

# GBPPR 'Zine



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*"You know, it's ... we're ready, you know. Our children, you know, could care less about what we're doing. We work hard to do that. Fortunately, we have help from the media. I have to say this: I'm very grateful for the support and kindness that we've gotten. People have respected their privacy and in that way, I think, you know, no matter what people may feel about my husband's policies or what have you, they care about children and that's been good to see."*

--- Quote from Michelle Obama in a CNN interview where they asked her about how the Obongo's are preparing to steal the upcoming 2012 election.

You know... It's good to know she finally admits the media is helping her!

([www.realclearpolitics.com/video/2011/06/24/michelle\\_obama\\_fortunately\\_we\\_have\\_help\\_from\\_the\\_media.html](http://www.realclearpolitics.com/video/2011/06/24/michelle_obama_fortunately_we_have_help_from_the_media.html))

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# **Lawfully Authorized Electronic Surveillance / 5ESS (Part 3)**

## **Provisioning, Troubleshooting, and Maintenance**

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Response: **Change field:**

(28) Type and enter **cmd\_log**

Response: **11.cmd\_log:**

(29) Type and enter **y**

Response: **Change field:**

(30) Enter a carriage return

Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**

(31) Type and enter **u**

Response: **1.gettyrec:**

(32) Type and enter **<**

Response: **Enter Form Name:**

(33) Type and enter **ciopt**

Response: **I=Insert R=Review U=Update D=Delete :**

(34) Type and enter **u**

Response: **1.option\_name:**

(35) Type and enter **ttyop**[TTY number]

Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**

(36) Type and enter **c**

Response: **Change field:**

(37) Type and enter **cdopt\_name**

Response: **3.cdopt\_name:**

(38) Type and enter **VT100DAP**

Response: **Change field:**

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- (39) Enter a carriage return  
Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**
- (40) Type and enter **u**  
Response: **1.option\_name:**
- (41) Type and enter **<**  
Response: **Enter Form Name:**
- (42) Type and enter **authdef**  
Response: **I=Insert R=Review U=Update D=Delete :**
- (43) Type and enter **u**  
Response: **1.comgr\_name:**
- (44) Type and enter **SURLEA**  
Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate or Print:**
- (45) Type and enter **c**  
Response: **Change field:**
- (46) Type and enter **5**  
Response: **5.log\_flag**
- (47) Type and enter **y**  
Response: **Change field:**
- (48) Type and enter **8**  
Response: **8.log\_flag**
- (49) Type and enter **y**  
Response: **Change field:**

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- (50) Enter a carriage return  
Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate or Print:**
- (51) Type and enter **u**  
Response: **1.comgr\_name:**
- (52) Type and enter **SECLEA**  
Response: Repeat Steps 43 through 49
- (53) Type and enter **RCV**  
Response: Repeat Steps 43 through 49
- (54) Type and enter **FHADM**  
Response: Repeat Steps 43 through 49
- (55) Type and enter **<**  
Response: **Enter Form Name:**
- (56) Type and enter **trend**  
Response: **1.tr\_name:**
- (57) Enter a carriage return 4 times  
Response: **Enter Execute, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**
- (58) Type and enter **e**  
Response: **FORM EXECUTED**  
**Enter Form Name:**
- (59) Restore TTY to service.  
At selected terminal, type and enter **RST:TTY=x;**  
Where: x = TTY to be converted  
Response: **RST TTY x COMPLETED**

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## Provisioning, Troubleshooting, and Maintenance

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### 3.5.2.3.7.3 STEP 3 - Back Up Incore ECD to Disk

#### Procedure

- (1) Type and enter **activate**

Response:     ACTIVATE form displayed with cursor at **1. copy\_inc\_to\_disk: YES**

- (2) Enter a carriage return

Response:     ODIN will request the action desired.

- (3) Type and enter **e**

Response:     ODIN will return to the DATA ENTRY page.

- (4) Type and enter **<**

Response:     **EXIT RCV ECD**

### 3.5.2.3.7.4 STEP 4 - Back Up Office Dependent Data

**NOTE:** Before the response, there will be completed responses for each SM, the AM, and the CMP if applicable.

#### Procedure

- (1) At MCC, type and enter **BKUP:ODD;**

Response:     **BKUP ODD COMPLETED**

### 3.5.2.3.7.5 STEP 5 - Back Up Primary Disk and Make Shelf Copy

It is recommended that the primary disk be backed up and that a shelf copy of the disks be made.

1. Backup primary disk.

**STOP. YOU HAVE COMPLETED THIS PROCEDURE.**

### 3.5.2.3.8 CONVERT EXISTING RC/V TTY TO CALEA OUTPUT TTY

#### 3.5.2.3.8.1 STEP 1 - Identify the TTY letter of TTY to be converted.

Certain low-level ECD forms will be modified by this procedure and the TTY letter must be known. The dbinfo form will be used to determine this information, but this must be done before you begin a transaction.

**NOTE:** Procedure steps 1 through 22 (that is, all of "STEP 1") can be replaced by referencing the

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235-080-100, *Translations Guide (TG5)*, DIV 8 (Engineering Assignments), SEC. 8 (5706 RECORD), subsection FORM AND RECORD ENTRIES, sub-subsection FLEXIBLE IOP SELECTION, DEVICE TYPE, TTY Device Type/Device Name Cross-Reference Table, which lists device type and alias.

### Procedure

- (1) Is master control center (MCC) or RCV terminal to be used?  
MCC proceed to Step 2.  
RCV proceed to Step 8.
- (2) At MCC, ensure terminal is in command mode.
- (3) At MCC, do Steps 4 through 7.
- (4) Type and enter **CMD 199**  
Response: **RCV ECD PARAMETER INFO** page displayed with cursor at **1.database name**
- (5) Type and enter **incore**  
Response: Cursor at **2.review only**
- (6) Type and enter \*  
Response: **RCV INITIALIZATION IN PROGRESS** message is displayed.  
**UNIX RTR RCV (ODIN) - DATA ENTRY** page is displayed.
- (7) Continue with Step 11.
- (8) At RCV terminal, type and enter **RCV:MENU:DATA,RCVECD;**  
Response: **RCV ECD PARAMETER INFO** page displayed with cursor at **1.database name**
- (9) Type and enter **incore**  
Response: Cursor at **2.review only**
- (10) Type and enter \*  
Response: **RCV INITIALIZATION IN PROGRESS** message displayed.  
**UNIX RTR RCV (ODIN) - DATA ENTRY** page is displayed.
- (11) Type and enter **dbinfo**  
Response: **DBINFO** page is displayed

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- (12) Type and enter **/tmp/dbinf**  
Response: page 2 of DBINFO
- (13) Type and enter **<**  
Response: **8.iop\_list:**
- (14) Type and enter **<**  
Response: page 3 of DBINFO  
**14.pointer\_list:**
- (15) Type and enter **y**  
Response: **15.form\_type:**
- (16) Type and enter **ucb**  
Response: **keyfield1:**
- (17) Enter a carriage return 2 times  
Response: **keyfield3:**
- (18) Type and enter **TTY**  
Response: **keyfield4:**
- (19) Type and enter **[number]** of TTY to be converted  
Response: **21.get\_form\_rid:**
- (20) Type and enter **\***  
Response: **FORM EXECUTED**
- (21) Type and enter **<**  
Response: **EXIT RCV ECD**
- (22) View the output file from the dbinfo form with the input message:  
**DUMP:FILE,ALL,FN="/tmp/dbinf"**

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```
Sample /tmp/dbinf output:

***** POINTER LIST *****

Type of form pointed to:  ucb
Key of form pointed to :  TTY [number of TTY to be converted]

Records containing links to the given record.

