



The Bullsheet

The Official News Bulletin of
The Texas DX Society
An ARRL Affiliated Club

The Texas DX Society, Houston TX K5DX@tdxs.net September 2016

This months TDXS meeting will be held

September 7, 6:30pm
Los Tios Mexican Restaurant
9527 Westheimer RD
Houston TX 77063

(Phone: 713-784-0380)



Editor's Note by Allen N5XZ

Thanks to the revisions made in the TDXS constitution, the club is experiencing rapid growth. We have a number of new members, and that's good. Not only good, that is GREAT! The new members are mentioned in Doug's column, but I want to say WELCOME! to each and every one of them! But the job is not yet done.... There are many more potential TDXS members out there, locals and non-locals who love to chase DX and to contest, or who want to learn more about it. We all need to recruit new members ... and let's also make a push to get more involved in team contesting. I think that will make it real interesting to new

and experienced contesters alike. The DFW and Austin clubs are VERY active doing that and I think it is time for TDXS to show everyone else we can do it too!

And there's a lot of DX newbies out there, just looking for someone to Elmer them and show them the ropes. That's what TDXS should be doing more and more. Well, speaking of DX, band conditions continue to suck, but hopefully they will start to improve as we get to the end of summer. I for one am looking forward to less noise to try out my new 80 meter vertical. So far, it is working well, but the noise is sometimes a killer. So, in

August, the N5XZ log found: T2COW, V31TA, TF3VP, 5H1XX, 7Y9LI, CY9C and YB71RI/1. See, not much!

As I mentioned last month, we all need to write to the FCC and our ARRL elected officials about RM 11708 (and companion RM 16239) and express our disapproval of it. I will have much, much more on the subject later in this publication.

Anyway, hope to see everyone at the next meeting at Los Tios. I plan to be there.

73, Allen N5XZ

Inside this issue:

The Prez Sez by Bob Hardie W5UQ	2
TDXS June 2016 Meeting Minutes by Doug Seyler WB5TKI	3
DX Chairman's Report by Orville Burg K5VWW	4
Contest Chairman's Report by Glenn Anderson WB5TUF	5
Where is the World Is... by Ron Litt K5HM	6
RM 11708	8
TDXS Board Members	13
TDXS Birthdays	13

The Prez Sez by Bob, W5UQ

Prez Sez for September 2016:

Hi y'all.....

Not long until cool air starts to make us all feel better. Fall is not far off. I love fall, winter and spring time in the Houston area. Sure beats snow, slush and ice. Give me the warm weather anytime over the winters up north. Been there, done that.

Speaking of snow, etc..... if you have been to the Dayton hamfest you know that the weather can be hot or cold, dry or wet. And sometimes, all four conditions happen during the few days you are there.

However, we all found our way around and had our favorite places to go to. It was always quite an experience for me. I loved Dayton. Well, who knows what we will find at the "new venue", in Xenia, Ohio. Probably one of the first things we will experience is trying to find it. Some of us have seen pictures of the new site. My first impression is, I wonder if it will be able to handle all the vendors and flea marketers. Not to mention all of the hams visiting to "find items and learn more about their precious hobby". Also to attend all the forums, dinners and gatherings. Where will they all be?

One of my biggest concerns is the four lane highway into and out of Xenia. I see them as being a repeat of Branson Missouri, and many of us know about that traffic jam that took us hours to get to the show we had paid good money for the tickets we had. Anxious to get there we found ourselves sitting in traffic jams. And usually late to the show unless we knew to leave an hour or so early from our motels.

From what I can see, there are very, very few hotels and motels in Xenia. The closest that other hotels and/or motels are is almost 10 miles away. And until we all learn the "new ropes", we'll all be staying in Dayton, meaning the highway between Dayton and Xenia will be jam packed at certain times. And we all know when those times were.

Traffic could be really bad at certain times. Like around 6pm. It was bad

enough to have to fight the construction on Interstate 75 downtown. We had to find ways around the congestion it caused. However, we figured it out. Now the game has changed. None of us know what to expect. Oh well.

Now to the most important thing. The hamfest. Will it be able to handle all the people like Hara's did? Well, I believe in May 2017, we will have some answers. From what I hear, there are going to be a lot of people not going this time. Because they are wanting to see what happens in 2017.

