In This Issue

Contact Us

Via Facebook
Via WWW.AC6EE.ORG
U.S. Mail:
TARA
P.O. Box 134
Keene, CA 93531

A Word

Dan Mason, AB6DM, President

Hello, TARA friends! And Happy New Year!

We have another busy, fun filled year ahead, including breakfast at Kelcy's this Saturday at 0830 (another email to come). But first I must mention, if you haven't yet cast your vote, please do so soon. We will count votes at the Annual Business Meeting 16 January at 19:00, Tehachapi Police Departments Community Room, 220 West C Street.

The next biggest thing is our upcoming Winter Field Day at Brite Lake on January 25th and 26th. We are going to pass around a list of needs for the event and are encouraging everyone to take ownership of a piece or two. We will also encourage more members to operate.

Other than that, we have events such as Mulligan Room breakfast on the 25th, VE session on February 8th, Tehachapi Valentine's Wine Walk support on Feb 15th, 12 - 5PM (need volunteers), International DX Phone Contest on March 1st and 2nd, and much more. Emails coming.

73,

Dan - AB6DM

A Note from our Secretary Treasurer, John Dyer, KM6DXY

Happy New Year and welcome to 2025!

With the start of a new year, we are reminded that it is time to ask all our members to renew their club membership. If you have done so already, we thank you.

We concluded 2024 with 70 members. This is the largest membership number we have has since The Tehachapi Amateur Radio Association was established. Last year we had 44 members just for comparison. We would like to see our membership and impact on amateur radio and the community grow. Your membership and that of your family members are critical to the success of this club.

As of the end of 2024, 40 people had renewed their memberships. That's about 57 percent. That is a great start, and we hope to attain a 90% retention rate by the end of January. In addition to yourself, if you have a friend, a neighbor, or a colleague that may be interested in amateur radio ask them to consider joining as well. We have a lot planned for 2025 to make your involvement in the club during 2025 rewarding.

Membership fees remain at $25/year for members, $12.50/year for each additional family member.
Club membership fees can be made using Cash, a Check, Credit Card, PayPal, Venmo, and others.
A link to our membership form is attached, however, you can pay online using the following link and then either mail your application in or bring it to our next meeting.

- TARA Membership Application
- TARA Online Payment - Individual Membership
  Be sure to note your Name and Call Sign during checkout.
- TARA Online Payment - Family Member(s)
  Be sure to note the Names and Call Signs of family members during checkout.

In addition to growing T.A.R.A. please consider joining or renewing your membership in the American Radio Relay League (ARRL). It is the national association for amateur radio and helps connect hams around the U.S. with news, information, and resources. Not to mention efforts to protect our bands. The ARRL has an "Affiliated Club" benefit that provides a commission to the club with your renewal if you join or renew your ARRL Membership using the following link to their form.
You can then bring the completed form to our General Meeting, and we will submit it to the ARRL as a club.

ARRL Membership Application (2025)

Membership in the ARRL is as follows:

- Standard Membership is $59 for 1-year.
- Family (at the same address) is $ 12 for 1-year.

- Students (must be under 26) is $30 for 1-year.

Thank you in advance for your help in making the Tehachapi Amateur Radio Association a great representation of Amateur Radio.

Now it's time to get "Radio Active"!

From our Public Information Officer, Micah Martin, KN6VUT

Hello everyone,

It seems overall Wireless Wednesday went well. I believe we had 15 people attend.

Carla, the owner, was friendly and a good sport, let me take photos and put our fliers up.

In the photo of Carla, notice the Hamburger that one of the club members ordered. (Dick W6SLZ)

- Micah Martin
Public Information Officer
Tehachapi Amateur Radio Association

EDITORS' Note:

The Dummy Load theme for February is Propagation Information – What about electromagnetic propagation? What tools do you use to monitor propagation and plan for your local and DX contacts?

In addition to your article on the topic above, we would like your input on topics that you would like to see in future issues of The Dummy Load. What aspect of Amateur Radio interests you. We would very much appreciate your thoughts and ideas.

Send them to kn6zgi@ac6ee.org by February 7, 2025.

