



In This Issue

[A Word](#)

Editor's Note

[Do You Have an SDR](#)

[On the Bench](#)

[The Operating Room](#)

[Tid-Bits](#)

[ARRL Calendar](#)

[TARA Calendar](#)

[Reference Information](#)

Local Repeaters

Club Repeaters

Officer's/Committees

Meeting & Club info

Membership Application

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!

I would like to plug what I feel is a very important amateur radio organization here in the United States, that is, the American Radio Relay League (ARRL). It was founded in 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim as The American Radio Relay League, ARRL is a noncommercial organization. Most of what I am going to share with you if from their web site, www.arrl.org, and some paraphrased.

The ARRL serves as the National Association for Amateur Radio, promoting and protecting amateur radio through public service and education, acting as a lobbying voice for the community to the government and international bodies, and supporting its members through training, resources, and a field organization. Key initiatives include emergency communications coordination via Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES), licensing and educational programs to develop new amateurs, and advocacy to protect amateur radio spectrum and frequency access.

ARRL's underpinnings as amateur radio's witness, partner and forum are defined by five pillars: Public Service, Advocacy, Education, Technology, and Membership.

Public Service and Emergencies:

The ARRL supports emergency communication services, playing a crucial role in disaster response and public safety efforts, it coordinates the Amateur Radio Emergency

Service® (ARES), which trains and organizes licensed radio amateurs to provide vital communications during disasters.

Advocacy and Representation:

The ARRL acts as a lobbying arm, representing the interests of amateur radio operators before the FCC and Congress to protect our constantly attacked radio spectrum and fight for policies that benefit the hobby. It also serves as the international secretariat for the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU), advocating for amateur radio interests globally.

Education and Youth Development:

The organization provides technical advice, resources, and educational programs, helping enthusiasts to develop their skills and technical understanding. Provides resources, training, and licensing support to inspire and educate new radio amateurs, with a particular focus on youth in radio communications and technology. It publishes technical reference books and its monthly magazines, QST and On the Air, providing members with access to information and a connection to the broader amateur radio community.

Technological Advancement:

Works to advance technology within the amateur radio service and promote the science and enjoyment of the hobby. For over 100 years, Amateur Radio operators have contributed to the advancement of the radio art.

Member Support and Community:

The ARRL advances and advocates Amateur Radio through a strong membership base. It supports its members through a comprehensive field organization that carries out local and regional activities across the U.S.

It offers a wide range of resources, including study materials for exams and information for both members and non-members. Your membership help them collect, maintain, and provide access to this great wealth of knowledge.

Does the ARRL do a good job for amateur radio?

Yes, the ARRL is considered by most hams, including myself, to do a good job for amateur radio, serving as the national voice for representation before regulatory bodies, providing resources like technical assistance and educational programs, and supporting emergency communications. While some members have voiced criticisms regarding internal operations or specific policy approaches, the ARRL is widely seen as a vital organization that advocates for the hobby and promotes public service, making its membership a valuable investment for most amateur radio operators.

If you are not currently a member of the ARRL, please consider joining. Also, if you join through your local radio club, they will get \$5. Contact John KM6DXY (km6dxy@ac6ee.org) about how to do that.

73,

Dan - AB6DM

Hospitality

Valerie Mason - Hospitality Chairperson

I don't believe I said anything about Mountain Festival for this year, so, here it goes. I think all went pretty well. We're getting into a good routine. Got to watch and support Clare Scotti as she got dunked in the dunk tank 😊. You're a great sport Clare 😊 We're getting better at rotating around and through the park. Thank you to all who helped TARA cover this event. Events like these help us practice on our radio's, as well as traffic control, finding people, getting people's needs met when they are busy with booths or whatever. Consider helping and it will benefit the community somehow in an actual emergency. Now to get ready for Apple Festival, Halloween booths and more. So glad the weather is cooling.

'73 All
KK6WLQ

Valerie Mason

EDITORS' Note:

The Dummy Load theme for October is - Which Digital Voice Mode do you use on HF, VHF and UHF? Free DV, D-Star, DMR, YSF or something else? Why do you like it and why did you pick that one?

We enjoyed and appreciated the articles submitted last month. You don't have to write a multi paragraph article to submit. It would be nice to have a few words from many of you about our theme for the month. If you have some thoughts for an article, send me an email with your phone number and we can build an article interview style with a few minutes on the phone.

The topics for November and December are not set yet! Any ideas?

