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Content

Foto: SDRA Activity

EDITORIAL

BY HI8O

IMPORTANCE OF AMATEUR RADIO CLUBS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH REGULATORS.

Since previous editorials we have been discussing the situation of amateur radio worldwide and especially in the Dominican Republic, focusing on how amateur radio clubs can promote and develop a modern amateur radio and attract a new generation of radio amateurs. To conclude this series of editorials, we want to focus on this occasion on the relationship of amateur radio clubs with their regulatory bodies (in our case, INDOTEL), for a good relationship between regulated and regulator is important for the development and growth of any activity.

Amateur radio clubs are groups formed by radio enthusiasts while regulatory agencies are responsible for establishing and enforcing the rules and regulations governing the use of the amateur radio bands.

A strong, cooperative relationship between Amateur Radio clubs and regulatory agencies is essential for the proper development of Amateur Radio. Clubs can provide regulators with a direct channel of communication with the Amateur Radio community, allowing them to learn about the needs and concerns of the Amateur Radio industry. In turn, regulators can provide hams valuable information and guidance on the proper use of the Amateur Radio bands.

In addition, Amateur Radio clubs can work closely with regulatory agencies to promote and encourage Amateur Radio by organizing activities and events that encourage the practice of Amateur Radio and foster education on its proper and lawful use. On the other hand, the regulatory bodies can provide support and guidance on the regulations and legal requirements for carrying out these activities and events, including support in their promotion.

Cooperation between Amateur Radio clubs and regulatory agencies is also essential to ensure compliance with established regulations and laws. Clubs can help educate hams about regulations and legal requirements and ensure compliance, while working with regulators to identify and address any violations or misuse of the Amateur Radio bands.

Despite this, it is not uncommon for differences of opinion to exist between Amateur Radio clubs and regulatory agencies. This may be over the interpretation of the regulations, the scope and nature of operations, the need to modify or modernize regulations, or even the administrative processes of the regulator. However, these differences can be effectively addressed through transparency, cooperation and constructive dialogue between the two parties.

Clubs are the best placed to raise the needs and requirements for adaptation or updating of rules and regulations, since they are the ones that group together the radio amateurs who experience the technological changes that demand the updating of the rules. And the regulators must have the necessary openness and willingness to collaborate with the radio amateurs to facilitate the adaptation of the standards, to the extent of their possibilities, to ensure that they can continue to operate in compliance with the law.

However, it is appropriate to exercise prudence, transparency and respect in these relationships, while the regulator should show willingness, listening and collaboration.

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from the previous page

Amateur Radio Clubs and regulators can and should collaborate with each other to promote and encourage Amateur Radio, educate hams about regulations and legal requirements, and ensure compliance with regulations. Ultimately, this cooperation will benefit the Amateur Radio community and improve the quality of Amateur Radio worldwide.

The Amateur Radio Clubs are called to be the promoters and developers of our hobby, taking the necessary measures to motivate the inclusion of a new generation of radio amateurs, offering them modern, active, transparent, institutionally solid entities that provide value to their members, and for this it is necessary to maintain a harmonious relationship and mutual cooperation with the regulatory bodies.

Therefore, we carry out and practice a transparent, collaborative and mutually respectful relationship with our regulator, strictly observing legal provisions, seeking legally correct solutions and following due process. This has allowed us to build, in a short time, a successful relationship with them.

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The opinions expressed in this Editorial are the sole responsibility of the author.

SDRA was represented in the simulation exercises for CENTAM GUARDIAN 2023, held last month in Santo Domingo.

NVIS-RD PROJECT

PROMOTERS: MEJICO ANGELES HI8MAK/KQ4IPX AND HECTOR CORDERO HI3I

1. The Project: a summary

1.The project: a summary

The "NVIS-RD" Project is a voluntary initiative that seeks to promote the use of the NVIS propagation mode for local digital voice and data communications in the HF bands (40- and 80-meter bands) in the Dominican Republic, as a communications resource complementary to the use of repeaters in the VHF/UHF bands. The main use case is emergency or disaster mitigation scenarios and additionally, road safety operations during extraordinary population displacements on holidays, on the main highways of the country.

The development of the project took its first steps in early 2023 and during the first of its four implementation stages, it seeks the incorporation and voluntary collaboration of radio amateurs from the Northwest, South, National District, Cibao Norte, Cibao Central, and the Eastern Region of the country. The only and most important requirement to participate is simply to have a strong interest on experimenting while contributing to the advancement of Dominican amateur radio by fostering the development of new technical skills and the spirit of service.

