



Stanislaus Amateur Radio Association

Quarterly Newsletter

AUGUST 2012

2012 OFFICERS:

President: Rick Lopez KF6TEZ
Vice President: Linda Ridenour, W6MUT
Secretary: Davona Miiller KF6TSY
Treasurer: Bob Kimball KC6TVE

SARA Club Board of Directors

Engineer: LeRoy Campbell NV6S
Assistant Engineer: Patrick Dunbar KG6AZZ
Training: Ed Hanna KF6FIR
Event Coordinator: Lucian Thomas KF6NPG
Programs Coordinator: Paul Owen W6UHF
Webmaster: Patrick Dunbar KG6AZZ

VANITY CALL SIGN FEE TO GO UP 80 CENTS

On July 20, 2012, the FCC [announced](#) that the cost of an Amateur Radio vanity call sign will increase 80 cents, from \$14.20 to \$15. The fee will increase 30 days after notice of the increase is published in the [Federal Register](#); no date has yet been set for publication. Earlier this year, the FCC [released](#) a *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Order (NPRM)*, seeking to raise the fee for Amateur Radio vanity call signs.

The vanity call sign fee has fluctuated over the 14 years of the current program -- from a low of \$11.70 in 2007 to a high of \$70 (as first proposed in the FCC's 1994 *Report and Order*). In FY 2012, the FCC expects to grant 14,300 vanity call signs, bringing in \$214,500 from the vanity call sign program, and looks to recover a total of \$339,844,000 in fees from all the Services that it regulates.

Vanity Fee Due for New, Renewal Applications

The vanity call sign regulatory fee is payable not only when applying for a new vanity call sign, but also upon renewing a vanity call sign for a new term. The first vanity call sign licenses issued under the current Amateur Radio vanity call sign program that began in 1996 came up for renewal six years ago.

Those holding vanity call signs issued prior to 1993 are exempt from having to pay the vanity call sign regulatory fee at renewal, as Congress did not authorize the FCC to collect regulatory fees until 1996. Such "heritage" vanity call sign holders do not appear as vanity licensees in the FCC Amateur Radio database.

Stanislaus Amateur Radio Association

Monthly Meeting

August 21, 2012 – 7:00 p.m.

Modesto Regional Fire Authority (OES)

3705 Oakdale Road

Modesto, CA 95357

FCC UPHOLDS \$7000 FORFEITURE ORDER TO CALIFORNIA CB OPERATOR

07/30/2012

After a Merced, California man [refused](#) to let FCC investigators inspect his Citizens Band (CB) radio station, the FCC issued -- and upheld -- a *Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture (NAL)* for \$7000 for not allowing the inspection. In issuing the *NAL* in March 2011, the FCC found that Ira Jones “apparently willfully and repeatedly” violated [Section 303\(n\) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended](#), and [Section 95.426\(a\) of the Commission’s rules \(CB Rule 26\)](#) by failing to permit the inspection. Jones responded to the *NAL*, but the [FCC upheld the forfeiture amount](#), saying that Jones’ arguments were “irrelevant” and “unpersuasive.”

Background

In March 2010, agents from the FCC’s office in San Francisco responded to a complaint regarding radio frequency interference within the radio communication system equipment of the Merced County Fire Department. The agents observed that transmissions on 27.165 MHz -- a frequency within the CB radio spectrum -- appeared to match the audio distortion received on frequency 154.4 MHz within the Merced County Fire Department’s audio receiver and speaker system. According to the FCC, this appeared to be audio rectification interference within the department’s receiver and speaker system. Audio rectification interference occurs when an electronic circuit -- usually an amplifier - - which ideally should respond only to audio frequency signals, responds to external RF signals. Typically, the circuit picks up signals from a nearby radio transmitter in addition to the sound the listener wants to hear.

The agents monitored the radio transmissions on 27.165 MHz and used radio direction finding techniques to locate the source of the signal and found it to be emanating Jones' residence in Merced, California. A week later, the agents monitored frequency 27.165 MHz again and located the interference be coming from Jones's residence.

Later the same day, the agents approached Jones' residence, knocked on his door, identified themselves as agents of the FCC and presented their official badges and credentials; the individual answering the door identified himself as Jones. The agents told him about the radio frequency interference complaint and asked him if he was the owner or operator of the CB radio station.

