

## South Peninsula Amateur Radio Klub Newsletter

Vol. MCMXCIX No IX Rptr: W6APZ/R 145.230(-.600)MHz - Club Str: WA6NKK Tuesday, August 31, 1999

### The August 1999 Meeting...

**Where:** Harry's Hof Brau  
El Camino Real in Mt. View

**When:** Thursday, 2 September 1999  
6:00PM

**Subject:** Good Hamming Fellowship

REPEATER  
REPEATER  
REPEATER  
REPEATER

#### LONG SQUELCH TAIL?

Heard on the repeater: "This one has a long squelch tail." Some hams used to old repeaters believe that they must wait until the repeater's squelch tail drops before they can transmit. This used to be true many years ago and may still be true with some repeaters on the air today, but NOT on the Palo Alto 145.230 repeater. In old repeaters, the drop of the squelch tail was when the "blab" timer was reset. This blab timer is sometimes called the "alligator" because alligators bite and people who get cut off by the timer feel as though they have been bitten. Technically, this timer is called the "time-out timer". The intent of this timer is to allow emergency traffic to break in or for someone to enter an existing conversation.

The 145.230 repeater and most modern repeaters use a courtesy tone to alert users that the time-out timer has been reset and the next station can begin transmission. The time between the end of transmission and the courtesy tone allows stations to break in. So why the long squelch tail? There is a historical reason: older repeaters used relays to change from transmit to receive, and relays are rated for a finite number of switching operations. Listen to the 9 AM weekly net on 523 for a few days (for example) and you'll quickly realize the hundreds of times that stations stop transmitting and another station begins transmitting. Our original repeater used a transmit-power-on relay which had to be replaced periodically when the contacts wore out. The long squelch tail kept the relay pulled in, reducing the number of relay switches, while the courtesy tone alerted users that the timer had been reset.

So much for history. Why the long squelch tail today, when relays are no longer used? It's all a matter of timing. The controller keys certain automated messages, such as meeting announcements, to the drop of the squelch tail. The idea is that so long as a conversation is going on via the repeater, the controller will not interrupt with an announcement. The controller is programmed to believe that when the squelch tail drops, the conversation is over. So the squelch tail on our repeater functions as a spacer. If the squelch tail were shorter, there would be more doubles between repeater messages and users' conversations. The one exception to waiting for a squelch tail drop is the Forced ID message (repeater identification) which by law must come on at

least once every ten minutes, whether a conversation is going on or not. This ID is usually in CW and the controller is programmed so that the voice overrides the CW, yet the ID'er can be heard, so the rules are not violated.

*The point to remember is that one need not wait for the squelch tail to drop before beginning to transmit on 145.230. As soon as the courtesy tone is heard, that is the cue to begin transmitting.*

73 de, Rich, W6APZ, e-mail: w6apz@arrl.net

### The Prez Sez...

No Report

73 de Jack

### A Note From the Treasurer

Dues are due. In fact, dues are always due, unless you've paid them. Even so, they'll be due again soon. However, they are still value priced at US\$10.00. Though I would be most happy to see you at the meetings, you may also send them in to me at:

Rolf Kliibo  
3825 Fabian Way, MS G-16  
Palo Alto, CA 94303

The Klub now has copies of the 1999 Northern California (repeater) Directory, compiled by NARCC, the Northern Amateur Relay Council of California. It also includes Band Plans and a Coordination Policy Manual. These Directories are available for free to all paid up members of SPARK. I can send them through the company mail or you can pick them up at the meetings. Just let me know.

I went through the equipment insurance list and reduced the insured equipment as was discussed at the July meeting. With the reduction, and the addition of our new 2-meter equipment, our yearly payment was reduced to \$135 from \$208.

Do you know about, or are operating on:  
APRS?  
PSK31?  
Let me know.  
Thanks and 73 de Rolf, N6NFI



# ARRL Pacific Division Update

September 1999

by Brad Wyatt, K6WR, Director, Pacific Division, ARRL  
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## ULS Looms Large for Amateurs

Say hello to the ULS! Monday, August 16, the FCC's Universal Licensing System becomes a reality for the Amateur Service. The FCC said August 13 that the ULS would be out of service until then to prepare for implementation. This means amateurs will have to wait until the ULS is back up to register.