Form Type      Form Key

mdct           tty[letter of TTY to be converted]
ucb           TTYC [number of TTY to be converted]

***** end of sample *****
```

**NOTE:** Record the tty [letter of TTY to be converted] of the mdct Form Key. This will be needed later in the procedure.

### 3.5.2.3.8.2 STEP 2 - Modify Low-Level ECD Forms

Several low-level ECD forms will be modified by this procedure. In order for this procedure to be applicable for any RC/V TTY, some data changes may already be present.

**NOTE:** If the CALEA output TTY will be converted back to the original RC/V TTY, record the existing ECD data fields described in this procedure. Then follow this procedure and reinsert the original ECD data values.

#### Required Conditions

Before beginning procedure, remove TTY from service.

At selected terminal, type and enter **RMV:TTY=x**;

Where: x = TTY to be converted

Response: **RMV TTY x COMPLETED**

#### Procedure

- (1) Is master control center (MCC) or RC/V terminal to be used?  
MCC proceed to Step 2.  
RC/V proceed to Step 9.
- (2) At MCC, ensure terminal is in command mode.
- (3) At MCC, do Steps 4 through 9.
- (4) Type and enter CMD **199**

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Response: **RCV ECD PARAMETER INFO** page displayed with cursor at **1.database name**

(5) Type and enter **incore**

Response: Cursor at **2.review only**

(6) Type and enter **n**

Response: **3.journaling**

(7) Type and enter **\***

Response: **RCV INITIALIZATION IN PROGRESS** message displayed.

**UNIX RTR RCV (ODIN) - DATA ENTRY** page is displayed.

(8) CONTINUE WITH STEP 13.

(9) At RCV terminal, type and enter: **RCV:MENU:DATA,RCVECD;**

Response: **RCV ECD PARAMETER INFO** page displayed with cursor at **1.database name**

(10) Type and enter **incore**

Response: **2.review only**

(11) Type and enter **n**

Response: **3.journaling**

(12) Type and enter **\***

Response: **RCV INITIALIZATION IN PROGRESS** message displayed.

**UNIX RTR RCV (ODIN) - DATA ENTRY** page is displayed.

(13) Type and enter **trbegin**

Response: **1.tr\_name**

(14) Enter a carriage return

Response: **Enter Execute, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**

(15) Type and enter **e**

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Response: **Enter Form Name:**

(16) Type and enter **getty**

Response: **I=Insert R=Review U=Update D=Delete :**

(17) **u**

Response: **1.gettyrec:**

(18) Type and enter **getty** [TTY letter from dbinfo]

Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**

(19) Type and enter **c**

Response: **Change field:**

(20) Type and enter **gettyname**

Response: **2.gettyname:**

(21) Type and enter **shlgetty**

Response: **Change field:**

(22) Type and enter **getty\_dir**

Response: **3.getty\_dir:**

(23) Type and enter **/cft/shl**

Response: **Change field:**

(24) Type and enter **shlname**

Response: **4.shlname:**

(25) Type and enter **/cft/bin/pdshl.app**

Response: **Change field:**

(26) Type and enter **spl**

Response: **5.spl**

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(27) Type and enter **y**

Response: **Change field:**

(28) Enter a carriage return

Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**

(29) Type and enter **u**

Response: **1.gettyrec:**

(30) Type and enter **<**

Response: **Enter Form Name:**

(31) Type and enter **ciopt**

Response: **I=Insert R=Review U=Update D=Delete :**

(32) Type and enter **u**

Response: **1.option\_name:**

(33) Type and enter **ttyop**[TTY number]

Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**

(34) Type and enter **c**

Response: **Change field:**

(35) Type and enter **ttopt\_name**

Response: **2.ttopt\_name:**

(36) Type and enter **caleaprt**

Response: **Change field:**

(37) Type and enter **cdopt\_name**

Response: **3.cdopt\_name:**

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- (38) Type and enter **MOD40**  
Response: **Change field:**
- (39) Type and enter **logon\_dev**  
Response: **5.logon\_dev**
- (40) Type and enter **n**  
Response: **Change field:**
- (41) Enter a carriage return  
Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**
- (42) Type and enter **u**  
Response: **1.option\_name:**
- (43) Type and enter **<**  
Response: **Enter Form Name:**
- (44) Type and enter **classdef**  
Response: **I=Insert R=Review U=Update D=Delete :**
- (45) Type and enter **u**  
Response: **1.class\_name**
- (46) Type and enter **197**  
Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**
- (47) Type and enter **c**  
Response: **Change field:**
- (48) Type and enter **device\_list**  
Response: **Row:**
- (49) Type and enter **1** [if 1) has value of null]

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OR

**20** [if 1) has value other than null]

Response: **1) or 20)**

(50) Type and enter **tty**[TTY letter from dbinfo]

Response: **Row:**

(51) Enter a carriage return

Response: **Change field:**

(52) Enter a carriage return

Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**

(53) Type and enter **u**

Response: **1.class\_name**

(54) Type and enter **198**

Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**

(55) Type and enter **c**

Response: **Change field:**

(56) Type and enter **device\_list**

Response: **Row:**

(57) Type and enter **1** [if 1) has value of null]

OR

**20** [if 1) has value other than null]

Response: **1) or 20)**

(58) Type and enter **tty**[TTY letter from dbinfo]

Response: **Row:**

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(59) Enter a carriage return

Response: **Change field:**

(60) Enter a carriage return

Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**

(61) Type and enter **u**

Response: **1.class\_name**

(62) Type and enter **<**

Response: **Enter Form Name:**

(63) Type and enter **trend**

Response: **1.tr\_name:**

(64) Enter a carriage return 4 times

Response: **Enter Execute, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**

(65) Type and enter **e**

Response: **FORM EXECUTED**

**Enter Form Name:**

(66) Restore TTY to service.

At selected terminal, type and enter **RST:TTY=x;**

Where: x = TTY to be converted

Response: **RST TTY x COMPLETED**

### 3.5.2.3.8.3 STEP 3 - Back Up Incore ECD to Disk

#### Procedure

(1) Type and enter **activate**

Response: **ACTIVATE** form displayed with cursor at **1.copy\_inc\_to\_disk: YES**

(2) Enter a carriage return

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Response: ODIN will request the action desired.

(3) Type and enter **e**

Response: ODIN will return to the DATA ENTRY page.

(4) Type and enter **<**

Response: **EXIT RCV ECD**

### 3.5.2.3.8.4 STEP 4 - Back Up Office Dependent Data

**NOTE:** Before the response, there will be completed responses for each SM, the AM, and the CMP if applicable.

#### Procedure

(1) At MCC, type and enter **BKUP:ODD;**

Response: **BKUP ODD COMPLETED**

### 3.5.2.3.8.5 STEP 5 - Back Up Primary Disk and Make Shelf Copy

It is recommended that the primary disk be backed up and that a shelf copy of the disks be made.

1. Backup primary disk.

**STOP. YOU HAVE COMPLETED THIS PROCEDURE.**

### 3.5.2.3.9 CONVERT EXISTING STLWS TTY TO CALEA INPUT TTY

#### 3.5.2.3.9.1 STEP 1 - Identify the TTY letter of TTY to be converted.

Certain low-level ECD forms will be modified by this procedure and the TTY letter must be known. The dbinfo form will be used to determine this information, but this must be done before you begin a transaction.

**NOTE:** Procedure steps 1 through 22 (that is, all of "STEP 1") can be replaced by referencing the 235-080-100, *Translations Guide (TG5)*, DIV 8 (Engineering Assignments), SEC. 8 (5706 RECORD), subsection FORM AND RECORD ENTRIES, sub-subsection FLEXIBLE IOP SELECTION, DEVICE TYPE, TTY Device Type/Device Name Cross-Reference Table, which lists device type and alias.

**NOTE:** The letter for the Alias tty is case sensitive. For the STLWS there normally are 6 lower case and 8 uppercase letters that identify the Alias.

Name	Device Type	Alias
