



# THE ROUND TABLE

Monthly Newsletter Of The Denver Radio Club

Since 1917

March 2026

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

BY KEVIN SCHMIDT, KØKPS

Greetings and Salutations,

Welcome to March. The meteorologists state that March is the beginning of Spring, meteorologically speaking. We can certainly use the moisture, and March and April are supposedly the snowiest months of the year. Still, I prefer rain to snow as I don't have to shovel the latter.

The club has been busy behind the scenes performing duties to help the club better perform. Members have been up to the Mestaa'ehehe Mountain (fka Squaw Mtn) site several times maintaining the repeaters there. Others have been working on the digital side of the house improving website functionality and adding payment options, etc. I can't thank those enough of their tireless efforts. Give them thanks when you see them.

The club is looking at scheduling events this year. We certainly have Field Day on the calendar in June. Other options are POTA activations and operating during ARRL's America 250 event. If you have an activity that we should explore, please send them to one of the board members.

Our club meeting this month on March 18<sup>th</sup> will be a hybrid, both in-person and virtual. Our speaker, Ryan Fredericks, WR7F, one of our Sunday night controls will present on Meshtastic. This should be of interest to many hams. As usual, our in-person meeting will be held at the Lakewood Police Department, 443 S Allison Parkway. Parking is on the upper deck, with handicapped parking on the main driveway in front of the main door. I hope to see many of you there.

If you have a topic that you'd like to present, please reach out to [President@w0tx.org](mailto:President@w0tx.org).

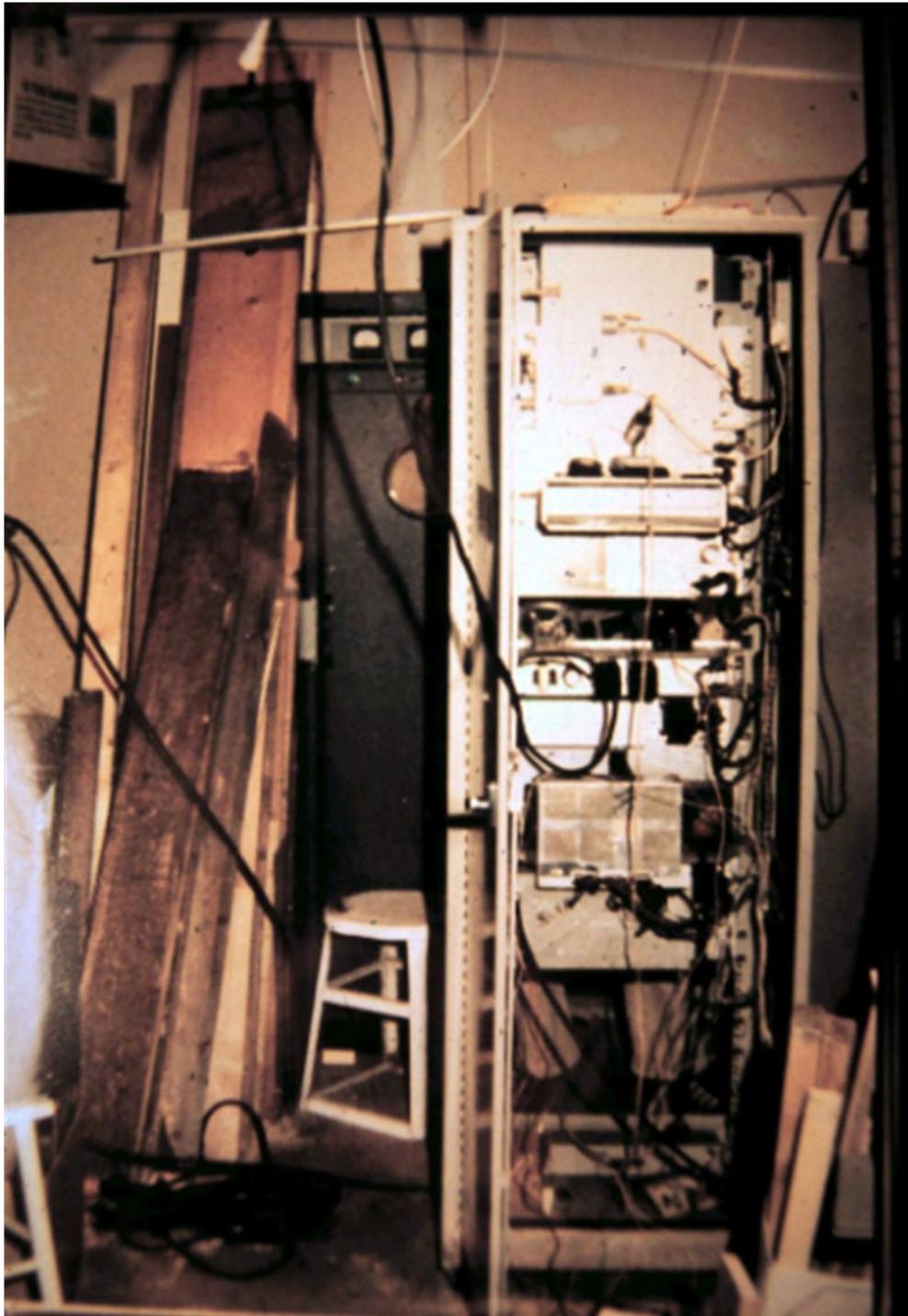
That's all this month. '73

Kevin  
KØKPS

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## DRC - BLAST FROM THE PAST

PROVIDED BY WOODY LINWOOD, W0UI



Fall, 1983 - The original DRC GE Progress Line 147.33 repeater (rear) being replaced by the newer Motorola Motrac system in garage of Lys Carey, K0PGM

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## QUESTION OF THE MONTH

BY BILL RINKER, W6OAV

Why is the Doublet so easy to install and tune?

