



# ARES Happy Father's Day COMMUNICATOR

## Information for Scott County Amateurs



June, 2010

Accurate, Reliable Emergency Communications

Volume 10, Number 6

### Four Exam Questions Removed

ARRL Letter 24May10

The Question Pool Committee (QPC) of the National Conference of Volunteer Examiner Coordinators (NCVEC) announced the withdrawal of two questions from the Technician class pool and two questions from the Extra class pool.

Volunteer Examiner Coordinators (VECs) and Volunteer Examiners (VEs) must take action to remove questions T2C02 and T2C03 from the July 2010 Technician Pool and questions E1C04 and E1C05 from the July 2008 Extra Pool may not be used in examinations after June 30.

The two Technician questions dealt with emergency communications and Section 97.113 of the FCC's rules governing Amateur Radio. In March, the Commission released a *Notice of Proposed Rule Making* that proposes to amend the rules to provide that, under certain limited conditions, Amateur Radio operators may transmit messages during emergency and disaster preparedness drills, regardless of whether the operators are employees of entities participating in the drill.

Adoption of the Notice appears more likely than not, abolishing the temporary waiver [needed for government-sponsored emergency communication drills] (T2C02) and making T2C03 an invalid question. The QPC decided that it is best to withdraw these two questions now to avoid the possible inclusion of invalid information in training material now being prepared.

The two Extra questions dealt with third party restrictions as defined in 97.109(e); the FCC has since deleted this rule, so the information is no longer applicable to the Amateur Service.

Anyone who is using the new question pool for study should delete these questions from their study materials. Good Luck in your study!

BREAK - OVER

The ARES COMMUNICATOR is published for the benefit of Amateur Radio Operators in Scott County and other interested individuals.

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### Field Day 2010

June 26-27, 2010

Field Day is arguably the most amateur radio fun a person can pack into one weekend all year long! The event is rapidly approaching for

2010. All amateurs and other curious individuals are

cordially invited to stop by and check out Ham radio in action! Who knows, you might be able to make some contacts too!

The last full weekend in June, amateur radio operators all across the country take to the field for a twenty four operating marathon. The portable stations are set up in locations not normally used for communications, simulating an emergency operation.

Once set up, the operators test their skills by attempting to make two-way contacts with as many other stations as possible within the twenty four hours of the contest.

Field Day *cont'd on page 2*



**Scott ARES**  
Canterbury City Park  
13440 Inglewood Ave  
June 26 - 27

## ARES Activities

Weekly Net Monday 7 PM 146.535 mhz (s)

Breakfast Saturday, June 12th

Digital Monday May 14th

### SELECTED TRAFFIC NETS

Designator	Freq.	Local Times	
MN Phone	3.860Mhz	Noon, 5:30pm	Daily
MN CW	3.605Mhz	6:30pm, 9:50pm	Daily

#### ARES

Scott ARES	146.535 S	7:00pm	Monday
Carver ARES	147.165+	8:30pm	Sunday
Bloomington	147.090+	9:00pm	Sunday

#### Neighboring Nets

North Dakota	3.937Mhz	6:30pm	Daily
South Dakota	3.870Mhz	6:00pm	Daily
Wisconsin	3.985Mhz	5:30pm	Daily