We will be there at the new venue and will be figuring it all out, just like everyone else. Frankly, I feel that Dayton was a very important part of ham radio that helped our wonderful hobby continue to grow. Imagine not having Dayton. Then imagine not having the frequencies and bands we have. It's bad enough that the propagation is so bad now. But there is nothing we can do about sunspots.

However, all hams can do their part to help keep ham radio growing and growing. In some way and it all helps. Attending hamfests is just one part of helping. Not all of us can go to them. Especially one as costly to attend as Dayton.

If all of us add to the growth of our hobby in some way, we help keep our hobby growing and growing. And we need to keep it going and active to keep our frequencies and bands. Otherwise, those that follow us..... the older codgers will never be able to experience some of the joys of operating all of the ham bands we have now. They will be auctioned off to others wanting "our frequencies".

Just some thoughts that I wanted to share with our group. We have a very good group at TDXS and most all are very supportive of our club and hobby. Think about this and maybe your part is to volunteer to be an officer of TDXS. Or to help out by volunteering to be on the Board of Directors and filling one of those positions. We need concerned and active hams helping to keep TDXS alive and going strong.

Recently we've seen several new members which was probably a lot due to our revising the TDXS Constitution and making it easier to join our group. Now we

need to encourage those new members and help them learn about "our special club".

Thank you for reading my article. Have a great week.

73,

Bob Hardie W5UQ

President of TDXS 2014-2016



TDXS Meeting Minutes by Doug Seyler WB5TKI

TDXS August 2016 Meeting Minutes

Date: August 11, 2016

Location: Tracy Gee Community Center, Houston, TX

Attendance: Members: Scott K5DD, Bob W5UQ, Mike K5UO, Lance WD5X, Mike N5MT, Doug WB5TKI, Robie AJ4F, Curt WG5H, Keith NM5G, Dale KG5U, Pat KJ5Y, Kim K5TU, Ed W5GCX, Madison W5MJ

Guests: Gary Orr KG5MTR

The August meeting was held at the Tracy Gee Community Center in Houston. The highlights from the business meeting were:

- Nomination season is open for 2017 elected officers' positions of President, VP Membership, VP Programs, Treasurer and Secretary. Nominations should be sent to WB5TKI, TDXS Secretary.
- Mike N5MT gave a report of Field Day 2016. Point count was down about 25% from last year, due to poor band conditions, as well as antenna setup problems which reduced operating time.
- Keith NM5G gave an update on the upcoming club shirt orders. Price is \$25 and the deadline to place orders is the Oct. 13 meeting. For details contact Keith.
- Reminder that the Texas QSO party is coming up in late September.

Robie AJ4F announced that the program for the October meeting will be presented by John Stratton N5AUS. John is ARRL Vice Director for the West Gulf Region.

The program was presented by Kim Carr K5TU on setting up a new remotely-operated station on a 23 acre ranch near Columbus, TX. Kim's talk was both entertaining and informative, covering such topics as site layout, tower and antenna selection, coax selection and control software. He even talked about the constructions of a "barndominium" for his ham shack! His main antenna tower, which is rotatable, is 120' of Rohn SSG with the following antennas:

- 4 el on 40 @ 120'
- 6 el on 20 @ 110'
- 5 el on 15 and 6 el on the same boom for 10 @ 75'
- 6 el on 20 @ 55', phased with the other 20m yagi above

His secondary tower is 62' of Rohn 45G with a hinge at 28'. It will carry a 3 el, 5 band quad. Kim also plans to install an 80m 4-square. Overall a very impressive setup!

We have 3 new members of TDXS:

- # 192 is Pat Cameron KJ5Y from Pearland, TX.
 - # 193Skip Cameron W5GAI from Carriere, MS
- # 194 is Nizar Mullani KONM from Sugar Land,
Welcome to the club!

The next meeting will be a dinner get-together at Los Tios Mexican Restaurant on Westheimer in Houston. It will be on Wednesday, September 7 at 6:30 p.m.

73,

Submitted September 3, 2016

Doug Seyler WB5TKI

TDXS Secretary



DX Report by Orville Burg K5VWW

DX Report by Orville Burg, K5VWW

I missed quite a bit of activity while incarcerated in the hospital and was only able to resume activity this past week, only to find band conditions having deteriorated further.

The primary Dxpeditons of the month were **CY9C**, St. Paul Island, and **VP6J**, Pitcairn Island.

The team operating **CY9C** managed to work 64,231 qsos in 10 days. The team consisted of NØTG and WA4DAN, co-leaders, and 9 others. They operated from two sites on the islands which allowed simultaneous operation on the same band.