Jones acknowledged that he was the operator of the CB radio station, but denied causing any interference to the Merced County Fire Department. The agents then requested that they be allowed to inspect the CB radio station to determine the cause of the interference. Jones denied the agents' request. The agents warned him that refusing to allow an inspection of a CB radio station is a violation of [Section 95.426\(a\) of the FCC's rules](#) and [Section 303\(n\) of the Communications Act](#); they explained that these rules require CB operators to make their stations available to authorized FCC representatives for inspection. Jones again denied the request and asserted that the FCC must have a search warrant to inspect his CB station. The agents advised him that he was required to take necessary precautions to avoid causing radio interference by operating at power levels that do not exceed legal limits and by refraining from using a radio frequency power amplifier.

Prior to leaving the premises, the agents issued Jones an *on-scene Notice of Unlicensed Operation*, expressly warning that refusal to allow inspection of his radio equipment violated Section 303(n) of the *Communications Act* and included the full text of Section 303(n). Jones refused to accept a copy of the *Notice* and the agents left the document on a chair near the front door of the house. The agents then left the premises, but continued to monitor 27.165 MHz and heard Jones describe the agents' attempted inspection.

In August 2010, in response to a another complaint from the Merced County Fire Department, San Francisco agents again monitored 27.165 MHz and located the source of the interfering signal to a CB radio station operating from Jones's residence. Later the same day, the agents -- along with two Merced City police officers -- approached Jones in his front yard, identified themselves as FCC agents and presented their official badges and credentials. The two Merced City police officers identified the man as Jones. The agents told Jones about the radio frequency interference complaint and requested that they be allowed to inspect the CB radio station to determine the cause of the interference. Jones denied the request, again admitting that although he was the owner and operator of the CB radio station, he was not the owner of the house and that he had to refuse the inspection. The agents explained that refusal to allow an inspection could result in a \$7000 forfeiture assessment, and Jones said that he understood.

After further conversation with the agents and the police officers, Jones admitted to being the owner of the house. The agents again requested that they be allowed to inspect the CB radio station and reiterated that his refusal to allow an inspection of a CB radio station was a violation of Section 95.426(a) of the FCC's rules and Section 303(n) of the Communications Act and subject to forfeiture. Jones again denied the inspection request. The agents then gave him an oral warning and issued Jones a second on-scene *Notice of Unlicensed Operation*. He again refused to accept a copy of the *Notice* and the agents left the document on a wooden yard border and then left the premises. Two weeks later, the San Francisco Office received another complaint from the Merced County Fire Department stating that Jones had resumed CB radio station operation and interference within its radio communication system equipment had also resumed.

FCC Calls Jones' Arguments "Irrelevant" and "Unpersuasive," Says \$7000 Forfeiture Is "Warranted"

Jones was given until April 9, 2011 to pay the \$7000 forfeiture, or file a written statement by that date, seeking a reduction or cancellation of the amount. In his filing, Jones argued that he should not be subject to forfeiture because he had not seen a complaint from the Merced Fire department naming him as the source of the interference. "This argument is irrelevant to the investigation of Mr Jones' violation of the Commission's requirement that he make his CB station available to FCC representatives for inspection," the FCC stated. "Neither Section 303(n) of the Communications Act nor Section 95.426(c) of the FCC's Rules requires that a complaint be filed as a prerequisite for FCC representatives to inspect a CB station. There is no question that Mr Jones' CB equipment was the source of the complained-about interference. The agents used direction finding techniques to determine that the source of the signal associated with the interference to the Merced County Fire Department came from Mr Jones' residence. Mr Jones does not dispute that the San Francisco agents located the source of the interference to his house on three separate occasions."

According to the FCC, Jones also alleged that the agents neither presented appropriate identification and nor gave him oral or written warnings: "We find Mr Jones' allegations unpersuasive. As discussed above, consistent with practice, the San Francisco agents approached Mr Jones' house, presented their government-issued identification to him and requested to conduct an inspection to determine if Mr Jones' CB radio equipment was the source of the interference on frequency 27.165 MHz With respect to whether Mr Jones received any warnings, the response itself includes copies of the two *Notices* left by the agents. Both *Notices* clearly state 'agents of the Federal Communications Commission noted the following condition regarding the Citizen Band (CB) radio station located at [Mr Jones' address]: Your refusal to allow a inspection of your radio equipment in violation of Section 303(n) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. You are hereby warned that refusal to allow inspection of your radio station constitutes violation of the Federal laws cited above and could subject the owner of this illegal operation to the severe penalties provide, including, but not limited to, substantial civil forfeitures, a maximum criminal fine of \$11,000 and/or one year imprisonment, or arrest of the equipment for the first offense.'"