## Field Day *cont'd from col. 1*

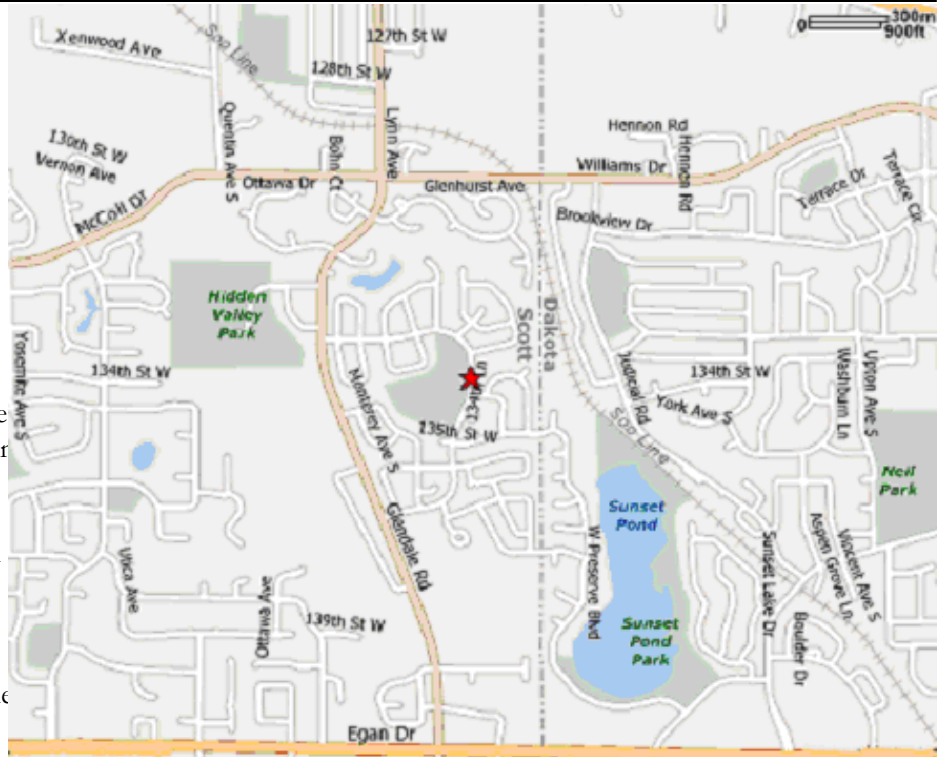
Scott County ARES Field Day Site  
Canterbury City Park,  
13440 Inglewood Ave., Savage

Contacts are made by voice, Morse code, and a number of digital modes. Each contact scores points for the operating team.

Scott ARES will be operating from the park shelter in the Canterbury City Park in Savage. The park shelter is located at 13400 Inglewood Ave (see map).

The general public along with City and County officials are welcome to stop by anytime and check out the fun. Visitors can watch amateur radio in action, talk with amateur operators and check out the information available.

The group is planning a two station operation with set-up beginning on Saturday morning around 9AM with operating starting a 1PM. Depending on evening propagation conditions, the stations will be on the air for the entire 24 hour period.



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### Scott County ARES Contacts

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## Test Your NIMS Knowledge

ARES members are familiar with the Incident Command System from their study of the FEMA Institute courses. Now it is time to see how much you remember from those courses! Each month you will have the opportunity to test your ICS knowledge on a questions dealing with one ICS area.

This month we will take a look at some of the concepts from the IS-100 course, Introduction to Incident Command System. This is the first of the FEMA courses all ARES members must complete before participating in any response activities. You can find the course materials at this site: <http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/is100.asp>. Now, test your knowledge of the ICS.

Here is the question for this month:  
Which General Staff position manages costs related to the incident, and provides accounting, procurement, time recording, and cost analyses?

- A. Logistics Section Chief
- B. Operations Section Chief
- C. Finance/Administration Section Chief
- D. Planning Section Chief

*Check next month's ARES Communicator for the solution*

## April NIMS Knowledge Solution

Which incident facility is the location where personnel and equipment are kept while waiting for tactical assignments?

- A. Staging Area

## Field Day Electrical Safety

Outdoor Field Day sites often place hams in spots where they're unfamiliar with the location of overhead power lines. Before anyone sets up the antennas and equipment all of the operators and assistants need to walk the site together, assess the safety of the location and discuss the following safety pointers:

Your first step is to locate the overhead power lines. Point them out to everyone and discuss how you will all approach the set up and breakdown of the antennas, towers, guy wires, awnings and tents. Ask yourself... "At any time can arms, legs, head, the antenna, wires or tools come in contact with power lines?"



Assume all overhead power lines are energized and dangerous. Remember, these wires are not covered. This includes the service drops, which typically run from a power pole to a home or business. Look closely for power lines hidden by trees and buildings.

Use a safety spotter. Nobody can do the work alone and assess safety distances. A safety spotter's only job is to keep people and equipment safely away from power lines.

Remember the 10-foot rule. Locate your antenna as far as possible away from power lines — and never closer than 10 feet.

Never use metal ladders or long-handled metal tools when working near power lines.

Make sure your antenna cannot be rotated into power lines. Or that it cannot fall into a power line if the guy wires fail and the tower falls.

Never set up an antenna in the dark. But if you feel you must do so, first use a high powered spotlight to locate overhead power lines. They are not reflective so take your time. Look for where the power lines are, as well as where they are not.

Never throw an antenna wire, guy wire or rope into a tree which is located near a power line. And if a power line is touching a tree, stay away. The tree could be energized and deadly.