In addition to your article on the topic above, we need your input on topics that you would like to see in future issues of The Dummy Load. Which aspect of Amateur Radio interests you. We would very much appreciate your thoughts and ideas. If you don't send me any ideas for future newsletter themes, then I get to pick them, and you get stuck with topics I like!

Send them to kn6zgi@ac6ee.org by October 6, 2025.

73, Stephen, KN6ZGI

Do You Have an SDR? How Do You Use It?

John Parmalee, K5VGM

Do You Have an SDR?

Yes, I have a Software Defined Radio



The Hermes-Lite is a low-cost direct down/up conversion software defined amateur radio HF transceiver based on a [broadband modem chip](#) and the [Hermes SDR project](#). It is entirely open source and open hardware, including the tools

used for design and fabrication files. Over 500 Hermes-Lite 2.0 units have been successfully built. It is a five-watt HF transceiver with a super-hot receiver.

The Hermes is just a transmitter and receiver in a box with no knobs or a few simple switches. Oh, there is an ether-net plug. Your computer is where all the work is done; hence it does take the capacity of an Ethernet connection.

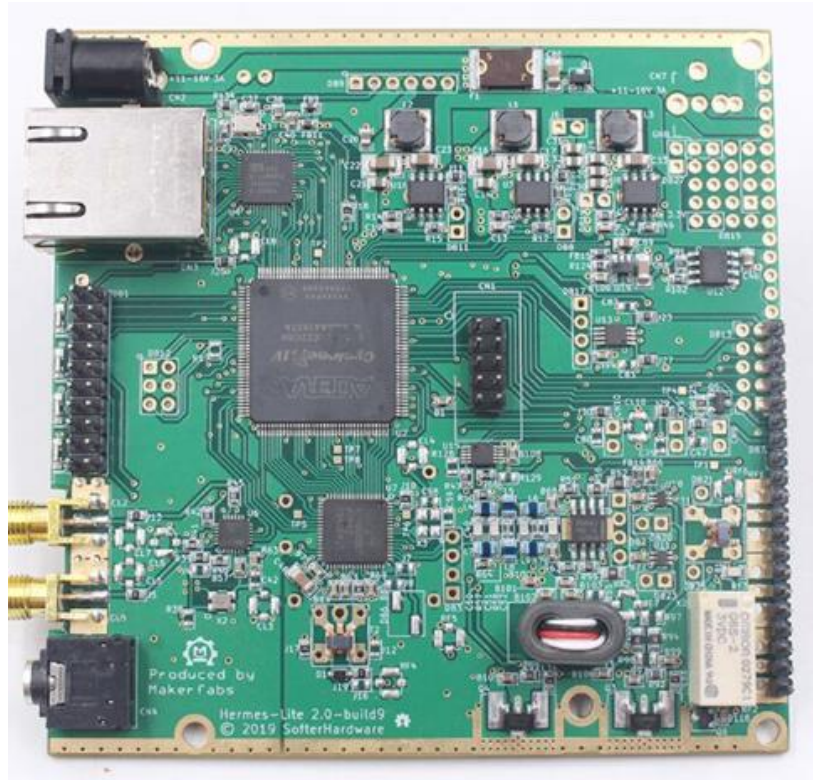
In looking at the pages of internet on the subject it talks about controlling the Hermes with Console SDR, Mine is controlled with Power SDR right now. Both are dead

software with no updates coming. I plan to move to Thetis SDR and continue to use JT alert in the Hermes to make and receive RF. Both Power SDR and Thetis will generate a waterfall and spectrum display. I am told Thetis is rich with additional controls and features. In addition, I run JT Alert. It is a helper add onto Power SDR or Thetis which keeps track of stations being currently received, if I have worked them and if they are calling CQ, or working a station. I have a pair of add on monitors for my laptop that allows me to see all that is happening at the same time.

I have been fortunate to have a group of hams around me in Texas that understand digital ham, all the JTs, Vera AC, Free DV and who knows what else is out there or is being coded right now. Or yet to come. I meet with them regularly via Zoom. Walter Homes K5WH maintains the room and leads a band of elders from Germany to Alaska and an occasional Australia dop in.

It is an always open room; this is not a net. You might find it empty or with a good group. Go ahead and speak up, they are all hams. You might even find a ham club meeting in progress.

The room is at this link <http://www.k5wh.net/zoom/> .



