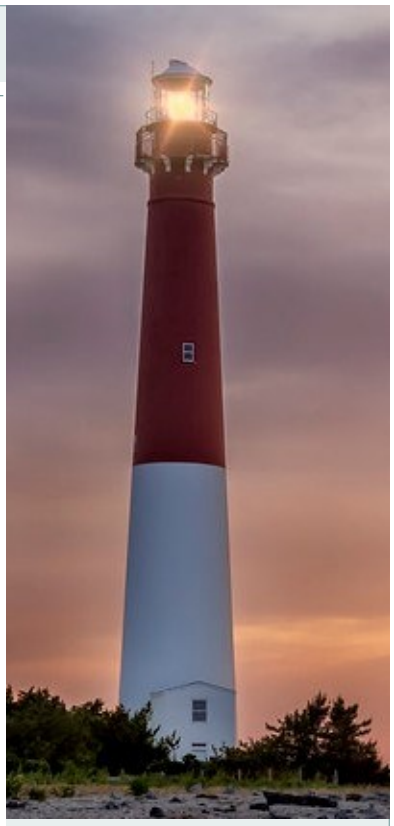
Old Barney Amateur Radio Club May 2021

The Old Barney Beacon



SO I HAVE MY LICENSE, NOW WHAT?

REPEATERS—WHAT ARE THEY AND HOW TO USE THEM. PART 2 OF A SERIES—TOM PREISER N2XW

More hams use frequency-modulated (FM) voice **more** than any other communications mode. Most hams have an FM rig of some type. They use it to keep in touch with their local friends. Hams often pass the time during their morning and evening commute talking on the air. In most communities, amateurs interested in a specialized topic (such as chasing DX) have an FM frequency where they meet regularly to exchange information. At flea markets and conventions, hand-held FM units are in abundance as hams compare notes on the latest bargain.

Generally, it's a good idea to use VHF or UHF for all local communications. The HF bands should be reserved for longer-distance contacts to reduce interference on the HF bands.

VHF and UHF FM voice operation takes two forms: simplex and repeater. **Simplex operation** means the stations are talking to each other directly, on the same frequency. This is similar to making a contact on the HF bands.

FM voice operation is well-suited to local VHF/UHF radio communication because the audio signal from an FM receiver is not affected by static-type electrical noise. Car engines and ignition systems produce quite a bit of static electrical noise, and many hams like to operate their FM radios while they are driving or riding in a car. (This is called *mobile* operation.) An AM or SSB receiver is affected much more by static-type electrical noise.

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE

AND THE SURVEY SAYS…

I want to thank all of you who submitted answers to the survey I posted. The goal is to lead the club in a direction that all of our members find something that interests them.

There was a lot of good input to from those who responded.

If you would like to see the results of the survey they will be available in the Documents section of the Members Area of our website at https://www.obarc.org/members.

If you have any further suggestions for future club activities you can always email me with your ideas at n2rpq@arrl.net.

Our next meeting will be on Wednesday, May 5, 2021 via Zoom. Details on how to join the meeting will be emailed to you. The meeting time for this meeting is 7pm.

VE CORNER

There was a VE Session held on April 3 with 3 candidates.

One person earned his Tech license, two upgraded to Amateur Extra.

Congratulations to all who earned and/or upgraded their licenses.

If you are looking to upgrade your license or you know someone who needs a session please contact Tom at n2xw@arrl.net.

UPDATED RADIO FREQUENCY EXPOSURE RULES BECOME EFFECTIVE ON MAY 3

AS POSTED ON ARRL.ORG 4/12/2021

The FCC has announced that rule changes detailed in a lengthy 2019 ***Report and Order*** governing RF exposure standards go into effect on May 3, 2021. The new rules do not change existing RF exposure (RFE) limits but do require that stations in all services, including amateur radio, be evaluated against existing limits, unless they are exempted. For stations already in place, that evaluation must be completed by May 3, 2023. After May 3 of this year, any new station, or any existing station modified in a way that's likely to change its RFE profile — such as different antenna or placement or greater power — will need to conduct an evaluation by the date of activation or change.

"In the RF *Report and Order*, the Commission anticipated that few parties would have to conduct reevaluations under the new rules and that such evaluations will be relatively straightforward," the FCC said in an April 2 *Public Notice*.