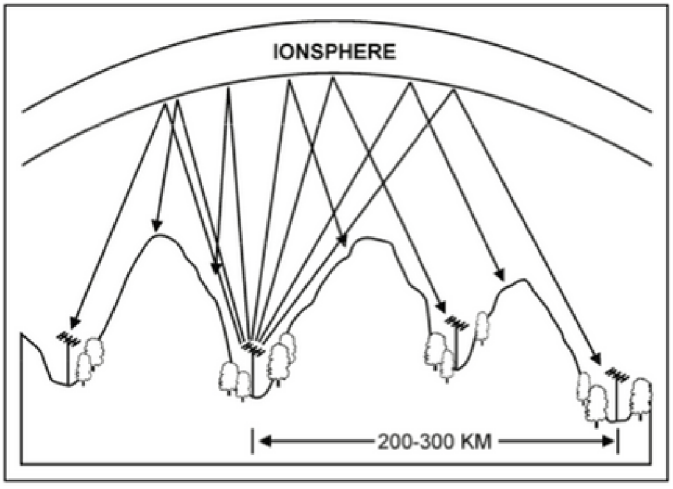
But before offering more details about the project and its stages of development, a quick review of the main aspects about the "NVIS" propagation mode is in order. What does NVIS mean? How is this mode of propagation? What conditions in the ionosphere support this propagation mode? What type of antenna is required to use the NVIS propagation mode and how is its radiation pattern? Following below, we briefly elaborate on these topics.

1.1 NVIS Propagation Mode

The Near Vertical Incidence Skywave (NVIS) propagation mode is used in the HF bands every day by the U.S. Military as well as emergency government agencies at all levels of government. The reason is that NVIS propagation mode works very reliably (see Idaho Amateur Radio Emergency Service).

Most antennas intended for ionospheric wave communications in the HF bands are designed to have a low radiation or take-off angle. This lower take-off angle causes a lower angle of incidence of radio waves with the ionosphere and, therefore, greater communication distances.

In the case of antennas used for NVIS propagation mode, as the name implies, the Near Vertical Incidence Skywaves are a special case of propagation of ionospheric waves in HF, which allows both the coverage of the skip zone, as well as coverage in challenging terrain, where ground waves or low-angle ionospheric wave signals can be blocked. The NVIS propagation mode is achieved by using an antenna with a very high take-off angle (see Section 1.3, the "NVIS dipole"), typically 75° or more, and transmitting at the lower HF frequencies (below the critical frequency*) to ensure that signals are reflected and returned from the ionosphere (See document titled: "Understanding NVIS" available here.



NVIS propagation

NVIS mode can also be very useful for a ham radio operator whose station is surrounded by mountains. The almost vertical take-off angle of these signals causes them to return to Earth relatively close to the transmitter (in a range from 0 to approximately between 400 and 650 km away, according to some sources). Coverage is often fairly uniform within a radius of several hundred kilometers from the transmitter. This local or regional coverage, combined with the ease of configuration of most NVIS antennas, makes the NVIS propagation mode well suited for applications that require ad hoc communications or communications in challenging terrain, such as military or assistance operations in case of disaster, where existing communications infrastructure such as VHF/UHF repeater equipment may have been damaged or destroyed. In other words, a low radiation angle is desirable for DX communications, while a high radiation angle (NVIS) is desirable for local communication using frequencies between 2 and 10 MHz.

1.2 Ionospheric conditions that support the "NVIS" mode of propagation

The conditions of the ionosphere depend on many factors, including the time of day, the time of year, the current activity of sunspots, and latitude; of special interest is the fact that, along with all these factors, the critical frequency also changes during the course of the day, affecting in different ways the various geographical areas at the global level (see the Australian Government's Ionospheric Map. In a future article we will address in greater detail how, when and to what extent ionospheric communications are affected by the variation of these factors.

The critical frequency or Maximum Usable Frequency (MUF) is the highest frequency at which transmitted waves are caused to be reflected by the ionosphere. Above the critical frequency, the waves penetrate the ionosphere, and below it, the waves are reflected to Earth. Another important parameter is the Lowest Usable Frequency (LUF), which is the lowest frequency at which radio waves can be transmitted avoiding the absorption or attenuation that occurs in the layer or Region D of the ionosphere (located at an altitude between 50 and 95 Km).

Of the layers or regions of the ionosphere, the most important for the NVIS propagation mode are regions E (between 95 to 130 km high) and F2, the highest (250 to 400 km high). The use of frequencies below the LUF or above the critical frequency will result in a loss of NVIS communications.

1.3 The "NVIS Dipole"

Antennas that point the signal directly upwards are quite simple: a simple half-wave dipole will provide the desired pattern as long as its height is particularly low; no more than 1/8 of a wavelength, approximately (see link to Idaho Amateur Radio Emergency Service). Very low antenna heights can work, with some loss of signal strength. But when the band is open, the signal strengths must be good, and even an antenna at 1 m (3 ft) above the ground can work (see NVIS for Beginners). An important factor in the performance of NVIS communications is the degree of soil mineralization, which contributes to the upward reflection of the signal.