For my rig I add a 60-watt linear which will produce 30 watts on a good day. I do have a 35-amp 12-volt power supply but it could run on a wall wart. My antenna, when my station was last on the air in January this year was a home-made twenty-meter ground plane. It was ten feet of PVC in a tripod, 17 feet of 1.5-inch pipe and four radials of electric fence wire. The ends of the radials were adjusted ends in height to produce a 1:05:1 VSWR. As soon as I can get a little further in my move in project, I will probably be asking for some help to rebuild the ground plane, and I have ideas for a 40-meter version of the ground plane.

I would love to talk with you about what I know and show you how my SDR works.


John K5VGM 281-380-3811

Stephen Lee, KN6ZGI

Do I have a Software Defined Radio? Well not a physical one. I have some that everyone with internet access also has! These are known as Web SDRs. I found out about them while I was studying for my General exam. I used them before I was able to purchase an HF radio.

They are located in various places around the world so you can also augment your local radio receiver with them. Sometimes you may want to listen to a net that operates, has net control, from two different areas. An example is the Mission Trails Net in California. It operates on 3857.5 kHz every evening at 8:00 PM Pacific. The net control is split between Northern and Southern areas. When using my EFLW antenna, currently my only HF antenna, sometimes signals from the Northern half of the net don't come in well enough. If necessary, I can tune in with a Web SDR located in the north to hear them. One of the ones I have used is KFS WebSDR located six miles south of Half Moon Bay, California.

Here is the link to this one: <http://websdr1.kfsdr.com:8901/> and a couple of screenshots of the site.



Welcome to the **KFS WebSDR**, located six miles south of Half Moon Bay, California USA.

This facility was established by Craig, W6DRZ (*sk*) and is maintained by a group of local and remote volunteers. Technical descriptions, operating tips, and *up-to-date* propagation information may be found on the [ABOUT](#) page.

More information on the worldwide WebSDR project can be found on www.websdr.org. An outstanding alternate system in the Western USA is [Northern Utah WebSDR](#), north of Salt Lake City. For HF reception from the East coast, use either [NASB WebSDR](#) in Washington, DC, or the [K3FEF WebSDR](#) in Pennsylvania.

April 11 site visit

During this site visit a bad cable feeding the 80/75 meter receiver was replaced, eliminating a noise source on that band. In the week prior, work was done on the TC1-530 antenna to repair damage that had effectively disconnected half of its arrays and was likely responsible for noise and intermodulation.

The combination of these two items should hopefully improve signal quality. Other issues remain and will be investigated as time permits.

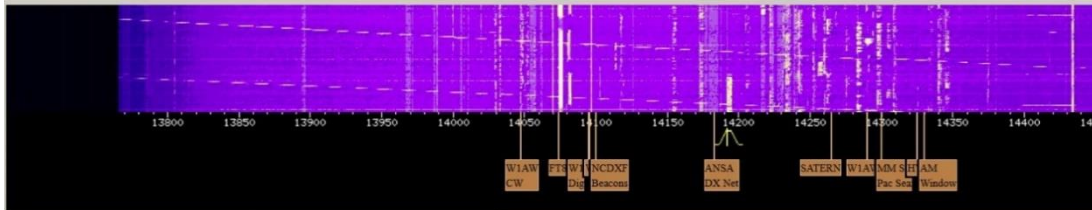
For the latest happenings, see the [KFS WebSDR News](#) page or go to the [LANDING PAGE](#)

Note: On older browsers you need both *Java* and *JavaScript* enabled for this page to work properly. For a detailed discussion, click [here](#).

Please log in by typing your name or callsign here (it will be saved for later visits in a cookie):

View: others slow one band blind Allow keyboard:

Waterfall: Java HTML5 Sound: Java HTML5 [Chrome audio start](#) [Firefox/Mozilla audio start](#)



0019 UTC 1719 Local (Your computer) Not seeing the entire band?

Frequency: kHz VFO: A (B: 3870.00 kHz USB)

Enter frequency above, or tune by clicking/dragging/scroll/wheel on the frequency scale.