STLWS1	TTY11	ttyl
STLWS2	TTY12	ttym

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STLWS3	TTY13	ttyn
STLWS4	TTY14	ttyo
STLWS5	TTY9	ttyj
STLWS6	TTY10	tyk
STLWS7	TTY28	tyC
STLWS8	TTY29	tyD
STLWS9	TTY30	tyE
STLWS10	TTY31	tyF
STLWS11	TTY32	tyG
STLWS12	TTY33	tyH
STLWS13	TTY34	tyI
STLWS14	TTY50	tyY

**NOTE:** Record the tty [letter of TTY to be converted] from the Alias in the table. This will be needed later in the procedure.

### Required Conditions

Before beginning procedure, remove TTY from service.

At selected terminal, type and enter RMV:TTY=x;

Where: x = TTY to be converted

Response: RMV TTY x COMPLETED

### Procedure

- (1) Is master control center (MCC) or RCV terminal to be used?  
MCC proceed to Step 2.  
RCV proceed to Step 8.
- (2) At MCC, ensure terminal is in command mode.
- (3) At MCC, do Steps 4 through 7.
- (4) Type and enter CMD **199**  
Response: **RCV ECD PARAMETER INFO** page displayed with cursor at **1.database name**
- (5) Type and enter **incore**  
Response: Cursor at **2.review only**
- (6) Type and enter \*  
Response: **RCV INITIALIZATION IN PROGRESS** message is displayed.  
**UNIX RTR RCV (ODIN) - DATA ENTRY** page is displayed.
- (7) Continue with Step 11.

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- (8) At RCV terminal, type and enter **RCV:MENU:DATA,RCVECD;**  
Response: **RCV ECD PARAMETER INFO** page displayed with cursor at **1.database name**
- (9) Type and enter **incore**  
Response: Cursor at **2.review only**
- (10) Type and enter **\***  
Response: **RCV INITIALIZATION IN PROGRESS** message displayed.  
**UNIX RTR RCV (ODIN) - DATA ENTRY** page is displayed.
- (11) Type and enter **dbinfo**  
Response: **DBINFO** page is displayed
- (12) Type and enter **/tmp/dbinf**  
Response: **2. ucb\_list**
- (13) Type and enter **>**  
Response: **8.iop\_list:**
- (14) Type and enter **>**  
Response: **14. pointer\_list**
- (15) Type and enter **y**  
Response: **15.form\_type:**
- (16) Type and enter **ucb**  
Response: **keyfield1:**
- (17) Enter a carriage return 2 times  
Response: **keyfield3:**
- (18) Type and enter **TTY**  
Response: **keyfield4:**

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(19) Type and enter **[number]** of TTY to be converted

Response: **21.get\_form\_rid:**

(20) Type and enter \*

Response: **FORM EXECUTED**

(21) Type and enter <

Response: **EXIT RCV ECD**

(22) View the output file from the dbinfo form with the input message:

**DUMP:FILE,ALL,FN="/tmp/dbinf"**

Sample /tmp/dbinf output:

\*\*\*\*\* POINTER LIST \*\*\*\*\*

Type of form pointed to: ucb

Key of form pointed to : TTY [number of TTY to be converted]

Records containing links to the given record.

Form Type	Form Key
-----------	----------

mdct	tty[letter of TTY to be converted]
------	------------------------------------

ucb	TTYC [number of TTYC to be converted]
-----	---------------------------------------

\*\*\*\*\* end of sample \*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE:** Record the tty [letter of TTY to be converted] of the mdct Form Key. This will be needed later in the procedure.

### 3.5.2.3.9.2 STEP 2 - Modify Low-Level ECD Forms

Several low-level ECD forms will be modified by this procedure. In order for this procedure to be applicable for any TLWS TTY, some data changes may already be present.

**NOTE:** If the CALEA input TTY will be converted back to the original TLWS TTY, record the existing ECD data fields described in this procedure. Then follow this procedure and reinsert the original ECD data values.

**Procedure to identify and remove the CD (poker) portion of the ECD forms.**

(1) Is master control center (MCC) or RCV terminal to be used?

MCC proceed to Step 2.

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RCV/ proceed to Step 9.

(2) At MCC, ensure terminal is in command mode.

(3) At MCC, do Steps 4 through 9.

(4) Type and enter **CMD 199**

Response: **RCV ECD PARAMETER INFO** page displayed with cursor at **1.database name**

(5) Type and enter **incore**

Response: Cursor at **2.review only**

(6) Type and enter **n**

Response: **3.journaling**

(7) Type and enter **\***

Response: **RCV INITIALIZATION IN PROGRESS** message displayed.

**UNIX RTR RCV (ODIN) - DATA ENTRY** page is displayed.

(8) CONTINUE WITH STEP 13.

(9) At RCV terminal, type and enter: **RCV:MENU:DATA,RCVECD;**

Response: **RCV ECD PARAMETER INFO** page displayed with cursor at **1.database name**

(10) Type and enter **incore**

Response: **2.review only**

(11) Type and enter **n**

Response: **3.journaling**

(12) Type and enter **\***

Response: **RCV INITIALIZATION IN PROGRESS** message displayed.

**UNIX RTR RCV (ODIN) - DATA ENTRY** page is displayed.

(13) Type and enter **trbegin**

Response: **1.tr\_name**

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(14) Enter a carriage return

Response: **Enter Execute, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**

(15) Type and enter **e**

Response: **Enter Form Name:**

### Procedure to identify and record the Dap getty for the TLWS.

(1) Type and enter **logdev**

Response: **I=Insert R=Review U=Update D=Delete :**

(2) Type and enter **r**

Response: **1.logical\_name:**

(3) Type and enter **/dev/cd\*** Where \* is the letter of the tty or Alias is recorded.

Response: **Enter Review, Change-insert, Validate, or Print:**

**NOTE: Record 7.gettyid:getty\*** Where \* is the getty name of the TLWS Dap.

(4) Type and enter **<**

Response: **Enter Form Name:**

### Procedure to delete logdev for TLWS Dap.

(1) Type and enter **logdev**

Response: **I=Insert R=Review U=Update D=Delete :**

(2) Type and enter **d**

Response: **1.logical\_name:**

(3) Type and enter **/dev/cd\*** Where \* is the letter of the tty or Alias recorded. Same as was used in step 18.

Response: **Enter Delete, Validate, or Print:**

(4) Type and enter **d**

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Response: **1.logical\_name:**

(5) Type and enter <

Response: **Enter Form Name:**

### Procedure to delete device for TLWS Dap.

(1) Type and enter **device**

Response: **I=Insert R=Review U=Update D=Delete :**

(2) Type and enter **d**

Response: **1.logical\_name:**

(3) Type and enter **cd\*** Where \* is the letter of the tty or Alias recorded. Same as was used in step 18.

Response: **Enter Delete, Validate, or Print:**

(4) Type and enter **d**

Response: **1.logical\_name:**

(5) Type and enter <

Response: **Enter Form Name:**

### Procedure to delete getty for TLWS Dap.

(1) Type and enter **getty**

Response: **I=Insert R=Review U=Update D=Delete :**

(2) Type and enter **d**

Response: **1.gettyrec:**

(3) Type and enter **getty\*** Where \* is the getty name of the TLWS Dap. This should have been recorded in step 18 7.gettyid:getty\*.

Response: **Enter Delete, Validate, or Print:**

(4) Type and enter **d**

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Response: **1.logical\_name:**

(5) Type and enter <

Response: **Enter Form Name:**

### Procedure to update device for tty or Alias.

(1) Type and enter **device**

Response: **I=Insert R=Review U=Update D=Delete :**

(2) Type and enter **u**

Response: **1.logical\_name:**

(3) Type and enter **ty\*** Where \* is the letter of the tty or Alias recorded.

Response: **Enter Review, Change-insert, Validate, screen#, or Print:**

(4) Type and enter **2**

Response: **Enter Review, Change-insert, Validate, screen#, or Print:**

(5) Type and enter **c**

Response: **Change field:**

(6) Type and enter **30**

Response: **30.msg\_trailer**

**tr1**

**x0**

(7) Type and enter **x19**

Response: **30.msg\_trailer**

**tr2**

**x0**

(8) Type and enter **15 returns**

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Response: **Change field:**

(9) Type and enter **return**

Response: **I=Insert R=Review U=Update D=Delete :**

(10) Type and enter **u**