The two guys operating **VP6J** managed to work 10,682 qsos in 10 days. The team only consisted of JA2FJP, Ken, and JF2MBF, Nob.

Ken and Nob are planning on activating E5 (Rarotonga, South Cook), E6 (Niue), T2 (Tuvalu) and 3D2 (Nadi, Fiji) per the following schedule:

- E51Q**-----Sep 08 to Sep 19
- E6 (TBA)**--Sep 20 to Sep 29
- T2J**-----Oct 04 to Oct 10
- 3D2GG**----Oct 11 to Oct 13

The trip to **YVØ**, Aves Island by Members of the Radioaficionados de Venezuela (ARV) planned for August 27th to September 10th with the call YX0V has been postponed.

Other forthcoming activity is:

9XØJW, Rwanda: Jim/KB1ZSQ will be active until the end of 2017 on 80-10M on SSB and digital modes.

FK/F8FUA, New Caledonia: Alain/F8FUA will be activating Lifou Island (OC-033) between Sept. 5 and 12. QRV on HF (CW, SSB, RTTY.)

J28PJ, Djibouti: Jean-Philippe/F1TMY begins a stay of 3 (or possibly 5) years in Djibouti on Sept. 1

T32AZ, East Kiribati: Ken/KH6QJ will be on Kiritimati Island (OC-024) between Sept. 1 and 15 on HF SSB.

T88HR, Palau: Yutaka/JH1MLO will be on Koror Island (OC-009) between the 1st and 6th of September. QRV on 80, 40, 20, 17, and 15m (SSB, RTTY).

VP6AH, Pitcairn Island: If you missed VP6J you might be able to qso Uli/DL2AH on Pitcairn Island from Sept. 3 until November 25. QRV holiday-style on 40-10m (SSB, digital modes.)

Good DXing,
Orville, K5VWW



Contest Chairman's Report—by Glenn Anderson WB5TUF

Hello,

September already...summer is over, the kids are back in school, and the fall contest season is right around the corner. First I would like to welcome all of the new members that have joined in the last few weeks.

I haven't been participated in any contests this month. I have been chasing the VP6J and CY9C DXpeditions for new bands and modes.

Here are some of September's contests:

9/10 WAE DX SSB

9/10 ARRL September VHF

9/11 North American CW Sprint

9/24 CQ WW RTTY DX

9/24 Texas QSO Party

Some of our members have been active in various contests this month:

CW ops CW Open

N5XZ 1200Z 292 Q's and 207 mults for a score of 60,444

N5XZ 2000Z 50 Q's and 50 mults for a score of 2,500

NAQP SSB

W5/MMOLID operated KJ5Y's remote station and made 665 Q's and 73 mults for a score of 48,545

AD5WB 215 Q's and 72 mults for a score of 15,480

10-10 Summer SSB

N5XZ 535 Q's for a score of 802

AJ4F made 26 Q's

NAQP CW

N5XZ 601 Q's and 129 mults for a score of 77,529

AJ4F 64 Q's and 27 mults for a score of 1,728

CQ WW VHF

W5PR 531 Q's and 136 mults for a score of 72,216

AJ4F 77 Q's and 45 mults for a score of 3,465

NAQP RTTY

N5XZ 368 Q's and 115 mults for a score of 42,320

That's all for this month.

Please remember to post any of your contest activity to www.3830scores.com and be sure to select Texas DX Society as your club.

Thanks and 73,

Glenn WB5TUF wb5tuf@arrl.net



Where in the World is... The Northeast North & The Southeast South by Ron Litt K5HM

Where in the World is . . .

The North-est North and the South-est South?

The North-est North QTH's on Earth are quite possibly **Ellesmere Island (VY0, CQ Zone 2, IOTA NA -008)** in the Canadian Arctic and **Svalbard Island (JW9, CQ Zone 40, IOTA EU-026)** in the Arctic Ocean



One of the most remote places on Earth, Ellesmere Island has experienced little human activity. It is the third largest Canadian Island and the world's tenth largest. Located to the Northwest of Greenland, its estimated population is 146 souls. The largest is the town of Griese Fjord (Pop. 130). Canada maintains High Arctic Weather Stations at Alert (Pop. 5) and Eureka (Pop. 0).

For amateur radio, the magic begins at Eureka. In addition to the weather station it is the club station of the Eureka Amateur Radio Club, VY0ERC, possibly the northernmost radio club in the world.