The ULS ushers in an era of electronic, interactive filing and handling of Amateur Radio applications and marks a major change in the way Amateur Radio applicants will deal with the FCC. It also means the demise of the familiar paper FCC Form 610 series in favor of the "universal" Form 605 - primarily designed for electronic use but also available on paper. Once registered, amateurs filing applications with the FCC under the ULS will use Form 605 for all purposes except--at least for now--club station applications.

The FCC began a weeklong ULS phase-in period for the Amateur Service August 8 and has been converting existing Amateur Radio licensing data into the ULS database. Electronic Amateur Radio license renewal using FCC Form 900 was scheduled to end August 9. Electronic vanity call sign application using Form 610V was to terminate August 13 at 5:30 PM Eastern Time. Hams should not file renewal or vanity applications until the ULS comes up August 16.

Before using the ULS to file an application, renew or modify a license, or apply for a vanity call sign, all amateurs must register. When registering, individuals eligible to hold a Social Security Number must provide this number--which the FCC refers to as a Taxpayer Information Number or TIN. This requirement is a mandate of Congress, not of the FCC. All hams must be registered in the ULS to do business with the FCC.

Applicants use TIN Registration Form 606 for electronic or manual registration. To register electronically, visit <http://www.fcc.gov/wtb/uls/> and click on "TIN/Call Sign Registration." A paper Form 606 is available at <http://www.fcc.gov/formpage.html> or by calling 800-418-FORM (3676). One big advantage only to on-line registrants is that the ULS application system checks for errors before data are submitted.

Applicants first register their Social Security Number (or TIN), then enter a call sign. Applicants also must select a password to identify themselves in future, private transactions with the FCC database. A valid password can be from 5 to 30 alphanumeric characters and is case-sensitive. For additional security, applicants also specify a personal identifier. The FCC and ARRL recommend that applicants not use their Amateur Radio call sign as a password or identifier.

Registrants receive a nine-character Licensee Identification Number. Amateurs may use this number in place of a Social Security Number in future dealings with the FCC. Those filing a paper ULS Form 606 by mail will not receive an acknowledgment from the FCC. Paper filers can obtain their FCC-generated Licensee ID Number from ULS Technical Support at 202-414-1250.

For now, applications for club, military recreation, and RACES licenses should be filed on the "old" FCC Form 610B. Trustees and custodians of these licenses should not use their personal Social Security Number as the TIN for these applications but should contact ULS Technical Support (202-414-1250) to obtain a FCC-generated identification number for Form 610B.

Applications that do not include this number are subject to dismissal.

Applications for new licenses or upgrades will continue to be filed through a Volunteer Examiner Coordinator. VECs will use a special NCVEC Form 605 - a variation of Form 605--to file with the FCC for test sessions.

Starting August 16, hams already registered in the ULS may file applications using the new FCC Form 605 electronically at any time of day, seven days a week. FCC Form 605 will be used for license renewals, modifications, cancellations, application withdrawals and amendments, as well as requests for a vanity call sign, duplicate license, change of address or other clerical license modification. Visit the WTB ULS page, <http://www.fcc.gov/wtb/uls> and click "Connecting to ULS" for information on accessing the ULS system. Accessing the ULS database requires a telephone modem. A toll-free number, 800-844-2784, connects users to the FCC's Wide Area Network.

Among other things, the ULS features a renewal reminder sent 90 days prior to a license's expiration date. The ULS also simplifies the process of submitting fees to the FCC. The FCC said it also anticipates that the ULS will be capable of accepting credit card payments on-line "in the near future."

For more information, visit the FCC's ULS page, <http://www.fcc.gov/wtb/uls>.

September QST will carry information on ULS in the Washington Mailbox column on page 85.

Thanks, ARRL Letter.

## ARRL Comments on CSVHFS Petition RM 9673

In comments to the FCC, the ARRL says it supports the objectives of the Central States VHF Society's recent petition to formally segregate wideband and narrowband modes on VHF and UHF. But, the League says, the Society's petition fails to make a case to implement any new FCC rules. The petition, filed a month ago, would amend FCC rules to eliminate interference from FM and packet in the so-called weak- signal portions of 6, 2, 1.25 meters and 70 cm. The FCC has assigned RM-9673 to the CSVHFS petition. Comments were due by July 28.

In its comments, the League said it generally supports the intent of the petition but "does not support the regulatory relief requested" because the petition doesn't spell out the extent of the interference problem.