73, Stephen, KN6ZGI

Your Antennas - Fixed, Portable and Mobile

Ray Gretlein, W6QPA

I enjoy tinkering in our hobby and that includes building antennas. My antenna efforts are in two groups: 1) home QTH antennas; 2) portable/mobile and ad hoc antennas.

Home QTH

I live in an area with an HOA and a restrictive convenient (CC&R) on the land. The CC&R's restrict antennas to a small satellite receiving dish. While popular believe is that PRB-1 requires HOAs to make reasonable accommodation to allow amateur radio antennas … it does not. PRB-1 only applies the local government zoning ordinances. The effort is ongoing to extend the requirement for reasonable accommodation to HOAs (CC&R's, etc.)!

So … what to do.

During the building process for our home one of the HOA review and sign-off items was the plans for landscaping and hardscape. I specified a flagpole in the front yard as part of the package; it was approved! I then searched for ways to use the flagpole as a vertical antenna. I eventually settled on a ZeroFive antennas 30ft flagpole. This company (primarily the owner, Tom) is great with prompt service and customer support. The "kit" provided mounting base, pole insulator and the aluminum mast. My installation incudes 32 radials of varying lengths generally around 30 ft and an SGC-230 (they went out of business in 2023) remote antenna coupler at the base of the flagpole. During construction we laid 3" conduit from the edge of the house to the base of the flagpole to carry the coax and the signal line for the coupler. This has worked very well and takes care of my HF operating needs from 80-10 meters.

For VHF/UHF I found an article in QST March 2016 "An efficient 2meter Antenna Disguised as a TV Satellite Dish". W6NBC, John Portune, designed a slotted antenna cut into a DirectTV SlimLine satellite dish. This looked like it might answer my VHF antenna problem. I did a little dumpster diving at a friend's and retrieved a DirectTV satellite dish and went to

work following John's article. The finished product performs very well matching the performance reported in the article AND it is HOA compliant!

Portable/Mobile and Ad hoc Antennas
I've settled in on three antennas for portable operation. They are, in order of first to last choice: 1) SOTABeams Band Hopper 3 linked-dipole – This is my best performing portable antenna. I use it as an inverted-vee with a 20 ft SOTABeams Tactical Mini mast. It is tuned to the mid-point of the CW/Digital band segments and presents a low enough SWR to not need a tuner. The downside is its footprint. I can only use this when I have 85 ft long by 28 ft deep space to set the ends and back guy.
2) QRPGuys 40/30/20-meter Tri-Band Vertical. This one works well, slightly narrower SWR bandwidth than the Band Hopper 3, but makes up for that by only needing a space about 26 ft square.
3) LNR Precision W4OP Magnetic loop. This is the most compact of my portables. It sets on a camera tripod is remotely tuned and does remarkably well. With it I've worked New Zealand using FT8 on 2.5 watts! The downside is an extremely high-Q. Giving it a very narrow SWR bandwidth, narrow as in about 16 KHz on 30 meters. That means it works well with digital modes like FT-x & JS8 where most of the activity is on a single frequency in each band. Not very good for scanning a band as constant retuning is required.

I'm about to join several of you with an end fed configuration just to add another tool for portable ops. That will mean adding a tuner to my portable kit. For that I've dug an oldy out of the closet. An LDG QRP Automatic Tuner kit I built in mid 90's. I dusted it off and it still works just fine.

On the Bench

This is a semi-regular column for members to share the off-the-air aspects of their ham radio activities. Using a sports metaphor, on-the-bench refers to a player not currently active in the game. So, applying that in a ham radio context, what is "On-the-(work)bench" in your shack?

No submissions for this month … must be the busyness of the holiday season <grin>.

The Operating Room

This is a semi-regular column for club members to share the on-the-air aspects of their ham radio activities.

No submissions for this month … must be the busyness of the holiday season <grin>.

Tid-Bits

A collection of miscellaneous mostly amateur radio related items.

David Walter - WA5GUL

This originally appeared in Electronics Notes.