VY0ERC operates from the Polar Environment Atmospheric Research Laboratory (PEARL) Ridge Laboratory (RidgeLab) located approximately 11 km as the crow flies from the weather station; at 80 degrees 3 minutes N and 86 degrees 25 minutes W.



East of Greenland lies Svalbard Island in the Arctic Ocean; it is halfway between Norway and the North Pole. By contrast Svalbard is a veritable metropolis with almost 3000 humans and several thousand polar bears. Located at approximately Latitude 74 degrees north, it enjoys a relatively balmy climate ranging from 43 degrees in summer to 3 degrees (Fahrenheit) in winter.



The island is the home of the Svalbard Global Seed Vault. Sometimes called the Doomsday Vault. The project is an attempt to insure against the loss of seeds during large-scale regional or global crises. It is 400 feet inside a mountain and stored under moisture free conditions. The temperature is kept at a frigid zero degrees Fahrenheit



Where in the World is... The Northeast North & The Southeast South by Ron Litt K5HM



For the South-est South QTH? It is not in dispute. Situated at the geographic South Pole, is the **Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station (KC4AAA, IOTA AN-016)**. Part of the U.S. Antarctic Program, and smack at the bottom of the world. Yes, there is a barber pole that marks the exact spot where all the longitude lines converge. So do several CQ Zones. According to the CQ WAZ rules. If you work KC4AAA, you can claim credit for any one of the following zones: 12, 13, 29, 30, 32, 38 or 39.

The station is named for Norwegian Roald Amundsen who was the first to reach the South Pole on December 14, 1911 and Robert Scott, a British Naval Officer. Following a different route, Scott reached the pole on January 17, 1912; 34 days after Amundsen. Tragically, during the return to his base camp, he and his team perished from exhaustion, starvation and extreme cold.

The U.S. has had a permanent presence at the South Pole since 1957, when the station was established during the International Geophysical Year. Since then, it has undergone expansion and re-building to support its activities.

The Antarctic Treaty of December 1, 1959, established the legal framework for the management of Antarctica, including allocation of amateur call signs. Prior to 1959 the FCC assigned KC4USx, McMurdo station on Ross Ice Shelf (IOTA AN-011), still uses KC4USV.

Since 1959, the FCC reserves call letters in the block KC4AAA to KC4AAF for the National Science Foundation's use at the South Pole. South Pole uses KC4AAA and Palmer (IOTA AN-012) uses KC4AAC.



Reporting from the Dark Side,

Ron, K5HM.



To my fellow CW, RTTY, and other narrow band digital mode users:

I know many of you have seen this on the TDXS reflector, but at the risk of being redundant, I want to make sure this gets to EVERYONE possible, including those who do not subscribe to the reflector. This is a very important subject. I know this is a very long winded article, but please look at all parts of it.

I have been in contact with Ted Rappaport N9NB regarding this, and I would like to copy to you what he sent me:

>>

“Today's ham radio RTTY stations use a well-known signaling convention based on the baudot code, and this code uses a speed of up to 300 baud, the maximum signaling speed allowed in the FCC rules for HF. This coding scheme has a natural emission bandwidth of just under 500 HZ. A fast CW signal has an emission bandwidth less than 200 HZ. Psk31 uses less than 100 HZ. Jt65 uses about 200 HZ bandwidth

or so.

By asking the FCC to remove the 300 baud rate limit on HF, the ARRL was simply asking the FCC (in their petition 11708 filed in November 2013) to remove an antiquated term and remove the baud rate speed limit ([which was naturally about 500 Hz bandwidth](#)). That seemed fair enough. But, sadly, the ARRL asked the FCC to replace the existing 300 baud rate limit with a 2.8 kHz emission bandwidth limit, the same bandwidth limit as SSB signals!

Thus, the ARRL asked the FCC in Rm 11708 to allow any data signal, including future RTTY or pactor or new wide-band marine modem data signaling types to be introduced with up to a 2.8 kHz emission bandwidth! This would wipe out the narrow RTTY and CW signals of today, and hog the low end of all the HF bands. The ARRL tried this same thing in 2005 but in the SSB spectrum with its failed RM 11306. In 2007 the ARRL withdrew its petition to the FCC since hams were very upset.

Unfortunately, what's really bad now about RM 11708 is that the ARRL never withdrew it, and last week the FCC took it as a proposed rulemaking. This is the last stage before accepted law!