"In the League's experience, the number of complaints of such interference is not so substantial as to justify additional regulation," the ARRL said in its comments. While conceding that the number of incidents of harmful interference to narrowband, weak- signal modes might be higher than the number of complaints to ARRL HQ would indicate, "the petition does not quantify the problem at all," the League comments contend.

The League said it prefers "reliance on established voluntary band plans" coupled with "some Commission support" to address the CSVHFS concerns. The ARRL took the opportunity to again call on the FCC to acknowledge "that VHF and UHF operation in accordance with established band plans is 'good amateur practice' and that the Commission will support compliance" with band plans to prevent interference to weak-signal operations.

In April 1998, the League filed a Request for Declaratory Ruling with the Private Wireless Division asking the FCC to confirm a position taken by a former Private Radio Bureau chief that voluntary band plans "should be supported and adhered to as an element of 'good amateur practice' and spectrum efficiency." The FCC has taken no action on the petition, instead choosing to treat it as a rulemaking petition (RM-9259).

"The Commission should provide some compliance support for the band plans, which are an integral part of the cooperative sharing of limited frequency allocations," the League asserted in its comments.

The League said it shares the Society's concerns about wideband FM and packet QRM to weak signal work but suggested

that new regulations could stifle flexibility in the Amateur Service rules. The ARRL said it would rather see reliance on "the self-regulatory abilities of the Amateur Service, as reflected in voluntary band plans" than new FCC regulations.

The League said it was not suggesting that its VHF and UHF band plans were "a perfect solution for weak- signal enthusiasts," but said its experience has shown "a relatively high degree of compliance." The ARRL suggested educational efforts as an appropriate remedy for newcomers and others unfamiliar with these amateur conventions.

The League said self-regulation, not FCC regulation, is what produces "much of the order and efficiency found in the Amateur Service." Band plans are a principal part of that "proud and continuing tradition," the League concluded.

A copy of the League's comments, filed July 28, are available on the ARRL Web page.

Thanks, ARRL.

### Easy Operation Overseas Now a Reality for US Hams

Operating overseas and in certain South American countries just got much easier for US hams. The FCC has implemented the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) Recommendation T/R 61-01 that eliminates the need to obtain a special license or permit for US hams wishing to operate for brief visits to most European countries. In addition, the ARRL has begun issuing International Amateur Radio Permits to simplify operation by US hams in certain South American countries.

Earlier this year, the US rendered paperless operation by hams from countries that have a reciprocal operating agreement with this country. Alien operators no longer need to file an FCC Form 610A to operate here. Alien visitors to the US holding an amateur license issued by their home country may operate in the US without submitting any FCC paperwork--provided that a reciprocal operating agreement is in effect between the two countries. The only documentation required is proof of citizenship and an Amateur Radio license issued by the country of citizenship. These arrangements are similar to longstanding arrangements between the US and Canada.

The US State Department applied for US participation in CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 in 1997, and the request was approved in principle in early 1998. On June 7, 1999 the FCC put the final pieces of the CEPT arrangement into place by issuing a Public Notice in English, German, and French that spells out the basic information about Amateur Radio operation in CEPT countries. To operate in a CEPT country, US hams only need a copy of the Notice, their original Amateur Radio document, and proof of US citizenship (a US-issued passport or a birth certificate should suffice). The documents must be shown to authorities that ask to see them.

US hams holding any license class but Novice are eligible to operate in CEPT countries. A US citizen with a Technician ticket may be authorized privileges equivalent to a CEPT Class 2 (i.e., VHF-only) license, while a US citizen holding a higher class license may be authorized CEPT Class 1 (i.e., all amateur and amateur-satellite) privileges.

The authorization is for use of a portable or mobile station only, including stations set up at hotels or a camping site. Authorization is also granted for US hams to operate the stations of permanent licensees in host countries. The use of Amateur Radio aboard an aircraft is not allowed, however.

To identify while overseas, US stations will use their assigned call signs preceded by the CEPT call sign prefix for the country or territory visited. Stations that are mobile or portable must so indicate following the call sign by declaring "portable" or "mobile" on phone or by signing "/P" or "/M" on CW. For example, if W1AW were operating portable in France, it would identify as "F stroke W1AW portable" on phone or as "F/W1AW/P" on CW.

