Welcome to Ham Radio

CHEROKEE AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY

WX4CAR

New Ham Welcome Kit

Congratulations on Getting Your New Amateur Radio License!

It's exciting to pass your licensing exam... and it's also probably a little intimidating.

Now What?

You're likely asking yourself: "OK, what now? How do I get on the air? Where can I get help and guidance? Who can answer my questions about radios, antennas and what gear I need? What should I buy and where can I buy it? How much do I have to spend? "Once I get set up, how do I operate, make contacts and what do I say?"

Well, don't worry. Those are the same questions every new ham has asked since

Amateur Radio began. Luckily, there's plenty of help to get you up and running -- and comfortable with your new hobby. And, this guide is designed to get you on your way!

Join the Club!

First, consider joining a local radio club. This will put you in contact with other local hams who are happy to help you get started and answer your questions. Plus, most clubs have "Elmers" -- these are the folks who have been hams for many years and who offer a wealth of knowledge and experience. Elmers are a great resource and they stand ready to guide you. They also know what it's like to be a new ham -- because they were new hams themselves at one time. It's tradition for hams to lend a hand to one another -- so take advantage of their knowledge. If you are interested in joining The Cherokee Amateur Radio Society (CARS), you'll find an application in this packet. If you live out of the area, a quick Google search can help you find a club closer to your home.

Peat and Repeat

Also in this packet is information on Amateur Radio repeaters, including how they work and how you can use them to get on the air. A Technician Class license will give you privileges on VHF and UHF bands, and this is where you'll likely begin. Plus, dual-band portable VHF/UHF hand-held radios can be very inexpensive, with some as low as $30. So you can get on the air without busting your budget and then upgrade your gear as you advance -- both in experience and license class.

You'll also find that the Internet can be a great resource. There are many sites dedicate to ham radio, including information on best operating practices, news updates, equipment reviews and YouTube videos on a wide range of topics. You will also find Amateur Radio equipment manufacturers and retailers on-line, giving you to opportunity to compare gear, specifications and prices. Most clubs also have websites and many maintain resource pages with links to sites dedicated to ham radio.

CARS's website has such a resources page, as well as updates and news about club activities and events. Copies of its current and past newsletters are also available for download. You'll find it at: www.WX4CAR.org

Groups.IO

After joining the Club, please check out our Groups.IO Page and Facebook Group for current activities and topics:

https://cherokee-hams.groups.io/g/main/topics

https://www.facebook.com/groups/CherokeeAmateurRadioSociety

The Band Plan

Also in this information packet is a copy of the "Band Plan" published by ARRL - the American Radio Relay League. This plan shows you all of the frequencies assigned to Amateur Radio and which portions are available to each license class:

Technician, General and Amateur Extra. The plan also indicates which types of operation are assigned to the various bands, such as CW (Morse Code), Single Side Band (SSB) Phone, data and so forth. It's important that you only transmit in the bands allowed by your license and to limit them to the appropriate type for the band in which you are operating. (Note: some license classes are no longer issued, but amateurs can still operate if there license is still valid. These include Novice and Advanced class licenses).

Your amateur radio license opens the world to you. Now, we invite you to maximize your enjoyment of ham radio by joining the Cherokee Amateur Radio Society. Here are all the benefits you'll enjoy for the low annual membership fee of just $20.

- Monthly membership meetings with topics designed to enhance your knowledge of amateur radio. Meetings are held the second Saturday of each month at the William G Long Senior Center in Woodstock, GA.

- Meet other hams and make new friends with similar interests;

- Annual Field Day with a great chance to practice your emergency operating skills, temporary station setup, and more! It's a great learning experience, and a lot of fun;

- Club Repeaters available to members to extend the reach of their radios.

- VE Test Sessions where you can upgrade your license;

- Annual Holiday Party! A December tradition of fun, food, friends and raffles!

- Elmers to help you learn. Senior members of CARS are a great resource for answering your questions;

- Involvement in community events and emergency communication services, a foundation of ham radio and CARS. When emergency communications are needed, CARS members are there to help.

You Worked Hard to Get Your License! Now Get On the Air!

Cherokee Amateur Radio Society

Application for Membership

(Please Print this Form and Return)
Name:_____ Callsign:_____ License Class: _____

Address:_____

City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____

Email:_____ Phone:_____

New member renewal birthday: Month_____ Day_____

Please include a check or money order for $20.00 per year (prorated at $5 per quarter) made payable to: Cherokee Amateur Radio Society. Mail completed application with dues to:

James James

105 Glenell Drive

Woodstock, GA 30189.

Please list any additional Amateurs at this address on the back of this form.
Give each persons name, callsign and birth month and day.

Is it okay to list your email address on the club roster? Yes_____ No_____

What modes do you operate? (check all that apply)
HF__ CW__ SSB__ RTTY __ AM__ PACKET__ VHF__ UHF__ GMRS __ APRS __ WSJT-X modes___

Are you a member of: ARRL____ ARES____ MARS Callsign _____

Are you interested in Skywarn Weather Spotter Activities? Yes____ No____

Would you like to be notified during weather spotter activation? Yes____ No____

What National Weather Service classes have you attended? Basic____ Advanced____ None____

Getting You On the Air -- Repeaters

Repeater Basics:

Repeaters extend the range of your VHF or UHF radio by relaying your relatively weak signal to other stations, by using a higher power system that's usually located at a high elevation which maximizes its coverage.CARS operates several repeaters for the benefit of its members and they are listed below. Repeaters work by receiving on one frequency and then re-transmit at exactly the same time on a second "offset" frequency.