What is abysmal is the FCC took the ARRL's ideas of eliminating 300 baud limit in HF, but has tentatively ruled that any data signal may use an UNLIMITED bandwidth. This means wide band signals of arbitrary bandwidth will key up on CW and RTTY stations!

A published NPRM means the FCC is about to enact it as law, so unless there is MASSIVE outcry to both ARRL officials and the FCC in both the commenting period and the "reply to comment" period, the precious HF lower CW/data/RTTY bands may be lawfully overrun by serial tone military modems and digitized voice signals and lots of other stuff with vicious signal bandwidths of 2.8,5, 10, 20 and 25 kHz!!!! Big walls of impenetrable QRM!! Good bye CW and RTTY and DX! Hello Internet and Facebook for boaters -(“

<<

What we are asking you to do is to contact the FCC and express your disapproval of this proposed rule. We have until October 11, 2016 to submit comments and reply comments by November 10, 2016.

You may submit comments, identified by WT Docket No. 16-239, by any of the following methods:

Federal Communications Commission's Web site: <http://apps.fcc.gov/ecfs/>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.[CLICK ON “SUBMIT A FILING”]

Mail: Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street SW., Washington, DC 20554.

People with Disabilities: Contact the FCC to request reasonable accommodations (accessible format documents, sign language interpreters, CART, etc.) by email: FCC504@fcc.gov or phone: 202-418-0530 or TTY: 202-418-0432.



To my fellow CW, RTTY, and other narrow band digital mode users:

There is a 60 day "comment" period after NPRM 11708 published in the federal register, and then after that 60 day window, there is a further 30 day "reply to comment" window where everyone can critique and agree or disagree with some of the previously filed comments.

"If we are to successfully revise (it's too late to repel) this frightful proposal, which is in the very last stages of official approval at the Commission (gulp!), we must have tens of thousands of well-reasoned replies that specially call for bandwidth limits!!! Both during the reply period, and then ALSO during the Reply to Comment period, we need tens of thousands of comments so the FCC sees this is a problem ! Otherwise, there is no hope and they will accept the NPRM as written and published in July 28,2016!"

What to say? Well, I have a sample letter I can provide to each and every one of you. I can also provide a list of top ARRL leaders to contact also with your concerns.

If Ted Rappaport N9NB sounds familiar, he is the Founding Director of NYU Wireless and New York University's Tandon School of Engineering and was mentioned in the latest issue of QST on page 9 on his work in millimeter waves.

So please, if you are concerned about this at all, contact the FCC via one of the methods above as soon as possible. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me via email.

BTW, here are some other websites for additional information:

<https://aa4xx.com/2016/08/19/formulating-a-coherent-response-to-nprm-11708/>

<http://www.learnmorsecode.com>

<http://wireless-girl.com/>

Here is the sample letter to send to the FCC and the ARRL. You can change it to your own words or thoughts:

Dear FCC:

Per your request in NPRM 11708/WTB 16239, you must not remove the 300 baud limit unless you create new HF subbands with emission limits, so that the proposed unlimited baud rate/ unlimited bandwidth data can operate in its own subband well above the lowest edge of each HF/MF bands, and below the lowest edge of the phone/image sub band.

Removal of the 300 baud limit will remove a de facto emission bandwidth regulation that is currently in place, and will thus create a new inharmonious type of emission with much wider bandwidth than the vast number of current operating scenarios (CW, RTTY, and other popular narrowband modes).

Here are known standards and facts the FCC must acknowledge and consider, so that it creates emission limits in the lower part of each HF/MF data subbands if it removes the 300 baud rate limit :

a) CW and other narrowband emissions do not exceed 200 Hz in BW and must be protected from wider band interference if they are to continue to exist.

b) All RTTY emissions do not exceed 500 Hz in BW and must be protected from wider band interference if they are to continue to exist.



To my fellow CW, RTTY, and other narrow band digital mode users:

c)The 300 baud rate serves as a pragmatic, de facto bandwidth emission limit even today (although some specialty signaling methods and bulletin board and automated operations in Part 97 are about 2.1 or 2.4 kHz in width, but to a general first order, the baud rate limit has served as a bandwidth protector (bandwidth limiter), so removing it will unleash data bandwidths and their spectral intensity, and will require the FCC to in-state some bandwidth limits and a new "wider band subband" that is above today's narrow-band data subband, and below the phone image subband, if narrow band modes are to be protected).

d) We know from the NPRM that the FCC specifically does not allow inharmonic emissions to share spectrum, and this is why SSB/Image signals with 2.8 kHz bandwidth or more have not been allowed into the CW/Data subband. Wider bandwidth data signals, greater than 500 HZ bandwidth, are also inharmonic to the vast number of RTTY and CW operators today.

e) we know that the vast majority of data and rtty operators do not exceed 200/500 HZ bandwidth emission.