US licensees operating under this agreement overseas cannot request protection against harmful interference. Operators must abide by the provisions of the ITU Radio Regulations as well as CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 and the regulations in force in the host country. This means that US operators planning to operate in other countries must become familiar with that country's regulations and frequency allocations, paying special attention to regional differences. For example, the 40- meter band in Europe and the UK only runs from 7.0 to 7.1 MHz.

Participating CEPT countries as of June 7, 1999, include Austria, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France (including Corsica, Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique, St Bartholomew, St Pierre et Miquelon, St Martin, and Reunion/Dependencies), Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom (including Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man). For updates, visit the ERO Web site, <http://www.ero.dk> and click on "Implementation," then "Decision/Recommendation," then "T/R-61-01".

The ARRL has begun issuing the International Amateur Radio Permit (IARP) that allows US amateurs to operate from Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela without having to obtain a special license (the US and Canada also are CITES signatories). The IARP is valid in any country that is a signatory to the CITES Amateur Convention.

Similar to the CEPT license, there are two classes of IARP. The Class 1 IARP--available to Tech Plus and higher class licensees--requires knowledge of Morse code and carries all operating privileges. The Class 2 IARP--equivalent to the US Technician ticket--does not require knowledge of Morse code and carries all privileges above 30 MHz. An IARP is not a license, but it certifies the existence of a license. There's a \$10 application fee to obtain an IARP from the ARRL.

Complete information on CEPT and IARP operation, including an IARP application form and a copy of the FCC Public Notice on CEPT, is available from the International Operating page on ARRLWeb, <http://www.arrl.org/field/regulations/io/>.

The new procedures affect operation only in participating CEPT (European) and CITES (Central and South American) countries. They do not change the procedures for US hams wishing to operate overseas in countries that are not CEPT participants or CITES Amateur Convention signatories. Information on operation from these countries also is available on the pages of ARRLWeb at <http://www.arrl.org/field/regulations/io/recipient-country.html>.

Thanks, ARRL Web site at <http://www.arrl.org>.

A personal note - I was on a trip in France from mid June until early July. I was able to use my US HT (with „whistle up% access to work the French repeaters using the new CEPT privileges with some degree of success. An HT with 1750 Hz tone burst would have been better. If you are traveling to CEPT countries, consider taking along your HT.

### FCC Amateur Radio Enforcement Log

The following is a representative listing of recent reports on Amateur Radio enforcement-related actions in the Pacific Division from the files of the FCC Compliance and Information Bureau:

NOTE: Issuance by the FCC of a Warning Notice indicates that the FCC has what it believes to be reliable evidence of possible rules infractions and not necessarily that the recipient has violated FCC rules. The FCC has the authority, pursuant to §97.519(d)(2) of the rules to re-administer any examination element previously administered by a volunteer examiner. This Enforcement Log is representative of recent Warning Notices, Notices of Violation, calls for retesting, and other FCC

communications to licensees involving possible serious rules violations. It is not a comprehensive listing.

HONOLULU, HI [UPDATE]: Extra licensee Motoaki Uotome, W9BO--who is licensed in Japan as JA1GZV--has relinquished a total of 41 club station call signs following an FCC request that he justify the grants. The FCC wrote Uotome July 13 to confirm that Uotome may retain the club station call sign W3AN. Uotome's club stations had mailing addresses in various cities in the continental US as well as in Hawaii, the Marianas, Guam, and Alaska. Some of the listed "clubs" held more than one call sign, according to the FCC database. Several had the same mailing addresses. Uotome was advised that he may not reapply for any of the deleted call signs in the future as a former holder.

SAN FRANCISCO, CA: The FCC requested July 19 that General licensee Danny A. Kenwood, WA6CNQ, retake the General class examination elements under the supervision of FCC personnel in Hayward, California, before August 30, 1999, or his license will be cancelled. The FCC has the authority to re-administer any examination element previously administered by Volunteer Examiners.

HILO, HI: The FCC requested July 22 that Extra licensee Dean W. Manley, KH6B, provide justification in writing for at least 20 club station call signs for which he is the responsible party. The FCC said it will cancel all of the listed call signs if Manley does not respond satisfactorily within 30 days. The FCC also requested that Manley list any other club station call signs assigned to him. As of Aug. 11, approximately one-half of the calls no longer appear in the FCC database.