The answer can be found on page 7 of the February 2024 issue of the *Roundtable*:

<https://w0tx.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/RT202402-1.pdf>

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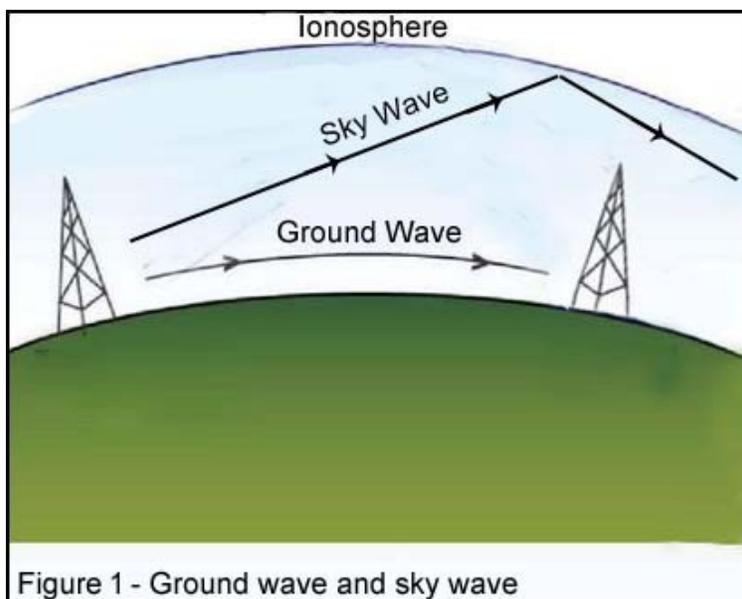
## GROUND WAVE

BY BILL RINKER, W6OAV

Have you ever wondered if signal polarization has any effect on how HF ground waves propagate? Well, it does, and that's a crucial factor for hams to consider, especially when working emergency communications with local and regional stations on the HF bands.

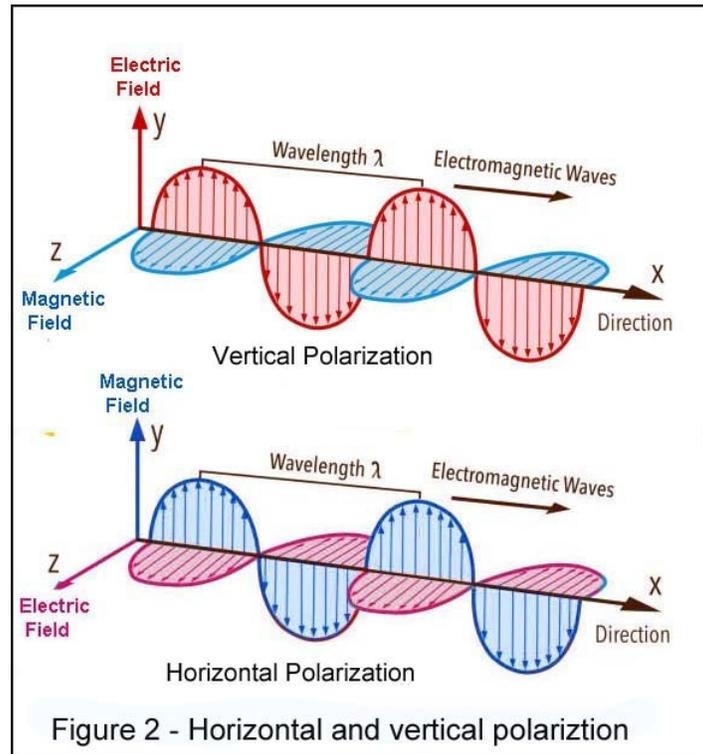
### What Are HF Ground Waves?

HF ground waves are a type of radio wave that travel along the surface of the Earth within the High Frequency (HF) range, which spans from 3 MHz to 30 MHz. Unlike waves that travel through the sky or bounce off the ionosphere, ground waves tend to follow the natural curvature of the Earth. (Figure 1). This allows them to provide communication over distances that go beyond the line of sight, without the need for satellites or atmospheric reflection. They are an important propagation mode for ham radio operators needing consistent short-to-medium range communication, especially for local networking, regional networks, and reliable emergency backup communications under various conditions.



The range of HF ground waves is limited. At the lower end of the HF band (around 3 MHz), they can travel a few hundred miles. However, the range decreases significantly with increasing frequency. At the higher end of the HF band (around 30 MHz), the ground wave range might be limited to just a few tens of miles. The range is determined by the polarization of the

ground wave which is discussed below. (Note in Figure 2 the orientation of the electric field relative to the earth for each wave polarization. This is important for the following discussion).