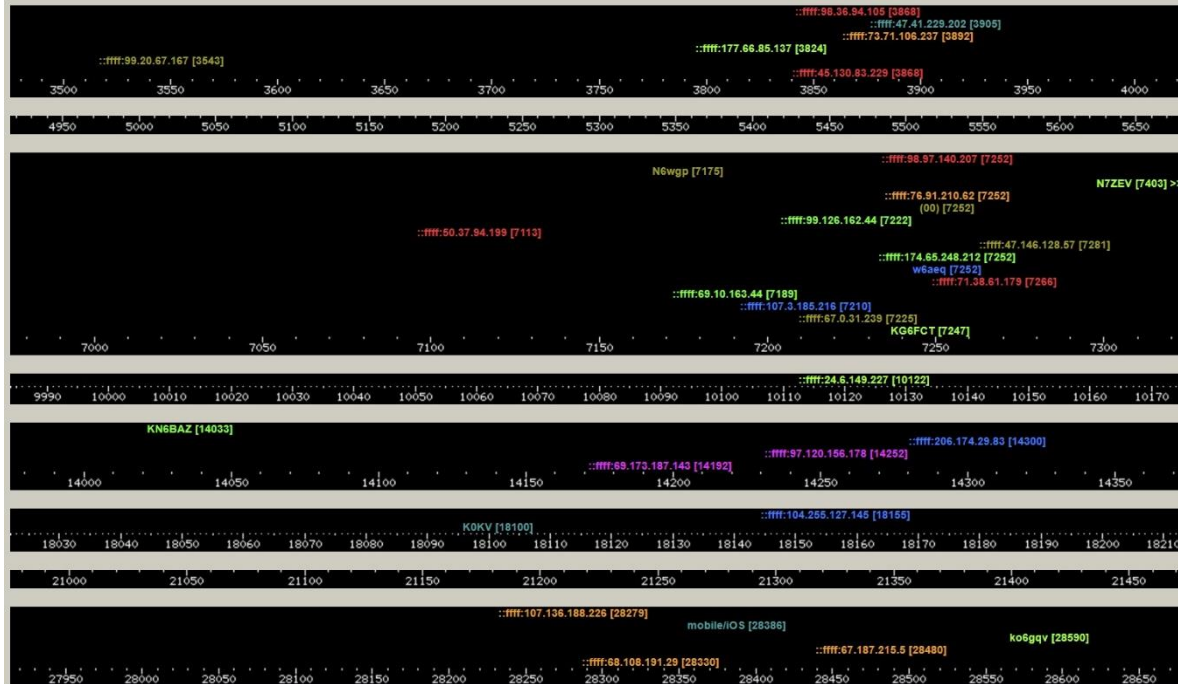
Mode: **USB**

=kHz

VFO:

Use the = kHz button to snap to the nearest kHz.

There are currently 33 users on *this* WebSDR server. compact view



Statistics:
Past 10 seconds: CPUload=76.5%, 33.00 users; audio 1026.9 kb/s, waterfall 214.6 kb/s, http 156.6 kb/s
Actual CPU utilization percentage is 1/4th of the value shown above.

WebSDR HTML5 sound - Copyright 2007-2018, P.T. de Boer, pa3fwm@websdr.org

This is the link to the Web SDR organization site. <http://websdr.org/>

These WebSDRs are also useful to quickly check band conditions right from your computer. I am monitoring the bands and listening to some QSOs as I write this. Check them out, they have quite a few useful features.

There are many SDR projects out there to try. Here are some I found. RTL-SDR.COM has several projects listed and other articles about SDR applications.

PiCar – A DIY Car Radio Head Unit made from a Raspberry Pi and RTL-SDR
<https://www.vinthewrench.com/p/picar-raspberry-pi-car-radio-project-91c>

Another interesting one showed up August 29th on their site.
[WHY2025 Conference: Passive and Active RADAR using Software Defined Radio](#) Videos from the [WHY2025](#) (What Hackers Yearn) have recently been uploaded to YouTube, and there is one interesting talk by Jean-Michel Friedt titled "Passive and active RADAR using Software Defined Radio".

I am looking forward to Zach's, W9UOI, presentation at this month's meeting about his experience with SDRs!

73,
Stephen
KN6ZGI

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?