RF Coaxial Feeder: Coax Cable Tutorial

Coaxial feeder or

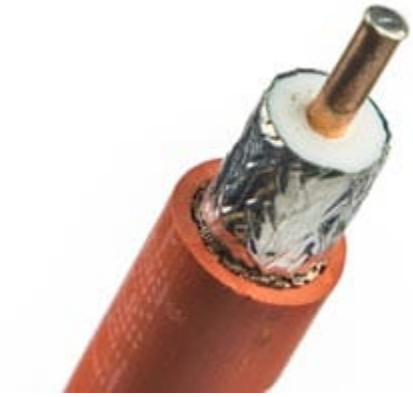
Coax cable is an RF feeder used for carrying radio frequency or other high frequency signals.

Coax cable or RF coaxial feeder is a robust and convenient form of feeder to use for a variety of applications where radio frequency or other high frequency signals need to be carried from one point to another.

Coax cable is one of the most widely used forms of feeder, offering advantages of convenience while being able to provide a good level of performance.

In view of this vast amounts of coax cable, coax feeder are manufactured each year, and it is also available with a huge variety of different specifications for different applications. Everything from the thin small signal cable for short lengths within equipment up to very thick coax for high power transmission.

In addition to this, varieties of coax with different specifications are available to meet the needs of users requiring frequencies in the LF, MF, or HF frequency regions right up to microwave applications.



Typical coax cable feeder

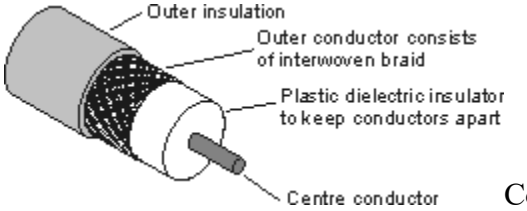
Coax cable / feeder applications

Coaxial feeder / coax cable is used in many applications, just a few of which are mentioned below:

- Domestic radio & television: Domestic televisions and some VHF FM or digital radio solutions sometimes have external antennas. These antennas need to be connected to the TVs or radios via a coaxial cable / feeder. For this application the standard characteristic impedance is 75Ω and often the quality is not particularly high as it is made for a very cost sensitive market. Often the braid is relatively thin.
- Commercial radio communications: Coax feeder is used within commercial radio communications systems. Like al other RF feeders used in professional applications a standard of 50Ω has been adopted for the characteristic impedance. Cable loss can be an issue in these applications so a variety of thickness coax cables can be obtained.
- Broadcasting: It is obviously necessary to transfer the transmitter signal from the transmitter to the antenna. With many broadcast transmitters being high powered the coax feeder used must be able to withstand these power levels. This often means using a large diameter coax cable.
- Satellite antennas: It is not unusual to see sets of satellite antennas used for sending information up to satellites (this is apart from the direct broadcast satellites for domestic installation). These satellite antennas need to be fed and one of the ways that is often used is coaxial feeder. In view of the frequencies, low-loss cable is required.
- Test systems: Connecting equipment that uses high frequency signals often requires the use of coax cable. Many instances of electronics laboratories will see the use of coax cable for many links. In some instances, it may be used mainly to provide screening of the required line.
- Within equipment: Coax cable may be used within various pieces of test equipment where high frequency signals need to be linked from one place to another.

- Data applications : Although not as prevalent as it used to be, some data links may use a coax to provide the required links between different points. Early versions of Ethernet used coax cable.

☐Many more . . . : There are very many instances where coax cable is used apart from some of the specific examples given above.



Coax cable feeder

RF coax cable history

RF coaxial cable is a particularly important part of today's RF and electronics scene. It is a component that could easily be overlooked with little thought of how it appeared. In the late 1800s there were a huge number of basic discoveries made in the field of electricity. Radio, or wireless as it was originally called was not understood well, and the first transmissions were made in the 1890s. Some transmissions were made earlier but not understood.

The first known implementation of coax cable was in 1884 when Ernst von Siemens (one of the founders of the Siemens empire) patented the idea, although there were no known applications at this time. It took until 1929 before the first modern commercial coax cables were patented by Bell Laboratories, although its use was still relatively small. Nevertheless, it was used in 1934 to relay television pictures of the Berlin Olympics to Leipzig. Then in 1936 a coaxial cable was installed between London and Birmingham in the UK to carry 40 telephone calls, and in the USA an experimental coaxial cable was installed between New York and Philadelphia to relay television pictures.