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The communications range for VHF and UHF FM simplex is usually limited to your local area (5-15 miles). If you live high on a mountain and use a high-gain directional antenna, you may be able to extend your range considerably. Unfortunately, most of us do not have the luxury of ideal VHF/UHF operating conditions. Often, we want to make contacts even though we live in a valley, are driving in a car or are using a low-power, hand-held transceiver.

A repeater receives a signal and re-transmits it, usually with higher power and from a better location, to provide a greater communications range. Often located atop a tall building or high mountain, VHF and UHF repeaters greatly extend the operating range of amateurs using mobile and hand-held transceivers. If a repeater serves an area, it's not necessary for everyone to live on a hilltop. You only have to be able to hear the repeater's transmitter and reach the repeater's receiver with your transmitted signal.

A repeater receives a signal on one frequency and **simultaneously retransmits** (repeats) it on **another** frequency. The frequency it receives on is called the **input frequency,** and the frequency it transmits on is called the **output frequency.**

To use a repeater, you must have a transceiver that can transmit on the repeater's input frequency and receive on the repeater's output frequency. The input and output frequencies are separated by a predetermined amount that is different for each band. This separation is called the *offset.* For example, the offset on 1.25 meters is 1.6 MHz. A repeater on 1.25 meters might have its input frequency on 222.32 MHz and it's output on 223.92 MHz Repeater frequencies are often specified in terms of the output frequency (the frequency you set your receiver to listen on) and the offset. Your transmitter operates on a frequency that is different from the receive frequency by the offset amount.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

May is here already?

Wow it is already the beginning of my 5th month as your president. Time is a funny thing. It goes so fast for certain things and seems to drag on for others (like the pandemic).

Each month we progress in the year I keep hoping to announce we can go back to what we all want, a sense of normal, but each month still presents more challenges.

I am happy to hear that most of us have been able to get vaccinated and are starting to at least feel a little safer but we still need to stay vigilant.

I want to encourage all of you to start enjoying the nice weather safely.

In the meantime while you are still stuck home get on the radio. Try something new with the hobby. As Ira said last year "the radio can't get the virus," but let's make using them a viral thing!

Until next month…

N2RPQ

2021 ARRL CONTESTS

June VHF Contest	Jun 12-14
Kid's Day—June	Jun 19
Field Day	Jun 26-27
IARU HF World Championship	Jul 10-11
222MHz & Up Distance Contest	Aug 7-8
10 GHz & Up—Round 1	Aug 14-15
Rookie Roundup (RTTY)	Aug 15
Sept VHF Contest	Sep 11-1
10 GHz & Up—Round 2	Sep 18-19
EME 2.3GHz & Up—Wknd 1	TBD
School Club Roundup	Oct 18-22
EME 50 to 1296 MHz—Wknd 2	TBD
Nov Sweepstakes—CW	Nov 6-8
Nov Sweepstakes—Phone	Nov 20-21
EME 50 to 1296 MHz—Wknd 3	TBD
160 Meter	Dec 3-5
10 Meter	Dec 11-12
Rookie Roundup—CW	Dec 19

NOW WHAT? - CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Most transceivers designed for FM repeater operation are set up for the correct offset. They usually have a switch to change between **simplex operation** (transmit and receive on the same frequency) and **duplex operation** (transmit and receive on different frequencies). So, if you wanted to use the repeater in the preceding example, you would switch your transceiver to the duplex mode and dial up 223.92 to listen to the repeater. When you transmit, your rig will automatically switch to 222.32 MHz (1.6 MHz lower in frequency), the repeater input frequency.

When you have the correct frequency dialed in, just key your microphone button to transmit through ("access") the repeater. Most repeaters are **open --** that is, available for use by anyone in range. Some repeaters, however, have limited access. Their use is restricted to exclusive groups, such as members of a club. Such **closed** repeaters require the transmission of a continuous subaudible tone or a short "burst" of tones for access. These are called CTCSS (continuous tone-coded squelch system) or PL (Private Line PL is a Motorola trademark) tones. There are also some repeaters available for use by everyone that require the use of special codes or subaudible tones to gain access. The reason for requiring access tones for "open" repeaters is to prevent interference from extraneous transmissions that might accidentally key the repeater.

