

# ARRL - Utah Section

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER



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## MEET THE UTAH SECTION STAFF

Pat Malan - N7PAT - Section Manager

Jeri S. Brummett - WJ3RI - Assistant Section Manager / State Government Liaison

Ted Cowan - NA7C - Assistant Section Manager / Affiliated Club Coordinator

Tyler Griffiths - N7UWX - Section Emergency Coordinator

Kevin L. Reeve - N7RXE - Section Youth Coordinator

James R. Brown - NA7G - Section Traffic Manager

Alan R. Bloom - N1AL - Technical Coordinator

Rick Mead - W7VQ - Public Information Coordinator

## SECTION MANAGER'S DESK

Welcome to our first edition of the Section Newsletter. We are six months into our term as Section leadership having just put the holidays behind us with the Super Bowl in front of us, and COVID 19 nipping at our heels. It is inspiring to see the resiliency of our community under such circumstances.

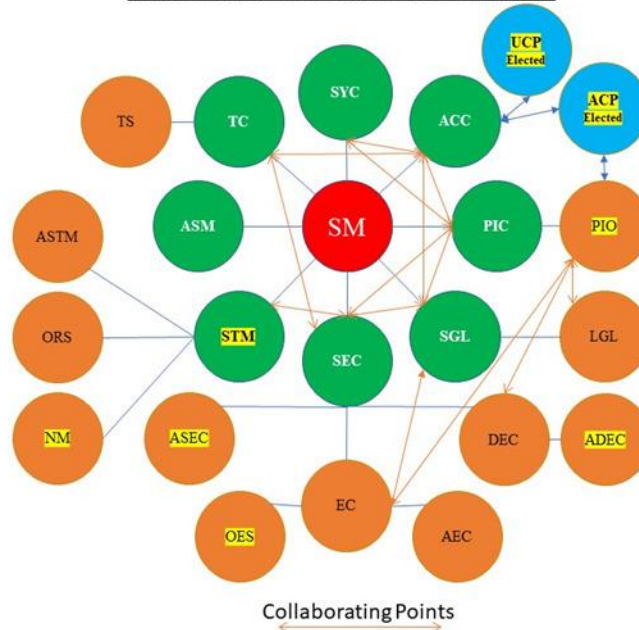
Our staff and I have had the honor of visiting many clubs throughout the state. As we have been crisscrossing the state, it has been our pleasure to visit with many of our Utah ham operators — Sometimes in large groups, other times in small groups. On one occasion, two of us stopped to meet a ham in rural Hatch, Utah. These opportunities have allowed me and our entire Section leadership team to hear the great suggestions, and more importantly your concerns.

Whether an individual ham in Hatch, attending a large club meeting, part of an ARES group, or any other ham adventure, our team will always welcome input from within our section. Really, we value your input and support as we move forward. Our Section is fortunate to not only have amazing hams, but to have a staff of dedicated volunteers who willingly serve to provide support for our varied interests in amateur radio.

Below is an organization chart of your current Section leadership including their email. Please reach out and share your success and suggestions for our journey ahead.

**ARRL Utah Section – Appointed Supporting Staff**  
**ADEC**-Assistant District Emergency Coordinator  
**AEC**-Assistant Emergency Coordinator  
**ASEC**-Assistant Section Emergency Coordinator  
**ASTM**-Assistant Traffic Manager  
**DEC**-District Emergency Coordinator  
**EC**-Emergency Coordinator  
**LGL**-Local Government Liaison  
**NM**-Net Manager  
**OES**-Official Emergency Station  
**ORS**-Official Relay Station  
**PIO**-Public Information Officer  
**TS**-Technical Specialist  
**ACP**-Affiliated Club President – Elected  
**UCP**-Unaffiliated Club President - Elected