For example, on the 2 meter ham band these frequencies are 600 kHz (or 600 kilohertz) apart. On other bands, the offsets are different. As a general rule, if the output frequency (transmit) of the repeater is below 147 mHz, then the input frequency (listening) is 600 kilohertz lower. This is referred to as a negative offset. If the output is 147 Mhz or above, then the input is 600 kilohertz above. This is referred to as a positive offset. For example: The club's VHF repeater is 147.270+ which means you listen on 147.270 and you transmit on 147.870 (adding 0.6 MHz).

Virtually all ham radios sold today set the offset once you have chosen the operating frequency automatically. However, this chart shows the offsets for different bands in case you ever need the information:

PL tones: PL, an acronym for Private Line, is Motorola's proprietary name for a communications industry signaling scheme called the Continuous Tone Coded Squelch System, or CTCSS. It is used to prevent a repeater from responding to unwanted signals or interference. Tone Squelch is an electronic means of allowing a repeater to respond only to stations that encode or send the proper tone. In other words, if a repeater is set up to operate only when a PL tone of say, 94.8 Hz is heard by it's receiver, then it will allow the transmitting station access. If your station, (your mobile, base or hand held) does not transmit the tone that the repeater receiver has been programmed for, when you key up, then the receiver of the repeater does not hear you and will not be usable by your station until you set the proper tone in your radio to be transmitted when you key your mic. If a repeater is "In PL mode" that means it requires a CTCSS tone (PL tone) to activate the repeater.

Cherokee Amateur Radio Society maintains the following repeaters. Remember, they can only be accessed by using the listed PL tones.

UHAM 41 • 443.075, + OS, PL 107.2

VHAM11• 147.270, -OS , PL 100.0

ECHOLINK (UHAM41)• K9APD-R

A full list of all repeaters used by the club is included in this package.

These repeaters are free to use and are open to all amateurs to use.

How do you make a call on an Amateur Repeater?

That most exciting day just arrived! You now have passed your Technician Class exam and have been issued your first call sign by the FCC. You have your station all set up and you are ready for your first contact on a repeater! You chose a local repeater frequency and dial it up on your rig. First, LISTEN AND LISTEN SOME MORE..... to make sure that the repeater is not already in use.

NOW BRAIN LOCK SETS IN! "What do I do? What do I talk about? Will I remember all those rules, regulations, theory and all that other stuff I had to study?

The simple answer is..... probably not..... but don't worry!

When you are satisfied that the repeater is not in use, set your transmitter power to the minimum and increase only as needed to make contact with the repeater, begin with the call sign of the station you are trying to contact followed by your callsign. e.g. " (THEIR CALL SIGN) this is (YOUR CALLSIGN) ". If you don't establish contact with the station you are looking for, wait a minute or two and repeat your call.

If you are just announcing your presence on the repeater it is helpful to others that may be listening if you identify the repeater you are using AND your callsign. e.g. "This is (CALL SIGN) listening on the 84 machine" -- or you could also say "This is (CALL SIGN) Monitoring." This allows people that are listening on radios that scan several repeaters to identify which repeater you are using.

So, you just keyed your mic, gave out your call sign and now you hear.....your call sign and someone coming back to you with his call sign..... he or she un-keys and the repeater is waiting for YOU!

First thing.... try to write their call sign down and if they give a name, that too. Lots of good operators recognize a new ham instantly on the air and they will guide you with patience, understanding, maybe some fun prodding and picking at you to get you to relax and have fun with your new license.

He or she will WELCOME you!

A good operator will never make you feel unwanted on the air. He may ask you to repeat your call sign just to make certain he understood who he is talking to and if you forget to give your name, he will ask for it. Most hams don't like to talk to a "call sign", so getting names and also locations helps to start the conversation. If you make mistakes.... the other station will most likely let you know what you did wrong and inform you as to the correct way in a friendly manner. Don't be surprised if your new contact asks you all the questions instead of the other way around. He or she is just trying to get you to feel relaxed on the air. As your experience grows in ham radio, always try to remember your first contact and how excited and nervous you were. Now it's your turn and you are the one responding to a new ham and his first contact! Make him or her feel at home and..... be a good operator..... like your first contact was!

Repeater ID.....you and it!

You must transmit your call sign at the end of a contact and at least every 10 minutes during the course of any communication. You do not have to transmit the call sign of the station to whom you are transmitting. Never transmit without identifying. For example, keying your microphone to turn on the repeater without saying your station call sign is illegal. If you do not want to engage in conversation, but simply want to check if you are able to access a particular repeater, simply say " (your call sign..... testing)."

Remember! This is not CB radio!

Don't use CB lingo on any ham band such as 10-4, what's your 20, etc..... and don't say BREAKER!

Using the words BREAK, or BREAK, BREAK or BREAK, BREAK, BREAK or any combination of them on Ham radio can be misunderstood by an operator depending on his experience. The word "break" or a combination of it carries many different meanings in the ham community and in the English language. According to THE EMERGENCY COORDINATOR'S MANUAL: The word "break" is never used UNLESS there is an emergency."