Jones, in his response to the FCC, also alleged that when the San Francisco agents requested an inspection on August 27, 2010 with two Merced City police officers, one of the police officers suggested that a warrant may be necessary. "Mr Jones provides no information to support this claim and we reiterate what the San Francisco Office stated in the NAL: Commission agents are not required to obtain a warrant prior to conducting a radio station inspection," the FCC noted. "Accordingly, as a result of our review of Mr. Jones' Response, pursuant to the statutory factors above, and in conjunction with the Forfeiture Policy Statement, we conclude that he willfully and repeatedly violated Section 303(n) of the Communications Act and Section 95.426(a) of the FCC' rules, and we find that a forfeiture in the amount of \$7,000 is warranted."

Jones has until August 25, 2012 to pay the \$7000 forfeiture.

Green Eggs and Ham

Dickey's Barbecue Pit

2816 McHenry Ave. Modesto, CALIFORNIA 95350

[Directions](#)

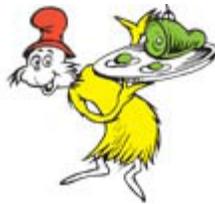
Phone: 209.542.8505

Fax: 209.542.8506

E-mail: dickeys399@gmail.com

Store Hours: Open Daily 11:00am - 9:00pm

Yummy..... You want a barbecue sandwich, meat plate, a big barbecue family pack or just meat by the pound..... This is worth a try! I had a giant stuffed baker (potato stuffed with bacon, shredded cheddar, sour cream, butter and green onions with chopped pork) and it was simply fantastic. A must try. And you must know that kids eat free on Sundays!



73's de W6UHF, Paul O

Upcoming Events!

- CANCER AWARENESS BIKE RIDE: [SEPTEMBER 8, 2012](#)
 - WINE AND CHEESE BIKE RIDE: [OCTOBER 14, 2012](#)
-

S.A.R.A. Mt. Oso Repeater System

Located on Mt. Oso at an elevation of 3400 ft. with reliable coverage from Fresno to Woodland.

- 145.390 MHz Negative Offset
- 224.140 MHz Negative Offset
- 51.800 MHz Negative Offset
- 440.225 MHz Positive Offset (1/2 Watt very low power)

All repeaters require 136.5 Hz PL tone for access.

All Mt. Oso repeaters can be linked to each other in any combination by authorized control operators.

440.225 repeater is back on the air after reducing transmitter power to 1/2 watt due to Pave Paws interference complaints.

S.A.R.A. Low Level Repeater

Located atop the Doubletree hotel in downtown Modesto on 145.110 MHz Negative offset PL 136.5 Hz

S.A.R.A. Packet Node

Located on Mt. Oso, It's identifier is "SARA" 144.910 MHz 1200 Baud, 438.960 MHz 9600 Baud



PACIFICON 2012 will return to the Santa Clara Marriott Hotel. The Pacific Division convention has the honor of also serving as the **ARRL National Convention**. Plans are well under way to prepare for the biggest and best Pacificon ever! A complete list of forums is in preparation. **Marriott Hotel reservations are now available.** ► [Make online reservations now](#). The convention rate is \$109 per night plus taxes (approximately \$120.46 per night). Parking is free for hotel guests and day use convention attendees. **The deadline for room reservations at the convention rate is 9/26.**

ESTATE SALE AND VINTAGE RADIO SALE THIS WEEKEND IN MODESTO

TWO (2) DAYS ONLY
FRIDAY 7-2 SATURDAY 8-4

Exact Address and Directions will be e-mailed and posted to our website on Thursday morning.

CASH ONLY

Bring your own tools, muscle and transportation. MG Estate Liquidation

Will not help load or transport any estate items.

Go to our website to view pictures of all items for sale this weekend, Follow the link below!!!!