Finding A Repeater

Most communities in the United States are served by repeaters. While the majority of repeaters (over 6000) are on 2 meters, there are more than 1600 repeaters on 222 MHz, more than 5000 on 440 MHz, over 70 on 902 MHz and more than 200 on 1270 MHz. More repeaters are being put into service all the time. Repeater frequencies are selected through consultation with **frequency coordinators --** individuals or groups that recommend repeater frequencies based on potential interference and other factors.

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There are several ways to find the local repeater(s). Ask local amateurs or contact the nearest radio club. Each year, the ARRL publishes *The ARRL Repeater Directory,* a comprehensive listing of repeaters throughout the United States, Canada, Central and South America and the Caribbean. Besides finding out about local repeater activity, the *Directory is* handy for finding repeaters to use during vacations and business trips.

Repeater Operating

Before you make your first FM repeater contact, you should learn some repeater operating techniques. It's worth a few minutes to listen and familiarize yourself with the procedures used by other hams in your area. Accepted procedures can vary slightly from repeater to repeater.

Your First Transmission

Making your first transmission on a repeater is as simple as signing your call. If the repeater is quiet, just say "N1GZO" or "N1GZO listening" -- to attract someone's attention. After you stop transmitting, you will usually hear the unmodulated repeater carrier for a second or two. This *squelch tail* lets you know that the repeater is working. Someone interested in talking to you will call you after your initial transmission. Some repeaters have specific rules for making yourself heard. In general, however, your call sign is all you need.

Don't call CQ to initiate a conversation on a repeater. It takes longer to complete a CQ than to transmit your call sign. (In some areas, a solitary "CQ" is permissible.) Efficient communication is the goal. You are not on HF, trying to attract the attention of someone who is casually tuning across the band. In the FM mode, stations are either monitoring their favorite frequency or not. Except for scanner operation, there is not much tuning across the repeater bands.

To join a conversation in progress, transmit your call sign during a break between transmissions. The station that transmits next will usually acknowledge you. Don't use the word "break" to join a conversation -unless you want to use the repeater to help in an **emergency.** To make a distress call over a repeater, say *"break, break"* and then your call sign to alert all stations to stand by while you deal with the emergency.

A further word about emergencies: Regardless of the band, mode or your class of license, FCC Rules specify that, in case of emergency, the normal rules can be suspended. If you hear an emergency call for help, you should do whatever you can to establish contact with the station needing assistance, and immediately pass the information on to the proper authorities. If you are talking with another station and you hear an emergency call for help, stop your QSO immediately and take the emergency call.

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To call another station when the repeater is not in use, just give both calls. For example, "N1II, this is N1BKE'' If the repeater is in use, but the conversation sounds like it is about to end, wait before calling another station. If the conversation sounds like it is going to continue for a while, however, transmit only your call sign between their transmissions. After you are acknowledged, ask to make a quick call. Usually, the other stations will stand by. Make your call short. If your friend responds, try to meet on another repeater or on a simplex frequency. Otherwise, ask your friend to stand by until the present conversation ends.

Use plain language on a repeater. If you want to know someone's location, say "Where are you?" If you want to know whether someone you're talking with is using a mobile rig or a hand-held radio, just ask: "What kind of radio are you using?" You get the idea.

Courtesy Counts

If you are in the midst of a conversation and another station transmits his or her call sign between transmissions, the next station in line to transmit should acknowledge the new station and permit the new arrival to make a call or join the conversation. It is impolite not to acknowledge new stations, or to acknowledge them but not let them speak. The calling station may need to use the repeater immediately. He or she may have an emergency to handle, so let him or her make a transmission promptly.

A brief pause before you begin each transmission allows other stations to break in -- there could be an emergency. Don't key your microphone as soon as someone else releases theirs. If your exchanges are too quick, you can prevent other stations from getting in.

The *courtesy tones* found on some repeaters prompt users to leave a space between transmissions. The beeper sounds a second or two after each transmission to permit new stations to transmit their call signs in the intervening time. The conversation may continue only after the beeper sounds. If a station is too quick and begins transmitting before the beeper sounds, the repeater may indicate the violation, sometimes by shutting down!

Keep transmissions as short as possible, so more people can use the repeater. Again, long transmissions could prevent someone with an emergency from getting the chance to call for help through the repeater. All repeaters encourage short transmissions by "timing out" (shutting down for a few minutes) when someone gets longwinded. The **time-out timer** also prevents the repeater from transmitting continuously, due to distant signals or interference. Because it has such a wide coverage area, a continuously transmitting repeater could cause unnecessary interference. Continuous operation can also damage the repeater.