If a station needs to report an emergency, STOP TRANSMITTING IMMEDIATELY and allow the other station access to the frequency.

Talking to other stations:

Use plain language on a repeater. If you want to know someone's location, say "Where are you.... or what's your location?" If you want to know whether someone you're talking with is using a mobile rig or a hand-held radio, just ask: "What kind of radio are you using?" You get the idea. Most repeater use is of a "local" nature so signals will be usually of very high quality. The use of the phonetic alphabet is very helpful at times. Don't call "CQ" to initiate a conversation on a repeater. Just simply listen to make certain the repeater is not in use and then key your mic and say your call sign and "listening". If someone happens to be listening and they want to talk to you they will respond.

Getting Experience

One of the best ways of getting experience is by participating in public service events where local radio clubs provide communications support. Such events include 5k road races, Bicycle races, and emergency communication drills held by local ARES groups (Amateur Radio Emergency Services). Check with local clubs to learn about their public service activities. These types of events provide real-world hands-on experience that's invaluable.

The Future - HF!

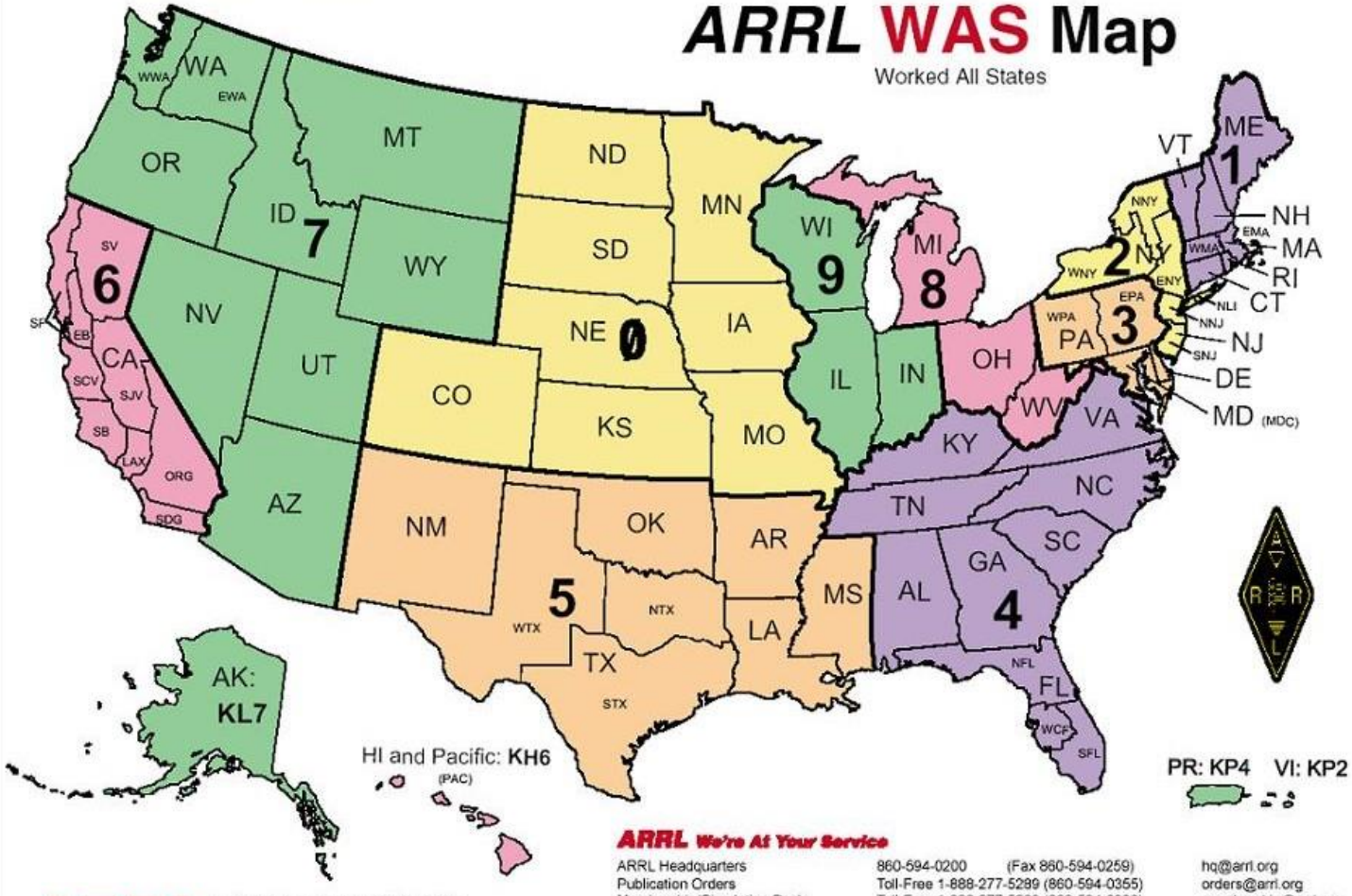
Once you get on the air, chances are you'll want to do more -- including upgrading your license to gain more operating privileges. Passing your General license exam will open up a whole new world to you, including the enjoyment and thrill of long-distance communications on the HF bands with hams hundreds or even thousands of miles away.