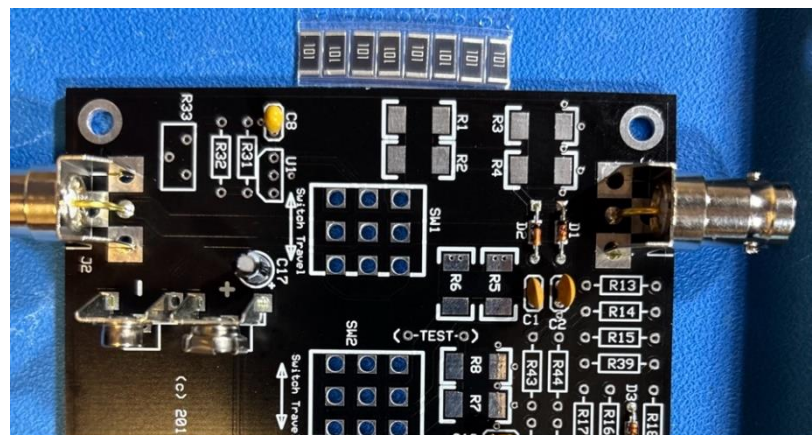
[NM0S Electronics QRPoMETER Build](#)

Ray Gretlein, W6QPA

I met David Cripe, NM0S, at the 2024 annual gathering of the [QRP Amateur Radio Club International](#) (QRP ARCI) held coincident with the Dayton Hamvention near Dayton Ohio. David is the president of QRP-ARCI and very active in the QRP community. David also is a builder and makes “kits” for a number of QRP projects, some of his own design. The QRPoMETER is one of his products.

The QRPoMETER uses a resistive bridge for sensing reflected power. No matter how bad the antenna impedance is, the worst VSWR the PA will ever see is 2:1 while the QRPoMeter VSWR bridge is in-line. This is a real boon to homebuilt QRP rigs which generally do not have robust power amplifiers (at least mine don't) nor SWR protection circuits.

What you ask ... why yet another SWR power meter? A good question. 1) This kit is the first VSWR/Power meter I have with a resistive bridge, as noted above. Since I have now replaced the PA transistors in two rigs due to match issues (one of my own doing and one I inherited), I thought it was time to acquire a meter of this design; 2) It is also accurate to the milliwatt level and is very sturdily built; 3) It uses a few (eight actually) surface mount devices (SMD), which I've never



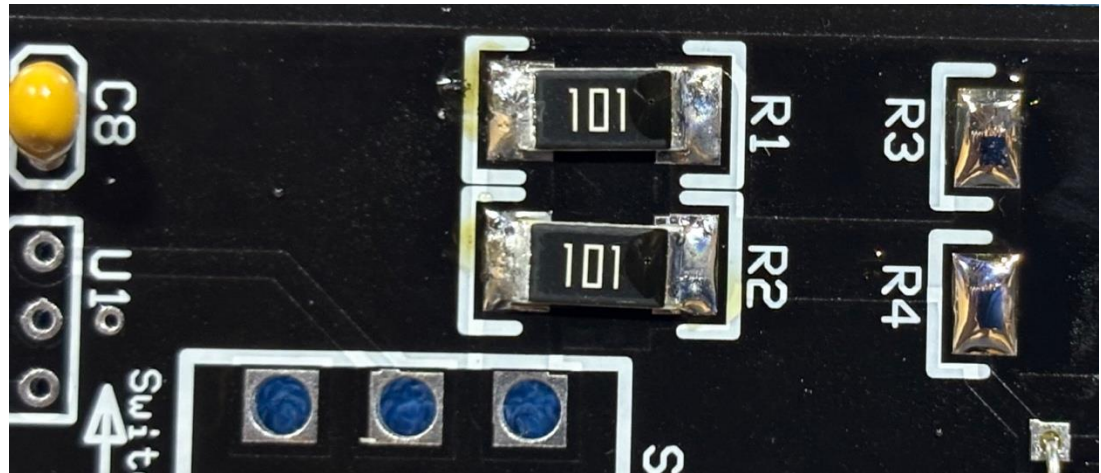
used, so provides experience in this construction technique; 4) I like to tinker!

This is a reasonably quick build advertised at about 3 hours (nope, I took longer more like 5-6).

The kit is very complete. The enclosure (constructed from PC Board material) is even included.

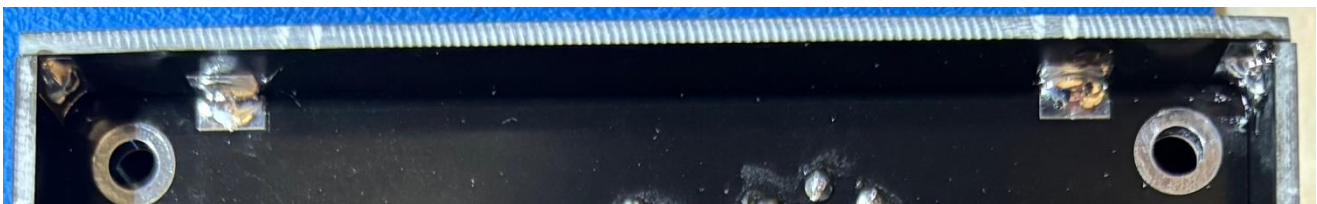
Assembly requires only a soldering iron, solder, solder wick, wire cutters, tweezers, voltmeter (DVM worked fine) and Phillips screwdriver. I also needed museum putty and toothpicks to help me place the surface mount resistors since my tweezers were not small enough.