You must transmit your call sign at the end of a contact and at least every 10 minutes during the course of any communication. You do not have to transmit the call sign of the station to whom you are transmitting.

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Never transmit without identifying. For example, keying your microphone to turn on the repeater without saying your station call sign is illegal. If you do not want to engage in conversation, but simply want to check if you are able to access a particular repeater, simply say "N1KB testing."

Fixed Stations and Prime Time

Repeaters were originally intended to enhance mobile communications. During commuter rush hours, mobile stations still have preference over fixed stations on some repeaters. During mobile prime time, fixed stations should generally yield to mobile stations. When you're operating as a fixed station, don't abandon the repeater completely, though. Monitor the mobiles: your assistance may be needed in an emergency. Use good judgment: Rush hours are not the time to test your radio extensively or to join a net that doesn't deal with the weather, highway conditions or other subjects related to commuting. Third -party communications nets probably should not be conducted on a repeater during prime commuting hours.

Simplex Operation

After you have made a contact on a repeater, move the conversation to a *simplex* frequency if possible. The repeater is not a soapbox. You may like to listen to yourself, but others, who may need to use the repeater, will not appreciate your tying up the repeater unnecessarily. The easiest way to determine if you are able to communicate with the other station on simplex is to listen to the *repeater input frequency.* Since this is the frequency, the other station uses to transmit to the repeater, if you can hear his signals there, you should be able to use simplex. If you want to perform an on-the-air test of a pair of hand-held radios, you should select an unoccupied simplex frequency.

The function of a repeater is to provide communications between stations that can't otherwise communicate because of terrain, equipment limitations or both. It follows that stations able to communicate without a repeater should not use one. That way, the repeater is available for stations that need it. (Besides, communication on simplex offers a degree of privacy impossible to achieve on a repeater. On simplex you can usually have extensive conversations without interruption.)

Select a frequency designated for FM simplex operation. Otherwise, you may interfere with stations operating in other modes without realizing it. (The reason for this is simple: Changing to a simplex frequency is far easier than changing the frequencies a repeater uses.) To see if you and the other station can communicate on a simplex frequency, listen on the repeater input frequency. If you can clearly hear what's going into the repeater, you don't need the repeater to communicate.

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NOW WHAT? - CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Repeaters in our Area

Frequency	Input	Offset	P.L.	Callsign	Organization
146.835	146.235	-.06 Mhz	127.3	WU2E	835 Users Group, OC OEM
146.700	146.100	-.06 Mhz	192.8	N2NF	ARES/RACES
146.445	147.445	+1.0 Mhz	131.8	KC2GUM	Ocean Co. Repeater Group
145.31	144.71	-.06 Mhz	141.3	K2HES	NJECT
145.47	144.87	-.06 Mhz	127.3	KC2QVT	Burlington County OEM
146.91	146.31	-.06 Mhz	127.3	W2DOR	Jersey Shore Amatuer RC
145.17	144.57	-.06 Mhz	131.8	WA2RES	Ocean Co. ARES
147.345	147.945	+.06 Mhz	127.3	WA3BXW	Waterford Works
146.745	146.15	-.06 Mhz	146.2	K2BR	Atlantic Co. OEM
445.075	440.075	-5.0 MHZ	141.3	W2NJR	W2NJR Linked Reapter System
442.750	447.750	+5.0 Mhz	131.8	KA2PFL	KA2PFL- Eagleswood
448.575	443.575	-5.0 Mhz	141.3	WA2NEW	WA2NEW -Beach Haven
446.975	441.975	-5.0 Mhz	131.8	WA2RES	Ocean Co. ARES-Harvey Cedars
449.475	444.475	-5.0 Mhz	131.8	KA2PFL	KA2PFL-Mystic Island
449.825	444.825	-5.0 Mhz	131.8	WA2RES	Ocean Co. ARES
447.575	442.575	-5.0 Mhz	156.7	K2ACY	K2ACY-Brigantine

Thanks to the ARRL for providing this information.

About the Author: Tom Preiser, N2XW is the Southern NJ Section Manager for the ARRL. He enjoys Amateur radio and lives with his family in Manahawkin, NJ.