The General exam is not difficult -- if you are willing to invest some time studying. There are many study guides available, both in book form and on-line. There are also practice tests on-line so that you can check your knowledge and understand where you need to focus your studies. There are even cell phone apps you can download and install so that you can study wherever and whenever you have a free moment!

As always, remember that Elmers are always ready to help you learn and understand. The concepts behind what makes radio work may seem overwhelming and intimidating, but the basic theory is not hard to understand, especially once you begin your journey on the air! We look forward to hearing you on the air! Welcome!

ARRL WAS Map

Worked All States



ARRL *We're At Your Service*

ARRL Headquarters	860-594-0200 (Fax 860-594-0259)	hq@arrl.org
Publication Orders	Toll-Free 1-888-277-5289 (860-594-0355)	orders@arrl.org
Membership/Circulation Desk	Toll-Free 1-888-277-5289 (860-594-0338)	membership@arrl.org
Getting Started in Amateur Radio	Toll-Free 1-800-326-3942 (860-594-0355)	newham@arrl.org
Exams	860-594-0300	vec@arrl.org
ARRL on the World Wide Web	www.arrl.org/	

ARRL *The national association for* **AMATEUR RADIO**

CARS-ARES Frequencies

Rx Freq	Tx Freq	O/S Direction	Mode	Data Mode	Name	Tone Mode	CTCSS	Rx CTCSS	Comment
443.075	448.075	DUP+	FM		UHAM41 (WA4EOC)	T Sql	107.2 Hz	107.2 Hz	Primary Cherokee ARES
443.075	443.075	Simplex	FM		UHAM41D	T Sql	107.2 Hz	107.2 Hz	Simplex
146.52	146.52	Simplex	FM		VHAM10D (2M NCF)	None			National Calling 2m frequency
145.27	144.67	DUP-	FM		VHAM11 (KG4VUB)	T Sql	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	Backup Cherokee ARES
145.43	145.27	DUP -	FM		VHAM12	Tone	123.0 hz	123.0 Hz	K4SJR-Biskey Mtn 3300ft
147.585	147.585	Simplex	FM		VHAM16D	None			Simplex
145.75	145.75	Simplex	FM		WINLINK 750	None			K9APD-10 (Direct)
145.71	145.71	Simplex	FM		WINLINK 710	None			KJ4UC-10 (Direct)
443.075	448.075	DUP+	FM		ECHOLNK-K9APD	T Sql	107.2 Hz	107.2 Hz	PC or Phone App to UHAM41
462.725	467.725	DUP+	FM		GMRS Cherokee	T Sql	107.2 Hz	107.2 Hz	GMRS License required
145.08	146.48	DUP+	DV		DSTAR REF 30B	None			D-STAR
451.0375	456.0375	DUP+	FM		Cherokee CERT	T Sql	67.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	Lake Arrowhead CERT
145.75	145.75	Simplex	FM		DIGI 750	None			K9APD-15 Pine Log Mtn
145.71	145.71	Simplex	FM		DIGI 710	None			KK4YLX-15 Pine Log Mtn
145.71	145.71	Simplex	FM		WINLINK 710A	None			AB4NX-10 Mt Oglethorpe
145.71	145.71	Simplex	FM		DIGI 710A	None			AB4NX-15 Mt Oglethorpe
7.102.8	7.102.8	Simplex	USB	Data	VARA HF 7102	None			W4SKB Kennesaw 24/7
3.587.00	3.587.0	Simplex	USB	Data	VARA HF 3588	None			AB4NX Mt Oglethorpe
145.05	145.05	Simplex	USB	Data	VARA FM 050	None			K9APD-10 Pine Log
147.955	147.955	Simplex	FM	Data	VARA FM 955	None			KX4MAT-10 Mt Oglethorpe

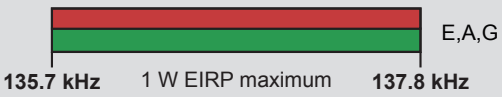
US Amateur Radio Bands

US AMATEUR POWER LIMITS — FCC 97.313 An amateur station must use the minimum transmitter power necessary to carry out the desired communications. (b) No station may transmit with a transmitter power exceeding 1.5 kW PEP.

ARRL The national association for AMATEUR RADIO®

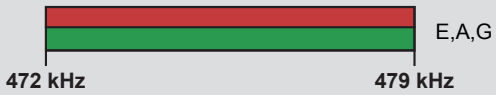
Amateurs wishing to operate on either 2,200 or 630 meters must first register with the Utilities Technology Council online at **https://utc.org/plc-database-amateur-notification-process/.** You need only register once for each band.