**ARRL UTAH SECTION ORGANIZATION CHART**



**ARRL Utah Section Cabinet**  
**Elected**  
**SM**-Section Manager  
 Pat Malan – N7PAT@ARRL.ORG  
**Appointed**  
**TC**-Technical Coordinator  
 Alan Bloom-N1AL  
 N1AL@SONIC.NET  
**SYC**-Section Youth Coordinator  
 Kevin Reeve-N7RXE  
 N7RXE@ARRL.NET  
**ACC**- Affiliated Club Coordinator  
 Ted Cowan-NA7C  
 NA7C@MY321.NET  
**PIO**-Public Information Coordinator  
 Rick Mead-W7VQ  
 UTHAARRLPIC@GMAIL.COM  
**SGL**-State Government Liaison  
 Jeri Brummett-WJ3RI  
 BRUMMETT@XMISSION.COM  
**SEC**-Section Emergency Coordinator  
 Tyler Griffiths-N7UWX  
 TYLER.GRIFFITHS@GMAIL.COM  
**STM**-Section Traffic Manager  
 James Brown-NA7G  
 NA7GJIM@MSN.COM  
**ASM**-Assistant Section Manager(s)  
 Ted Cowan-NA7C  
 NA7C@MY321.NET  
 Jeri Brummett-WJ3RI  
 BRUMMETT@XMISSION.COM

REV. 20211208 ARRL Utah Section Chart

It is my privilege to serve as your section manager supported by such a qualified staff — all of us invigorated by the prospect of assisting you.

The ARRL is undergoing changes to meet the current needs of our community and lay the groundwork for future growth. Recently there has been an increase in transparency and plans to increase club funding, and greater access to resources and these are just the beginning to this exciting transformation process.

Please be radio-active as we continue to remain safe in the fight against this insidious pandemic.

Thank you for your support.

73

Pat/N7PAT

ARRL Utah Section Manager

[N7PAT@ARRL.ORG](mailto:N7PAT@ARRL.ORG)

801-413-7438

## SECTION EMERGENCY COORDINATOR'S REPORT

Happy New Year from Utah ARES (<https://www.utah-ares.org>)

Tyler Griffiths N7UWX, Utah Section Emergency Coordinator (n7uwx@arrl.net)

Utah ARES focus for 2022 will be training! There are many training opportunities for ARES members.

Some of these I consider essential are:

### ARES Task Book -

Each County EC should have the use of this book in their process to certify ARES members, keep up their training and keep track of their training.

Links to the task book can be found on the Utah ARES web page or on the ARRL's web page under ARES.

### FEMA ICS 100, 200, 700, 800 -

Part of the ARES Task Book certification/training is attending and passing the essential FEMA ICS courses. ICS 100, 200, 700, 800 are the suggested starting point for all ARES members. These courses can be found online.

### ARRL EC-001 -

This course is designed to provide basic knowledge and tools for any emergency communications volunteer. <http://www.arrl.org/online-course-catalog>

### Introduction to EmComm -

There is a short PowerPoint presentation on the Utah ARES web page that has some very good reminders for ARES members that want to become emergency communicators.

<https://bit.ly/3EYWSfm>

### Winlink -

I continue to press ARES members to use and train with the Winlink system. It is the standard for sending and passing traffic for ARES and ham radio in general. We need to have more Winlink gateways set up throughout the state. If you have an interest let me know. More info on Winlink can be found on the Utah ARES web page and also at <https://winlink.org/>

### SEC ARES -

This group puts out about 2 presentations/videos a month on emergency communications and ham radio. <https://sites.google.com/view/ratpac>

#### ARES Letter -

There is a great ARES Letter that the ARRL puts out monthly that has lots of ideas and information on what is going on with ARES in the nation.

<http://www.arrl.org/ares-letter>

Here is a listing of Your Local ARES Leadership. If you have questions about ARES in your County, please contact your EC. They can also help you join ARES. As you can see, we have a few counties that have no EC. If you are interested, please feel free to contact me!

<b>Beaver County</b>	<i>EC</i>	<i>NO EC</i>	
<b>Box Elder County</b>	EC	Dostaler, Dion	W7DEE
<b>Cache County</b>	EC	McArthur, Ted	AC7II
<b>Carbon County</b>	EC	Orton, Allan	KA7LEG
<b>Daggett County</b>	EC	Asbill, Pat	AD7V
<b>Davis County</b>	EC	Rapp, Joan	K6QJU
<b>Duchesne County</b>	EC	Leonard, Gary	KI7BCT
<b>Emery County</b>	<i>EC</i>	<i>NO ARES Unit</i>	
<b>Garfield County</b>	EC	Peterson, Stephen	KI7L
<b>Grand County</b>	EC	Henningson, Royce	K7QEQ
<b>Iron County</b>	EC	James, Moore	KG7VEI
<b>Juab County</b>	EC	Stott, Nyle	KB7WQD
<b>Kane County</b>	<i>EC</i>	<i>NO EC</i>	
<b>Millard County</b>	EC	Stott, Nyle	KB7WQD
<b>Morgan County</b>	EC	Laughter, Grant	K7GL
<b>Piute County</b>	<i>EC</i>	<i>No ARES Unit</i>	
<b>Rich County</b>	EC	Griffiths, Tyler	N7UWX
<b>Salt Lake County</b>	EC	Lundwall, Dan	N7XDL