Up Next Month – A look at HF and DX communication with Amateur Radio

JOIN US ON THE AIR

Join us for our club net. The net is held every Thursday night at 7:30pm (except holidays and special occasions) on the WU2E repeater.

Every week we host a random topic of discussion.

Find us at: 146.835 (-600) PL 127.3

We look forward to sharing time with you!

For any comments or questions regarding the weekly net please contact Jim Neufell, K2GMT at jvneufell@comcast.net .

"We need to accept that we won't always make the right decisions, that we'll screw up royally sometimes – understanding that failure is not the opposite of success, it's part of success." – Arianna Huffington

DO YOU WANT TO SPLIT UP?

If you are an experienced HF operator you have most likely heard someone operating as "split up" or "split down." Being someone who is just getting more into using HF I didn't realize what the term meant. I also didn't necessarily understand the use of some those "extra" buttons on the front of my radio.

So how did I find out what this all meant? I recently watched a YouTube video by Alan Wolke. Alan Wolke, W2AEW is the Northern NJ Technical Coordinator. Alan also now appears regularly on Amateur Radio Roundtable.

Alan's YouTube site hosts many videos involving ham radio, test equipment, troubleshooting and more.

To watch the video that taught me about "splitting up" go to: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4U6pKnWQVBo and while you are at his channel check out the many other great videos Alan has posted. I have been a fan of his work for a long time now.

EXPOSURE RULE—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

"It nevertheless adopted a 2-year period for parties to verify and ensure compliance under the new rules."

The Amateur Service is no longer categorically excluded from certain aspects of the rules, as amended, and licensees can no longer avoid performing an exposure assessment simply because they are transmitting below a given power level.

"For most amateurs, the major difference is the removal of the categorical exclusion for amateur radio, which means that ham station owners must determine if they either qualify for an exemption or must perform a routine environmental evaluation," said Greg Lapin, N9GL, chair of the ARRL RF Safety Committee and a member of the FCC Technological Advisory Council (TAC).

"Ham stations previously excluded from performing environmental evaluations will have until May 3, 2023, to perform these. After May 3, 2021, any new stations or those modified in a way that affects RF exposure must comply before being put into service," Lapin said.

The December 2019 RF *Report and Order* changes the methods that many radio services use to determine and achieve compliance with FCC limits on human exposure to RF electromagnetic fields. The FCC also modified the process for determining whether a particular device or deployment is exempt from a more thorough analysis by replacing a service-specific list of transmitters, facilities, and operations for which evaluation is required with new streamlined formula-based criteria. The *R&O* also addressed how to perform evaluations where the exemption does not apply, and how to mitigate exposure.

Amateur radio licensees will have to determine whether any existing facilities previously excluded under the old rules now qualify for an exemption under the new rules. Most will, but some may not.

"For amateurs, the major difference is the removal of the categorical exclusion," Lapin said, "which means that every ham will be required to perform *some* sort of calculation, either to determine if they qualify for an exemption or must perform a full-fledged exposure assessment. For hams who previously performed exposure assessments on their stations, there is nothing more to do."

The ARRL Laboratory staff is available to help amateurs to make these determinations and, if needed, perform the necessary calculations to ensure their stations comply. ARRL Laboratory Manager Ed Hare, W1RFI, who helped prepare ARRL's *RF Exposure and You* book, explained it this way. "The FCC did not change any of the underlying rules applicable to amateur station evaluations," he said. "The sections of the book on how to perform routine station evaluations are still valid and usable, especially the many charts of common antennas at different heights." Hare said ARRL Lab staff also would be available to help amateurs understand the rules and evaluate their stations."

RF Exposure and You is **available for free download** from ARRL. ARRL also has an **RF Safety page** on its website.

The ARRL RF Safety Committee is working with the FCC to update the FCC's aids for following human exposure rules — *OET Bulletin 65* and *OET Bulletin 65 Supplement B for Radio Amateurs*. In addition, ARRL is developing tools that all hams can use to perform exposure assessments.