2,200 Meters (135 kHz)



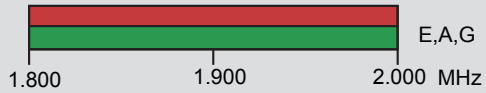
630 Meters (472 kHz)

5 W EIRP maximum, except in Alaska within 496 miles of Russia where the power limit is 1 W EIRP.

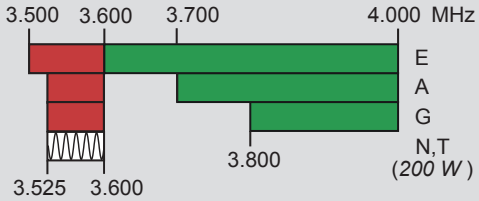


160 Meters (1.8 MHz)

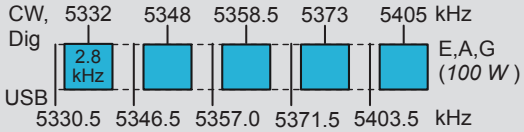
Avoid interference to radiolocation operations from 1.900 to 2.000 MHz



80 Meters (3.5 MHz)

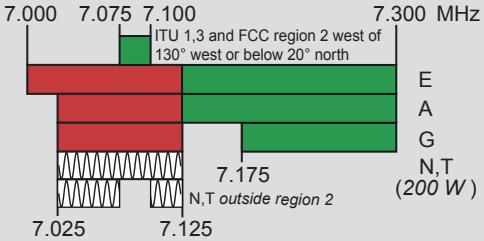


60 Meters (5.3 MHz)



General, Advanced, and Amateur Extra licensees may operate on these five channels on a secondary basis with a maximum effective radiated power (ERP) of 100 W PEP relative to a half-wave dipole. Permitted operating modes include upper sideband voice (USB), CW, RTTY, PSK31 and other digital modes such as PACTOR III. Only one signal at a time is permitted on any channel.

40 Meters (7 MHz)



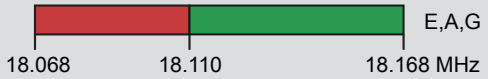
See Sections 97.305(c), 97.307(f)(11) and 97.301(e).These exemptions do not apply to stations in the continental US.

30 Meters (10.1 MHz)

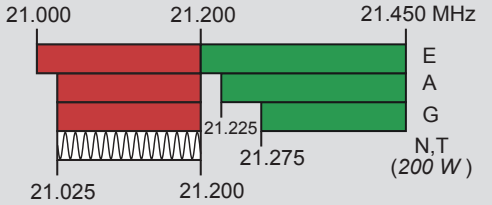
Avoid interference to fixed services outside the US.

20 Meters (14 MHz)

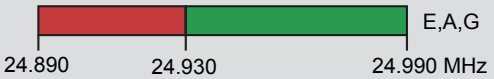
17 Meters (18 MHz)



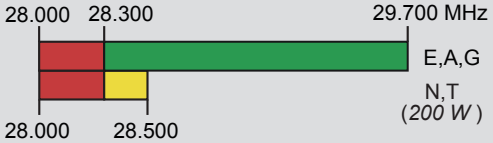
15 Meters (21 MHz)



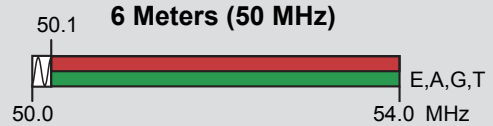
12 Meters (24 MHz)



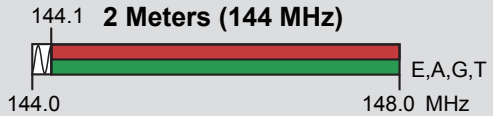
10 Meters (28 MHz)



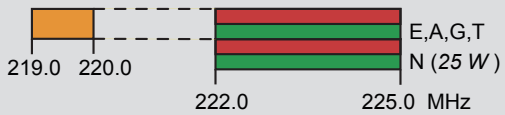
6 Meters (50 MHz)



2 Meters (144 MHz)



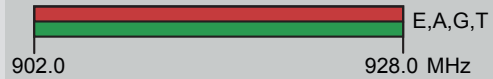
1.25 Meters (222 MHz)



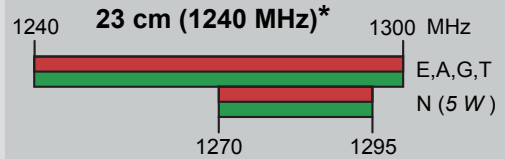
*Geographical and power restrictions may apply to all bands above 420 MHz. See *The ARRL Operating Manual* for information about your area.

70 cm (420 MHz)*

33 cm (902 MHz)*



23 cm (1240 MHz)*



All licensees except Novices are authorized all modes on the following frequencies:

2300-2310 MHz	10.0-10.5 GHz ‡	122.25-123.0 GHz
2390-2450 MHz	24.0-24.25 GHz	134-141 GHz
3300-3500 MHz	47.0-47.2 GHz	241-250 GHz
5650-5925 MHz	76.0-81.0 GHz	All above 275 GHz

‡ No pulse emissions

KEY

Note:

CW operation is permitted throughout all amateur bands.

MCW is authorized above 50.1 MHz, except for 144.0-144.1 and 219-220 MHz.

Test transmissions are authorized above 51 MHz, except for 219-220 MHz

- = RTTY and data
- = phone and image
- = CW *only*
- = SSB phone
- = USB phone, CW, RTTY, and data
- = Fixed digital message forwarding systems *only*

E = Amateur Extra
A = Advanced
G = General
T = Technician
N = Novice

See *ARRLWeb at www.arrl.org* for detailed band plans.