San Juan County	EC	Shelley, Kelley	KS6Z
Sanpete County	EC	Bradley, Barry	WB7REL
<b>Sevier County</b>	<i>EC</i>	<i>No ARES Unit</i>	
Summit County	EC	Williams, Jason	KD7MCI
Tooele County	EC	Smith, Roland	K7OJL
Uintah County	EC	Wood, Ron	WA7HPZ
Utah County	EC	Preuss, Michael	W7MJP
Wasatch County	EC	Thompson, Doug	W1DUG
Washington County	EC	Pruitt, Brett	K7BDP
<b>Wayne County</b>	<i>EC</i>	<i>No ARES Unit</i>	
Weber County	EC	Snow, Steve	KE7WYU

### Monthly Reporting

With no more ARES Connect I would like to implement a process where each ARES member can self-report their monthly ARES participation. This will be a Google form that you can enter the activities you participated in and the hours served. I will be sending out an email monthly reminder with a link to report your hours. This reminder will be sent out on the Utah ARES email group.

<https://forms.gle/KhPgJm4rqLMDKEw38>

### Public Service

I encourage each ARES member to stay active in public service events. This is the best training you can get with real life situations.

If your county has no public service events you can go to Utah Sag and look at their calendar. It may have something that interests you!

Utah Sag - <https://utahsag.org/>

### Utah ARES Web Page

Utah ARES does have a web page. It contains up to date information on what is going on in the state for ARES. It has calendars, links and info on other ham related items for Utah.

<https://www.utah-ares.org>

### Utah ARES Email Group

To keep up to date on events and happenings for ARES please join the Utah ARES email group. There is lots of info in the wiki and monthly calendar reminders to keep you informed of events.

<https://groups.io/g/UtahARES>

Links:

ARRL ARES (Task book, ARES Manual, Resource Manual)

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

FEMA ICS Classes

<https://training.fema.gov/nims/>

ARRL EC-001

<http://www.arrl.org/online-course-catalog>

Introduction to Ecomm

<https://bit.ly/3EYWSfm>

Winlink

<https://winlink.org/>

<https://wavetalkers.com/>

SEC-ARES

<https://sites.google.com/view/ratpac>

ARES Letter

<http://www.arrl.org/ares-letter>

It is a great privilege to be the ARRL SEC for Utah and I thank you for your support!

As always if you have questions, comments or suggestions please feel free to contact me.

Tyler N7UWX n7uwx@arrl.net

## SECTION CLUB COORDINATOR'S REPORT

### Why clubs are so important to amateur radio

We spend most of our time in the shack alone, so why do we have clubs and why should you join one or more of them?

For me, it was a club (the Utah Amateur Radio Club, UARC) that posted " Become a Ham - call 583-3002" on the wall behind the counter of a now-defunct electronics parts store. I had always wanted to become a ham, but I didn't know what to do or who to talk to.

I called the number. A voice message (I think it was Gordon Smith, K7HFV) suggested I leave my name and number). I did, and someone called me back.

Before I knew it, I was a student in a Novice license course. That course was taught by a member of UARC, an anesthesiologist named Allan Kaminsky, whose callsign I can't remember but I will be ever grateful for the time and effort he put into that class.

In 1979 I received my ticket in the mail from the FCC and I became a Ham. And UARC was the first Amateur Radio club I joined. UARC is one of the oldest clubs in Utah, and one of the oldest clubs in the nation still in existence. UARC held monthly meetings which is where I learned about amateur radio, sponsored the first glorious Field Day I ever attended (CQ Field Day!), and gave me my first opportunity to give back the hobby by asking me to assist with their monthly newsletter, the Microvolt. I learned about the ARRL at a UARC meeting and joined so that I could further my knowledge of the hobby.