Given these facts, and existing standards such as IARU/ITU amateur radio recommendations, and the Japanese government amateur regulations which specifically regulate emissions by bandwidth to protect CW/RTTY and Narrow band (less than 200 HZ and 500 HZ emission bandwidths), the FCC and ARRL must acknowledge and honor the protection of narrowband emissions, such that if the 300 baud limit is removed, then narrowband signals that are less than 500 Hz BW emission (eg. RTTY and CW and other narrowband experimentation modes) must be protected by regulation from the inharmonic wider bandwidth data having greater than 500 Hz emission bandwidths, whether that wider bandwidth data is unlimited or is 2.8 kHz in bandwidth. The history of data adoption and the increase in bandwidth data rates in any mode is proven to be rapid. Regulatory bandwidth protection cannot be voluntary to protect the vast monetary investments already made by today's CW/RTTY/narrowband operators cannot be left to voluntary, unregulated spectrum policy.

Given these facts and standards, if the FCC is to remove the baud rate limit and not specify an emission bandwidth, it should create a new "wideband data" subband that has its lowest frequency at 100 kHz above the lowest band edge (except at 70 kHz above the lowest band edge in the 1.8 MHz band), and highest frequency that is at the highest edge of the data/RTTY subband (except up to 100 kHz above the lowest band edge in the 1.8 MHz band). The WARC bands and 60 meters must not allow these wider band modes.

This approach is standard and documented already in the world, and is needed if the FCC removes the baud rate limit. This exists in Japan (largest ham population) and is recommended by IARU.

In removing the baud rate limit and creating this new class of "wideband data" in its own new subband on all of the HF/MF bands (except WARC and 60 m bands) the Commission should also simultaneously institute a bandwidth emission limit of 200 HZ in the lowest 50 kHz edge of every MF/HF amateur allocation (except for 1.8 MHz where it's the lowest 35 kHz), and a wider emission limit of up to 500 HZ should be specified as a regulation from the lowest 50 kHz to lowest 100 kHz of the lowest edge of each HF/MF amateur band (except for 1.8 MHz where the 500 HZ emission limit would extend from 1.835 to 1.87 MHz).



To my fellow CW, RTTY, and other narrow band digital mode users:

Given these facts and standards, the FCC would both honor the petition from ARRL, while also honoring and protecting the vast number of existing narrowband amateurs and implementing standard spectrum policy that exists in Japan and existing IARU standard.

If the FCC chooses to not create such segregation by bandwidth, it must reject the removal of the 300 baud rate limit and not move forward with its proposed Rulemaking 11708 - as chaos and harm would result to the vast numbers of narrow band amateurs over time.

Sincerely,

X

Now, I know that was a hell of a lot... Ted usually has a lot to say! But you can put it in your own words, cut it down and what ever you wish. The important thing is that the FCC and our ARRL officials should get as many letters as possible from US.

Here are the steps to submit a comment.

1. Go to apps.fcc.gov/ecfs
2. Select "Submit a Filing (Express)" from the list in the upper left corner of the screen.
3. In the topmost paragraph of the next screen (Proceedings), click to manually enter your docket number.
4. Enter RM-11708 as the "Proceeding Number". Enter your name, address, and type your comments in the bottom field.
5. Click "Continue";, and then click the "Confirm" button on the summary page it will display.
6. If everything goes properly, it will give you a submission confirmation number.



To my fellow CW, RTTY, and other narrow band digital mode users:

Finally, below is a list of ARRL and congressional leaders Please address a letter to each and every one of these, as time permits.