ARRL
We're At Your Service

ARRL Headquarters:
860-594-0200 (Fax 860-594-0259)
email: hq@arrl.org

Publication Orders:
www.arrl.org/shop
Toll-Free 1-888-277-5289 (860-594-0355)
email: orders@arrl.org

Membership/Circulation Desk:
www.arrl.org/membership
Toll-Free 1-888-277-5289 (860-594-0338)
email: membership@arrl.org

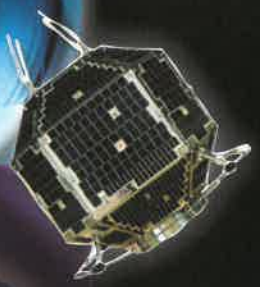
Getting Started in Amateur Radio:
Toll-Free 1-800-326-3942 (860-594-0355)
email: newham@arrl.org

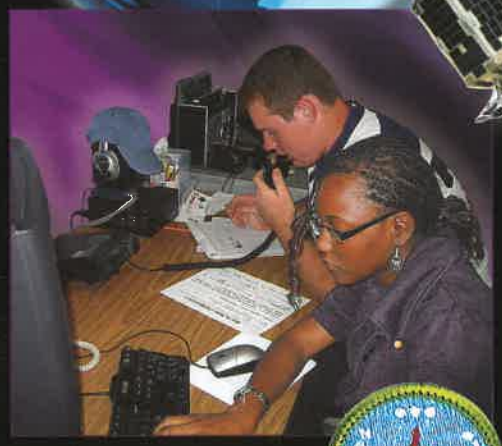
Exams: 860-594-0300 email: vec@arrl.org

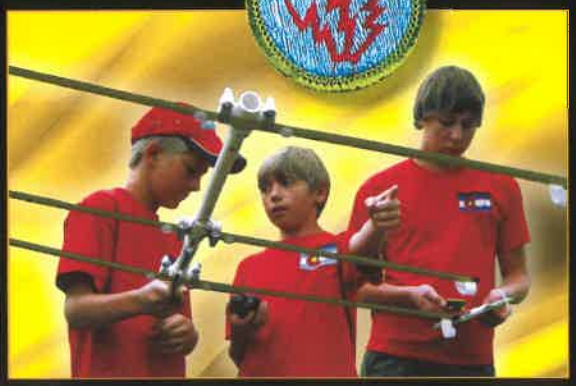
 rev. 9/22/2017

22 THINGS YOU CAN DO WITH AMATEUR RADIO:

TECHNOLOGY THAT'S AS COOL AS YOU WANT TO MAKE IT







EXPAND YOUR WORLD

1. Talk around the world without the Internet or cell phones. Use your own "Internet" when the "other one" is down.
2. Send your voice, text and pictures to unusual places, both near and far.
3. Create your own network of ham radio friends and send instant text messages without cell phones.
4. Meet awesome people from all over the U.S. and around the world, on-the-air and in person at ham radio events.

EXPLORE AMATEUR RADIO

5. Talk through satellites or with astronauts on board the International Space Station.
6. Send messages in code—learn Morse code.
7. Be a signal sleuth, "Fox" hunt for hidden radio signals, and with GPS—GeoFox!
8. Investigate the many new combined radio-Internet communication techniques.
9. Try a new sport—Radiosport: Compete-on-the-air for awards and fun!
10. Send a message around the world using less electricity than a nightlight.

PUT RADIO TO WORK

11. Become a weather spotter and help your community prepare for weather events.
12. Use Amateur Radio to control models, robots, or even drones.
13. Support recovery efforts in emergencies.
14. Earn badges and patches through Scouting programs and participate in worldwide radio events.

ARRL *The national association for* **AMATEUR RADIO®**

(Continued from front)

15. Use your radio for community service! Provide communications for a bike race or a marathon.

16. Track your friends, pets, or wildlife using your ham radio.

17. Take ham radio along when you go hiking or camping. You'll never be out of contact with ham radio!

18. Collect weather and flight data by releasing and tracking a high-altitude balloon.

19. Learn how radio is used to explore space.

GO BEYOND THE MENU: CREATE TECHNOLOGY

20. Do it yourself, build and test your own gear.

21. Experiment with new software applications for radio, or create your own.

22. Learn the radio science that powers cell phones, Bluetooth and all of the hottest wireless technologies.

FIND OUT WHAT OTHER YOUNG HAMS ARE UP TO AT: WWW.ARRL.ORG/YOUTH

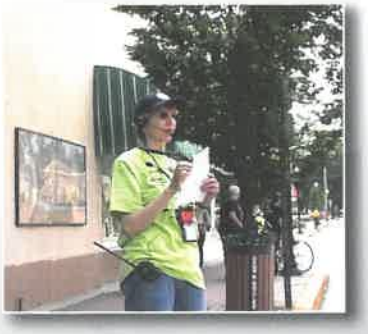
There are over 700,000 Amateur Radio (otherwise known as "ham") operators in the United States and 3 million worldwide. To get your Amateur Radio License you'll need to take a 35-question, multiple choice exam. **Anyone—of any age—can be on-the-air as an Amateur Radio operator!**

ADVENTURE IS WAITING...

ARRL *The national association for* **AMATEUR RADIO®**
225 Main Street • Newington, CT USA 06111
(860) 594-0200 • www.arrl.org

Amateur Radio...