### Ground Dissipation vs Polarization

An advantage of vertical polarization is its reduced absorption by the ground. Unlike horizontally polarized waves, which experience stronger surface current dissipation due to their parallel to the earth electric field orientation, vertically polarized waves minimize energy loss in conductive Earth materials. This results in more signal strength over greater distances. Additionally, vertically polarized waves reflect off the Earth's surface with preserved in-phase alignment, creating constructive interference that reinforces the signal along the earth. (The first reference below has graphs showing range versus frequency for vertical polarization).

In contrast, horizontally polarized waves suffer from 180° out-of-phase reflection from the ground reflections, leading to destructive interference that cancels signals at distances beyond a few wavelengths. Their parallel to the earth electric field also induces stronger surface currents, resulting in rapid energy absorption.

### Radio Horizon vs Polarization

Vertically polarized ground waves are more effective for long range communication due to their unique interaction with the Earth's surface and propagation characteristics. One of the key reasons is the way vertically polarized waves propagate with the vertical electric field "half in and half out" of the ground. (See Figure 3). This portion of the electrical field that travels underground experiences a slower speed due to the Earth's higher dielectric constant, causing the wavefront to tilt downward. This tilting effect causes the wave to somewhat follow the curvature of the Earth.

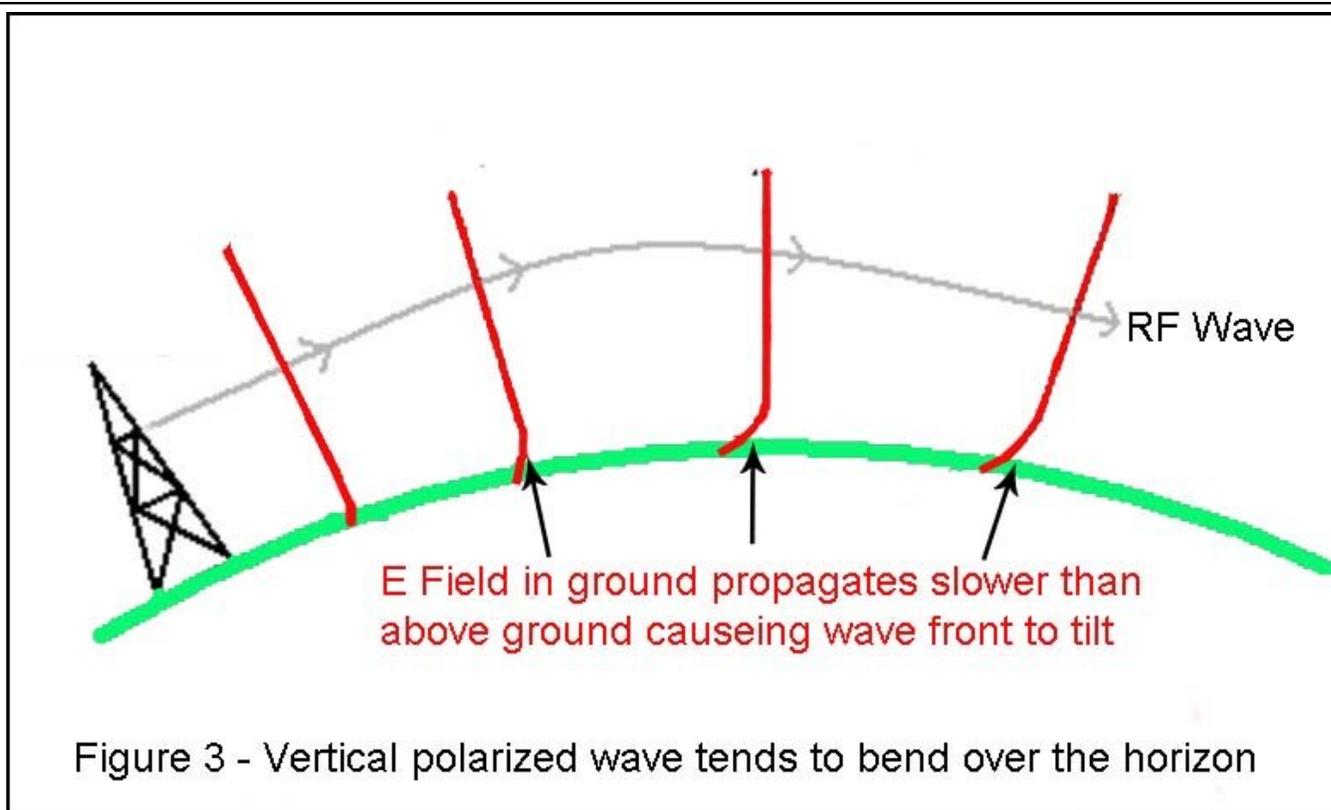


Figure 3 - Vertical polarized wave tends to bend over the horizon

In contrast, horizontally polarized waves do not experience this downward tilting. This is because their electric field remains parallel to the Earth's surface, preventing the differential speed effect that causes the wavefront to bend. Consequently, horizontally polarized ground waves typically do not propagate as far as their vertically polarized counterparts, as they are not guided along the Earth's curvature in the same effective manner.

