/aresalaska/>

The last Friday each month: MARA meeting at 7PM Fire Station 61, located two blocks up Lucille Drive, from the Parks hwy. Talk-in help for the meeting can be acquired on either the 146.640 or 146.850 repeaters. Further details can be found by contacting Len Betts, KL7LB, lelbak@yahoo.com.

The last Saturday each month at 11:00 AM: Quarter Century Wireless Assoc - QCWA at the Royal Fork, South of Dimond on Old Seward Highway. You need not be a QCWA member to attend.

Who Do I Contact to Join AARC Or pay membership renewals?

Fred Erickson KL7FE
12531 Alpine Dr
Anchorage, AK 99516-3121
frederickson (at) iname.com
Phone number: 345-2181

Annual Dues are \$12 (prorated as appropriate)
Additional Member in same household is \$6
Full Time Student is no charge
Ask about Life Memberships

Anchorage Amateur Radio Club, Inc
Post Office Box 101987
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-1987

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Memberships now expire on December 31st. Please check your expiration date above and renew via Fred Erickson, Membership Chairman.
New rate is only \$12/year (details inside on last page)



The Alaskan earthquake occurred on Good Friday, March 27, 1964, at 5:36 PM local time. It was the largest earthquake ever recorded in North America.