Response: **1.logical\_devname:**

(11) Type and enter **<**

Response: **Enter Form Name:**

### Procedure to update getty for tty or Alias

(1) Type and enter **getty**

Response: **I=Insert R=Review U=Update D=Delete :**

(2) Type and enter **u**

Response: **1.gettyrec:**

(3) Type and enter **getty (letter of the tty or Alias recorded)**

Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**

(4) Type and enter **c**

Response: **Change field:**

(5) Type and enter **2**

Response: **2.gettyname:**

(6) Type and enter **shlgetty**

Response: **Change field:**

(7) Type and enter **3**

Response: **3.getty\_dir:**

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- (8) Type and enter **/cft/shl**  
Response: **Change field:**
- (9) Type and enter **4**  
Response: **4.shlname:**
- (10) Type and enter **/cft/bin/pdshl.app**  
Response: **Change field:**
- (11) Type and enter **10**  
Response: **10.auth\_chk:**
- (12) Type and enter **t**  
Response: **Change field:**
- (13) Type and enter **11**  
Response: **11.cmd\_log:**
- (14) Type and enter **y**  
Response: **Change field:**
- (15) Enter a carriage return  
Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**
- (16) Type and enter **u**  
Response: **1.gettyrec:**
- (17) Type and enter **<**  
Response: **Enter Form Name:**

### Procedure to update ciopt for tty

- (1) Type and enter **ciopt**  
Response: **I=Insert R=Review U=Update D=Delete :**

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- (2) Type and enter **u**  
Response: **1.option\_name:**
- (3) Type and enter **tyop\*** Where \* is the number of the tty being changed.  
Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**
- (4) Type and enter **c**  
Response: **Change field:**
- (5) Type and enter **2**  
Response: **2.ttop\_name:**
- (6) Type and enter **PDS48**  
Response: **Change field:**
- (7) Type and enter **3**  
Response: **3.cdopt\_name:**
- (8) Type and enter **VT100DAP**  
Response: **Change field:**
- (9) Enter a carriage return  
Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**
- (10) Type and enter **u**  
Response: **1.option\_name:**
- (11) Type and enter **<**  
Response: **Enter Form Name:**

### Procedure to update authdef forms.

- (1) Type and enter **authdef**

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Response: **I=Insert R=Review U=Update D=Delete :**

(2) Type and enter **u**

Response: **1.comgr\_name:**

(3) Type and enter **SURLEA**

Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate or Print:**

(4) Type and enter **c**

Response: **Change field:**

(5) Type and enter **5**

Response: **5.log\_flag**

(6) Type and enter **y**

Response: **Change field:**

(7) Type and enter **8**

Response: **8.log\_flag**

(8) Type and enter **y**

Response: **Change field:**

(9) Enter a **carriage return**

Response: **Enter Update, Change, Substitute, Validate or Print:**

(10) Type and enter **u**

Response: **1.comgr\_name:**

(11) Type and enter **SECLEA**

Response: **Repeat Steps 77 through 83**

(12) Type and enter **RCV**

Response: **Repeat Steps 77 through 83**

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(13) Type and enter **FHADM**

Response: **Repeat Steps 77 through 83**

(14) Type and enter <

Response: **Enter Form Name:**

(15) Type and enter **trend**

Response: **1.tr\_name:**

(16) Enter a carriage return 4 times.

Response: **Enter Execute, Change, Substitute, Validate, or Print:**

(17) Type and enter **e**

Response: **FORM EXECUTED**

**Enter Form Name:**

(18) Type and enter <

(19) Restore TTY to service.

At selected terminal, type and enter RST:TTY=x;

Where: x = TTY to be converted

Response: **RST TTY x COMPLETED**

### 3.5.2.3.9.3 STEP 3 - Procedure to Back Up Incore ECD to Disk

(1) Type and enter **activate**

Response: **ACTIVATE** form displayed with cursor at **1. copy\_inc\_to\_disk: YES**

(2) Enter a carriage return.

Response: **ODIN** will request the action desired.

(3) Type and enter **e**

Response: **ODIN** will return to the **DATA ENTRY** page.

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(4) Type and enter <

Response: **EXIT RCV ECD**

### 3.5.2.3.9.4 STEP 4 - Procedure to Back Up Office Dependent Data

**NOTE:** Before the response, there will be completed responses for each SM, the AM, and the CMP if applicable.

(1) At MCC, type and enter **BKUP:ODD;**

Response: **BKUP ODD COMPLETED**

### 3.5.2.3.9.5 STEP 5 - Procedure to Back Up Primary Disk and Make Shelf Copy

It is recommended that the primary disk be backed up and that a shelf copy of the disks be made.

1. Backup primary disk.

**STOP. YOU HAVE COMPLETED THIS PROCEDURE.**

### 3.5.2.3.10 RELATED INFORMATION

See 235-105-231, 5ESS<sup>®</sup> *Switch Hardware Maintenance Procedures - Growth* and 235-600-314, 5ESS<sup>®</sup> *Switch ECD/SG Data Base Manual*, for other growth-related information.

See 235-120-010, *CDX Reference Guide*, 235-120-120, *VCDX User's Guide*, and 235-105-510, *3B21D Computer Hardware Reference Manual* for more information regarding TTY interface specifications.

## 3.5.3 AUTHORITY CLASS ASSIGNMENT

### 3.5.3.1 OVERVIEW

Security and surveillance terminal authority classes must be assigned to the CALEA TTYs. The following commands assume the provisioning of the SAS terminal and ROP as follows:

Device Type	Name	Alias
TTY26	CALEASAS	tty9
TTY27	CALEAPRT	ttyx

**NOTE:** If TTYs other than TTY26 and TTY27 have been provisioned for CALEA (such as existing TTYs temporarily converted for CALEA use), then those TTY numbers must be entered.

**NOTE:** The ADD and VFY commands must be executed from a terminal with an authority class of AUTH assigned.

### 3.5.3.2 PROCEDURE

**NOTE:** The TERM numbers entered via the commands in this procedure must be the same as the TERM

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numbers assigned for the CALEA TTYs. If TTYs other than TTY26 and TTY27 have been provisioned for CALEA, those TTY numbers must be entered.

- (1) Remove the CALEA TTYs.

Type and enter the commands:

**RMV:TTY=26;**

**RMV:TTY=27;**

Response: **RMV TTY a b**

Where:

a = Terminal ID (device type)

b = Termination status.

- (2) Add terminal authority class and terminal command groups for both CALEA TTYs.

Type and enter these commands:

**ADD:TAUTH:TERM="tty9";**

**ADD:TAUTH:TERM="ttyx";**

**ADD:TCGRP:TERM="tty9",COMGR=FHADM;**

**ADD:TCGRP:TERM="ttyx",COMGR=FHADM;**

**ADD:TCGRP:TERM="tty9",COMGR=SECLEA;**

**ADD:TCGRP:TERM="ttyx",COMGR=SECLEA;**

**ADD:TCGRP:TERM="tty9",COMGR=SURLEA;**

**ADD:TCGRP:TERM="ttyx",COMGR=SURLEA;**

**ADD:TCGRP:TERM="tty9",COMGR=RCV;**

**ADD:TCGRP:TERM="ttyx",COMGR=RCV;**

Response: Standard system responses.

- (3) Verify that the new authority classes were added.

Type and enter **VFY:TAUTH;**

Response: **VFY TAUTH**

**TERM**

**a**

Where

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a = Terminal ID.

- (4) Verify that the new terminal-command groups were added.

Type and enter the commands:

**VFY:TCGRP:TERM="ttyx";**  
**VFY:TCGRP:TERM="tty9";**

Response: **VFY TCGRP**

<b>TERM</b>	<b>PROFILE</b>	<b>COMGR</b>
<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>

Where:

a = Terminal ID (alias)  
b = Profile identity  
c = Command group.

- (5) Restart the TTYs.

Type and enter the commands:

**RST:TTY=26;**  
**RST:TTY=27;**

Response: **RST TTY a b**

Where:

a = Terminal ID (device type)  
b = Termination status.

**STOP. YOU HAVE COMPLETED THIS PROCEDURE.**

### 3.5.4 ASSIGN SAS TERMINAL ACCESS TO NON-CALEA VIEWS (5E15 and later)

#### 3.5.4.1 OVERVIEW

Beginning with the 5E15 software release, the CALEA Punchlist feature allows for the Surveillance Administrator using the SAS terminal to have full access (read, update, delete, insert [RUD] permissions) to non-CALEA views (classes A through 33). Access is permitted by switch maintenance personnel setting the **ADMIN ACCESS** field on Recent Change view 8.1 to **Y** (the default value is "N").

---