If you encounter a downed power line, stay away and keep others away. Call 9-1-1 immediately.

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## Ahoy Gamers!

Fleet considering video games to tone recruits

Today's tech-savvy young people could use their video game skills to get physically fit as new Navy recruits, using the equivalents of Nintendo's "Wii Fit" or Konami's "Dance Dance Revolution," to get started in boot camp, the Navy's top medical officer said.

Navy Surgeon General Vice Adm. Adam Robinson said using versions of such games, in combination with the traditional physical training that new sailors get at Recruit Training Command Great Lakes, Ill., would help newcomers to military service build up the endurance they need to get in shape safely.

"There are lots of programs now that people can [use to] become very physically active while they're using interactive computer games," Robinson said. "So, in other words, this isn't about [starting] with computers and stopping [everything else] — because we're not going to do that. This is about incorporating those types of activities into something that people can use to become more physically active."

The Navy might turn to computer-fitness aids because today's recruits enter the force needing more work to get into fighting shape than in past years, Robinson said, given that many young people prefer computers and video games to the sports and physical activities of their predecessors. That doesn't mean the Navy can't make sailors out of today's young people, but it takes extra effort.

"I have no doubt that today's youth and the people that we're talking about are capable of becoming physically fit," Robinson said. "But I think that there has been a definite difference in the amount of time that people have devoted to physical activity, and I think that is a manifestation of physical education in the school systems in America."

One consequence of a less active youth culture is that women in boot camp suffer more bone injuries than recruits used to, Robinson said, because they're not used to the amount of standing and running that comes in recruit training.

"There is an issue in terms of physical fitness," he said. "There have been more fractures and femur fractures and long-bone fractures in some of our young female recruits, and that's related to the amount of activity and a sedentary lifestyle that they've had before they've entered the service and then the uptick in physical activity after they're in the service."

In the Navy, about 115 women per year suffer from stress fractures in boot camp, Naval Service Training Command spokeswoman Lt. Charity Hardison said. Officials have tried to tackle this problem by issuing new running shoes and letting people run on padded surfaces, she said.

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## Where In The World Is Romeo?

By: Kevin KE6RAD, <http://dxing.at-communication.com>

*(Editor's Note: Romeo Stepanenko, 3W3RR, was the name and callsign used by a DXer of some fame who claimed to have permission to operate from North Korea, among other locations worldwide. Here is – The Rest of The Story!)*

Back in 2005, someone here posted the story of Roman Vega, aka Romeo Stepanenko, going to trial in the US for credit card fraud. I just ran into a presentation from the Blackhat 2009 conference, which mentioned him, with details I hadn't read before.

He's in jail now, convicted. But surprisingly, he was not quite the leader/innovator/technology leader in the emerging online credit card fraud industry. The initial news release didn't include all this detail.

He might be able to receive QSL cards as inmate #59198-004 at the Brooklyn Metropolitan Detention Center. I looked around, and I didn't notice any hams posting post-2005 about what happened, or detail beyond the press release, so here's some detail.

There's a picture of Roman in the presentation also (<http://at-communication.com/upload/File/BHUSA09-Alperovitch-RussCybercrime-PAPER.pdf>). He was 39 in 2004.

"One of the first individuals to create a sustainable business model based on cybercrime was a certain Roman Vega of Ukraine, a.k.a. Roman Stepanenko, a.k.a. "BOA" (now known as inmate #59198-004 in the Federal Bureau of Prisons), who started a website called Boa Factory in the late 1990s.

Boa Factory was a one-stop clearing house for buying and selling virtually all assets produced by financially-motivated online criminal activity of that time. One could get plastic cards, raw "dumps" (magnetic stripe data from bank and credit cards), traveler's checks and even counterfeit passports.

Vega was eventually arrested while vacationing in Cyprus (a popular European destination for Russian and Ukrainian tourists) in June 2004, extradited to California and charged with a 40-count indictment of wire fraud and trafficking in stolen credit cards. Another indictment in New York for access device fraud and money laundering followed 2 years later and convictions eventually secured.

Eventually, Boa Factory evolved into another organization called CarderPlanet, which was founded in May 2001 and operated through August 2004, at which point it was shut down by senior members of the group following high profile arrests of key members earlier that summer (including Boa).



This QSL card was created as a spoof on the North Korea operation claimed by "Romeo". The Republic of North Korea does not allow amateur radio communications from their country.