Older home in the MJC area containing clean and well kept contemporary items thru out the house. Along with a full house of normal estate items there are tons upon tons of useable and/or working vintage radio and communication equipment including Ham Radio stuff. Scroll Down for all information on this weekend's sale

Estate Items Include-

TVs-Computer Monitor-Stereo-Rollerblades (Bauer size 12)-Home Surround Sound Subwoofer-Pellet Rifles-Beautiful Glass TV Stand-Coffee Table-Brand New Lane Recliner-CD Player-Older Film Cameras-Clothes-Two Sewing Machines-Two Queen Beds-Queen Memory Foam Mattress-Sleeping Bags-Desk-Buffer-Record Albums-Awesome Schwinn Exercise Bike-Great Kitchen Stuff (all well kept)-Ladders Patio Table w/Five Chairs-Working Kegerator-Fountain-Tools-Garage Items-Xmas-Lawn Mower-Lawn Chairs-PVC Lengths & Fittings-Cherry Picker-Combo Table Saw-Large Air Compressor-Weed Whacker-Two Pruners-Water Skis-Boogie Boards-Giant Tow Tube and much more.....

VINTAGE RADIO, COMMUNICATION & HAM RADIO SALE IN BACK BUILDING

Many awesome looking devices from the 30's, 40's and 50's including a large selection of Army, Signal Corp and Military pieces with original headphones for some too.

Boxes upon boxes of vintage books, magazines, Military Manuals and complete sets of Ham Radio magazines dating back to the 30's as well.

A small list of electronic items available include:

Transformers-receivers-transmitters-alternators-galvanometers-inductors-all sorts of scopes-many precision lines with old wooden cases-loudspeakers-standard cells-capacitors-calibrators-inductors-Awesome working insulation testers-dozens of vacuum tube meters, wave indicators, microwave power meters & all sorts of volt testers-small boxes and bags full of circuits, chips, boards, resistors, transistors, relays, resistance units-old tubes, newer tubes, loose tubes-hard to find radio items.

Also complete racks loaded and filled with paired equipment.

ABSOLUTELY EVERYTHING MUST GO

BUNDLED DEALS AND LOT PURCHASES WELCOME ON ALL RADIO GEAR

Go to our website to view pictures of all items for sale this weekend, Follow the link below!!!!

Michael Guerrini
Owner-MG Estate Liquidation
<http://www.mgestatesales.com/>
209.818.2249

**FCC FINES ALASKA MAN FOR INTERFERING WITH AIR TRAFFIC USING CB RADIO
07/18/2012**

On July 17, the FCC announced that it had issued a *Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture and Order* ([NAL](#)) in the amount of \$12,500 to Glenn S. Yamada, of Kenai, Alaska. Yamada is accused of “apparently willfully and repeatedly violat[ing] Section 301 of the *Communications Act of 1934, as amended*, and [Sections 95.409\(a\)](#) and [95.411\(a\)\(1\)](#) and [\(b\)](#) of the FCC Rules by operating his CB radio “without requisite Commission authorization.”

In January 2012, the FCC received a complaint regarding interference to an authorized user in the aeronautical band -- a safety of life service -- on 21.964 MHz. According to the FCC, the complaint “Concerned a male subject talking and interfering with the control and monitoring of air traffic over the North Atlantic.” The FCC’s High Frequency Direction Finding Center (HFDFC) monitored the frequency over the next few days, and on January 31, “observed a subject matching the details of the compliant transmitting on the frequency 21.965 MHz.” The HFDFC noted that the subject was using the call “1600 Alaska,” that the actual operating frequency was 27.025 (CB channel 6) and that the transmissions were coming from Kenai.

An agent from the FCC's Enforcement Bureau in Anchorage used direction finding techniques to locate the source of the interference. He found the source to be coming from Yamada's residence and found that the interfering signal to 21.964 MHz was determined to be on 21.965 MHz, which correlates to CB channel 6 on 27.025 MHz; apparently, faulty equipment on CB Channel 6 produced a spurious signal on frequency 21.965 MHz, the source of the interference to frequency 21.964 MHz. A review of the FCC's Universal Licensing System revealed that Yamada had no individual license to operate a CB radio station.