```
5ESS SWITCH
SCREEN 13 OF 15
(5509)

                RECENT CHANGE  8.1
OFFICE PARAMETERS (MISCELLANEOUS)

227. ACCT PROMPT  _____  235. CALEA SM      _
228. CARRIER TONE  _          236. ADMIN ACCESS Y
229. NSC WC ID    ___         237. TD LIMIT    ___
```

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```
230. ORIG NSC      ___
231. TERM NSC     ___
232. TEST CALL TNSC ___

      INCREASED TGN
233. MAX TGN      _____
234. MAX RTIDX    _____
```

---

### 3.5.4.2 PROCEDURE

- (1) Activate a Recent Change session at a non-CALEA terminal.  
Type and enter **RCV:MENU:APPRC;**  
Response: A Recent Change session is started and the Main Menu appears.
- (2) Access view 8.1 by entering **8.1u**  
Response: View 8.1 appears with the cursor in the OFFICE ID key field.
- (3) Enter the office identifier followed by a carriage return.  
Response: View 8.1 appears with all currently-defined fields filled in.
- (4) Enter **C** (for the "change" operation) followed by a carriage return. The cursor is positioned at the "Change Field" prompt at the bottom of the screen. Enter **ADMIN ACCESS** to position the cursor at the ADMIN ACCESS field. Enter **Y** followed by a carriage return. The screen will look something like this:

---

```
5ESS SWITCH
SCREEN 13 OF 15
(5509)

      RECENT CHANGE 8.1
      OFFICE PARAMETERS (MISCELLANEOUS)

227. ACCT PROMPT  _____  235. CALEA SM  4
228. CARRIER TONE  _         236. ADMIN ACCESS Y
229. NSC WC ID     ___         237. TD LIMIT  50
230. ORIG NSC     ___
231. TERM NSC     ___
232. TEST CALL TNSC ___

      INCREASED TGN
233. MAX TGN      _____
234. MAX RTIDX    _____
```

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---

Response: Field ADMIN ACCESS changed to "Y".