FIg. 1. . Radiation elevation pattern of a normal dipole compared to that of the NVIS antenna[1]:

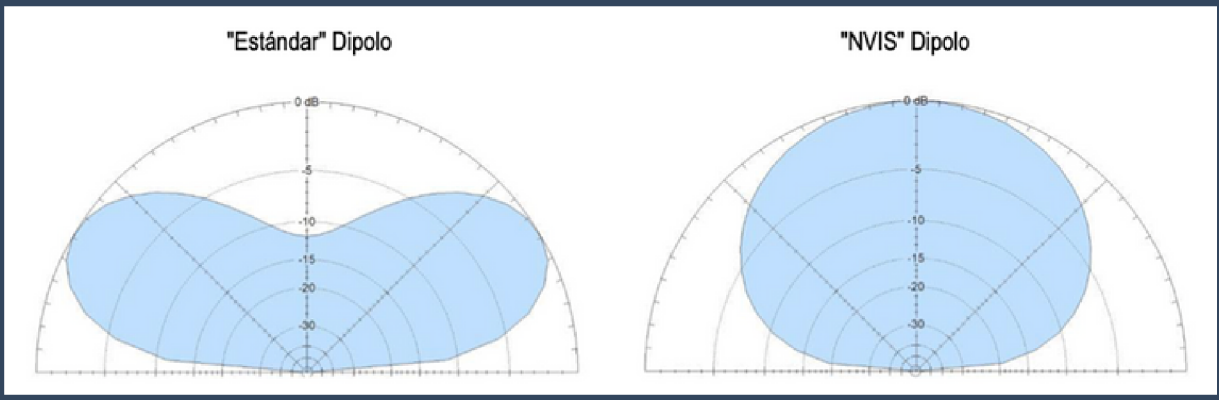
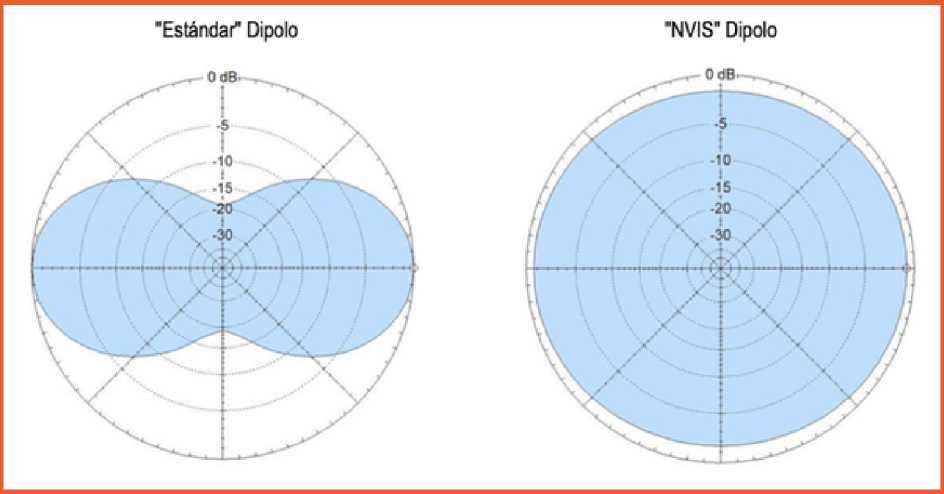


Figure 1 compares the take-off angles of a standard dipole versus that of an "NVIS dipole". The take-off angle of the dipole for NVIS propagation mode is substantially vertical while its azimuth radiation pattern (Fig. 2) is omnidirectional. These are the characteristics that explain the typical coverage range from 0 to 650 Kms and therefore, the convenience of eliminating the skip zone.