Surface mount components are large as SMD go at .25" x .125" (2512 designation) but were too thin for grasping with my current tweezers.



Placing the first SMD resistor took some time, I chased it around the board a couple of times, used solder wick to clean up my errors and finally resorted to a toothpick cut in half and dabbed into museum putty to make it tacky. That then let me stick the resistor to the toothpick, heat the solder on the pad and maneuver the resistor with much more control.

I found no issues populating the board with the through-hole components.



I've used PC boards to make a shielded enclosure before. This kit showed me a few improvements that made assembling a true and square case much easier. As shown in the photo above, the sides and ends were notched that made a solid corner. The component circuit board was also mounted below the bottom edge with solder tabs placed to make soldering it together quick and easy.

Calibration was easy with only two adjustments required, one for the reference voltage (5 volts) and one to adjust the meter.

The assembled unit is solid (a bit heavy at just under 11 oz) and after calibration compares well with values computed from oscilloscope readings.



The Operating Room

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

Stephen Lee, KN6ZGI

Well as usual time gets away from me and it is newsletter time again before I get that article ready. That hasn't happened to anyone else out there has it! HI HI

So, this is just a teaser about the article I have not finished yet.

I have been working this past month with my new Hotspot. I put one together after reading Erik's article last month. Erik Axdahl, AK6MW, has since created a new Reflector (XLX987) for cross mode communication. This Reflector enables amateurs with D-Star or DMR or C4FM (Yaesu Fusion) all to talk together through this reflector. It has been very exciting to use my Yaesu FTM-500 in digital mode and communicate with Eric and Ray who both have D-Star radios. Erik is looking for more people to try out his new reflector and cross mode communications.

Possibly I will have a finished article next month about my activity on the new hotspot. Erik is writing an article about his new Reflector, I am anticipating it next month.

Remember your articles about your ham radio experiences are great reading for the other members of our club. Get going now so you have it ready for the next newsletter. The topic for the following month is always listed in the box "Editors' Note".

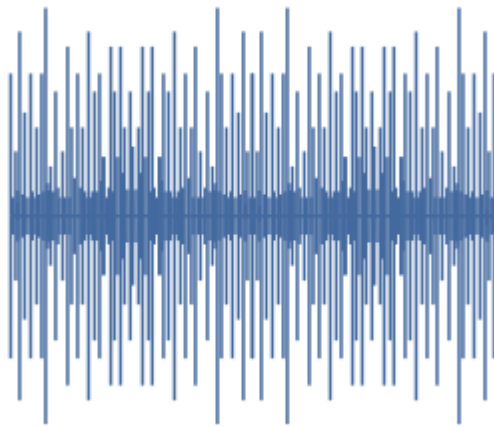
Stephen, KN6ZGI

Tid-Bits

A collection of miscellaneous, mostly amateur radio-related items.

Electronic & Radio Frequency Noise **Noise is apparent in electrical and electronic systems and it is the random fluctuation in an electrical signal.**

Electrical and RF noise appears in all electronic and RF systems to a lesser or greater degree, and it can affect and limit the performance of many systems. Electrical and RF noise comes in many forms. It can be generated in many ways and noise can affect electronic and radio frequency, RF circuits and systems.



Noise as seen on an oscilloscope

As noise is random by nature, it is not possible to eliminate its effects. Once it has entered a system it cannot be removed, although it can be reduced in some instances by filtering, although this may affect the wanted signal.

What is RF noise: the basics

Although there are many different types of noise, there are many aspects of noise that are common across all types along with the various forms of description.