- (5) Type \* or **U** to update the view in the database.

Response: **updating...**  
followed by **FORM UPDATED**

**STOP. YOU HAVE COMPLETED THIS PROCEDURE.**

### 3.5.5 SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR LOGIN AND PASSWORD ADMINISTRATION

#### 3.5.5.1 PURPOSE

The switch administrator is responsible for assigning and deleting Security Administrator logins and updating the Security Administrator passwords.

Security Administrator login and password assignment should be done as soon as possible after activating the CALEA feature so that the Security Administrator will have time to complete the required security administration procedures prior to a court order being received by the service provider.

#### 3.5.5.2 SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR LOGIN ASSIGNMENT PROCEDURE

From a non-CALEA terminal, a 5ESS<sup>®</sup> switch Administrator must assign a login ID/password for the CALEA Security Administrator.

- (1) Type and enter: **ASGN:SECRTY,USRID="a";**

Where:  
a = The user ID from 3 to 8 characters in length.

Response: **Enter Password (6 to 12 characters):**

Type the password and press the "Enter" key. The following report will appear:

**ASGN SECRTY**  
**a**

Where:  
a = Status of the command.

- (2) Verify the login by executing the command:

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**VFY:SECRTY;**

Response: **VFY SECRTY**

**a**

**USER ID TYPE**

**b SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR**

Where:

a = Status of the command.

b = User ID of Security Administrator(s).

### 3.5.5.3 SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR LOGIN DELETION PROCEDURE

From a non-CALEA terminal, a 5ESS<sup>®</sup> switch Administrator must delete a login ID for the CALEA Security Administrator.

- (1) Type and enter: **DEL:SECRTY,USRID="a";**

Where:

a = The user ID from 3 to 8 characters in length.

Response: **DEL SECRTY**

**a**

Where:

a = Status of the command.

- (2) Verify the login deletion by executing the command:

**VFY:SECRTY;**

Response: **VFY SECRTY**

**a**

**USER ID TYPE**

**b SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR**

Where:

a = Status of the command.

b = User ID of Security Administrator(s).

### 3.5.5.4 SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR PASSWORD UPDATE PROCEDURE

If a Security Administrator forgets the password, or the password has become compromised, the password must be updated by a 5ESS<sup>®</sup> switch Administrator. This procedure is executed from a non-CALEA terminal.

- (1) Type and enter: **UPD:SECRTY,USRID="a";**

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Where:

a = The user ID from 3 to 8 characters in length.

Response: **Enter Password (6 to 12 characters):**

Type the new password and press the "Enter" key. The following report will appear:

```
UPD SECURITY
a
```

Where:

a = Status of the command.

**NOTE:** See Chapter 6 for a complete description of these commands and reports.

### 3.6 TONE DECODER GROWTH (5E15 and later)

#### 3.6.1 OVERVIEW

The CALEA Punchlist feature increases the usage of tone decoders. This increased usage may result in the need to grow additional tone decoders in the office.

#### 3.6.2 PROCEDURE

Refer to 235-105-231, 5ESS® *Switch Hardware Maintenance Procedures - Growth* for tone decoder growth procedures.

### 3.7 PROVISIONING THE TONE DECODER THRESHOLD (5E15 and later)

#### 3.7.1 OVERVIEW

Beginning with the 5E15 software release, Recent Change view 8.1 has a new field (**TD LIMIT**) which allows switch personnel to specify the tone decoder occupancy threshold for calls under surveillance.

This threshold (specified as a percentage of the total number of tone decoders in the office) is used to control when tone decoders are dropped from surveillances where no digits have been collected for more than 1 minute.

**NOTE:** The TD LIMIT is only applicable when the DTMF STATUS field on view C.4 is set to STANDARD.

An example of view 8.1, screen 13, showing the new TD LIMIT field follows.

---

```
5ESS SWITCH                                RECENT CHANGE 8.1
SCREEN 13 OF 15                             OFFICE PARAMETERS (MISCELLANEOUS)
(5509)

227. ACCT PROMPT      _____  235. CALEA SM          _
228. CARRIER TONE   _           236. ADMIN ACCESS    _
229. NSC WC ID       ___         237. TD LIMIT        50
```

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```
230. ORIG NSC      ____
231. TERM NSC     ____
232. TEST CALL TNSC ____

      INCREASED TGN
233. MAX TGN      ____
234. MAX RTIDX    ____
```

---

### 3.7.2 PROCEDURE

- (1) Activate a Recent Change session at a non-CALEA terminal.  
Type and enter **RCV:MENU:APPRC;**  
Response: A Recent Change session is started and the Main Menu appears.
- (2) Access view 8.1 (in the update mode) by entering **8.1u**  
Response: View 8.1 appears with the the cursor in the key field (**OFFICE ID**):
- (3) Enter the office identifier in the key field, followed by a carriage return.  
Response: View 8.1 appears with all currently-defined fields filled in.
- (4) Change the tone decoder occupancy threshold by entering **C** (for the "change" operation) followed by a carriage return. At the Change Field prompt, enter **TD LIMIT** followed by a carriage return. The cursor is positioned at the TD LIMIT field. Enter a number from **0 — 90** (default = 50) (this number specifies the total number of tone decoders (as a percentage) that can be used simultaneously).  
Response: Field **TD LIMIT** is changed.
- (5) Type **\*** or **U** to update the view in the database.  
Response: **updating...**  
followed by **FORM UPDATED**

**STOP. YOU HAVE COMPLETED THIS PROCEDURE.**

### 3.8 CDC/PDC PROVISIONING

#### 3.8.1 OVERVIEW

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The Call Data Channel (CDC) is a SMP TCP socket connection (established during subject provisioning) between the 5ESS<sup>®</sup> switch and the LEA monitoring station. Circuit and packet call-identifying information is collected by the Switching Module Processor (SMP) that is supporting the subject under surveillance and is formatted into CDC messages. Each SMP TCP connection is supported by an X.25 Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC) to transport CDC messages from the 5ESS<sup>®</sup> switch to the CALEA monitoring station.

In the 5E16.2 FR1 software release, the CALEA CDC with Voice Band Data Transmission feature (99-5E-8318) provides the ability to provision an analog line termination to transmit CDC messages. This is a lower cost alternative to using a SMP TCP socket connection.

The Packet Data Channel (PDC) is a pair of TCP socket connections between the 5ESS<sup>®</sup> switch and the LEA monitoring station (collection facility). Each PDC TCP connection is supported by an X.25 Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC) to transport packet call content from the 5ESS<sup>®</sup> switch to the CALEA monitoring station.

See 235-190-104, *ISDN Feature Descriptions*, for information on X.25 provisioning.

**NOTE 1:** CALEA is supported on both National and Custom ISDN.

**NOTE 2:** To guard against loss of surveillance connectivity due to link failure, multiple INET Interfaces which are mapped to the same Destination IP address or subnet can be created via RC/V 33.3.

Multiple INET PVC Interfaces can be defined for different DEST IP ADDR (LEAs) using the same physical BRI(1 or 2 B-Channels)/T1 (1 to 24 DS0s) link (assuming IP Traffic considerations must be taken into account).

Multiple INET PVC Interfaces defined for the same DEST IP ADDR will result in load sharing between Interfaces (assuming the route metric for each Interface path is the same).

For 5E16.2 software release, with CDC Dial Out option, Switched Virtual Circuits (SVC) are established from an XAT PH Channel Group Member emulating an X.25 DTE to a local LEA facility via a BRI or XAT termination. The SVC can also be established from the emulating X.25 DTE to a remote LEA via a X.75 or X.75' packet network.

An X.25 SVC connection is established from a PSUEN XAT (no layer 1 or layer 2) on a PSU PH (packet switch unit protocol handler) channel group member using a specified LCN (logical channel number). Multiple surveillance cases may use the same X.25 SVC LCN as long as the same X.25 destination is used.

SCVs are provisioned using the following RC/V screens:

- RC/V 23.40 (XAT) - used to support new PSUEN XAT (OE type = U).
- RC/V 33.2 - used to insert an IP interface used by CDC Dial Out TCP/IP sockets.
- RC/V 33.3 - used to provision similarly to existing PVC CDC case.

### 3.8.2 CDC/PDC INET PVC AND SVC PROVISIONING

#### 3.8.2.1 BRI INET PVC PROVISIONING

CDC and PDC have similar growth procedures. To provision a BRI, use View 23.2 for provisioning an X.25 line, followed by view 23.11 to assign PVCs to DSLs.

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**NOTE:** CALEA-specific RCN field values are noted in text as well as in the view examples. Other values are for example only, and may be different for your provisioning depending on your switch's configuration. Views with multiple screens have only the CALEA-impacted screens exemplified.

View 23.2, DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE

---