OLD BARNEY GEAR

You can find Old Barney Gear at all these places:

Southern Ocean Marine Sportswear (Hats & Jackets Embroidered)
79 South Main Street, Barnegat, NJ 08005
(609) 698-8868
Email: sales@soms4u.com Website: Www.soms4u.com

Café Press (All types of logoed items available)
New Logo Items: https://www.cafepress.com/oldbarneyarcnewlogo
Old Logo Items: https://www.cafepress.com/obarc

Gold Medal Ideas (Personalized Old Barney Items)
1160 Thompson Blvd, Buffalo Grove, IL 60089
https://stores.goldmedalideas.com/ygs/Old_Barney-Products/10000170

HAVE YOU JOINED THE MEMBER'S AREA?

The member's area of the OBARC website is being developed to provide useful tools to our members. Currently there is:

- Club Documents & Meeting Minutes
- Swap and Shop Postings (You decide if yours is just for members or the public)
- A "Ask for help/Questions" area to post questions to other members for assistance.
- A members directory for those who want to be listed.

Take a look. Suggestions are welcome! You can request access to the area by going to: www.obarc.org/members

SWAP & SHOP

The new Swap & Shop section is now available in the Members area of the website. In the very near future you will also be able to control your listings and keep them available for the members or have them listed on the public website.

We will also be happy to list any items you would like here in the newsletter. Just send your listings to n2rpq@arrl.net and I will make sure that they are added here.

OUR MEMBERS

Welcome to Our New Members:

KC2DDQ—Bob King

K2YQ—Brew Pascale

Happy Birthday To:

5/23—Steve Molo, KI4KWR

OCEAN COUNTY ARES® - MAY 2021

By Robert J Murdock Sr, WX2NJ—Coordinator

MARS / AMATEUR RADIO 60M INTEROPERABILITY NET - ANNOUNCEMENT

MARS (Military Auxilary Radio System) as a matter of ongoing, normal network operations will lead scheduled NETS on 60 meter "Channel One" during first week of each month. To achieve a high level of readiness and competency throughout MARS and cooperating Amateur Radio operators, it is necessary to integrate tasks and operations that support these requirements into routine ongoing operations. This MARS operation establishes ongoing NETS utilized for interoperability and conditions with Amateur radio operators to what they should expect while operating with US military stations.

1. Network Operation: 60 Meter Channel 1: 5,330.5 kHz USB. The prevailing operating mode will be SSB voice. Messages may be sent with voice or data mode.

2. Message Format: ICS-213 by voice or data. Send by voice using line numbers.

3. Data Mode: MIL-STD 188-110A Serial PSK. Synchronous Mode. Plain Text (not-encrypted) with Checksum header set to ALL.

4. M110A DMT Amateur Kit Plain Text Software (for receive only) is available at: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1pYDj7kQbm-QAyY4RPtx0dOXKohjaEjq9

Nets will occur at 1200 HRS (Noon) Local Time for local operations. Nets will occur at 2000 HRS Local Time for intermediate to long distance operations.

The next VE session of Ocean County ARES will be May 18th at 7:00 PM at the Ocean County EOC, Robert J. Miller Airpark. Exams will be administered by appointment only. Contact John, N2LD, Lead VE Examiner for information.

From WB2ALJ, SNJ SEC:

Amateur Radio Emergency Service Mutual Assistance Teams

What are Amateur Radio Emergency Service Mutual Assistance Teams (ARESMAT)?

Amateur Radio Emergency Service Mutual Assistance Teams consist of a group of voluntary operators who are willing and able to provide mutual assistance when another team become overwhelmed during a disaster.

During a disaster, an ARES group can quickly become overwhelmed. Local ARES members in an affected area may have to be focused on their own personal/family situations, such as protection of property, evacuation of family, or medical issues. Thus, depleting the availability of local operators within the team.

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ARESMAT volunteers from other areas who can be spared are requested to provide mutual operating assistance. However, the ARESMAT process requires advanced planning, coordination, and training to ensure the needs of the local team being supported are achieved.

Why establishing ARESMAT within the Section and Mid-Atlantic Region?

The idea for ARESMAT team establishment has been created by past disaster events. The most recent examples have been Hurricane Michaels impact to Southern Florida and Hurricane Maria that left the devastation of Puerto Rico. During these events' local teams as well as their entire Section were overwhelmed. There were not enough operators, and they lacked specific operating skills, and in some situations lacked equipment. ARESMAT for Hurricane Michael was coordinated by other adjacent Sections, plus the ARRL sent "Ham Aid Go-Kits". The Maria mutual assistance effect was more extensive and longer to implement since the adjacent Section of US Virgin Islands was also overwhelmed.