### Polarization in Urban Environments

In urban environments, where buildings, vehicles, and various structures create a complex signal path, vertically polarized waves also work well. They are better at diffracting around obstacles, allowing them to maintain signal strength even in cluttered surroundings. Additionally, they are less susceptible to severe multipath fading, which is a common issue in cities where reflected signals can interfere destructively. Horizontally polarized waves, in contrast, are more easily reflected by vertical surfaces like walls and can suffer from intense multipath interference, often leading to signal cancellation and distortion.

A drawback of using vertical polarization is its increased susceptibility to manmade noise. Stations operating with vertical polarization in urban areas may experience a noise floor that is 8 to 12 dB higher than that of stations using horizontal polarization, due to stronger coupling with vertically polarized sources of interference.

### Polarization in Forest Environments

Vertical polarization aligns with the vertical orientation of tree trunks, reducing scattering and allowing waves to propagate with less attenuation. Horizontal polarization interacts more strongly with the horizontal components of the forest medium (e.g., horizontal branches, foliage), leading to higher losses. Experimental studies show that horizontally polarized waves

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experience 5–15 dB greater loss due to the structure of the forests.

### Summary

The practical implementation of vertical polarization can be seen with AM broadcast stations, which use tall towers with extensive ground radial systems to enhance conductivity. These stations achieve coverage radii exceeding 100 miles, a feat unattainable with horizontal polarization due to excessive ground losses. The combination of wavefront "tilting", in phase reflections, and electric field low loss ground coupling makes vertical polarization indispensable for local and regional communications systems.

An additional benefit of using vertical polarization is the antenna. Vertical antennas for HF can often be simpler to erect and require less real estate than high horizontal antennas. This is a significant advantage in rapid deployment scenarios typical of emergency situations.

### References:

HF Surface Wave Propagation (Ground Wave):

<https://vu2nsb.com/radio-propagation/ground-wave-propagation/surface-wave-propagation/>

Ground wave (Ham Radio Engineering):

<https://hamradio.engineering/ground-wave/>

Handbook on Ground Wave Propagation:

[https://www.itu.int/dms\\_pub/itu-r/opb/hdb/R-HDB-59-2014-PDF-E.pdf](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-r/opb/hdb/R-HDB-59-2014-PDF-E.pdf)

HF Ground Wave Propagation over Forested and Built-up Terrain:

[https://its.ntia.gov/publications/download/82-114\\_ocr.pdf](https://its.ntia.gov/publications/download/82-114_ocr.pdf)

Class 12th – Ground Wave Propagation | Communication | Tutorials:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5cWRtz-aAgw&t=992s>

Ground Wave Propagation (Basics, Ground Effect, Banding of EM wave & Polarization) Explained:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mZIFBoK-dlw&list=PLgwJf8NK-2e6yCdR1bjCqeZZpJD8puMlp&index=2>

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## MONTHLY DRC LUNCH - REMINDER

BY PETE SOBANSKI, AB8WN AND KEVIN SCHMIDT, K0KPS

Join us on the third Wednesday of each month at 11:30 a.m. for lunch at Sunrise Sunset. The address is 1424 S Wadsworth Blvd, Lakewood, CO 80232. No reservations are required. If you are interested in meeting and talking about radio, or other topics, don't hesitate in coming by. [w0tx.org/2024/06/09/denver-radio-club-lunch](https://w0tx.org/2024/06/09/denver-radio-club-lunch)



# GROUND CONDUCTIVITY

BY BILL RINKER, W6OAV

Most hams have seen the FCC ground conductivity map listed at: <https://www.fcc.gov/media/radio/m3-ground-conductivity-map>. Ever wonder what effect ground conductivity has on your HF antenna and propagation? If so, read on.

Understanding local ground conductivity can help hams optimize their antenna systems and better predict signal propagation, especially for the lower HF bands. Ground conductivity refers to the electrical conductivity of the Earth's subsurface, measured in millisiemens per meter (mS/m). The typical range of ground conductivity is 0.5 to 30 mS/m. Figure 1 shows the ground conductivity for Colorado which can be used with the information below to determine the propagation characteristics in your area.