NEWARK, CA: The FCC on July 28 notified Technician licensee Eric B. Shuler, KF6BMG (ex KF6UJU), that it was granting his application for KF6BMG for a one-year term. If at the end of that year there are no valid complaints of his radio operation, Shuler may apply for a standard 10-year term, the FCC said. On February 26, 1999, the FCC set aside Shuler's applications for a Technician Amateur Radio license and a vanity call sign, based on evidence that Shuler had been transmitting on the K7IJ repeater system in his area before receiving his license. The FCC's Riley Hollingsworth, K4ZDH, said the Commission has reviewed Shuler's responses and subsequent information he provided, as well as assurances that he would comply with all the rules of the Amateur Radio Service.

NEW ALMADEN, CA [UPDATE]: The FCC notified William R Estrada II, formerly KD6VEG, on August 3, 1999, canceling his Technician Amateur Radio license. The FCC had notified Estrada on June 18, 1999, requiring him to retake his Amateur Radio examinations prior to July 30, 1999, under the supervision of FCC personnel in Hayward, California. According to FCC Attorney Riley Hollingsworth, K4ZDH, Estrada failed to appear for reexamination, and his license was consequently cancelled. Hollingsworth also warned Estrada about continued operation of radio transmitting equipment.

SACRAMENTO, CA [UPDATE]: The FCC notified Ronald R. Coursey, formerly N6UUM, on August 3, 1999, canceling his Tech Plus Amateur Radio license. The FCC had notified Coursey on June 18, 1999, requiring him to retake his Amateur Radio examinations prior to July 30, 1999, under the supervision of FCC personnel in Hayward, California. According to FCC Attorney Riley Hollingsworth, K4ZDH, Coursey failed to appear for reexamination, and his license was consequently cancelled. Hollingsworth also warned Coursey about continued operation of radio transmitting equipment.

Thanks, WORLDRADIO; and the ARRL Web site Latest News on Spectrum Protection:-

It's round two in Congress for the Amateur Radio Spectrum Protection Act. At the request of the ARRL, Rep. Michael Bilirakis introduced the 1999 version of the proposed legislation, HR 783, on February 23. As of Aug. 13, the bill had received 102 co-sponsorships including Pacific Division Congresswoman Mink (HI -

2), Delegate Underwood (GU), Congressmen Farr (CA - 17), Miller (CA - 7), Campbell (CA - 15), Abercrombie (HI - 1), Stark (CA - 13), and Congresswoman Lee (CA - 9). [in order of co-sponsorship] Nationally, we now have more co-sponsorships than we had for the 1998 bill - but we need to obtain some 218 co-sponsorships to have a majority of the House as co-sponsors. Keep up the good work!

The bill is aimed at ensuring the availability of spectrum to Amateur Radio operators. It would protect existing Amateur Radio spectrum against reallocations to or sharing with other services unless the FCC provides "equivalent replacement spectrum" elsewhere. Bilirakis, a Florida Republican, also sponsored last year's measure, which attracted upwards of 83 cosponsors on both sides of the aisle. Rep Frank Pallone Jr., a New Jersey Democrat, is the initial cosponsor of the 1999 bill.

ARRL Legislative and Public Affairs Manager Steve Mansfield, N1MZA, says the 1999 bill "is largely the same as last year's HR 3572." The major difference is that the 1999 version adds "Amateur Satellite Service" frequencies to "Amateur Radio Service" in detailing the frequencies that would be afforded protection under the act.

Specifically, HR 783 would amend the Communications Act to require the FCC to provide "equivalent replacement spectrum" to Amateur Radio and the Amateur Satellite Service in the event of a reallocation of primary amateur allocations, any reduction in secondary amateur allocations, or "additional allocations within such bands that would substantially reduce the utility thereof" to amateurs.

Mansfield said it's too soon to predict how HR 783 will fare in the new Congress, but said the fact that it has been introduced so early in the session "bodes well for our prospects." He said that a number of the cosponsors from last year already have indicated an interest in signing on again, "so I think we'll have a lot of support."

A copy of the measure is available via the THOMAS Web site, <http://thomas.loc.gov/>

Thanks, ARRL Bulletin and THOMAS Web site.

#### **ARRL E-mail Addresses Are Available to Members**

ARRL members can now announce their ARRL membership through their e-mail addresses! Starting February 1, 1999, a new membership service was available for those wishing to have an ARRL e-mail address, and you won't have to switch e-mail services to do it. Not only that, but it will be free-of-charge to League members!