Title	FirstName	LastName	e-Mail	CallSign	JobTitle	Company
	Rick	Roderick	K5UR@ARRL.NET	K5UR	President	ARRL
	Tom	Gallagher	NY2RF@ARRL.NET	NY2RF	CEO	ARRL
	Mike	Raisbeck	K1TWF@ARRL.NET	K1TWF	New England Division Vice Director, Chairman	Amateur Radio Legal Defense & Assistance
	Marty	Woll	N6VI@ARRL.NET	N6VI	Southwestern Division Vice Director	Amateur Radio Legal Defense & Assistance & Legislative Advocacy Committee
	Jim	Tiemstra	K6JAT@ARRL.NET	K6JAT	Pacific Division Vice Director	Amateur Radio Legal Defense & Assistance
	Mike	Lisenco	N2YBB@ARRL.NET	N2YBB	Hudson Division Director	Amateur Radio Legal Defense & Assistance & Legislative Advocacy Committee
	James	O'Connell	W9WU@ARRL.NET	W9WU	Member	Amateur Radio Legal Defense & Assistance
	Jim	Pace	K7CEX@ARRL.NET	K7CEX	Northwestern Division Director	Amateur Radio Legal Defense & Assistance
	Chris	Imlay	W3KD@ARRL.ORG	W3KD	General Counsel, ARRL	Amateur Radio Legal Defense & Assistance
	Brian	Mileshosky	N5ZGT@ARRL.NET	N5ZGT	Vice President, Chairman	HF Band Planning
	Tom	Frenaye	K1KI@ARRL.NET	K1KI	New England Division Director	HF Band Planning
	David	Norris	K5UZ@ARRL.NET	K5UZ	Delta Division Director	HF Band Planning
	Dwayne	Allen	WY7FD@ARRL.NET	WY7FD	Rocky Mountain Division Director	HF Band Planning
	Bill	Hudzik	W2UDT@ARRL.NET	W2UDT	Hudson Division Vice Director	HF Band Planning
	Steve	Ford	WB8IMY@ARRL.NET	WB8IMY	Staff Liaison	HF Band Planning
Dr.	David	Woolweaver	K5RAV@ARRL.NET	K5RAV	West Gulf Division Director	Legislative Advocacy Committee
	Doug	Rehman	K4AC@ARRL.NET	K4AC	Southeastern Division Director	Legislative Advocacy Committee
	BRENNAN	PRICE	N4QX@ARRL.NET	N4QX	CTO	ARRL
	DALE	WILLIAMS	WA8EFK@ARRL.ORG	WA8EFK	Great Lakes Division Dir	ARRL
	Thomas	Delaney	W8wtd@arrl.org	W8WLD	Great Lakes Division Vice Director	ARRL
	Larry	Camp	WB8R@arrl.org	WB8R	Michigan Section Manager	ARRL
	John	McDonought	WB8RCR@arrl.net	WB8RCR	Michigan Section EC	ARRL
	Kenneth	Coughlin	N8KC@arrl.net	N8KC	Michigan Section OOC	ARRL
	Daniel	Romanchik	KB6NU@arrl.net	KB6NU	Michigan Asst Section Mgr	ARRL
	Pat	Mullet	KC8RTW@ARRL.NET	KC8RTW	Michigan Public Info Cord	ARRL
	Mark	Shaw	K8ED@ARRL.NET	K8ED	Michigan Section TM	ARRL
	Gordon	Baldwin	W8CT@ARRL.NET	W8CT	Michigan Sec Youth Cord	ARRL
	John	Nugent	WB8TKL@ARRL.NET	WB8TKL	Michigan Asst Section Mgr	ARRL
	Jo	Miller	KJ8O@ARRL.NET	KJ8O	Michigan Affiliated Club Coord	ARRL
	Wallace	Murray	KE8HR@ARRL.NET	KE8HR	Michigan Technical Coord	ARRL
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Hon	Dan	Benishek	benishek@house.gov	KB8TOW	US Representative	US Govt



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How to reach US

On the World Wide Web <http://www.tdxs.net> email address: k5dx@tdxs.net

On 2 Meters: 147.96/36 MHz (100 Hz) On 70cm: 447.00/442.00 MHz (103.5 Hz)

DX Cluster—On Packet: Connect to **K5DX** on 145.71 MHz or telnet via IP address 75.148.198.113

TDXS says "HAPPY BIRTHDAY" to these members with birthdays in September

Please notify the Editor if I have missed anyone

Bill Denton - W5SB
 Dave Evans - K5SOR
 Galen Graff - KB5FU
 Tom Taormina - K5RC
 Jay Temple - W5JQ
 Lance Rumfield - WD5X
 Steve Nace - KN5H
 Bob King, Jr. - NM5L
 Dave Sarkozi - WB5N