Serving Your Community



Events such as marathons and bike-a-thons; fund-raisers such as walk-a-thons; celebrations such as parades; and exhibits at fairs, malls and museums — these are all large, preplanned, non-emergency activities.

Amateur Radio people (also called "hams") are well known for our communications support in disaster and post-disaster situations. But did you know we also provide communication services to the public during special events?

How Amateur Radio Works With Event Sponsors and Public Safety Officials

We're called "amateurs" because we are not paid. Our services are provided at no charge. Like amateur sports, we do it for the love of it! We may be called "amateurs," but our communications services are professional.

Amateurs and their equipment can interface with both public safety efforts and event organizers.

Our equipment can be made operational quickly inside a building, in a mobile command post or out in field units.

Hams are trained, organized volunteers willing to meet the communications needs of the event sponsor.

Police and fire radios are for tactical or operational traffic in emergencies. Amateur Radio offers administrative radio communications options for use in your overall management and coordination of the event.

Hams have a readiness to receive specific training for your individual event.

You have instant communications from the starting line to the finish line, the official's area, net control, water stations, aid stations, medical facilities, sag wagons, floats, grandstands, parking areas, review stands and medical command facilities.

Once the necessary introductions have been made, the rest is easy because Amateur Radio people are indeed the experts in meeting communications requirements of every sort. This is what we love to do!

Our radio messages can go to just one location at your event, or event-wide, instantly. Hams can even track the locations of multiple mobile units in real time and display them on a map.

It's symbiotic. You need us, and we want to help.

What's Needed for Event Communications?

- **The event organizers want Amateur Radio help to be there.**
- **The event organizers and participating amateurs meet and agree on Amateur Radio's role in the operation.**
- **Everyone understands and endorses the operational plan.**

You will want to place radio amateurs in a lot of different areas. This, of course, will depend on the specific nature of your event, but some places might be: mile markers, half-mile markers, the reviewing stands, start and finish lines, water and aid stations, sag wagons, parking areas, medical stations, event HQ, shadowing coordinators, message centers, floats, and scoring areas.

Relationship to Event Organizers

All event officials should have a clear understanding of the operational plan that defines our role, what we can and cannot do. Amateurs are volunteer, experienced and trained communicators.

The communications plan is developed jointly between the organizers and the hams to meet the needs of the event. A post-event review aids in making the next event even better.

Participating Amateur Radio operators need to be identified by vest, badge or other easily recognizable item and given area access.

Liaison is always maintained with the event leadership to provide flexibility as situations change.

What Do the Hams Get Out of It?

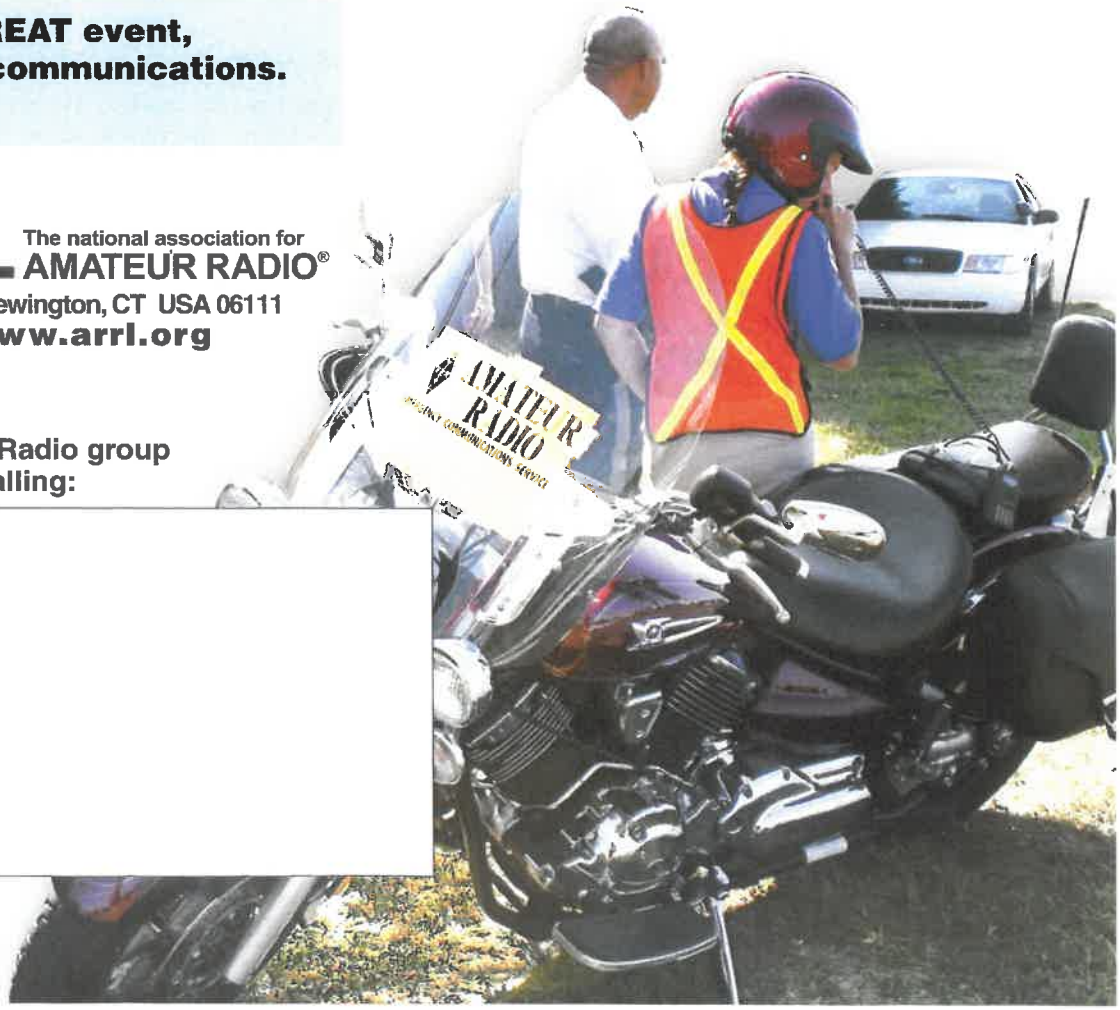
Besides the basic enjoyment in using our hobby and knowing we are serving our neighbors, we get practice!