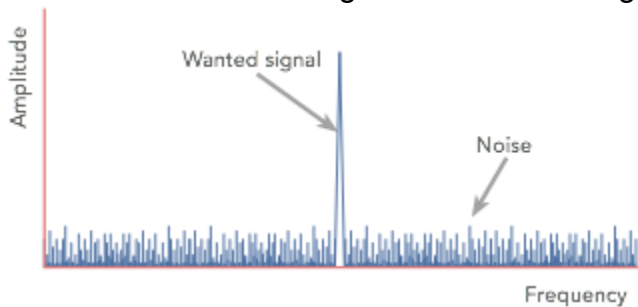
Noise by its very definition is random. It extends in various forms across the frequency spectrum, although not always in the same amplitude. Accordingly, there are different categories of noise according to the frequency distribution:

- **White noise:** White noise is the type of noise that affects all frequencies equally. It spreads up from zero frequency upwards with a flat amplitude. It gains its name from the fact that white light contains all colors, and hence frequencies equally, and white noise contains all frequencies of interest equally.

- **Pink noise:** Pink noise gains its name from the fact that it does not have a flat response - it contains some frequency bands more than others. With pink noise, the power density falls with increasing frequency. It gains its name because red light is at the lower end of the light spectrum - its power density is biased towards lower frequencies, so too with pink noise where its power density is biased towards the lower frequencies.
- **Band limited noise:** Noise can have its frequency band limited either by filters or the circuit through which it passes.

Effects of electronic / RF noise

Noise can have many effects on a system. Amplitude noise, i.e. variations in amplitude caused by noise can mask out a signal, or it can cause data errors, increasing the bit error rate. For the best performance, obviously the signal should be as clear of the noise as possible, although in many instances, there is an optimum return balancing an acceptable level of data errors or signal to noise ratio against the cost involved.



White noise spectrum

Amplitude based forms of noise tend to have more effect on amplitude based systems whereas noise from phase jitter tends to affect phase modulated systems more.

RF / electronic noise: types

Electronic or radio frequency, RF noise can be generated in a number of ways by different mechanisms.

Accordingly, RF noise can be categorized according to the way it is generated. This helps understand its source and how it can be minimized:

- **Avalanche noise**

This is a form of noise that is generated when a junction diode is operated close to the point of avalanche breakdown.

This occurs in semiconductor junctions when the carriers in a high voltage gradient develop sufficient energy to dislodge additional carriers through physical impact.

The current generated by this is not even as it is determined by high energy electrons hitting the crystal lattice to generate more hole electron pairs. As a result, it is a very noisy process. This process can be used in a positive manner to create a noise generator - a device that can be used in a number of RF and other measurements.

- **Flicker noise, 1/f noise**

This type of noise occurs in almost all electronic devices. It has a variety of causes; each related to the direct current flow.

Flicker noise has a frequency spectrum that falls off steadily into the higher frequencies.

- **Phase noise**

Phase noise is a form of RF noise that is visible on radio frequency, and other signals. It appears in the form of phase jitter or perturbations on the signal.

These perturbations manifest themselves as sidebands that spread out either side of the signal or carrier and generally decrease in strength the further they are from the carrier.

Phase noise can affect a signal or system in a variety of ways. One major area is when phase modulation is used to carry digital information.

Phase noise can degrade the bit error rate, as the noise can disrupt the phase changes that indicate the state of the data to be transmitted.

Phase noise can also have a major impact on data systems where any phase noise on timing signals can affect the operation of the system, introducing data errors.

- **Shot noise**

This is a form of noise that arises from the time-dependent fluctuations in electrical current.

This is caused by the discrete nature of electron charges.

Shot noise is particularly noticeable in semiconductor devices, such as tunnel junctions, Schottky barrier diodes and p-n junctions.

- **Thermal noise**

This form of noise, also referred to as Johnson or Johnson Nyquist noise arises as a result of the thermal agitation of charge carriers - typically electrons - in a conductor.

As the temperature, and hence the agitation of the charge carriers increases so does the level of noise.

This noise is a major form of noise experienced in low noise amplifiers and the like. To reduce it, very high-performance amplifiers, e.g. those used for radio astronomy, etc., have been operated at very low temperatures. Figures like noise temperature are used as a measure of the level of this thermal noise.

- **Burst noise**

Is a form of noise found in some circuits where the operation of the semiconductor gives rise to a sudden impulse. As a result of the sound heard on audio circuits, it is often referred to as popcorn noise.

Electrical or RF noise is a key attribute for any system. In many cases it can govern the whole system performance. For example, noise in a radio receiver limits the sensitivity of a radio. Also, phase noise in a modern data communications link using phase shift keying or QAM will cause data errors to be introduced. In camera technology, the noise performance of the camera will be seen, especially in low light conditions. It can be seen that the noise performance of electronic equipment can be of crucial importance in governing its overall performance.