CarderPlanet was reportedly organized following a meeting at a restaurant in a Ukrainian port city of Odessa between Roman Vega, his protegee, individual going by the nickname 'Script', and several others. Together, they became the administrators (or 'Capo di Capi' as they chose to call themselves) of the forum and evolved it into a mature marketplace for purchase, review and distribution of cybercriminals goods and services, as well as providing tutorials for new members looking to get a quick 'Getting Started' guide to online fraud schemes."

Another DXer, 4L5A adds, in general, it was Don Miller W9WNV who first introduced the fake DX-peditions concept. The 3W3RR Romeo Stepanenko "situation" received publicity after his P5RS7 (North Korea) "expedition". Rumors say the operation took place from Russkiy island, different sources mention using direction-finding gear and some mention Mike UW0MF (now UA0MF) helping unmasking the lies.

BREAK - OVER



# DUAL BAND LINGO

## Across

1. Device that changes ac power into dc power.
4. VHF/UHF systems used by commercial and government agencies, sharing a few channels among many users by using computers to control the radio's frequencies.
6. Receiving on one band and transmitting on another.
9. light-duty power supply plugged directly into the an ac outlet.
12. Antenna's ability to concentrate received or transmitted energy in a preferred direction.
13. Opposition to ac current flow by a circuit, feed line, or antenna.
14. A radio that can operate on AM, SSB, CW, digital modes and FM.

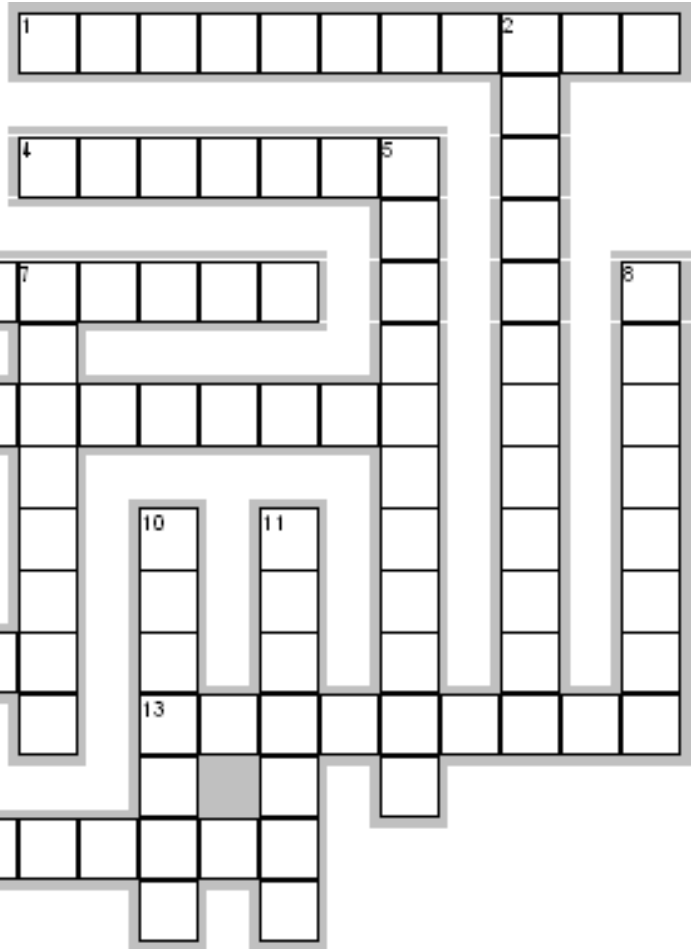
## Down

2. Orientation of radio waves with respect to the surface of the Earth.
3. VHF channels for aviation air-to-air and air-to-ground communications.
5. Communication method that exchanges characters instead of voice or CW.
7. Monitor a range of frequencies or a set of memory

## History of Father's Day

Father's Day, contrary to popular misconception, was not established as a holiday in order to help greeting card manufacturers sell more cards. In fact when a "father's day" was first proposed there were no Father's Day cards!

Mrs. John B. Dodd, of Washington, first proposed the idea of a "father's day" in 1909. Mrs. Dodd wanted a special day to honor her father, William Smart. William Smart, a Civil War veteran, was widowed when his wife (Mrs. Dodd's mother) died in childbirth with their sixth child. Mr. Smart was left to raise the newborn and his other five children by himself on a rural farm in eastern Washington state. It was after Mrs. Dodd became an adult that she realized the strength and selflessness her father had shown in raising his children as a single parent.