No two special event operations are going to be the same. Your operational plan will depend on your own requirements and your resources. But hams are adaptive! They've been providing public service communications for a century in all sorts of situations.

If you want a GREAT event,
you need great communications.
We can help.

ARRL The national association for AMATEUR RADIO®
225 Main Street • Newington, CT USA 06111
(860) 594-0200 • **www.arrl.org**

Or contact the Amateur Radio group in your community by calling:



TO: ALL NEW AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS
FROM: Jim Millsap-K9APD, EC-Cherokee ARES

RE: Cherokee ARES New Members Letter

Hello my esteemed fellow Amateur Radio Operators,

As your Emergency Coordinator for Cherokee County GA ARES, I wanted to reach out to you new hams and welcome you to the hobby. Our Cherokee ARES is a fine group that supports Cherokee County Emergency Management Agency and others. We provide stormand weather reports during severe weather via radio and are not storm chasers but our live reports to the net are invaluable to EMA. I invite you to check in every Monday evening at 8:00pm on weekly ARES Net on UHAM41, 443.075 + offset and PL Tone of 107.2 enc/dec. If you have not sent a FSD-98 ARES Registration Form, please fill out and return to me at k9apd@comcast.net . I look forward to meeting you and again welcome you to Cherokee ARES. Thanks again for jumping in and stay tuned for exciting times!

From ARRL:
ARES Membership Requirements
Every licensed amateur, regardless of membership in ARRL or any other local or national organization is eligible to apply for membership in ARES. Training may be required or desired to participate fully in ARES. Please inquire at the local level for specific information. Because ARES is an Amateur Radio program, only licensed radio amateurs are eligible for membership. The possession of emergency-powered equipment is desirable, but is not a requirement for membership.

How to Get Involved in ARES:
Fill out the ARES Registration form and submit it in email to k9apd@comcast.net .

Cherokee County
Amateur Radio Emergency Service®

ARES® Registration Form

Name:	
Call Sign:	
Mailing Address:	
City, State, ZIP code:	
Grid Square:	
E-mail address(es):	
Home phone number:	
Work phone number:	
Cell phone number:	
License Class:	
License Expiration:	
Year First Licensed:	

Place an X for the bands and modes that you can operate:

MODE	160M	80M	60M	40M	20M	10M	6M	2M	220mhz	440mhz	900mhz
SSB											
CW											
FM											
PSKxx/MT-63											
Winlink											
P-25											
DMR											
D-Star											
Fusion											
“Go Box”											
Portable (HT)											
Mobile											
Home											

Can your home station be operated without commercial power? Yes [ ] No [ ]

May we include your contact information in our membership listings? Yes [ ] No [ ]

Signature_____**Date**_____

(your typed name will serve as signature)

Contact: Jim Millsap, Emergency Coordinator-Cherokee County ARES at K9APD@comcast.net Information on this document will not be released to anyone without your permission as indicated above. Learn about ARRL-sponsored Amateur Radio Emergency Communications Courses: http://www.arrl.org/cce/

SEND

CC ARES FSD-98 (01/2021)

Cherokee County RACES Registration

"Amateur Radio Volunteers for Community Emergency Communications Service"

Date:_____ **Call Sign:**_____**Class:**_____ **Year 1st Licensed**_____

Last Name:_____ **First:**_____ **Middle Initial:**_____

Address:_____**City:**_____
State:_____ **Zip:**_____ **County:**_____

ARES Member?_____**ARES ID Card?**_____**ARRL Member?**_____ **CERT Member?**_____
Phones: *Residence:*_____ *Mobile:*_____*Text Message Y/N?*_____
Email _____
Specific Availability Times:_____ **Capabilities:**

Mode	160m	80m	60m	40m	20m	15m	10m	6m	2m	220mhz	440mhz
Voice											
CW											
SSB											
RTTY											
PACTOR											
PSK31											
MT63											
WINLINK											
VARA FM											
VARA HF											
APRS											
P25											
Dstar											
DMR											
FUSION											

Auxiliary Power: ☐ *Battery* ☐ *Generator* **Is your auxiliary power portable?** ☐ *Yes* ☐ *No*

Signature:_____Date:_____

Save this form and email it to:

Jim Millsap
K9APD@comcast.net