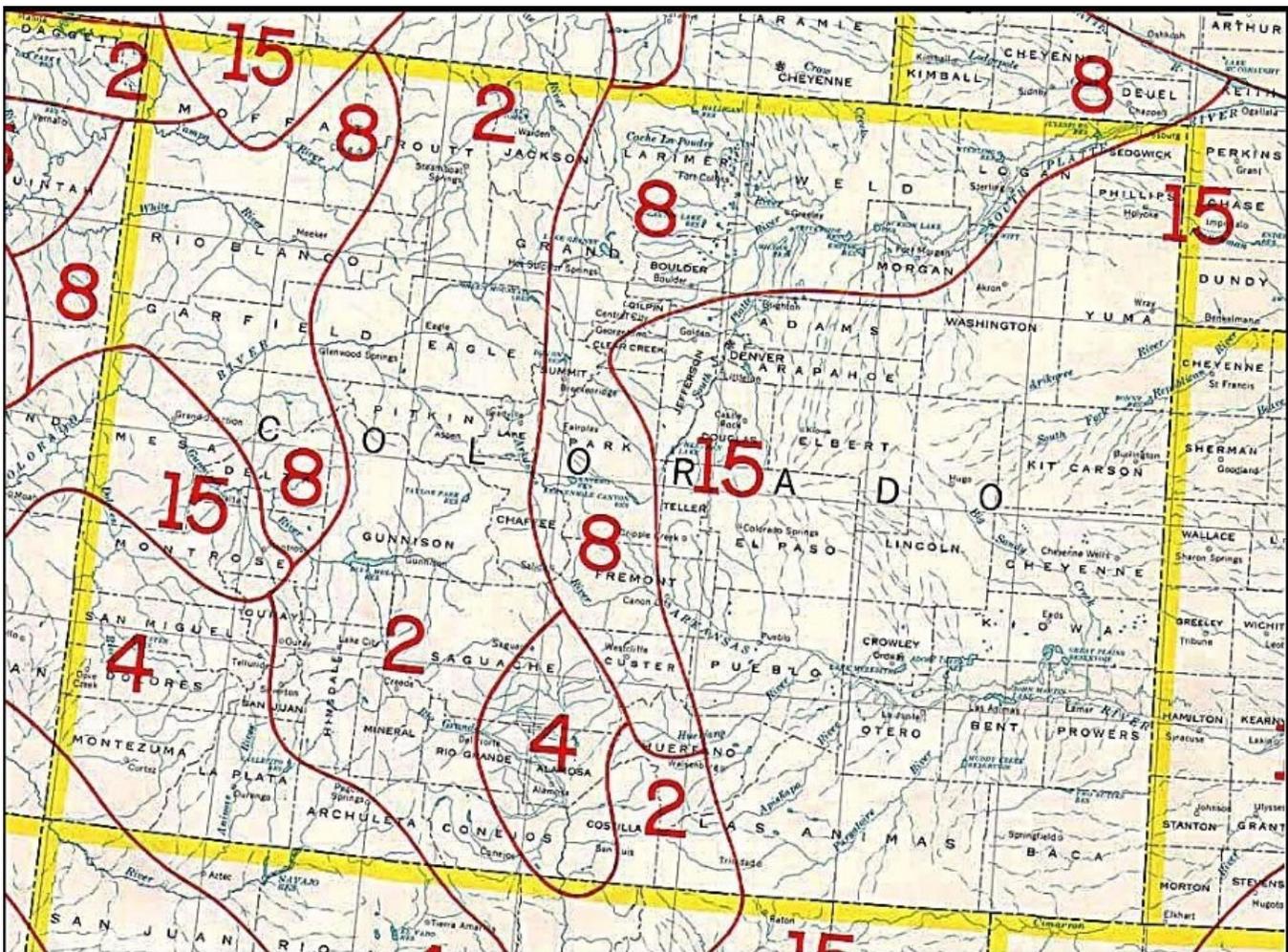


Figure 1 - Ground Conductivity in Colorado

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The following profiles the different levels of ground conductivity:

*Very Poor (0.5 - 2 mS/m)*

- Typical of very dry, sandy, or rocky terrain
- Severely limits ground wave propagation
- Common in desert regions or areas with granite bedrock
- Challenges for effective antenna grounding

*Poor (2 - 4 mS/m)*

- Found in areas with sandy soil or limited moisture
- Restricts ground wave propagation
- May require extensive radial systems for vertical antennas
- Common in many inland areas with well drained soil

*Average (4 - 8 mS/m)*

- Typical of moderately moist loamy soils
- Provides acceptable ground wave propagation
- Suitable for most antenna installations with standard grounding
- Representative of many temperate climate regions

*Good (8 - 16 mS/m)*

- Associated with clay rich or consistently moist soils
- Enables efficient ground wave propagation
- Enhances performance of vertical and low band antennas
- Often found in river valleys or areas with high water tables

*Excellent (16 - 30 mS/m)*

- Characteristic of very moist, mineral rich soils
- Supports superior ground wave propagation
- Ideal for low band operation and vertical antennas
- Typical of coastal areas or regions with saline soil

*Exceptional (>30 mS/m)*

- Rare for land, common for salt water (which is around 5,000 mS/m)
- Enables extraordinary ground wave propagation
- Explains the exceptional range of coastal AM radio stations
- Allows for unique DXing opportunities along coastlines

This range of conductivities significantly impacts radio signal propagation, antenna efficiency, and overall system performance across different frequency bands.

The following illustrates the effects of ground conductivity on HF ground planes versus HF horizontal dipoles:

(see table next page)

Aspect	HF Ground Plane	HF Horizontal Dipole
Radiation Efficiency	Highly affected; better conductivity improves efficiency significantly	Less affected; impact decreases with height
Radiation Pattern	Low angle radiation improves with better conductivity	Pattern primarily depends on height, less on conductivity
Feed point Impedance	Strongly influenced; better conductivity lowers ground resistance	Minimal impact when above $0.2\lambda$ height
Low Angle Performance	Greatly enhanced over highly conductive ground (e.g., seawater)	Less variation with ground conductivity changes
Height Sensitivity	Less affected by height changes	Performance improves significantly with increased height
Ground Loss	Significant impact; requires an extensive radial system to mitigate	Less affected, especially at heights above $0.2\lambda$
Soil Type Influence	Highly dependent on soil conductivity	Less influenced by different soil conductivities

Key points:

1. Ground planes are much more affected by ground conductivity than horizontal dipoles.
2. Horizontal dipole's performance is primarily influenced by height above ground rather than ground conductivity.
3. Ground planes require extensive radial systems to overcome poor ground conductivity.
4. Horizontal dipoles are less sensitive to ground conductivity variations, especially when mounted at reasonable heights.