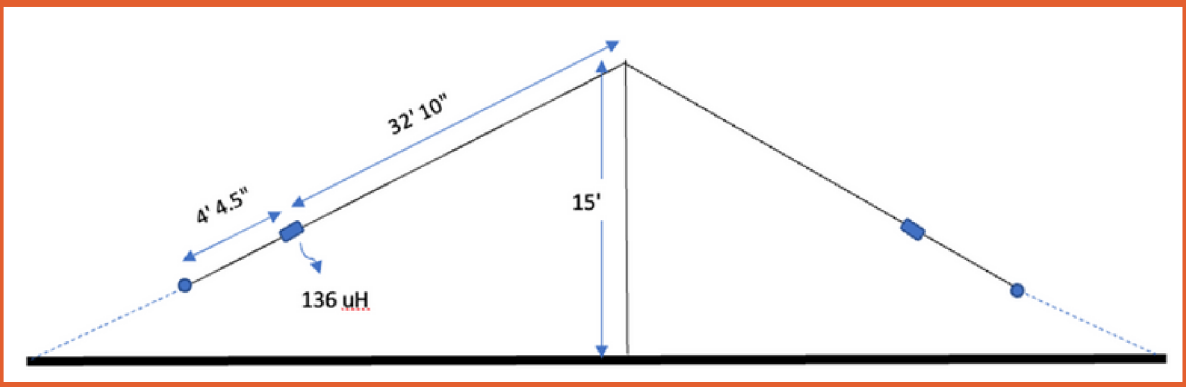
Taken from: "Educational Note. Understanding NVIS. Paul Denisowski. Version 1.1, 07/2020", available here

Fig. 2. Azimuth radiation pattern of a normal dipole compared to that of the NVIS antenna:



For the NVIS-RD Project, the use of a 2-band dipole, 40 and 80 meters, has been adopted. It is to be installed in an inverted V configuration, using a 15-foot mast or other support of similar height, such as the branches of a tree. The tips of the dipole should be placed about 3 feet above the ground. Alternatively, it is also possible to use an End-fed antenna installed horizontally at a height of between 8 and 15 feet. Placing a wire on the ground just below any of these antennas, with a length slightly greater than that of the antenna (usually 5%), will provide a useful reflector for the NVIS effect. Keep in mind, these antennas are not intended to achieve DX communications – instead, their configuration mainly favors local/regional communications

Fig. 3. Configuration of the "NVIS Dipole":



Now, back to the project.

2."NVIS-RD" Project

2.1 main objective

As pointed out earlier, Project "NVIS-RD" is an initiative that seeks to promote the use of the NVIS propagation mode for local communications in HF (in the 40 and 80M bands) in the Dominican Republic, as a communications resource to complement the use of repeaters in the VHF/UHF bands, in emergency or disaster mitigation scenarios.

2.2 Secundary objectives

To develop the use of two digital modes in HF, one for digital voice and the other for communication and exchange of digital data, both of these in support of emergency operations, road safety operations support during holidays or during disaster mitigation scenarios.

The digital modes selected are FreeDV (see https://freedv.org) for voice, and JS8Call (see http://js8call.com/guides-espanol/) for data. Both digital modes are designed to operate reliably in conditions of low signal-to-noise ratio, which together with the characteristics of the NVIS propagation mode, offer a potential of value, worth developing.

2.3 Project stages

In a simplified way, the development of the project has been conceived in four stages, which are described in the table below:

STAGE 1	• **•Development of nine NVIS antennas based on the 40/80M dipole;** • **•Distribution of the antennas by donation, to individual radio amateurs and / or clubs distributed in the national geography (the far South, Northwest, Middle South, Santo Domingo, North Cibao, Central Cibao, and East regions);** • **Configuration and installation of several pairs of stations in Whisper mode in the country. Each pair of stations will be made by configuring one with an "NVIS dipole" and the other with a "standard" dipole. The objective is to document the differentiation between the intensity levels of the signals received, as well as to establish an objective quantification of the reliability of NVIS communications in the national territory.**
STAGE 2	• **Start of testing in SSB at least weekly, for two to three months;** • **Record of comparative reports of signals with and without the NVIS antenna, between the stations participating in the tests, bands of 80 and 40 meters, in a variety of schedules.**
STAGE 3	• **Disseminate and encourage experimentation with the FreeDV mode in the 40- and 80-meter bands, using the NVIS propagation mode;** • **Bring together a group of radio amateurs interested in this mode of digital voice, exchange technical information to develop skills in its installation, configuration, and operation.**
STAGE 4	• **Building on the reasonable success of Stage 3, disseminate and encourage experimentation with JS8Call mode in the 40- and 80-meter bands, using NVIS propagation mode;** • **Bring together a group of radio amateurs interested in this digital mode of data exchange, exchange technical information to develop skills in its installation, configuration, and operation.**

To the extent that the experiences achieved during these stages can reasonably support a case study, the promoters will consider the merits of formally sharing these, with government entities and organizations that manage emergencies, risks and disaster mitigation in the country (COE, Civil Defense, Dominican Red Cross, Ministry of Defense, and others).

Should these incremental objectives be achieved, the final goal of the project is to promote and formally propose the adoption of the NVIS Propagation Mode as the framework for the use of digital modes for voice and data communication in emergency and disaster mitigation scenarios in the Dominican Republic.