Some leaders of the emergency communication teams have some misconceptions of mutual assistance:

They believe mutual assistance only requires providing operators or equipment.

Unfortunately, operators who assist others may need different skills and operating protocols.

Additionally, equipment needs, and operating frequencies may be different even within a Section.

There is little or no planning and coordination that permits mutual assistance teams to access disaster areas and specific operating locations.

They believe ARESMAT will disrupt local team's positive relations with served agencies.

ARESMAT teams report directly to the receiving ARES team Emergency Coordinator who is responsible for their assignments and leadership throughout the event.

The Section ARESMAT leader's primary focus on the recruiting, training, coordination, and the deployment of the team.

The Section ARESMAT team's first priority would be to support overwhelmed County ARES teams within their Section. If an adjacent Mid-Atlantic Section became overwhelmed while your Section was not, then voluntary mutual assistance could be provided to the Section in need.

However, all applications of mutual assistance require advanced planning, coordination, and training to ensure the needs of the local team being supported are achieved.

Where would Section ARESMAT member be recruited?

ARESMAT volunteers would be recruited from various local teams. While their priority is to their County team, they would be prepared through training to assist others when the local team needs permit. Caution would be utilized limit volunteers from a local team to ensure availability of enough local operators.

How would ARESMAT benefit the County Teams?

The County team providing a Section ARESMAT member would benefit from some of their members being trained in skills that could form a County Rapid Response group. The local Rapid Response group could be used to initially establish emergency communications sites during a local emergency event.

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Another benefit will be expanding the local team's understanding on how it can utilize ARESMAT to support them in a disaster.

How could ARESMAT assistance be requested?

ARESMAT and HAM Aid equipment assistance can be requested by local Emergency Coordinators simply by contacting the Section Emergency Coordinator or Section Manager.

The Mid-Atlantic ARESMAT working group has established inter-section leadership contact lists for requesting assistance. The Mid-Atlantic ARESMAT working group plans to expand participating Sections/Counties database with;

1) operating frequencies,

2) skills & special training needs,

3) deployment checklist/procedure, receiving team's checklist/procedure, and a repository of other resources to support the sharing of mutual assistance resources.

Who leads ARESMAT when assisting your local teams?

The local Emergency Coordinator will oversee any ARESMAT assigned. Local ECs are the best to lead since they know the territory, server providers, and needs.

Summary

The ARESMAT process is a planning and preparation for a situation that hopefully never happens. However, past events have demonstrated that our Section and Mid-Atlantic region has a responsibility to prepare for providing and receiving mutual assistance. This ARESMAT preparation process cannot be accomplished without support from all.

SNJ ARES member interested in participating on the SNJ ARESMAT should contact Tim, NJ2N.

Southern NJ Section News May 2021
Tom Preiser N2XW SNJ Section Manager
n2xw@arrl.org

The weather is starting to warm up and time to get outside. Many clubs are beginning to make Field Day plans. Even though the wavier is in place for his year many are planning on having groups getting together for Field Day. I think it is great that they are doing so, just be careful to take proper precautions. Hopefully by the fall many clubs will be able to meet again.

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World Amateur Day seems to have been successful. Many operators reported making quite a few contacts. Many clubs are running their own contests so that members can get to participate in one. One example, is from the Burlington County Radio Club. The Club is participating in the State QSO Party Challenge (http://stateqsoparty.com). This is a great way to keep members involved and to get people on the air.

VE Testing is returning in some areas with many people coming out to take exams. There are many new operators taking tests as well as many upgrades. Testing sessions have been very active in Mercer and Ocean Counties.

FCC Issues Enforcement Advisory: Radio Users Again Reminded Not to Use Radios in Crimes

On April 20, the FCC's Enforcement Bureau issued a new **Enforcement Advisory**, repeating the admonishments contained in a **January Advisory** that no licensee or user of the Amateur or Personal Radio Services may use any radio equipment in connection with unlawful activities of any nature.

The Commission specifically cautioned that individuals found to have used radios in connection with any illegal activity are "subject to severe penalties, including significant fines, seizure of the offending equipment, and in some cases, criminal prosecution."