References:

Perfect Ground vs. Poor Ground. What is the difference?:

[iw5edi.com/ham-radio/4464/perfect-ground-vs-poor-ground-what-is-the-difference](http://iw5edi.com/ham-radio/4464/perfect-ground-vs-poor-ground-what-is-the-difference)

Ground conductivity:

[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground\\_conductivity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground_conductivity)

Ground conductivity and relative permittivity:

[hamradio.engineering/values-of-ground-conductivity-and-relative-permittivity-ground-wave-propagation/](http://hamradio.engineering/values-of-ground-conductivity-and-relative-permittivity-ground-wave-propagation/)

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## LIGHTNING PROTECTION FOR HAMS

BY BILL RINKER, W6OAV



Summer is fast approaching with its thunderstorms. A wise ham insures that the ham shack and house is protected! Establishing an effective lightning protection ground system is crucial for safeguarding radio equipment and the operator. The primary goal is to create a low impedance path that safely dissipates electrical energy from potential lightning strikes or power surge events. The following is a high level overview of this subject. The references below provide a wealth of information about lightning protection.

### Ground System Design

The foundation of a robust lightning protection system starts with a comprehensive ground network. For antenna lightning protection, the number of 8-foot ground rods you should use depends on the level of protection desired and the standards you are following:

1. **Minimum Requirement by Code:** According to NEC Section 810.51, at least two 8-foot ground rods are required, spaced at least 6 feet apart. This setup meets basic code requirements but may not provide optimal protection in all soil conditions.
2. **Enhanced Protection:** For better protection, especially in areas prone to dry soil or high resistance, using three or more ground rods is recommended. These should be spaced at least 8–10 feet apart and connected with heavy gauge copper wire to form a grounding grid.
3. **Optimal Design:** Advanced designs for antennas and towers often include a ground ring with multiple ground rods spaced symmetrically (e.g., six rods spaced 20 feet apart) to ensure low ground resistance and effective energy dissipation.

The exact number of ground rods depends on your location, soil conductivity, and the desired level of protection. More rods generally result in lower resistance and improved performance during lightning strikes.

### Single Point Ground Concept

A critical best practice is establishing a single point ground within the ham shack. This central-

ized grounding point serves as the primary connection hub for all equipment chassis, surge protectors, and incoming transmission lines. By consolidating grounds at this single point, you minimize potential differences and reduce the risk of ground loop interference and destructive current paths. (The last reference below thoroughly describes the above concepts).

### Coaxial and Antenna Protections

Every coaxial cable entering the station should be equipped with appropriate lightning arrestors rated for specific operating frequencies and power levels. These protectors should be mounted where cables enter the building and connect directly to the ground system. Additionally, tower-mounted antennas require careful grounding, with coax shield bonds at multiple points to distribute potential electrical energy.

### Practical Safety Recommendations

During active thunderstorm periods, *the most effective protection is proactive disconnection*. Physically unplugging antennas and disconnecting equipment provides the highest level of protection. If possible, point the cable end towards a good ground connection, but avoid directly connecting it to ground as this could create a path for lightning current. While comprehensive grounding systems significantly reduce risk, they cannot guarantee complete immunity from a direct lightning strike.

### References:

Lightning Protection of an Amateur Radio Station:

<https://sz1a.org/en/featured-articles/lightning-protection-of-an-amateur-radio-station/>

Grounding for Lightning Protection:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sKDuwQA\\_p0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sKDuwQA_p0)

Lightning Protection for the Radio Amateur:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6oIUaR7FxmG>

Station Ground:

[https://www.w8ji.com/station\\_ground.htm](https://www.w8ji.com/station_ground.htm)

Station Grounding for Amateur Radio: Ask Dave:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Luy8XP8O390>

Grounding Systems in the Ham Shack - Paradigms, Facts and Fallacies:

<https://helpdesk.flexradio.com/hc/en-us/articles/204779159-Grounding-Systems-in-the-Ham-Shack-Paradigms-Facts-and-Fallacies>

Note to DRC Members:

Our club depends on the involvement and participation of YOU, our members. Do you have a skill or interest that could help the club? There are positions that need to be filled. See the last page of the newsletter for open positions. Please reach out to [president@w0tx.org](mailto:president@w0tx.org) if you're interested in helping the club!

**FROM THE ARCHIVES**

April 1958

continued from page 3

ters. It was capable of receiving DSB, AM and SSB. The results of the tests with this RCVR led them to develop a SSB system for transoceanic tests. These tests from the U.S. to England continued until 1936 when the designs for production SSB units was initiated. During the next 10 years about 50 SSB circuits were established in all parts of the world.

During World War II, SSB did valuable service in providing connections between the U.S. and the armed forces in all parts of the world. Many of these were multichannel teletypewriter systems.

**THE AMAZING MASER**

YLs may use rubies in their radio receivers instead of using them as jewels. The Navy is pointing at Venus a radio synthetic ruby. It is called a MASER, which means the technical words "micro-wave amplification by stimulated emission of radiation." Radio telescopes already see things which optical telescopes cannot, and it is hoped that the new electronic telescopes will eventually be even a hundred times more sensitive than they are at present. Since males throughout the ages always sought the favors of the goddess Venus with jewels, it is only fitting that the Navy point its first jewel MASER at Venus. Leave it to the Navy to do the right thing in such matters.