Those interested can contact the promoters of Project NVIS-RD by email: info@nvis-rd.do and also visit the project website at www.nvis-rd.do (currently under construction, to be available soon).

Links:
- Idaho Amateur Radio Emergency Service: https://www.idahoares.info/tutorial_hf_nvis_band_selection.php
- Entendiendo NVIS: https://cdn.rohde-schwarz.com/lat/campaigns_37/documents/hf_doc/Rohde-Schwarz_Understanding-NVIS_v1_1_ESP.pdf
- Mapa Ionosférico del Gobierno Australiano: https://www.sws.bom.gov.au/HF_Systems/6/5
- NVIS para Principiantes: https://practicalantennas.com/applications/nvis/nvis-beginners/
- FreeDV: https://freedv.org
- JS8CALL: http://js8call.com/guides-espanol/

NEWS

In SDRA we are committed to the development and growth of Dominican amateur radio.

With our SDRA EDUCA program we strive to educate and train future radio amateurs through educational and practical activities that provide both value and knowledge.

SDRA EDUCA wishes to congratulate the prospects who recently obtained their respective amateur radio licenses.

Francisco Amaro
HI8NFA

Huascar Guzman
HI8NHG

Annabel Hiraldo
HI8NNM

Alberto Sepulveda
HI8NAS

Juvenal Brenes
HI8NJB

Alaim Bloise
HI8AB

INTERNATIONAL

SDRA attended the Dayton Hamvention last May, where he had the opportunity to share with several attendees.

In the picture HI8D David, next to Steve Goodgame, K5ATA of the American Radio Relay League.

For his contributions to the promotion and development of Amateur Radio, especially among youth, and for his permanent collaboration with our club, Steve was inducted as a Non-Resident Member of SDRA. We are proud to have him in our institution.

Stay tuned, because we are working with Steve on many youth projects!

KB2FMH, James Gallo, expeditionary and worldwide special events organizer and HI8D David.

HI3T Teddy and HI8D David.

HI8D David. Carlos KD9OLN and HI8NNM/KQ4IGV Annabel.

Ismael XE1AY and HI8D David.

Jason Jonhston W3AAX President of POTA, Parks on the Air and HI8D David.

Josh Nash KI6NAZ and HI8D David.

Through his videos, Josh (Hamradiocrashcourse) has collaborated with SDRA in the promotion of amateur radio in schools and educational centers, being an integral part of the recruitment of new hams.

We at SDRA appreciate and recognize KI6NAZ's contributions to Amateur Radio worldwide and to our club.

RADIO AMATEUR

WHAT IT IS AND WHY YOU SHOULD BE INTERESTED

Amateur radio is a popular hobby and service that brings people together with electronics and communications. By being a ham you can communicate to other locations, cities, other continents and even space, without requiring internet or cellular services. Amateur radio is fun, social, educational and can become a vital service in times of emergency.

Anyone can be a ham, male, female, professional, student, teacher, celebrity, youth, adult, civilian, official, all united by an interest in wireless communications and technology.

BUILD GLOBAL CONTACTS

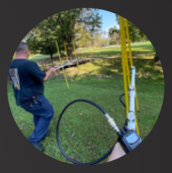
Meet great people from all over the world, from every profession and every generation.
More than 2 million intelligent and inspiring people are on the airwaves and are eager to talk to you.

GET INVOLVED IN PUBLIC SERVICE

Community events, such as parades, marches, road races, require radio communications along their routes for logistical support, scoring and first aid.

EXPLORE TECHNOLOGY

Discover how radio and other equipment works by building projects and experimenting. Build a simple radio receiver and a wire antenna for distant signals.



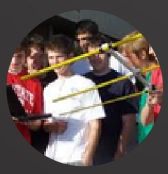
RELEASE YOUR COMPETITIVE SPIRIT

From "fox hunting" for radio signals on the air to winning prizes, amateur radio offers many fun ways to compete.

MAKE THE DIFFERENCE

When cell phones, the Internet and other systems are down, amateur radio keeps the messages coming.

It is a vital service that can save lives when the usual communication systems fail.



ENLARGE YOUR WORLD

Talk to other countries through satellites and even astronauts aboard the International Space Station.

The sky is no longer the limit.

ENCOURAGE YOUR CREATIVITY

Design, build and test your equipment, or antenna, either from scratch or through a kit. Challenge yourself to create an unique electronic project.

DEVELOP NEW SKILLS

Don't be afraid to try new things and learn new skills. Through amateur radio, you can develop communication skills to improve your career, your friendships and your life.

Powered by

SDRA

LEARN MORE

Visit our website www.sdra.do or write to us at info@sdra.do to learn more about amateur radio and get more information on the steps necessary to obtain your amateur radio license.