With the commercial use of RF coax cable establishing itself, many others used the cable for shorter runs. It quickly established itself, and now it is widely used for both commercial and domestic applications.

What is coax cable? - the basics

Coax cable, coaxial feeder is normally seen as a thick electrical cable. The cable is made from a number of different elements that when together enable the coax cable to carry the radio frequency signals with a low level of loss from one location to another.

The overall construction of the coax cable or RF cable can be seen in the diagram below and from this it can be seen that it is built up from a number of concentric layers. Although there are many varieties of coax cable, the basic overall construction remains the same:

- **Centre conductor** The center conductor of the coax is almost universally made of copper. Sometimes it may be a single conductor whilst in other RF cables it may consist of several strands.
- **Insulating dielectric** Between the two conductors of the coax cable there is an insulating dielectric. This holds the two conductors apart and in an ideal world would not introduce any loss, although it is one of the chief causes of loss in reality. This coax cable dielectric may be solid or as in the case of many low loss cables it may be semi-air spaced because it is the dielectric that introduces most of the loss. This may be in the form of long "tubes" in the dielectric, or a "foam" construction where air forms a major part of the material.
- **Outer conductor** The outer conductor of the RF cable is normally made from a copper braid. This enables the coax cable to be flexible which would not be the case if the outer conductor was solid, although in some varieties made for particular applications it is.  Braid or outer conductor on some coax cable. To improve the screening double or even triple screened coax cables are sometimes used. Normally this is accomplished by placing one braid directly over another although in some instances a copper foil or tape outer may be used. By using additional layers of screening, the levels of stray pick-up and radiation are considerably reduced. The loss is marginally lower.
- **Outer protecting jacket or sheath** Finally there is a final cover or outer sheath to the coax cable. This serves little electrical function but can prevent earth loops forming. It also gives vital protection needed to prevent dirt and moisture attacking the cable and preventing the coax cable from being damaged by other mechanical means.

How RF coax cable works

A coaxial cable carries current in both the inner and the outer conductors. These currents are equal and opposite and as a result all the fields are confined within the cable and it neither radiates nor picks up signals.

This means that the cable operates by propagating an electromagnetic wave inside the cable. As there are no fields outside the coax cable it is not affected by nearby objects.

Accordingly, it is ideal for applications where the RF cable has to be routed through or around buildings or close to many other objects. This is a particular advantage of coaxial

feeder when compared with other forms of feeder such as two wire (open wire, or twin) feeder.

Key coax cable topics

There are several topics that are particularly useful to understand when looking at coax cable. These include:

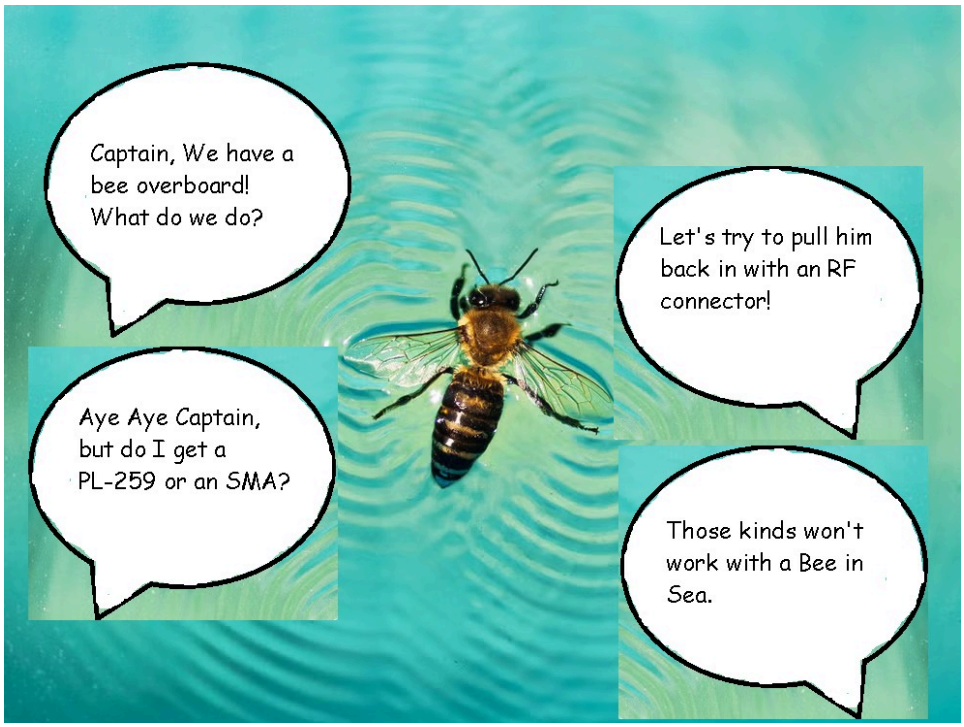
- ***Coax impedance:*** The characteristic impedance of a feeder is of prime importance. There is maximum transfer of power from a source to a load, or vice versa when the impedance is the same. This is also true for coax feeder. The standard value for most coax used is 50Ω although 75Ω is used for domestic radio and television.
- ***Attenuation:*** It is obviously important to ensure the loss introduced by any length of coax cable is minimized. However any length of coax will introduce some loss.
- ***Coax feeder power rating:*** Although it may not be an issue for receiving applications, where transmitters are involved, it is necessary to ensure that the power rating for the feeder is adequate.
- ***Coax cable velocity factor:*** The velocity factor for a length of coax feeder may be important in some instances, especially where the phase of the signal is important.

- ***Environmental facts for coax feeder:*** Coax cable is often run outside. Even of the outer sheathing remains intact, there are some environmental issues. ***Installation tips for coax cable:*** The way in which coax cable is installed can have a major impact on its short term and long term performance.
- ***Coax types & standards:*** Although coax cable is manufactured by many different companies, there are standards that have been adopted to define the make-up and performance of various types of coax.

Coaxial cable provides a very easy and convenient way of transporting radio frequency power. The coax cable or coaxial feeder is easy to use, but as with any form of feeder, care should be taken to ensure that it is able to operate at its best.

Humorous

David Walter - WA5GUL



ARRL Contest Calendar

This page provides a summary of events sponsored by the ARRL, the national association for amateur radio. The most current information is on the website at: http://www.arrl.org/contest-calendar.

Another source for contest and on-the-air activity is WA7BNM Contest Calendar at https://www.contestcalendar.com/weeklycont.php

January 2025

- 1 Straight Key Night
- 4 Kids Day
- 4-5 RTTY Roundup
- 18-20 January VHF

February 2025

- 10-14 School Club Roundup
- 15-16 International DX – CW

March 2025

- 1-2 International DX – Phone

April 2025

- 13 Rookie Roundup – Phone

May 2025

- **(no ARRL Contests)**

TARA Calendar

This page is a summary of events sponsored by or involving our club.
All dates are subject to change. Please check the club Facebook and website for updates.

January 2025

- 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 – 1900 hrs "Just Because" Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 – 1300 hrs "Wireless Wednesday" at Taco Samich
- 4, 11, 18, 25 — 1800 hrs, 10 Meter Technician Net every Saturday on 28.350 MHz
- 5, 12, 19, 26 — 1900 hrs, TARA Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 5, 12, 19, 26 — 1930 hrs, BVS ERT Net (ARES) (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 2 – 1900 hrs, TARA Board Meeting, Via Zoom (invite via email)
- 11 — 0830 hrs, TARA Club Breakfast at Kelcy's Restaurant, 110 W Tehachapi Blvd, Tehachapi, CA. Reserve a spot with Valerie Mason by 4 January.
- 9 – 1900 hrs, TARA Club Meeting Tehachapi Police Department, 220 W C St, Tehachapi
- 21 – 1800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Meeting at the BVS Equestrian Center Lounge.
- 25 —0800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Breakfast at BVS Mulligan Room. Reserve a spot with Valerie Mason by 18 January.