**IN THE MAIL BOX**

The Dawes County Amateur Radio Club of Chadron, Nebraska will meet June 1st for their annual picnic. We will meet at Chadron State Park, 10 miles south of Chadron on highway 19. Signs will mark the way at the park.

We will have a transmitter at the park tuned at 3850 for anyone wanting to check in on mobile. We are also planning a transmitter hunt and a swap table.

Everyone bring enough food for themselves which will be served family style. Coffee and pop will be served by the club.

Please come rain or shine as arrangements will be made to be indoors if weather is inclement.

**EVERYONE WELCOME**

OM's-YL's-exYL's-Harmonics

Mrs. Bonnie Davis KNØJCE  
Sec'y Dawes County Amateur  
Radio Club

**ANNUAL DENVER RADIO CLUB**

**H A M F E S T**

July 20, 1958

Time and place to be announced

**PLAN TO ATTEND**

**FUN FOR ALL**

### DRC's Emergency Response Info

In the event of a disaster in the metro area, please monitor our repeaters on 145.490/448.625 (primary) and 449.350 (secondary).

The emergency Net Control Operator will provide information and/or requests to members for assistance.

[W0TX Repeater Directory](#)

Kings Soopers Reward Program - Help the DRC.

[kingsoopers.com/i/community/community-rewards](https://kingsoopers.com/i/community/community-rewards)

[citymarket.com/i/community/community-rewards](https://citymarket.com/i/community/community-rewards)



RANDOM SITE OF THE MONTH

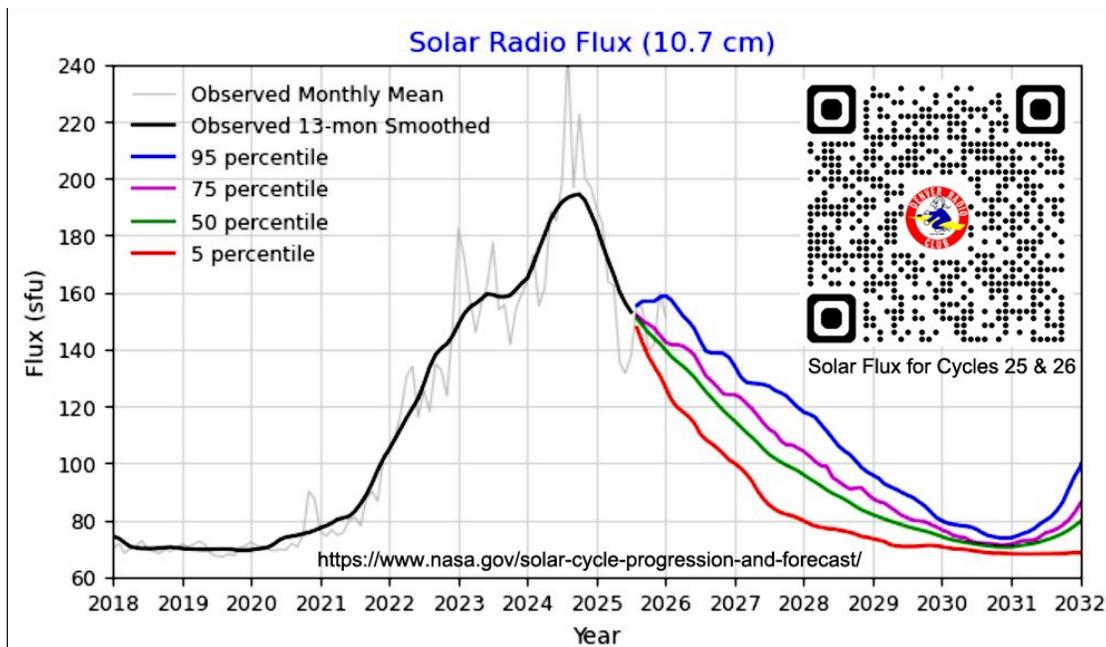
[Columbia, Maryland ARC](#)

THE ROUND TABLE ARCHIVE AND ARTICLE INDEX

[w0tx.org/roundtable](https://w0tx.org/roundtable)

## PROPAGATION FORECAST

By Bill Rinker, W6OAV



**UPCOMING EVENTS**  
**HAMFESTS & CONVENTIONS**

Event	Date	Location	Sponsor Website
LARCFest 2026	April 4th	Boulder County Fairgrounds	<a href="http://w0eno.org/2026larcfest">w0eno.org/2026larcfest</a>

**UPCOMING QSO PARTIES**

*The following are the Contests not sponsored by the ARRL. Please submit additions for future issues.*

State/Province	Start Date	End Date	Sponsor Website	Notes
Idaho	03/14/2026	03/15/2026	<a href="#">Idaho QSO Party</a>	
Oklahoma	03/14/2026	03/15/2026	<a href="#">Oklahoma QSO Party</a>	
Wisconsin	03/15/2026	03/16/2026	<a href="#">West Allis Radio Amateur Club</a>	
Virginia	03/21/2026	03/22/2026	<a href="#">Virginia QSO Party</a>	
Louisiana	04/04/2026	04/05/2026	<a href="#">Louisiana Contest Club</a>	
Mississippi	04/04/2026	04/05/2026	<a href="#">ARRL Mississippi Section</a>	
Georgia	04/11/2026	04/12/2026	<a href="#">Georgia QSO Party</a>	