The agent, along with an officer from the Kenai Police Department, inspected Yamada's station on February 6. "The agent observed a non-certificated CB transmitter and a linear amplifier as part of Mr Yamada's CB station," the FCC noted. "Mr Yamada admitted to the agent that the linear amplifier was capable of generating a power output of 200 W. The agent observed that the transmitter and the linear amplifier were connected and that the linear was connected to a transmission cable and ultimately to the directional antenna at the back of Mr Yamada's residence. Mr Yamada told the agent that this was his hobby setup and that he had been operating it for the last several weeks." Yamada admitted to the agent that he used the handle "1600 Alaska."

Section 301 of the Communications Act states that "no person shall use or operate any apparatus for the transmission of energy or communications or signals by radio within the United States, except under and in accordance with the Act and with a license granted under the provisions of the Act." Section 95.404 of the FCC Rules states that CB operators are not required to have individual licenses because they are authorized by this rule to operate a CB station, provided, however, that they operate the station in accordance with Subpart D of Part 95 of the Rules (CB Rules).

Section 95.409(a) of the FCC Rules states that CB operators must use FCC certificated CB transmitters at their CB stations, and that the use of a transmitter that is not FCC certificated voids their authority to operate the station. Section 95.411(a)(1) of the FCC Rules states that CB operators may not attach external radio frequency (RF) power amplifiers (sometimes called linears or linear amplifiers) to certificated CB transmitters in any way. Section 95.411(b) of the Rules states that there are no exceptions to this rule and that use of a power amplifier voids their authority to operate the station. The FCC will presume you have used a linear or other external RF power amplifier if the amplifier is located in the operator's premises and if there is other evidence showing that the station was operated with more power than authorized.

Section 503(b) of the Communications Act provides that "any person who willfully or repeatedly fails to comply substantially with the terms and conditions of any license, or willfully or repeatedly fails to comply with any of the provisions of the Act or of any rule, regulation, or order issued by the Commission thereunder, shall be liable for a forfeiture penalty." Section 312(f)(1) of the Act defines "willful" as the "conscious and deliberate commission or omission of [any] act, irrespective of any intent to violate" the law. The term "repeated" means the commission or omission of such act more than once or for more than one day.

According to the FCC's *Forfeiture Policy Statement* and [Section 1.80](#) of the FCC Rules, the base forfeiture amount for operation without an instrument of authorization for the service is \$10,000. "In assessing the monetary forfeiture amount, we must also take into account the statutory factors set forth in Section 503(b)(2)(E) of the *Communications Act*, which include the nature, circumstances, extent and gravity of the violations, and with respect to the violator, the degree of culpability, any history of prior offenses, ability to pay, and other such matters as justice may require. Here, we find that an upward adjustment of the base forfeiture amount is warranted because of the gravity of the violations. As the record reflects, Mr Yamada's unauthorized operations posed a significant public safety risk, given the interference caused to an authorized user in the aeronautical band (a safety of life service). Applying the *Forfeiture Policy Statement*, Section 1.80 of the Rules and the statutory factors to the instant case, we conclude that Yamada is apparently liable for a forfeiture in the amount of \$12,500."

Given what the FCC called "the public safety concerns of the violations," it also directed Yamada to submit a statement signed under penalty of perjury "confirming whether he is still engaged in CB operations and, if so, to state if he: (1) is using a certified CB transmitter; and (2) has not attached any linear amplifiers to his CB station." Yamada must submit this statement to the FCC Office in Anchorage no later than August 17, 2012. Failure to comply with this requirement could subject the Yamada to additional enforcement action, the FCC warned.

Yamada has until August 17, 2012 to pay the full amount of the forfeiture or file a written statement seeking a reduction in the amount or a cancellation. The written statement seeking reduction or cancellation of the proposed forfeiture, if any, must include a detailed factual statement supported by appropriate documentation and affidavits, such as federal tax returns for the most recent three-year period, financial statements prepared according to generally accepted accounting practices or some other reliable and objective documentation that accurately reflects the Yamada's current financial status.

Nets and More Nets.....

S.A.R.A Weekly Net

Every first, second and fourth Tuesday at 7:30 PM on our club two-meter repeater 145.390 MHz.

Covers the latest information on club activities.

Stanislaus County ARES® Weekly Net

Every Wednesday at 8:00 PM on our club two-meter repeater 145.390 MHz.