February 2025

- 1, 8, 15, 22 — 1800 hrs, 10 Meter Technician Net every Saturday on 28.350 MHz
- 2, 9, 16, 23 — 1900 hrs, TARA Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 2, 9, 16, 23 — 1930 hrs, BVS ERT Net (ARES) (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 5, 12, 19, 26 – 1900 hrs "Just Because" Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 5, 12, 19, 26 – 1300 hrs "Wireless Wednesday" at Taco Samich
- 6 – 1900 hrs, TARA Board Meeting, Via Zoom (invite via email)
- 8 — 0830 hrs, TARA Club Breakfast at P-Dubs, 20800 Santa Lucia St, Tehachapi, CA 93561 Reserve a spot with Valerie Mason by 1 February.
- 8 — 11:00 hrs, VE Amateur Radio License Exam, 538 East Tehachapi Boulevard
- 13 – 1900 hrs, TARA Club Meeting Tehachapi Police Department, 220 W C St, Tehachapi
- 18 – 1800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Meeting at the BVS Equestrian Center Lounge.
- 22 —0800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Breakfast at BVS Mulligan Room. Reserve a spot with Valerie Mason by 15 February.

March 2025

- 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 — 1800 hrs, 10 Meter Technician Net every Saturday on 28.350 MHz
- 2, 9, 16, 23, 30 — 1900 hrs, TARA Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 2, 9, 16, 23, 30 — 1930 hrs, BVS ERT Net (ARES) (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 5, 12, 19, 26 – 1900 hrs "Just Because" Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 5, 12, 19, 26 – 1300 hrs "Wireless Wednesday" at Taco Samich
- 6 – 1900 hrs, TARA Board Meeting, Via Zoom (invite via email)
- 8 — 0830 hrs, TARA Club Breakfast at Kelcy's Restaurant, 110 W Tehachapi Blvd, Tehachapi, CA. Reserve a spot with Valerie Mason by 1 March.
- 13 – 1900 hrs, TARA Club Meeting Tehachapi Police Department, 220 W C St, Tehachapi
- 18 – 1800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Meeting at the BVS Equestrian Center Lounge.
- 29 —0800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Breakfast at BVS Mulligan Room. Reserve a spot with Valerie Mason by 22 March.

April 2025

- 2, 9, 16, 23, 30 – 1900 hrs "Just Because" Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 2, 9, 16, 23, 30 – 1300 hrs "Wireless Wednesday" at Taco Samich
- 3 – 1900 hrs, TARA Board Meeting, Via Zoom (invite via email)
- 5, 12, 19, 26 — 1800 hrs, 10 Meter Technician Net every Saturday on 28.350 MHz
- 6, 13, 20, 27 — 1900 hrs, TARA Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 6, 13, 20, 27 — 1930 hrs, BVS ERT Net (ARES) (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 10 – 1900 hrs, TARA Club Meeting Tehachapi Police Department, 220 W C St, Tehachapi
- 12 — 0830 hrs, TARA Club Breakfast at P-Dubs, 20800 Santa Lucia St, Tehachapi, CA 93561 Reserve a spot with Valerie Mason by 5 April.
- 12 — 11:00 hrs, VE Amateur Radio License Exam, 538 East Tehachapi Boulevard
- 15 – 1800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Meeting at the BVS Equestrian Center Lounge.
- 26 —0800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Breakfast at BVS Mulligan Room. Reserve a spot with Valerie Mason by 19 April.

Reference Information

Local Repeater Information				
BVS APRS Digipeater	144.390	No tone	AC6EE-3	APRS
BVS Repeater Backup Freq.	146.700 145.580	123.0 Hz Tone Simplex	W6SLZ	Open Machine
BVS Repeater	440.625	100.0 Hz Tone	W6SLZ	Open Machine (WIN System node)
Tehachapi Repeater (Cummings Mtn.)	442.925(+)	141.3 Hz tone	KI6HHU	On the KERN System
Tehachapi Repeater (Double Mtn.)	446.320(-)	151.4 Hz tone	KI6HHU	On the KERN System
Tehachapi Repeater	444.225(+)	100.0 Hz TONE	KG6KKV	Overlooks Bakersfield
Tehachapi Repeater	447.120(-)	67.0 Hz Tone	KR6DK	Linked to KR6DK Bilingual Repeater Network
DMR Repeater	442.675	Offset: +5.000 ColorCode: 1	K6RET	Brandmeister, Bakersfield, CA The location is in the Tehachapi Mountains near Cummings Mountain
DMR Repeater	442.225	Offset: +5.000 ColorCode: 1	K6GTA	Brandmeister, Located about halfway up Bear Mountain at about 3,200’ coverage to west side of the mountain in Bear Valley Springs