Today, I am an Extra class license holder and a member of about a dozen ham radio clubs. I am a proud life member of the ARRL. I am thankful that hams like Gordon Smith and Allen Kaminsky gave of themselves so that hopeful hams like me could learn more about this hobby we love. Most of my friends are Hams.

Why join a club? So you can make new friendships and help other Hams in this great hobby of ours. I can't begin to count the number of antenna parties I attended, and that is saying something because I am deathly, and I mean Deathly afraid of heights.

This antenna party was organized by the Utah DX Association (UDXA), a group of completely serious contesters. It was UDXA that motivated me to earn my DXCC. One of its founding members, Darryl Hazelgren, K7UT taught me the basics of contesting at Field Day. That's Darryl, second from the left. Darry has recently started a new club for contesters called the Great Salt Lake Contest Club.





Speaking of Field Day: I love Field Day. I even love Winter Field Day. My most cherished Field Days were organized and sponsored by local clubs. The look on this lady's face says it all after she made her first HF contact at our Sandy Amateur Club Field Day. I was honored to be her coach during the event. This is also why you join a club; so you can be there for others.



My first roving contest effort was with my dear friend Lauri McCreary, KG7C. We were "persuaded" by 7QP Utah state captain Darryl Hazelgren, K7UT to be a rover all day on a Saturday in May all over central Utah during the 7QP contest, and it was my job to operate the CW station. We submitted our logs to contribute to UDXA, a club who was a sponsor of the 7QP contest that year.



We join clubs so that we can make new friends, mentor others, give back and learn more about the hobby. The Dayton Hamvention, the largest gathering of Hams in North America is sponsored by a club in Ohio. And it takes hundreds of volunteers like you to make it happen. I think Dayton is on for 2022 and it is like Mecca for serious hams. Everything in Amateur Radio: vendors, thought leaders, and technology, even the ARRL can be found at the 3-day Dayton Hamvention. I confess to having been to Dayton ten times over the years and it was a blast.

Join a club that meets near you. Join a club that focuses on that part of Amateur Radio that interests you. Become part of the excitement. See you at Field Day!

Ted Cowan, NA7C

## SECTION TRAFFIC MANAGER'S REPORT

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) has a long history handling messages. It is the reason the ARRL was formed in 1914. George Hart, W1NJM (sk) published an article in the September 1949 issue of QST titled “new National Traffic Plan: ARRL Maps New Traffic Organization for All Amateurs”. This defined the National Traffic System (NTS) that remains active today.

Messages typically sent through the system are personal greetings. This keeps the various nets active and maintains the skills needed to accurately and efficiently pass messages. Within the NTS today messages (traffic) is passed using various modes including CW, voice, and digital.

An overview of the NTS is available on [qsl.net](http://www.qsl.net) and can be found at:

<https://www.qsl.net/mcarv/What%20is%20the%20National%20Traffic%20System.pdf>

This link also provides links to resources to help you get involved with traffic handling if you are interested.

A listing for most of the Western Area Traffic Nets is available at:

<http://www.felge.us/nwnets.html>

Take some time to just listen in to a voice or CW net. There is a slow speed Utah Code Net that meets in the evening at 7:30 pm Mountain time on 3570 kHz. If you are learning CW this is a great place to learn about CW traffic handling.

Have some fun and send a message to a family member or friend. Check with your local club and find someone who can help you get started.

The following two tables show the Utah Section Traffic Reports for November 2021 and December 2021

The tables below show the traffic count for each of the Official Relay Stations (ORS) and points for the Public Service Honor Roll (PSHR)

November 2021		
Station	ORS	PSHR
K7BWO	56	
NA7G	112	120
NI7IE	197	120
KD7UM	22	
W7VQ	58	
Total	445	

December 2021		
Station	ORS	PSHR
K7BWO	63	
NA7G	118	120
NI7IE	242	120
KD7UM	33	
W7VQ	44	
Total	497	

Jim Brown, NA7G

## TECHNICAL COORDINATOR'S REPORT

### The ARRL Volunteer Monitoring Program

Alan Bloom N1AL, Utah section Technical Coordinator

Old timers will remember the venerable ARRL Official Observer (OO) program, which commenced back in the early 1930s. Volunteer Official Observers would monitor the ham bands and send notices to stations observed not using good amateur practice or