Courtesy of

ARRL The National Association for Amateur Radio®

SDRA es una asociación de radioaficionados comprometida con la evolución, desarrollo y crecimiento de la radio afición dominicana.

FROM THE SHACK

BY HI8O

ON VACATION OR RELOCATING: HOW TO OPERATE LEGALLY IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Introduction

In SDRA we have assumed an institutional commitment with our regulatory body, with the purpose of collaborating to regularize the operations of radio amateurs in charge of foreigners and nationals residing abroad, both in temporary and definitive operations. For this, we would like to present this summary on how to obtain a temporary operation permit within the Dominican territory or the validation of your foreign license for permanent residence in our country.

This with the purpose of facilitating the process of continuing being radio amateurs and making sure to do so within the provisions of the current regulations.

Legal framework

In accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of Resolution No.092-2020 of INDOTEL, which contains the Regulations for the Amateur Radio Service, "*any person interested in operating the amateur radio service, must apply to INDOTEL for registration in the corresponding Special Registry...*".

In other words, all radio amateurs interested in operating within the national territory must be duly registered in the Special Registry of Radio Amateurs and be in possession of the corresponding license, in accordance with the requirements set forth in the aforementioned regulation.

The scenarios

In general there are 2 escenarios in which a foreigner or national resident abroad can obtain the corresponding authorization to operate as a radio amateur within the Dominican territory:

- Temporary Authorization, if the interested party will be visiting the country for a determined period of time and
- Validation of Foreign License, in case the interested party has established permanent residence in the country.

Both processes are very similar, simple and expeditious. Let's see.

Operate where you vacation?

If you are like practically all radio amateurs in the world, whenever you go on vacation somewhere you always wonder if it is possible to take your radio equipment and operate while on vacation. In the case of the Dominican Republic, not only do we offer beaches, mountains, history, culture and cheerful and hospitable people, but we also offer the possibility of operating as a ham radio operator while you are in our country, taking advantage of our excellent geographical location.

The norm that governs the amateur radio service in the Dominican Republic (Resolution No.092-2022 of INDOTEL), establishes the procedure and conditions in which a foreign amateur radio operator can operate while in our country, establishing an extremely simple and agile process for such purposes.

This right is granted under the International Amateur Radio Permit (IARP), as approved by the UN under the Inter-American Convention on International Amateur Radio Permit, which allows temporary operations of amateur stations in a Member State to persons with IARP permits from another Member State without further review. This permit is granted through the figure of Portable HI, defined in the Regulations as *the modality under which INDOTEL registers in the Special Registry for the Amateur Radio Service, by virtue of the reciprocity agreements of which the Dominican Republic is a signatory, to foreign natural persons, with temporary stay in the country, who have authorization to operate an Amateur Radio station in their country of origin.*

This permit will have the following characteristics:

- It is stablished in Article 20 of Resolution 092-2022 of INDOTEL.
- There must be a reciprocity agreement between the Dominican Republic and the country of origin.
- It is granted on a temporary basis
- It will be granted in the equivalent category in the Dominican Republic to that of the country of origin.
- Must comply with the established requirements (listed below)
- Must comply, while operating, with the regulations of the Amateur Radio Service of the Dominican Republic.
- The request must be made via e-mail to the address indicated by INDOTEL.
- The duration of the permit will be the duration of the operator's permanence in our country and said permit will expire as of right on the scheduled date, without any further action by INDOTEL.
- The distinctive letters to be used by the operator during his stay will be the national prefix (HI) and the numeral corresponding to the zone of stay followed by / and the country code of origin (e.g. HI8/KB8SM).

The requirements for requesting temporary permission to operate as a Portable HI are as follows (Art. 7, paragraph c) of Resolution 092-2022):

- Application Letter
- Affidavit Form, duly completed and signed by the interested party.
- Copy of valid Passport
- Copy of the license issued by the country of origin.

As mentioned above, these documents are sent by e-mail to INDOTEL, preferably at least 45 days prior to the expected date of commencement of operations. INDOTEL will respond to such request by the same means. In case it is not possible to comply with this term, you must indicate the correct term for us to make the corresponding arrangements.

Are you relocating to the Dominican Republic?

Another very common case is that of Dominicans living abroad who return to their country or foreigners who are going to reside in the Dominican Republic permanently and who want to continue developing their amateur radio activities, without losing the rights and privileges offered by their licenses in their country of origin.

For this purpose, our regulation (Regulation 029-2022 mentioned above), establishes what is the Foreign License Validation process, equally simple and agile, as it happens for Portable HI operations. This process applies to national radio amateurs returning to the country or foreigners with definitive residence in the Dominican Republic, who have a license in their country of origin and wish to continue operating in the Dominican territory.