Training and information for those interested in amateur radio emergency communications. The only requirements are being a licensed amateur radio operator and have an interest in emergency operations. Visitors to the net are always welcome to check in, after the membership roll-call. On the air training is provided and people of all license classes are welcome to join.

SpaceNet

Friday nights at 8:00 PM on our club two-meter repeater 145.390 MHz.

Those interested in the very latest news and information related to air and space are invited to join us on SARA SpaceNet. This is an open net held on SARA's 145.390 repeater and can be reached throughout the Central Valley of California. Topics include the latest news in the worlds manned and unmanned space programs, aeronautics, astronomy events and new discoveries. We also cover Amateur Astronomy, Model, Mid and High Powered Rocketry, as well as Amateur Radio activities related to space such as monitoring meteor activity, contacting the International Space Station, using Amateur Radio Satellites, EME (Moonbounce) and how to use Orbital Plotting software.

Dear Neighboring Club Presidents,

On the 25th of August we will be hosting a transmitter hunt / training at Oak Park in Stockton, on the corner of California & Alpine Streets beginning at 10AM - Mike, K6MDS will be doing practical exercises with transmitter hunting along with a short presentation.

A lunch of hamburgers/hot dogs, etc. to follow. Please extend my invitation to your membership and encourage them to sign up through the club website at www.w6sf.org or email me an RSVP to john@litz.com. This way we can appropriately plan for food, drinks, etc. ITS FREE and a great opportunity to learn a new skill meet each others as neighbors and have fun. YLs, XYLs and Harmonics (aka Children) are also welcome

73,

John, NZ6Q

FCC DENIES PETITION SEEKING TO DESIGNATE NATIONWIDE EMERGENCY CALLING FREQUENCY

Saying that it believes that the Amateur Service “allows flexibility to provide emergency communications in a way that takes into account channel availability and other local conditions,” the FCC [denied a *Petition for Rulemaking to create a nationwide emergency calling frequency*](#). The [*Petition*](#) -- filed by Bryan Boyle, WB0YLE, of Morrisville, Pennsylvania, and Jim Dixon, WB6NIL, of Alhambra, California -- called upon the FCC to designate 146.550 MHz as a “non-exclusive nationwide Amateur Radio Service emergency communications channel using FM wideband modulation.”

Doyle and Dixon noted in their *Petition* that other services, such as the Citizens Band Radio Service, the Aviation Service and the Maritime Service have specific channels set aside for emergency communications. They claimed that use of these channels “to good effect by those in distress [and that this] is a testament to the need for individual services to have a readily accessible and publicized” emergency communications channel. In denying the *Petition*, the FCC said in part that Boyle and Dixon “had not shown an existing problem that would be addressed by a rule change designating a nationwide Amateur Service emergency calling frequency.”

The FCC told Boyle and Dixon that the rules of the Amateur Radio Service allow “an amateur station to transmit one-way messages necessary to providing emergency communications,” maintaining that these messages may “be transmitted on any frequency authorized [by] the control operator of the amateur stations transmitting the messages. Additionally, the rules require that, at all times and on all frequencies, each control operator must give priority to stations providing emergency communications. Administration of these rules is accomplished primarily through voluntary frequency planning by, and cooperation among, Amateur Radio operators.”

Pointing out that the its Wireless Telecommunications Bureau had previously considered establishing a nationwide common calling or distress channel “in a service where transmission of such communications is permitted but not required...and the channels are shared by all users,” the FCC said that it had concluded that “it was not necessary to designate a Family Service Radio (FRS) channel for establishing emergency communications because emergency communications have a priority on all FRS channels and the record did not demonstrate that FRS users were having any difficulty establishing communications.”

The FCC did note, however, that unlike channels in the Citizens Band Radio Service and the Maritime Service, channels in the FRS are not routinely monitored by emergency first-responders: “Like the FRS, the Amateur Service differs from the services in which our rules designate a nationwide emergency calling channel in that it is not routinely monitored by safety entities such as the police or the Coast Guard. Additionally, those services do not require an individual to have an operator license or otherwise demonstrate the ability to operate the station by performing such functions as selecting transmitting channels to avoid interference. Therefore, we believe the administration of these services primarily through operational rules that specify the use of a channel and transmitter technical standards is reasonable.”