```
                    5ESS SWITCH
SCREEN 1 OF 16      RECENT CHANGE 23.2
(5900,5900A,5901)  DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE

(*)1. DSL TN  _ _____
(*)4. MLHG    _____
(*)5. TERM    _____
(*)6. DSL OE  _ _____
(*)9. ASSOC   _ _____

SERVICES
AND FEATURES  SCREENS
-----
CKT           4 to 7
DPKT          8 & 9
DSL INFO      2
ISAT ICI      16
ODB           10 & 11
PPB1          12 & 13
PPB2          14 & 15
USER INFO     3
```

---

```
                    5ESS SWITCH
SCREEN 12 OF 16   RECENT CHANGE 23.2
(5900,5900A,5901) DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE (PPB1)

>309. PPB1 TN  _____  320. ISCN   _____  331. H PVC LCN  2
310. LCC      _____  321. RATE  _____  332. L IN  LCN  ____
311. RAX      _____  322. N2    _____  333. H IN  LCN  ____
312. MLHG     _____  323. T1    _____  334. L 2W  LCN  ____
313. TERM     _____  324. T3    _____  335. H 2W  LCN  ____
314. LNR HNT TN _____  325. WNDSZ _____  336. L OUT LCN  ____
315. HUNT DEACT _ _____  326. DPIDB _____  337. H OUT LCN  ____
316. CHL SEL  _ _____  327. TS    _____  338. BUSY LIMIT ____
317. NEW TN   _____  328. DS1   _____  339. ICB     _
318. BILL TN  _____  329. DS1 TS _____  340. OCB     _
319. RMK      _____  341. PMDR GRP _____
342. PMDR ACT _
```

View 23.11, DSL PACKET SWITCHING PVC LCN ASSIGNMENT, is used to make all Permanent Virtual

# High-Quality Visible & Infrared Light Sensors

## Overview

This project involves the construction of two fairly high-quality visible and infrared light sensors. These devices are handy from everything like locating infrared-triggered IEDs, to detecting laser-guided bomb designators, to even building laser-bounce listening devices. Only the construction of the actual sensor devices and their associated mounting hardware will be discussed here. The electronics for post-processing the received signal will be covered in several upcoming projects.

The two sensors used for this project are a PerkinElmer (EG&G / Vartec) VTP1188S silicon PIN photodiode and a Fairchild L14G3 phototransistor. Photodiodes are used when you need to receive a light signal which may be pulsed or carrier-modulated, while phototransistors are slower responding and are used for low-frequency modulated signals while offering a little bit of receive gain.

Photodiodes are configured as a high-impedance, reversed-biased diode whose reverse current corresponds to the amount of light which falls upon it. The photodiode's *very small* current output is converted to a voltage by using an op-amp configured as a current-to-voltage converter or transimpedance amplifier.

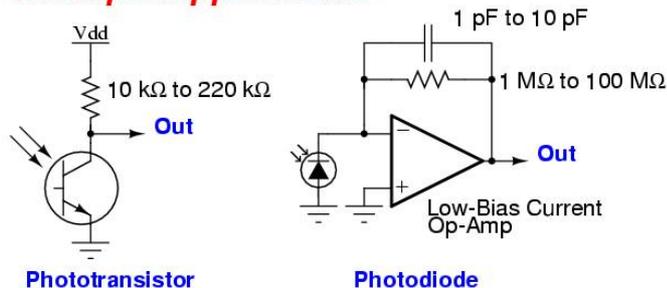
A phototransistor is just like a regular transistor whose base current responds to light. The current flowing through the transistor is converted to a voltage by placing a series resistor in the phototransistor's collector or emitter.

Both photodiodes and phototransistors require a small amount of ambient light to bias them to an "on" state. Their sensitivities are actually quite *poor* in total darkness. To overcome this, you can shine a small amount of infrared energy (called dithering) onto the photodiode or phototransistor in order to help properly bias them. Using DC voltage and resistors to bias the photodiode or phototransistor will also work, but this should be avoided as it adds additional noise to the received signal.

Silicon photodiodes and phototransistors both have a distinct frequency response. They tend to peak in the high near-infrared region (800–900 nm) and actually have a fairly poor response at the normal "visible" wavelengths below 700 nm. There is little we can do to overcome this without switching to more expensive or complicated components.

The photodiode and phototransistor in this project will be mounted in some surplus Andrew 1/2-inch Helix connectors. You can sometimes find these sold as scrap parts at ham radio swapfests. A few standard brass plumbing parts will finish off the overall design.

## Example Applications



## Pictures & Construction Notes



Constructing the body of the photodiode and phototransistor sensor mounts. Both of them will be the same.