This process will have the following characteristics:

- It is based in Article 21 of Resolution 092-2022 of INDOTEL.
- There must be a reciprocity agreement between the Dominican Republic and the country of origin.
- It is not necessary to take an exam
- Must comply with the established requirements (listed below).
- Must comply with Dominican Republic Amateur Radio Service regulations.
- The application must be made via e-mail to the address indicated by INDOTEL.
- The duration of the license will depend on the correspondence of the category in the country of origin and its equivalent in the Dominican Republic.
- The distinguishing letters will be the national prefix (HI) and the numeral corresponding to the area of residence followed by / and the country code of origin (e.g. HI8/KB8SM).
- The Certificate issued by INDOTEL will contain the notation that it is a validation of a foreign license and the country in question.

The requirements for requesting the revvalidation of the foreign license are the following (Art. 7, paragraph b) of Resolution 092-2022):

- Application Letter
- Affidavit Form, duly completed and signed by the interested party.
- Copy of the valid identity document
- Copy of the license issued by the country of origin.
- Certificate of No Criminal Record or Good Conduct
- 2 2x2 photographs
- Copy of the Residence Card issued by the General Direction of Migration.

SDRA Help Desk

Through our SDRA Help Desk, we are at the disposal of any radio amateur interested in obtaining temporary permission to operate within the Dominican territory, as well as for those interested in validating their foreign licenses due to their residence in the country. Likewise, we can collaborate with any question or requirement about the privileges (bands, modes, power) applicable to each license category and about POTA, SOTA, BOTA, etc. entities.

As the application letter and form are in Spanish language, our entity provides free assistance in the elaboration and filling of these documents for those interested parties who do not speak Spanish, as well as assistance in the filing and follow-up of their application.

For further information or any assistance or collaboration please do not hesitate to contact us at info@sdra.do.

¡ DON´T MISS IT !

adarc2021

fuerzaaereard

¡ SEE YOU THERE !

CQ POTA

BY HI8D/NK4Q

Parks on the Air® (POTA) is an amateur radio program that promotes the development of amateur radio skills, fosters community, and demonstrates the hobby to the public from protected areas and national monuments.

In this issue, we bring you several pictures of our ROVE from Miami, FL to Dayton, Ohio to attend HAMVENTION. Along the way we were activating several parks with friends in various states.

KO4ZRX, KE8PTX, KD9UDV,WZ3J, KH6WI, KQ4IGV, N4CWB, K8GQ, KE8PZN, N9VFR, NC4XL, N4BUN, K3SDM, K3STL, KK4OMJ, WD4DAN, W1RCP, KO4NLL, WOCGC and more.

KO4ZRX, KE8PTX, KD9UDV,WZ3J, KH6WI, KQ4IGV, N4CWB, K8GQ, KE8PZN, N9VFR, NK4Q.

HI8D David. NC4XL David and HI8NNM/KQ4IGV Annabel.

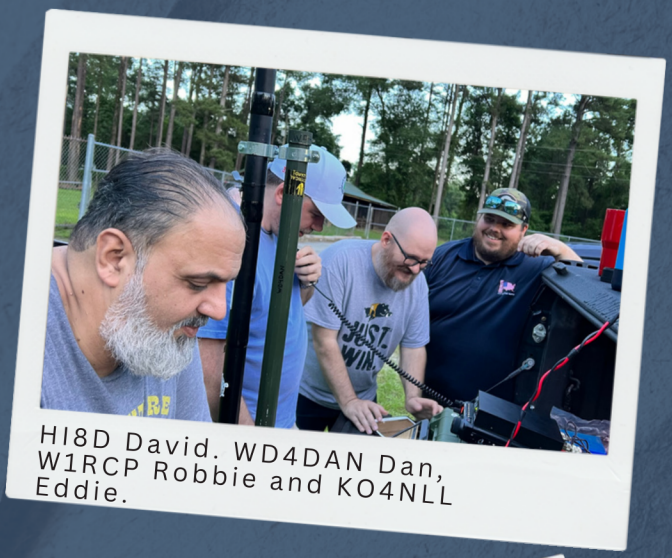
HI8D David. David N4BUN and HI8NNM/KQ4IGV Annabel.

HI8D David, HI8NNM/KQ4IGV Annabel and K3SDM Scott.