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

FCC Form 159  
December 1973

WRITTEN REPLY REQUIRED  
IN DUPLICATE

Monitoring Station  
P. O. Box 1568  
Grand Island, Nebraska 68801

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF VIOLATION

← ADVISE US IF  
ADDRESS INCORRECT

1. Name and Address of Licensee

████████████████████  
████████████████████  
Urbana, Illinois 61801

2. Location of Station or Name of Club  
Urbana, Illinois

3. Class of License  
Amateur

4. Radio Service or Class of Station  
A-1

Date of Violation	Service	Frequency		
5/18/76	11:12 p.m. CST	No. Authorized	No. Observed	No. High-Cost Observed
			7011.25 kHz	

WARNING: Certain acts, omissions, if repeated or willful, as well as failure to reply to this Notice, may result in the suspension or revocation of license. See Section 513 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. Any of the above violations, if repeated or willful, may result in the revocation of the station license or suspension of operator license. See Sections 217 and 219(a)(7) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

See appendix for complete instructions.

5. VIOLATIONS: NON-COMPLIANCE WITH FCC RULES

Section 97.7(b). Measured frequency falls within a portion of an amateur band authorized exclusively for the use of Amateur Extra Class licensees. Commission records indicate that your license provides for General Class amateur privileges only.

The following was intercepted at above time and date:

"BK BK COSM DE ████████ K K FB BT BY MY LAST NAME  
IS PRISKEK BY PRISKEK BY PRISKEK BY BY MY STREET  
IS GEORGE BUFF DRIVERS LICENSE DRIVE BY BY GEORGE  
BUFF DRIVE BY GEORGE BUFF DRIVE BY BY HAVE ALL THE  
REST ALL OKAY BY BY CAN U QSL IMI IMI COSM DE ████████  
K"

Walter C. Goodman  
ISSUING OFFICER

John McKelvey  
ENGINEER IN CHARGE - LOCATION/CL

JUN 04 1976  
DATE MAILED/STAMP

The knowing and willful making of any false statement in reply to this NOTICE is punishable by fine or imprisonment under Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001.

doing something in violation of the FCC regulations. Most recipients were happy to be notified in this way so they could fix the technical problem (or modify their on-air operating practices) before getting a "pink slip" from the FCC.

I myself remember getting an OO notice for my Novice CW transmitter back in the late 60s because I had a strong second harmonic in the 20 meter band. I experimented and found I could still get full power output with much less than the manufacturer's specified grid drive, which greatly reduced the harmonic level. :-)

In recent years, Congress has been tightening the FCC's budget to the point that they have fewer and fewer resources, which has resulted in the closures of several FCC regional

offices and a reduction in field staff devoted to monitoring the amateur radio bands. The solution was to enter into a formal agreement with ARRL called the Volunteer Monitoring (VM) program, which has been up and running for almost two years now. The idea is to offload most of the legwork of monitoring and collection of evidence to a cadre of volunteers trained and vetted by ARRL. Unlike the OO program, which it replaces, this new group will be less concerned with minor violations but will work to resolve serious problems. When the problem cannot be resolved locally or through intervention by the VM Coordinator at ARRL, then evidence collected by Volunteer Monitors can be the basis for enforcement actions by FCC. The FCC gives enforcement priority to cases developed by the VM program. (By the way, the VMs will not only be looking for operating discrepancies, but for examples of good operating as well.)

The intent is that interference problems will be resolved at the local level whenever possible. Repeater interference problems are the responsibility of the repeater trustee to resolve. The first step is to determine the source of the interference. For repeaters this generally involves listening on the input frequency. You can get a rough indication of the interfering transmitter location simply by noting the locations of stations that can hear it on the input. To get a more precise fix requires some sort of direction-finding. DF techniques are so varied and complex that it would require another long article to cover so we won't go into the details here. Whatever technique is used, interference reports should always include this information as a minimum:

- Your name, call sign and contact information.
- Frequency (MHz) of the incident. If a repeater, the call sign of the repeater.
- Location where the interference was monitored.
- Date and time of the incident.
- Description of the incident and contents of the transmission (e.g. dead carrier, music, talking, etc.).
- How strong the signal appeared to be. If jamming is occurring but you could not hear the jammer at your station, that is important information as well.