In addition, licensees should be aware that illegal operation in any service or band, including completely outside the amateur allocations, could potentially disqualify a person from holding any FCC license in any service, not just the Amateur Service.

Any amateur observing a suspicious infraction that might be of illegal or criminal nature should report it to their local law enforcement office or the FBI.

2021 Contest University Announces Speaker Line-Up

The 2021 Contest University (**CTU**), held in conjunction with the Dayton Hamvention® starting at 1300 UTC on May 20, has announced its roster of speakers. The live Zoom webinar event is free. Registration opens on April 21. Talks will run for 45 minutes followed by a question-and-answer session. **More information** is on the CTU website. The 2021 virtual Contest University will be recorded and available on YouTube following the event. — *Thanks to CTU Chair Tim Duffy, K3LR*

HURRICANE SEASON IS NEARING—ARE YOU READY?

(FROM THE ARES LETTER DATED 4/21/2021)

Hurricane Preparedness Week is May 9-15, 2021

Be ready for hurricane season. Determine your personal hurricane risk, find out if you live in a hurricane evacuation zone, and review/update insurance policies. Make a list of items to replenish hurricane emergency supplies and plan how you will prepare your home. If you live in hurricane-prone areas, you are encouraged to complete these simple preparations before hurricane season begins on June 1. Adjust any preparedness actions based on the latest health and safety guidelines from the CDC and local health officials.

Now is the time to harden and prepare your station for power outages: have multiple sources of backup power including batteries and gas-powered generators. Test them now. Ensure your ability to take down and put back up antennas quickly and efficiently when storms threaten your area.

Hurricane Season 2021: Nets to Know

Caribbean Emergency Weather Net - Meets daily at 1030Z and 2230Z on 3815 kHz.

Hurricane Watch Net -- 14.325 MHz, 7.268 MHz -- Activated whenever a hurricane is within 300 nautical miles of expected landfall. Disseminates storm information and relays meterological data to National Hurricane Center via embedded NHC station WX4NHC. Also relays post-storm damage reports and other relevant information.

Intercontinental Net operates from 7 AM to noon US Eastern Time on 14.300 MHz, providing a means of emergency communications to any location where normal communications are disrupted.

Marine Maritime Services Net -- 14.300 MHz -- The network acts as a weather beacon for ships during periods of severe weather and regularly repeats high seas and tropical weather warnings and bulletins from the National Weather Service and the National Hurricane Center.

Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network (SATERN) -- 14.260 MHz -- The purpose of the SATERN net is to support the Salvation Army operations in local, regional and international disaster situations. - *ARRL US Virgin Islands Section News*

2021 Hurricane Names (as posted by USA Today Network)

1. Ana	4. Danny	7. Grace	10. Julian	13. Mindy	16. Peter	19. Teresa
2. Bill	5. Elsa	8. Henry	11. Kate	14. Nicholas	17. Rose	20. Victor
3. Claudette	6. Fred	9. Ida	12. Larry	15. Odette	18. Sam	21. Wanda

WHO IS OLD BARNEY?

The Old Barney Amateur Radio Club (OBARC) was established in 1975 by a diverse group of individuals with a common goal of promoting Amateur Radio.

Today the group continues towards making the amateur radio hobby rewarding through participation in several events throughout the year, training sessions, VE testing and monthly meetings.

Our meetings are held at the Ocean Acres Community Center, 489 Nautilus Blvd, Manahawkin, NJ 08050*, beginning at 7:30pm on the first Wednesday of each month (except holidays). We welcome anyone (licensed or not) to come and meet with us to learn more about amateur radio.

* **DUE TO COVID-19 MEETINGS ARE CURRENTLY BEING HELD VIA ZOOM.**

Old Barney Amateur Radio Club

PO Box 117
Manahawkin, NJ 08050

E-mail: n2ob@arrl.net

SHARE YOUR KNOWLEDGE

The newsletter is open to anyone who would like to submit articles. Please join me in contributing to content and share the knowledge you have about our hobby with all our readers.

Presentations are also welcomed. We try to host a presentation at each monthly meeting covering different topics. We would even welcome "special" sessions via Zoom for presentations that are too long to host at a meeting.

Please contact me at n2rpq@arrl.net with any articles or to arrange a presentation.

THE OLD BARNEY RADIO CLUB IS ARRL AFFILIATED

Visit the ARRL at www.arrl.org