CQ POTA

POR HI8D/NK4Q

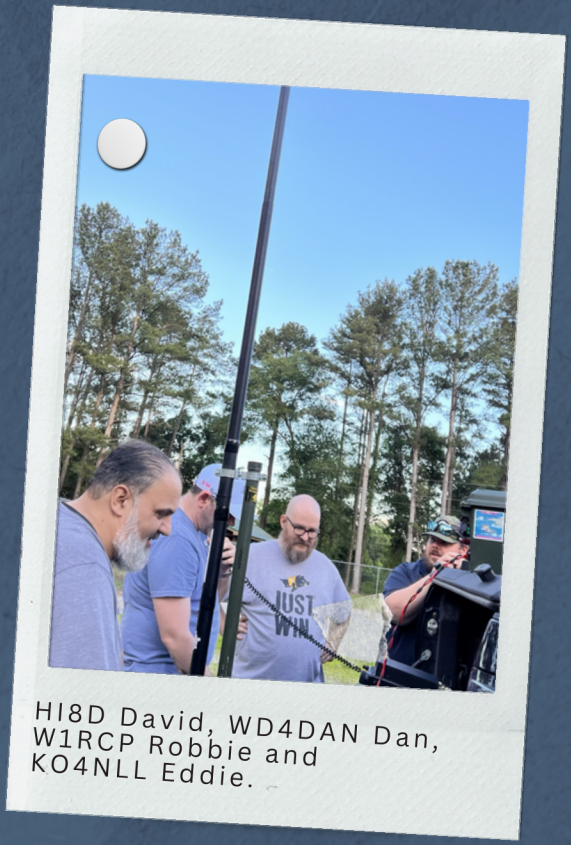
Parks on the Air® (POTA) is an amateur radio program that promotes the development of amateur radio skills, fosters community, and demonstrates the hobby to the public from protected areas and national monuments.



HI8D David. WD4DAN Dan, W1RCP Robbie and KO4NLL Eddie.

HI8D David, KK4OMJ David and HI8NNM/KQ4IGV Annabel.

K3STL John, NK4Q David and HI8NNM/KQ4IGV Annabel.



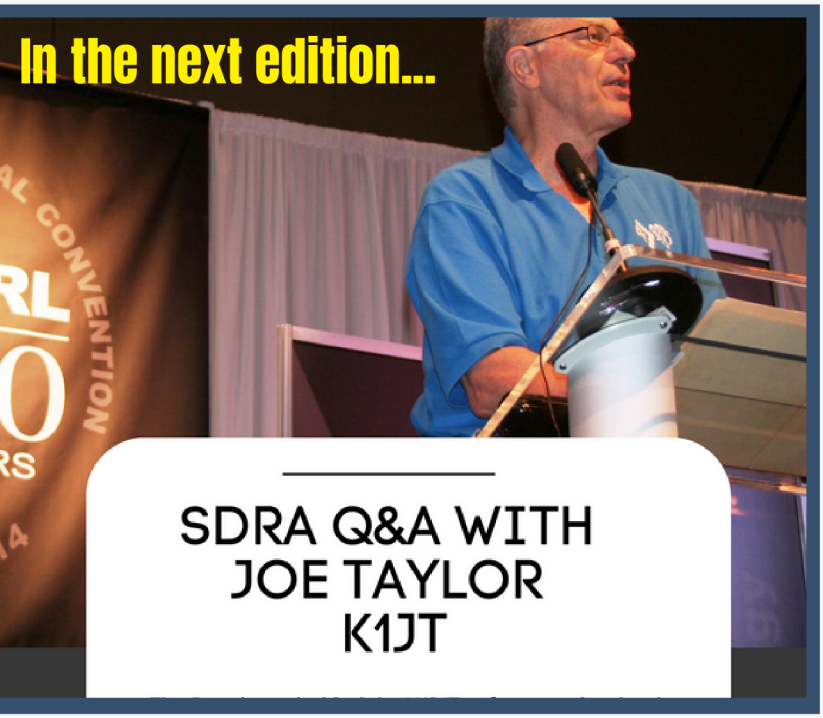
HI8D David, WD4DAN Dan, W1RCP Robbie and KO4NLL Eddie.

HI8D David, HI8NNM/KQ4IGV Annabel and WOCGC Chris.

QSY Events Contests and News

For details and more events visit the Activities section on our website www.sdra.do.

In the next edition...



13 al 20 de febrero 2024

ROBINSON CRUSOE IS.
CB0ZA
20 24
JUAN FERNANDEZ
Robinson Crusoe Is. DXpedition

Board

Directiva 2022-2024

Santiago Mejia	HI8O	President
David Lama	HI8D	Vicepresident
Vitelio Mejia	HI8VMO	Secretary
Carlos Fernández	HI8CAF	Treasurer
Edgar Pons	HI8T	Member
Juan Salas	HI8J	Member
Eduardo Sturla	HI8ESF	Member

Legal information

SDRA is a non profit incorporate under Law 122-05 of the Dominican Republic.

RNC 4-30-33829-1
RNI: 31235/2022

More information

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