In addition, the following information is very useful:

- Call sign(s) of the interfering station(s) being reported, if known.
- What type of antenna or DF equipment you were using. If a directional antenna, note the bearing in degrees relative to North where you noted the strongest signal.
- The type of radio that you were listening on.
- On what mode you were listening (typically FM for repeaters). Note that S meters on multimode radios are typically more informative when used in SSB mode.

It is worth mentioning that not all interference is intentional. A stuck PTT button on a microphone or various rig problems can cause unintentional QRM

On a local note, the Intermountain Intertie System is a system of 12 repeaters in Utah, 7 in Idaho, one in Wyoming, one in Las Vegas NV, and one each in Flagstaff and Jacob Lake AZ plus an optional connection to the MARLA system, which consists of 9 repeaters in Montana. Recently it has been experiencing interference that appears to be coming in on the 147.72/147.12 repeater. If you can monitor the 147.72 input frequency in the northern Wasatch front area and are willing to help, please contact the Utah VHF Society Frequency Coordinator John Lloyd K7JL. His contact information is at: [http://utahvhfs.org/k7jl\\_email.html](http://utahvhfs.org/k7jl_email.html)

Once the source of the interference is located, the next step is to contact the person causing the interference. Once the person knows they have been identified, that may be all that is necessary to resolve the problem. However, if it continues and the interference is to a repeater station, the next step may be for the repeater trustee to send an official "Stay off letter" to the offending operator. Any licensed amateur has the authority to limit who may use their station, and that applies to repeaters as well. The FCC will enforce such letters.

Some groups have had success through the local courts by getting an injunction against the perpetrator. It's similar to getting a restraining order for harassment.

If the problem cannot be resolved locally, the next step is to involve the ARRL. Riley Hollingsworth K4ZDH was the head of the FCC enforcement program for the Amateur Radio service, retiring in 2008, and in 2019 was appointed by ARRL to be the Volunteer



Monitoring Coordinator. Interference complaints, whether from Volunteer Monitors or the general amateur population, can be forwarded to him at K4ZDH@arrl.net. Be sure to include the information listed earlier in this article.

Riley promises to respond promptly to all complaints. He has been using a combination of letters, telephone calls or emails to the subjects of discrepancy reports (where they could be identified) with good results. If needed, a Volunteer Monitor may be assigned to the case. You might want to check out the Utah Valley ARC YouTube video that includes a long interview with him explaining the VM program.

[https://youtu.be/l\\_eV5PWvVrk](https://youtu.be/l_eV5PWvVrk)

VMs are required to meet a list of necessary skills and other requirements and are trained by ARRL. This is not an ARRL field appointment – VMs are appointed by the ARRL VM Administrator, not by the Section Manager. Their names are not made public, rather they are identified by number. Currently, the cadre of about 160 VMs, evenly geographically distributed around the country, is full, so ARRL is not currently accepting new applications, but will resume processing applications when the reserve pool is depleted.

Most cases are resolved without requiring FCC action. For example, looking at the November 2021 VM report, I see that operators in 5 cities were issued VM advisory notices for excessive SSB bandwidths of 8 to 9 kHz. Advisory notices were issued to two California operators for repeater interference. Both operators had been requested by the repeater trustees to cease using the repeaters. The FCC was requested not to grant their upcoming license renewal applications unless the case was resolved. Another advisory notice was for an operator transmitting overdriven FT8 signals. The operator has since corrected the problem. Three operators were issued advisory notices for operating outside the sub-bands permitted for their license classes.

Only one case was referred to the FCC for enforcement action. The FCC referred two cases to the VM program.

During October, VMs logged 2,939 hours monitoring HF frequencies and 3,282 hours on VHF frequencies and above. We owe these volunteers a big debt of thanks for their selfless devotion to amateur radio.