- channels for activity.
8. Cable used to transfer radio-frequency energy.
10. Listen without transmitting or disable a radio's squelch to listen for weak signals.
11. Transmitting and receiving on the same frequency.



The first Father's Day was observed on June 19, 1910 in Spokane Washington. At about the same time in various towns and cities across American other people were beginning to celebrate a "father's day."

In 1924 President Calvin Coolidge supported the idea of a national Father's Day. Finally in 1966 President Lyndon Johnson signed a presidential proclamation declaring the 3rd Sunday of June as Father's Day.

Father's Day has become a day to not only honor your father, but all men who act as a father figure. Stepfathers, uncles, grandfathers, and adult male friends are all honored on Father's Day.

## Do Bug Zappers Control Mosquitoes ?

It is time to get out the old grill and invite people over for an evening on the patio. You may also have thoughts about investing in a “bug zapper” to keep the mosquitos away from your friends. These zappers put on quite a sound and light show when bugs attracted by the UV light are electrocuted, but do these devices really control mosquitos and other biting flies?

Several entomology studies that examined bug zappers concluded that they simply are ineffective in attracting mosquitos, but they are very effective in attracting other types of bugs, including beneficial insects. Apparently, mosquitos are attracted by the carbon dioxide emitted from our bodies more than they are attracted by UV light. Some bug zapper devices have tried to compensate for this by using Octenol, a non-toxic pheromone to attract mosquitos, but entomologists note that it is far less effective as an attractant than carbon dioxide.

Other entomologists have determined that bug zappers actually release insect body parts, viruses, and bacteria to the air when the bugs are electrocuted. They suggest if you are using a bug zapper that you not place it near where you are eating or serving food. Gross!

So, next time you are planning an outdoor get together, ditch the zapper and pick up some citronellas and bug spray. It will save you time, money and itchy bug bites.



*You make a better door than a window!*

*Dads Everywhere*

## Antenna Terms Crossword Solution

Across

2. BEVERAGE—A horizontal, long-wire antenna designed for reception and transmission of low-frequency, vertically polarized ground waves.
3. TURNSTILE—A type of antenna used in vhf communications that is omni-directional and consists of two horizontal half-wave antennas mounted at right angles to each other in the same horizontal plane.
4. BROADBAND—An antenna capable of operation over a wide band of frequencies.
6. ELEMENT—A part of an antenna that can be either an active radiator or a parasitic radiator.
7. GAIN—The effectiveness of a directional antenna as compared to a standard non-direction antenna.
8. WHIP—A flexible rod antenna, usually between 1/10 and 5/8 wavelength long, supported on a base insulator.
9. YAGI—A linear end-fire antenna, consisting of three or more half-wave elements (one driven, one reflector, and one or more directors).
13. RADIOHORIZON—The greatest distance on the Earth at which a transmitted wave can be received by the direct path from a transmitter located on the Earth.
14. RADIALS—Wires on or in the earth to improve its conductivity near the antenna.
15. ANTENNA—A device used to radiate or receive waves through space.
16. UNIDIRECTIONAL—An array that radiates in only one general direction.

Down

1. RABBITEARS—A style of antenna used for VHF reception [TV]. It may also be used in combination with a UHF Loop Antenna.
2. BALUN—A device for feeding a balanced load with an unbalanced line, or vice versa.
5. BANDWIDTH—The frequency range over which a given antenna will accept signals.
10. DIPOLE—A center-fed wire antenna whose conductors are in a straight line. Usually a straight, center-fed, one-half wavelength antenna.
11. PARASITIC—The passive element of an antenna array that is connected to neither the transmission line nor the driven element.
12. INVERTEDL—A half-wave dipole fed by a one-quarter wavelength long vertical section.

## LED Bulbs

### Coming Soon to a Lamp Near You

The prospects of replacing today's inefficient incandescent light bulbs with long-lasting, low-power LEDs are increasing. Two of the lighting industry's three biggest manufacturers, Osram Sylvania and Philips, plan to sell energy-efficient LED bulbs this year that can replace a 60-watt bulb, the most commonly used incandescent lamp. The third company, General Electric, will sell an LED equivalent to a 40-watt bulb this year, but it will not have a 60-watt replacement ready until 2011.