Local Repeater Information				
Tehachapi Simplex	145.58	No Tone		Local Simplex
Tehachapi Simplex	146.54	No Tone		Local Simplex

In addition to the repeaters listed above the following repeaters, part of the Kern System, can be reached from locations throughout the Tehachapi area and much of the San Joaquin Valley. They are linked together, and more information may be found at http://www.KernSystem.org

KERN System Linked Repeaters				
Frazier Mountain (8,000')	447.860	141.3 Hz Tone	KK6AC	Jerry Garis
Cummings Mountain (7,800')	442.95	141.3 Hz Tone	KI6HHU	Lee Bouchard
Double Mountain (8,000')	446.320	151.4 Hz Tone	KI6HHU	Lee Bouchard

ARRG Linked Repeaters				
Cummings Mountain (7,800')	444.425	100 Hz Tone		

ATTENTION:

For those interested in monitoring dispatch for the Bear Valley Springs Police Department

- KCSO Eastern Dispatch — 460.225
- KCSO East TAC — 460.125

All dispatch for BVSPD will be handled by the Kern County Sheriff's Department

Club & Other Websites	
TARA website	**http://www.ac6ee.org**
TARA Facebook	**https://www.facebook.com/TARAtehachapiamateurradio/**
Tehachapi-hams (email list)	**https://groups.io/g/tehachapi-hams/**

Club & Other Websites	
Antelope Valley Amateur Radio Club (AVARC)	**http://www.k6ox.club/index.html**
Kern County-Central Valley Amateur Radio Club (KCCVARC)	**http://www.w6lie.org**
ARRL	**http://www.arrl.org**
West Kern County Amateur Radio Emergency Services (WKCARES)	**http://westernkerncountyares.org/index.html**

Officers & Committee Chairs			
Officer/Committee Chair	**Name**	**Call**	Email
President	**Dan Mason**	**AB6DM**	**ab6dm@arrl.net**
1st Vice President	**Dan Mason (Interim)**	**AB6DM**	**ab6dm@arrl.net**
2nd Vice President	**Ray Gretlein**	**W6QPA**	**w6qpa@ac6ee.org**
Secretary/Treasurer	**John Dyer**	**KM6DXY**	**km6dxy@ac6ee.org**
Technical Director	**Dick Brown**	**W6SLZ**	**db24130@sbcglobal.net**
Web Page & FaceBook Committee Chair	**John Dyer**	**KM6DXY**	**km6dxy@ac6ee.org**
Hospitality Committee Chair	**Valerie Mason**	**KK6WLQ**	**val3mason@yahoo.com**
Public Affairs Committee Chair	**Micah Martin**	**KN6VUT**	**kn6vut@ac6ee.org**
Newsletter Co-editor	**Stephen Lee**	**KN6ZGI**	**Kn6zgi@ac6ee.org**

Meeting and Club Membership Information

The Tehachapi Amateur Radio Association meets every second Thursday of the month at 7:00 PM (except for July - no meeting). Our meeting site is the Tehachapi Police Department Conference Room, 220 W C St, Tehachapi.

Member Annual Dues: $25.00/year
- Individual Memberships: https://square.link/u/Q38FHI5A

Additional Family Member: $12.50/per person
- Family Memberships: https://square.link/u/Q38FHI5A

The QR codes below can also be used to link to your favorite transaction application.

Square / SquareUp

PayPal

venmo

Membership Application

Download a copy of our Membership Application here. Please share this with any friends, family or neighbors that are either hams or may be interested in amateur radio. Applications are accepted at all club meetings or you may mail your application along with the applicable dues to the club Post Office Box:

Tehachapi Amateur Radio Association (TARA)
P.O. Box 134
Keene, CA 93531