The new, personalized League e-mail addresses will consist of the member's call sign @arrl.net. Electronic mail sent to the address automatically will be forwarded to any e-mail account you choose.

As long as you remain an ARRL member, you'll never have to notify people of an address change - even if you change Internet Service Providers.

Members are able to sign up quickly and easily through the ARRL Members Only Web Site. If you are not already registered for the Members Only Web Site, you can do so at <http://www.arrl.org/members/>.

Members who are not registered for the Members Only Web Site may also obtain their League addresses, but the procedure is a bit more time consuming. For instructions, send a blank message to [subscribe@arrl.net](mailto:subscribe@arrl.net).

Thanks, ARRL Letter.

#### **N6XMW Confirmed as Federal Judge**

Congratulations to League member and Extra licensee William H. Alsup, N6XMW, who has been confirmed by the US Senate as the newest judge on the US District Court for the Northern District of California. Alsup, 54, began his career by clerking for US Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and later became a trial attorney with the Morrison & Foerster law firm. He'll fill the vacancy left by US District Judge Thelton Henderson. Alsup

was recommended by Sen. Barbara Boxer, who called him "an outstanding attorney who is eminently qualified to serve on the federal bench." Alsup will bring more than 22 years of experience in civil litigation to the bench. He graduated with joint degrees in law and public policy from Harvard Law School and the John F. Kennedy School of Government. Thanks Phil Kane, K2ASP

### Club Officers, -- Please Review Your Club Listing Information on the Pacific Division WWW site

I have been reviewing the club information in the Pacific Division WWW site recently - <http://www.pdarri.org> - and discovered that some of the listings do not appear to be current. Will you please help me and the Pacific Division webmasters by reviewing your club information and submitting updating information. Thanks in advance.

### Coming Events

- Livermore Swap Meet - 1st Sunday of each month at Las Positas College in Livermore, 7:00 AM to noon, all year. Talk in 147.045 from the west, 145.35 from the east. Contact Cliff Kibbe, KF6EII, (209) 835-6715, e-mail: [larkswap@hotmail.com](mailto:larkswap@hotmail.com).

- Foothill Flea Market - 2nd Saturday of each month from March to October at Foothill College, Los Altos Hills, CA.

- ARRL Southwestern Division Convention, Long Beach, CA, Oct. 1 - 3. Contact - Nate Brightman, K6OSC, (562) 427-5123. WWW - <http://www.qsl.net/arrlsw/hamcon/>. - Bakersfield ARA Hamfest (Lake Costerisan), Oct. 8- 10. Contact Robert Gerner, KB6JBL, (661) 588-7065, e-mail - [w6bar@hotmail.com](mailto:w6bar@hotmail.com). WWW site - <http://members.tripod.com/~w6bar/bara.html>.

- ARRL Pacific Division Convention (PACIFICON99), Concord, CA., Oct. 15 - 17. Contact Dick Brown, KT6X, (925) 676-9048, e-mail - [paccon99@pacbell.net](mailto:paccon99@pacbell.net). WWW - <http://www.pacificon.org>.

## Hoo's Hoo...



L-R: Bill Jimenez, Jack Nawrocki, Rolf Klibo, Rich Stiebel, Gary Hendra, Dick LeMassena

### Officers:

President:	Jack Nawrocki
Vice Pres:	Bill Jimenez
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Secretary:	Open

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3825 Fabian Way, MS-G36, Palo Alto 94303  
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### Repeater Trustee/Control Operators(Primary):

Repeater Trustee: Rich Stiebel, W6APZ  
Control Operators: John Buonocore, KD6ZL, Dan Connell, W6ASD, Rolf Klibo, N6NFI, Tom Holden, KN6KL; Gregg Schlaman, WA6ECQ

### Repeater Technical Committee:

Committee Chairman: Rich Stiebel, W6APZ  
N6NFI - Rolf Klibo and KN6KL - Tom Holden

### Other appointed positions

Club historian:	To be announced.
Retiree Representative:	John Gibson, N6OM
Club emergency comm coordinator:	Randy Bassett, N6RUR
Club ARRL Coordinator:	To be announced
Club swap meet coordinator:	To be announced.
Club Project coordinators:	To be announced

For Address Changes, or If Undeliverable, Return to:

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