The FCC observed that under the current rules of the Amateur Radio Service, operators can use “multiple channels on the same or different amateur band if needed for an event, or use multiple channels in the same band when multiple, but different events occur.” It also mentioned that the Boyle and Dixon’s proposal “that the channel be a ‘non-exclusive nationwide’ channel is, substantively, no different from current channel priorities because all Amateur Service channels are shared and may be used for providing emergency communications. If such a ‘non-exclusive nationwide’ channel is needed, nothing in our rules prevents the amateur community from voluntarily agreeing to designate a channel for this purpose. We conclude, therefore, that you have not shown an existing problem that would be addressed by a rule change designating a nationwide Amateur Service emergency calling frequency.”



ICS 100.B / IS 700.A INTRODUCTION TO ICS/ INTRO TO NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

THIS COURSE HAS BEEN APPROVED FOR EIGHT (8) HOURS OF CONTINUING EDUCATION BY AN APPROVED CALIFORNIA EMS CE PROVIDER AND IS INSTRUCTOR BASED. CALIFORNIA EMS CE PROVIDER #60-0250. NO BRN/CE WILL BE ISSUED.

Presented by Modesto Regional Fire and Stanislaus County Operational Area

When: August 15, 2012
0800 - 1700

Where: Modesto Regional Fire Authority (OES)
3705 Oakdale Road
Modesto, CA 95357

Fees: No charge (Funded through FY10 Homeland Security Grant)

Contact: Carol Sullivan 209-552-3600
csullivan@stanoes.com

Dave Funk 209-552-3600
dfunk@stanoes.com

Registration Online: <http://www.stanoes.com>

The Modesto Regional Fire Authority/Stanislaus County Operational Area is presenting an eight (8) hour course that introduces both the National Incident Management System and the Incident Command System. This course meets NIMS requirements for compliance with ICS 100b and IS 700a. It also discusses California's Standardized Emergency Management System. This awareness level training will cover topics such as: NIMS Components, Concepts, and Principles; Purpose of ICS; Basic Features of ICS; Incident Commander and Command Staff Functions; General Staff Functions; Facilities; and Common ICS Responsibilities.

Target Audience: Emergency response personnel, disaster service workers, Amateur Radio Emergency Service and other Ham club operators, Search and Rescue Team members, and generally anyone who may respond or be involved in coordinating and supporting incident management activities.

Pre-requisite: None

Space is limited, so early registration is recommended.



IS 704 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

THIS COURSE HAS BEEN APPROVED FOR EIGHT (8) HOURS OF CONTINUING EDUCATION BY AN APPROVED CALIFORNIA EMS CE PROVIDER AND IS INSTRUCTOR BASED. CALIFORNIA EMS CE PROVIDER #60-0250. NO BRN/CE WILL BE ISSUED.

Presented by Modesto Regional Fire and Stanislaus County Operational Area

When: August 22, 2012
0800 - 1700

Where: Modesto Regional Fire Authority (OES)
3705 Oakdale Road
Modesto, CA 95357

Fees: No charge (Funded through FY10 Homeland Security Grant)

Contact: Carol Sullivan 209-552-3600
csullivan@stanoes.com

Dave Funk 209-552-3600
dfunk@stanoes.com

Registration Online: <http://www.stanoes.com>

IS 704 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT COURSE

An eight (8) hour course designed to introduce participants to the Communications and Information Management component of the National Incident Management System. This course identifies components of NIMS Communications and Information Management; Identifies capabilities required to achieve effective communications and information management; Assesses the communication and information management capability of your jurisdiction or agency; Describes processes and forms for managing incident information flow, and; Identifies strategies for continually improving communications and information management systems and maintaining their readiness. This class will include subject matter expert presentations on the various communication and information management systems used in Stanislaus County.

Target Audience: County OES Staff, Department Managers, EOC management teams, Incident Commanders/Managers; Section Chiefs/coordinators in Planning or Logistics; Leaders of Situation or Communication Units (including I.T.); P.I.O.'s, Advanced Planning Unit Leaders; MAC Coordinators; All City Emergency Managers and City Managers that would serve in the above positions.

Pre-requisite: Completion of: I 700 - Introduction to NIMS.

Space is limited, so early registration is recommended.