Written by Ian Poole, Electronics Engineer and Author.

Look for more details about the individual noise types in future issues of the Dummy Load.

This article is from MIT News

A shape-changing antenna for more versatile sensing and communication

You can adjust the frequency range of this durable, inexpensive antenna by squeezing or stretching its structure.

MIT researchers have developed a reconfigurable antenna that dynamically adjusts its frequency range by changing its physical shape, making it more versatile for communications and sensing than static antennas.



Find the complete article at this link: <https://news.mit.edu/2025/shape-changing-antenna-more-versatile-sensing-and-communication-0818>

Other Amateur Radio Clubs of Interest

From time to time we will include information from other clubs that may be of interest.

Nothing found this month, check back next month.

Humorous

Dave - WA5GUL



Valerie - KK6WLQ

I don't trust stairs.

They're always up to something!

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>

September 2025

- 13-15 [September VHF](#)
- 13-14 [EME - 2.3 GHz & Up](#)
- 20-22 [10 GHz & Up - Round 2](#)

October 2025

- TBD [Collegiate QSO Party](#)
- 11-12 [EME - 50 to 1296 MHz](#)
- 20-24 [School Club Roundup](#)

November 2025

- 1-3 [Nov Sweepstakes–CW](#)
- 8-9 [EME - 50 to 1296 MHz](#)
- 15-17 [Nov Sweepstakes–Phone](#)

December 2025

- 5-7 [160 Meter](#)
- 13-14 [10 Meter](#)
- 21 [Rookie Roundup–CW](#)

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.

September 2025

- 3, 10, 17, 24 – 1900 hrs “Just Because” Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 3, 10, 17, 24 – 1300 hrs “Wireless Wednesday” at Taco Samich
- 4 – 1900 hrs, TARA Board Meeting, Via Zoom (invite via email)
- 6, 13, 20, 27 — 1800 hrs, 10 Meter Technician Net every Saturday on 28.350 MHz
- 7, 14, 21, 28 — 1900 hrs, TARA Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 7, 14, 21, 28 — 1930 hrs, BVS ERT Net (ARES) (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 11 – 1900 hrs, TARA Club Meeting Tehachapi Police Department, 220 W C St, Tehachapi
- 13 — 0800 hrs, TARA Club Breakfast at The Village Grill, 410 E Tehachapi Blvd, Tehachapi, CA. Reserve a spot with [Valerie Mason](#) by 1 September.
- 23– 1800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Meeting at the BVS Equestrian Center Lounge.
- 27 —0800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Breakfast at BVS Mulligan Room. Reserve a spot with [Valerie Mason](#) by 15 September.

October 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
- 2 – 1900 hrs, TARA Board Meeting, Via Zoom (invite via email)
- 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)
- 9 – 1900 hrs, TARA Club Meeting Tehachapi Police Department, 220 W C St, Tehachapi
- 11 — 0830 hrs, TARA Club Breakfast TARA Club Breakfast at P-Dubs, 20800 Santa Lucia St, Tehachapi, CA 93561 Reserve a spot with [Valerie Mason](#) by 1 June.
- 11 — 1100 hrs, VE Amateur Radio License Exam, 538 East Tehachapi Boulevard
- 25 —0800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Breakfast at BVS Mulligan Room. Reserve a spot with [Valerie Mason](#) by June 18.
- 28 – 1800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Meeting at the BVS Equestrian Center Lounge.

November 2025

- 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 — 1800 hrs, 10 Meter Technician Net every Saturday on 28.350 MHz
- 5, 12, 19, 26 — 1300 hrs “Wireless Wednesday” at Taco Samich
- 5, 12, 19, 26 — 1900 hrs “Just Because” Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 6 – 1900 hrs, TARA Board Meeting, Via Zoom (invite via email)
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- 13 – 1900 hrs, TARA Club Meeting Tehachapi Police Department, 220 W C St, Tehachapi
- 25 – 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 November 18.

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

Local Repeater Information				
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
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>

<u>KERN System Linked Repeaters</u>				
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

<u>ARRG Linked Repeaters</u>				
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/TARAtchapiamateurradio/
Tehachapi-hams (email list)	https://groups.io/g/tehachapi-hams/
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	Micah Martin	KN6VUT	kn6vut@ac6ee.org
Treasurer	John Dyer	KM6DXY	km6dxy@ac6ee.org
Secretary	Joe Jacobson	KJ7PUL	kj7pul@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 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