## GOVERNMENTAL AND LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Do You have an I or an O in your call-sign?

A local female HAM radio operator was on her way to work, when the Salt Lake City Police car behind her turned on their flashing lights. Two police officers, hands on their guns, approached her car, one on each side... needless to say, she was terrified, but not surprised, as this was the second such incident within the month. The officer at the driver's side window stated, "your license plate number does not exist!" The officer was

emphatic that her Utah Amateur Radio plate did not exist. A month earlier this HAM had been pulled over, and when the officer came to the window, simply stated he was sorry to have pulled her over, he had inadvertently misread her plate. This time the officers neither apologized nor admitted any mistake on their part. Luckily, this YL was smart enough to keep her hands on her steering wheel and remain both calm and very still.

The plate in question was a 2x3 call sign with in the KI7<aaa> series. Our section government liaison (SGL), reached out to the Salt Lake Police Department for an explanation. A senior SLCPD officer explained the issue...Utah license plates do not have the letters I or O, as they are easily confused with the numbers 1 and 0. In both cases, and in his initial look at our enquiry, he had entered the plate as K17 not KI7. After explaining that Utah Amateur Radio plates are required to be issued with the official FCC call-sign and the format of such call-signs including the KI7<aaa> series, the officer said in 25 years he can't recall encountering any Utah plate with either an I or an O; and said this issue may continue to arise with any such plate. Further discussion and pointing out that both the letters I and O appear on various vanity plates and frequently on Utah Amateur Radio plates, the officer stated that he would ask that information be shared with patrol officers at upcoming briefings, but honestly pointed out that unless an officer actually makes the mistake when encountering plates with the letters I or O, they may not remember the information. After all, officers are bombarded with lots of information at each briefing and over-time some information is simply not retained.

The section's governmental liaisons (SGL and LGLs) have discussed the issue and are planning the following course of action: We will request and hold a meeting with UT DMV officials with the intent of jointly developing an information card that explains the nature of Utah Amateur Radio plates and the critical role HAMS play in emergencies. In the meantime, please be aware of the potential to be pulled over and ensure that your paperwork is in order. Finally contact Jeri, WJ3RI if you have been or are stopped over your call sign.

## PUBLIC INFORMATION COORDINATOR'S REPORT

The Utah Section is now publishing a newsletter quarterly to provide information and updates on activities related to Amateur Radio within the Utah Section.

The objective of the newsletter is to

1. Recognize noteworthy activities of individual hams and ham radio organizations.
2. Provide information of ongoing Utah Section activities
3. Provide information to those interested in getting involved in a new area of the hobby on where to go for more information including training resources

If you have ideas or items you would like to see covered please send an email to:  
utaharrlpic@gmail.com

The following was received from Bob Inderbitzen, NQ1R who is the Director of Public Relations and Innovation.

NASA has recognized Amateur Radio on the International Space Station (ARISS) in its 2021 year-in-review! Special thanks to so many volunteers from ARRL, AMSAT, and our radio clubs who make it possible for student groups to contact the astronauts via ham radio.

A 2.5-minute NASA video on Twitter recognizes ARISS in two of its “Best Space Station Science Pictures of 2021”. (at 1.57 minutes and 2.02 minutes)

<https://twitter.com/i/status/1476589898673143814>

NASA's web site featuring best 2021 ISS science pictures has the photos, too:  
[https://www.nasa.gov/mission\\_pages/station/research/news/best-space-station-science-pictures-2021](https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/station/research/news/best-space-station-science-pictures-2021)

73 Bob NQ1R

Rick Mead, W7VQ



## UPCOMING EVENTS AND ONLINE RESOURCES

- Winter Field Day is January 29-30, 2022. Check with your local clubs to see if they will be participating. If not, just operate from your home QTH and have some fun. For more information visit <https://www.winterfieldday.com/>
- VHF Society Swap Meet: Saturday 26th of February - Davis County Legacy Event Center building # 2, 151 S, 1100 W Farmington
- Utah Digital Communications Conference. Saturday March 26th  
Conference will be held at the Salt Lake Community College Conference Center. Located at 9750 South 300 West Sandy Utah. Please note there are new directions for arriving from the south on I-15
- ARRL annual Field Day is the fourth full weekend of June each year. Put June 25, 2022 on your calendar.

## ONLINE RESOURCES

The following is a list of online resources for your reference

- [www.arrl.org](http://www.arrl.org)
- [www.winlink.org](http://www.winlink.org)
- <http://www.felge.us/tfctools.html> provides several links providing information and tools for traffic handling