Beginning in January 2012, federal law will require that light bulbs, or lamps as the industry calls them, will need to be 30 percent more efficient than current incandescent bulbs. Standard incandescent lamps will most likely not be able to meet those requirements. LED makers hope their bulbs will. Compact fluorescents have been unpopular with consumers, and LED bulbs have been too dim. But Osram's Ultra bulb, available in August, and Philips's EnduraLED, which will be in stores in the fourth quarter, will use just 12 watts of power to equal the light output of a 60-watt bulb.



The LED bulbs use 20 percent of the power of a current incandescent bulb and last up to 25,000 hours, compared with 2,000 hours for a standard bulb and 8,000 for a compact fluorescent. That's 17 years if the bulb is on four hours a day. The companies say that, unlike compact fluorescents, these new LED lights completely mimic standard bulbs. They are dimmable, create light in all directions, and display virtually the same warmth and range of colors as incandescent bulbs. And most important, they work. Unlike earlier versions, the new LED lamps look more like common light bulbs. The first products were heavy, with other-worldly metal fins attached to dissipate heat. Makers have now shrunk the fins and better incorporated them into the design.

With the major players about to enter the LED market with products aimed at consumers, the big question shifts from quality to price. GE expects its 40-watt equivalent to cost \$40 to \$50, while both Osram Sylvania and Philips think initial retail prices could be about \$60. All three major companies say they are working with regional utilities to offer rebates that could lower the price to something that could immediately be affordable. "By 2012 or 2013, we'll get the price down to around \$20," said Mr. van Tartwijk of Philips.

BREAK - OVER

## Is The Internet Full ?

### Is The Sky Really Falling?

Within 18 months it is estimated that the number of new devices able to connect to the world wide web will plummet as we run out of "IP addresses" — the unique codes that provide access to the internet for everything from PCs to smart phones. "The internet as we know it will no longer be able to grow," Daniel Karrenberg, chief scientist at RIPE NCC, the organization that issues IP addresses in Europe, told CNN.

"That doesn't mean it will cease to function, but entry could be limited to new devices."

Some estimate that by September 2011 the last large batches of addresses will be issued, meaning that months after that date there will be no new addresses available. But while this sounds like a complete disaster it need not be, and there is a solution, if we all act quickly enough.

Currently the internet is built around the Internet Protocol Addressing Scheme version 4 (IPv4), which has around four billion addresses — and they're fast running out. Four billion no doubt seemed a huge amount when the system was designed in the 1970s, but few then could have predicted how the internet would take off, and how many billions more connections would be needed.

However, there is a replacement, IPv6, which has trillions more addresses available and ready to go. The problem is that businesses are proving slow to adapt their technology to IPv6, leaving experts fearful that we might be heading for a crunch within 18 months. "My impression is that while awareness of the issue is quite high, a lot of businesses are sitting on the fence," said Karrenberg. "Many small businesses are waiting to see what the early adopters do; how they handle things. "My suspicion is too many are leaving it too late."

This growing problem has been compounded in recent years as the amount of hardware needing an internet connection has risen enormously, thanks largely to the popularity of smart phones, like Apple's iPhone and other mobile devices, and the rapid pace of technological development in countries like China and India. "All sorts of devices need to access the internet now, from smartphones and games consoles, to cars," says Karrenberg.

BREAK - OVER

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*My dad would always try to get me to eat my dinner by saying "It'll put hair on your chest." I never understood this because I was a little girl.*

*Dads Everywhere*

## Free Summer e-reading

### Downloading free e-books

You'll find plenty of free e-books that you can legally download and keep. These are mostly public domain works, meaning the copyright has expired. Most of these e-books are classics. That's great if you're brushing up on your reading. It is also handy for students. Just remember that book editions vary and pages in e-books may not match up with printed versions. This can pose problems in the classroom.

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BREAK - OVER



*I haven't developed gray hairs for nothing!*

Dads Everywhere

## Quick Training Tips

### ARES Truisms

- 1) PTT does NOT mean Push Then Think!
- 2) Change is not necessary since survival is not mandatory.
- 3) Luck is where preparation meets opportunity.
- 4) Furious activity is no substitute for understanding.



*Do you think money grows on trees?*

Dads Everywhere



### ARES Breakfast

Saturday June 12th

7:30AM

Perkins Restaurant  
Savage, MN

### NECOS Schedule June 2010

- 7 Jun W0NFE Bob
- 14 Jun KB0FH Bob
- 21 Jun KC0YHH Tony
- 28 Jun N0PI Dan
- 7 Jul W0NFE Bob