**The Round Table needs you!**

**We are looking for an individual who can take over the editing of the Round Table. The new person will work with the current editor to transition the publishing approach away from Microsoft Publisher (Microsoft is stopping support in October.). If you have questions or are interested in helping with producing the Round Table, please email [roundtable@w0tx.org](mailto:roundtable@w0tx.org). Thank you!**

Source: [qsoparty.eqth.net/index.html](http://qsoparty.eqth.net/index.html) See [contestcalendar.com/contestcal.html](http://contestcalendar.com/contestcal.html) for a larger QSO parties list.

**ATTENTION**

The DRC Board of Directors meetings are held on the 4th Wednesday of each month via Google Meet and are open to any member. If you wish to attend, please contact a board member prior to the meeting night for specific information.

**DRC REPEATERS**

BAND	Freq / Shift / PL Tone	Additional Information
6m	53.090MHz (-1MHz) 107.2Hz PL	
Packet	145.05MHz	<a href="#">Metro Denver Area Coverage</a>
2m	145.490MHz (-) 100Hz PL	<a href="#">Linked to 70cm / 448.625MHz. Primary frequency during emergency net.</a>
2m	147.330MHz (+) 100Hz PL	<a href="#">Local area. Does not TX a PL.</a>
1.25m	224.380MHz (-) 100Hz PL	
70cm	447.825MHz (-) DCS~073; NB 12.5; +/- 2.5	<a href="#">Saint Anthony's. Note: This is a narrow band repeater requiring DCS.</a>
70cm	448.625MHz (-) 100Hz PL	<a href="#">Linked to 2m / 145.490MHz. 1° disaster net freq.</a>
70cm	449.350MHz (-) 100Hz PL	<a href="#">Wide area coverage with Echolink, node # 4140. Secondary frequency during emergency net.</a>
70cm	449.775 MHz (-)	<a href="#">Yaesu digital, C4FM, Wires-X, DN, VW &amp; Data. No analog FM. W0TX Room 40931.</a>
70cm	446.7875MHz (-)	<a href="#">BrandMeister Repeater: Slot 1 – Wide Area Traffic, Slot 2 – Local Talk Group 310804</a>

**DRC's Trading Post**

Don't forget you can find **locally-sourced, ham-grown** merchandise at: [w0tx.org/trade](http://w0tx.org/trade)

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<b>MARCH 2026</b>		<i>DRC Net Sundays at 8:30 p.m. on 145.490 / 448.625 (no PL)</i>				
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3  Full Moon	4 <b>Learning Net</b> 7:30 p.m. 145.490 / 448.625 (No PL)	5	6	7 International DX - Phone
8 International DX - Phone 	9	10	11 <b>Learning Net</b> 7:30 p.m. 145.490 / 448.625 (No PL)  Last Quarter	12	13	14
15	16	17 	18 <b>DRC Lunch</b> 11:30 @ Sunrise Sun- set, Lakewood  <b>DRC Monthly Meeting</b> Elmer 1800 Meeting 1900	19	20	21
22	23	24	25 <b>Learning Net</b> 7:30 p.m. 145.490 / 448.625 (No PL)  First Quarter	26	27	28
29	30	31				

See [arrl.org/contest-calendar](http://arrl.org/contest-calendar) for additional details about contests.

## DRC BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President	K0KPS	Kevin Schmidt	303-475-9234	<a href="mailto:president@w0tx.org">president@w0tx.org</a>
Vice-President	N6WHV	Dick Nelson	Check Roster	<a href="mailto:n6whv@w0tx.org">n6whv@w0tx.org</a>
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Board Member	KB0CHT	Jeff Irvin	Check Roster	Check Roster

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Club Librarian	WG0N	Dave Baysinger	303-987-0246	<a href="mailto:wq0n@arrl.net">wq0n@arrl.net</a>
Digital Committee	Open			<a href="mailto:digital@w0tx.org">digital@w0tx.org</a>
Education Coordinator	Open			<a href="mailto:elmer@w0tx.org">elmer@w0tx.org</a>
EmComm Coordinator	Open			<a href="mailto:emcomm@w0tx.org">emcomm@w0tx.org</a>
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### Please Let Us Know

Over the years we occasionally hear from hams who have read the Round Table in other states and countries around the world. We appreciate the comments and we would like to know where you are located. So if you live outside the Front Range or Denver Metro Area and read the newsletter either online, email or hard copy please send a short note via email with your *City, State or City, Country*.

We will publish it at a later date in our new regular feature called Round Table Round World.

To respond to this request send your information to [roundtable@w0tx.org](mailto:roundtable@w0tx.org).

*Subject:* I'm located in...

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*DRC members - this is your newsletter. Please email your club or amateur radio related suggestions to the editor. Members are the heart of The Denver Radio Club, so if you have an expertise or an interest in a particular segment of ham radio that you'd like to write about, you may email your submissions to [roundtable@w0tx.org](mailto:roundtable@w0tx.org). The submission deadline is the 25th of the Month. ~ Editor*