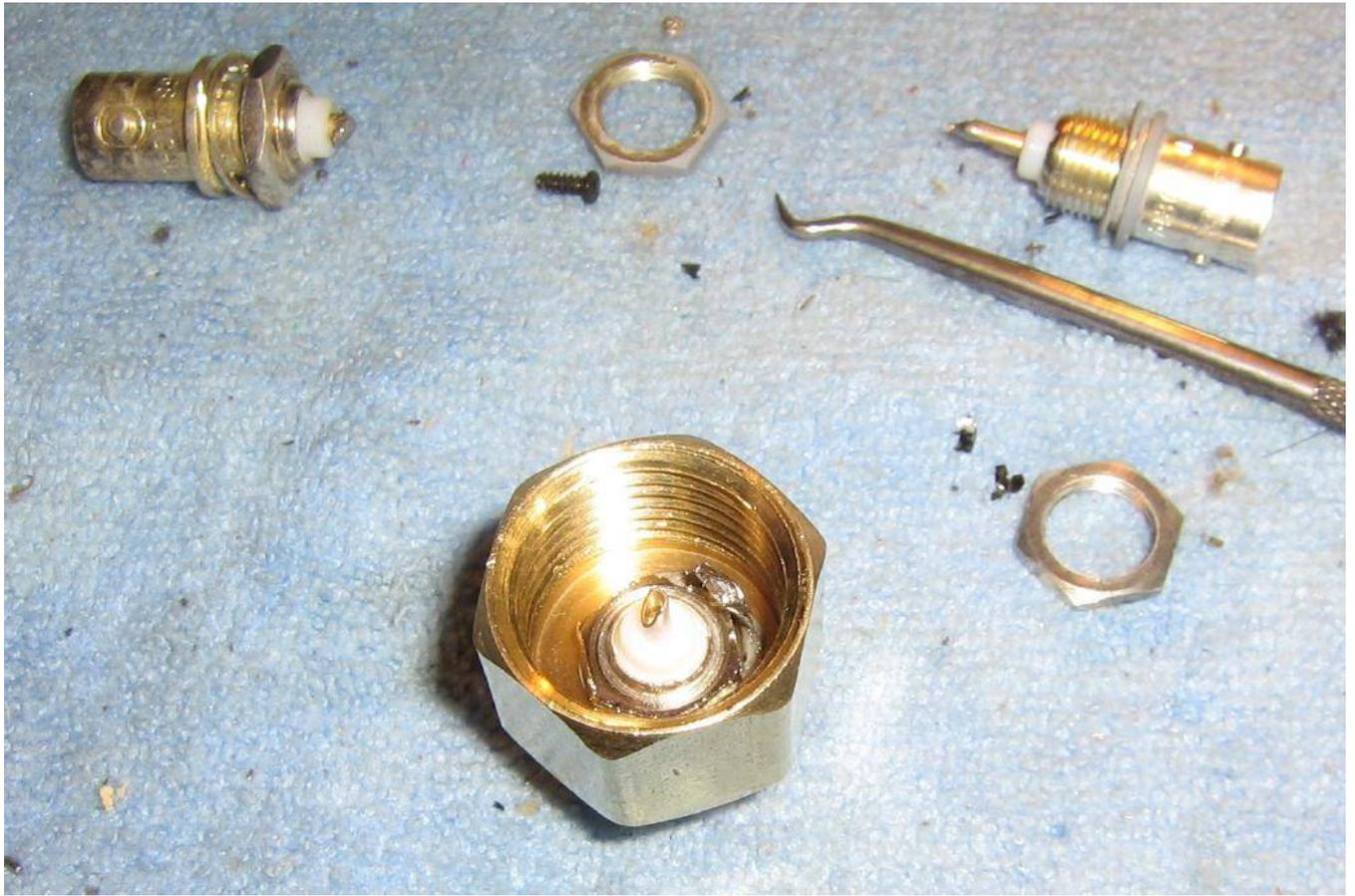
A couple of Andrew 44ASN 1/2-inch Helix connectors were salvaged for the sensor's bodies.

Solder a 1/2-inch flare to 1/2-inch MIP union (Watts A-277) to the rear of the compression fitting of the Andrew 44ASN connector, as shown above.



To align the two sections before soldering, use a vise to press fit the 1/2-inch flare to 1/2-inch MIP union into the rear of the Andrew compression fitting.

Be sure to sand and flux each part to ease soldering.



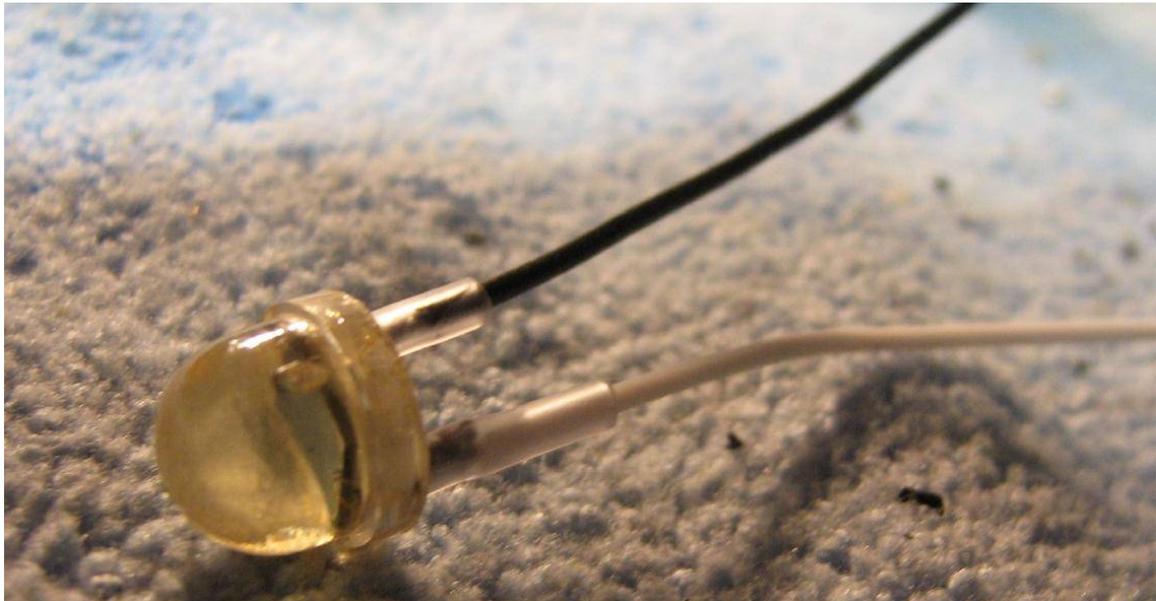
Drill a hole for mounting a BNC jack in a 1/2-inch FIP pipe cap (Watts A-819).

A standard BNC jack is shown above, but an isolated BNC jack was used in the final version.

The isolated BNC jack will allow for more options in configuring the photodiode or phototransistor for the post-processing electronics, and is highly recommended.



Drill out the lip in the center of the Andrew 44ASN connector with a  $21/64$ -inch bit.



Solder two wires to the leads of the VTP118S photodiode.

The use of Teflon wire is highly recommended to help prevent any leakage current from a poor dielectric.

The **BLACK** wire is to the photodiode's cathode.

The **WHITE** wire is to the photodiode's anode.

You can order the VTP118S from Newark, part number 79K2522.



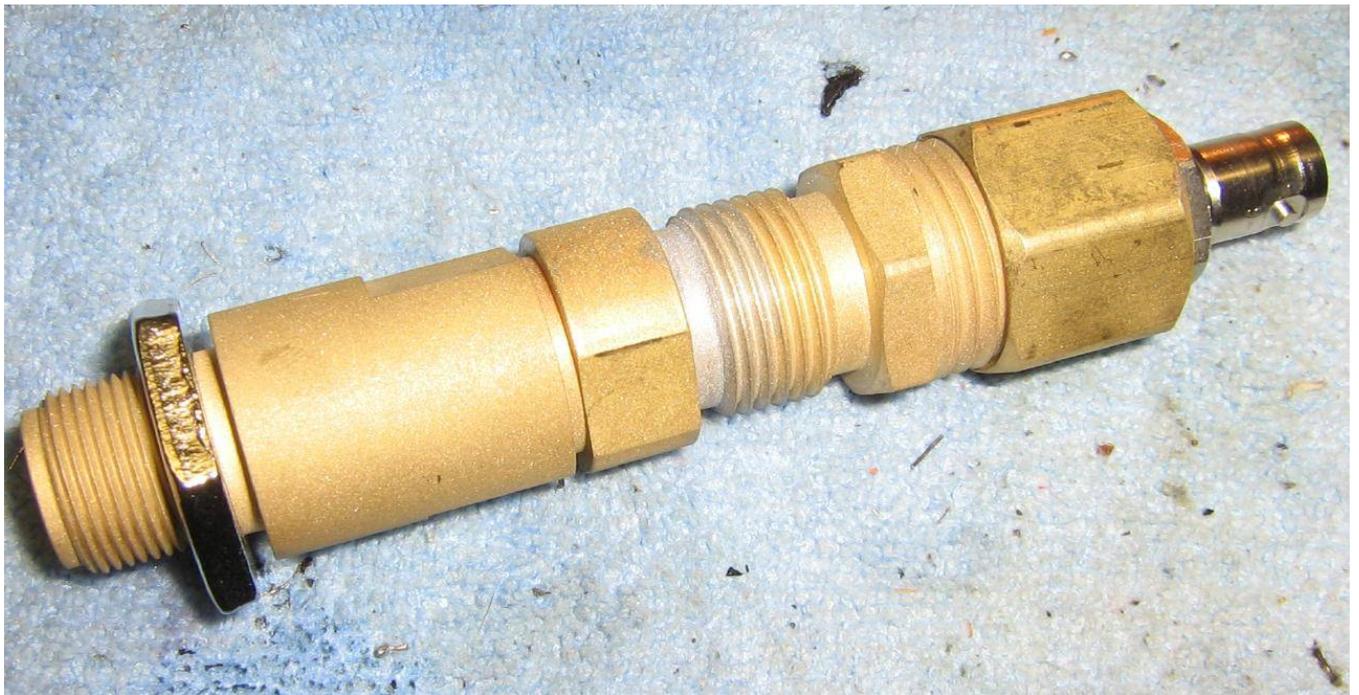
Mount the VTP1188S photodiode as far down the center of the Andrew 44ASN connector as it will go.

Secure the photodiode in place with some (real) RTV sealant.

The entire connector body was sandblasted inside-and-out to help knock down any potential glare from reflections.



Solder the photodiode's cathode and anode wires to the (isolated) BNC jack mounted in the FIP pipe cap as shown.



Screw the FIP pipe cap onto the rear MIP union. Be sure to only hand-tighten.



Mounting the L14G3 phototransistor will be a little different.

Place the L14G3 in one of those plastic snap-together LED holders which you can find at Radio Shack. Add a beveled plumbing washer behind the plastic holder, as shown above.

Solder Teflon wires to the collector and emitter leads of the L14G3 phototransistor.

You can safely cut off pin-2 (base) of the L14G3.

You can order the L14G3 from Digi-Key, part number `L14G3-ND`, or from Mouser, part number `512-L14G3`.

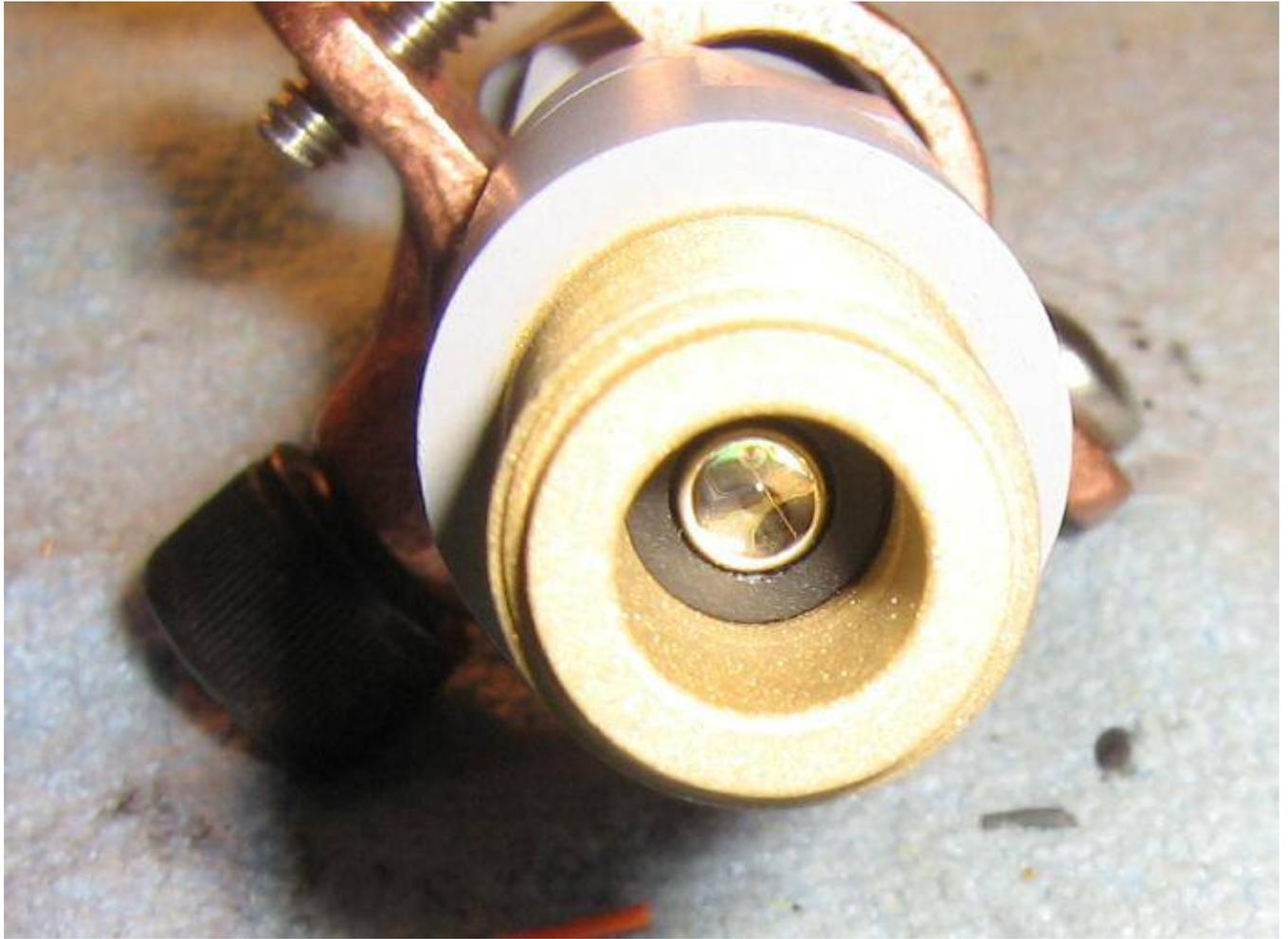
Radio Shack has a very similar phototransistor which will also work, part number `276-145`.



Again, drill out the lip in the center of the Andrew 44ASN connector with a  $21/64$ -inch bit.

The new L14G3 assembly will need to be press fit into the connector's body.

Make sure to isolate the metal case of the phototransistor from the sides of the connector.



Align the L14G3 assembly into the center of the Andrew 44ASN connector and finish tightening the compression fitting.

There is no need to use any RTV sealant on this mount.



Finished photodiode and phototransistor visible and infrared light sensors.

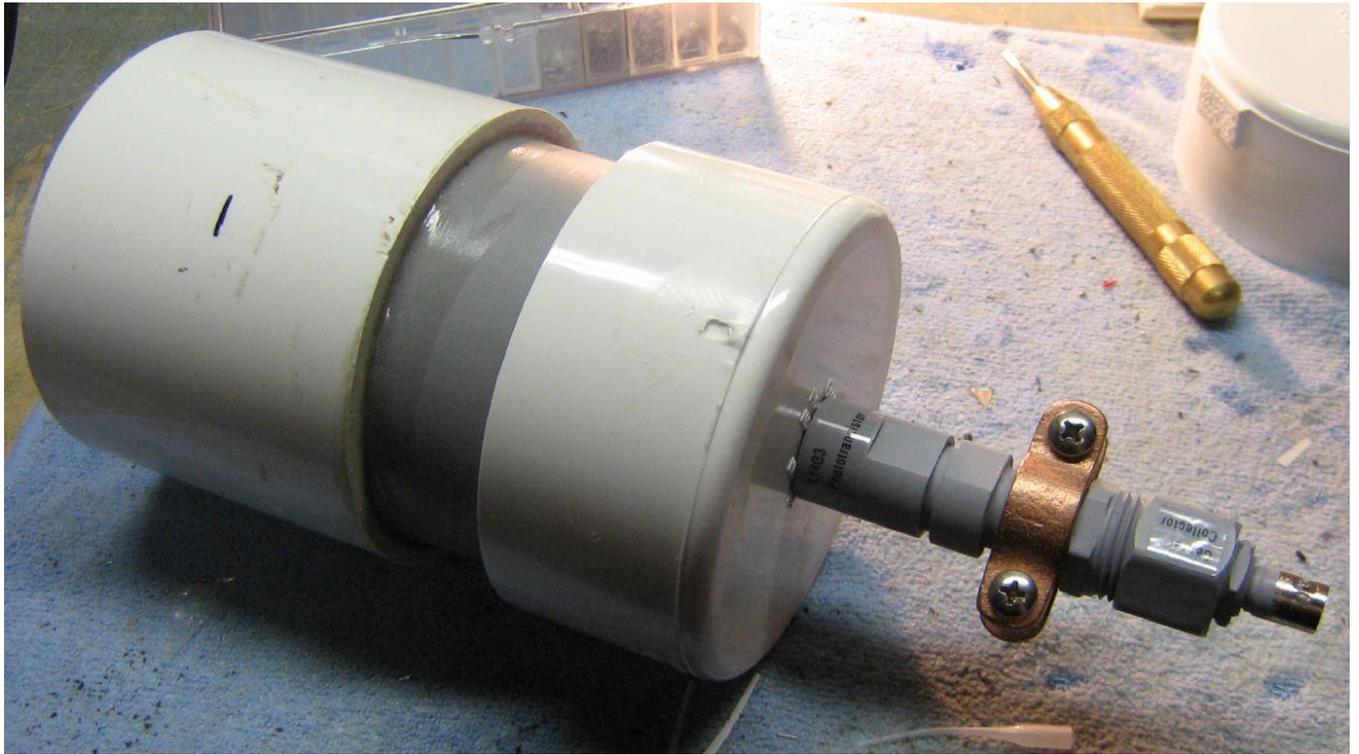
Optional 1/2-inch pipe hanger clamps were added to help mount the sensors.

Protective shields for each of the light sensor were made from the shells of old PL-259 connectors with some tape over the end.



Experimental mounting idea.

Use the nuts from salvaged SO-239 or N panel-mount RF connectors.



Sensor in action.

It's a good idea to use high-quality Teflon coaxial cables (and connectors) to connect to the sensors in order to avoid any excess leakage current.



Here's a simple (optional) optical attenuator which can be made using two polarized lens and a salvaged CATV 75-ohm hardline connector.

The CATV 75-ohm hardline connector consists of two main pieces. The front-end assembly, which slides inside the hardline coax itself, and the rear compression fitting which secures everything.



The CATV hardline connector was sandblasted to help clean it up a bit and then the polarized lens were epoxied over the openings of each connector assembly.

That silver-colored metal piece, which slid into the dielectric of the hardline coax, was removed on the front-end assembly.

It looks are little rough, but it turned out to work quite well.



Assembling the homebrew optical attenuator.

A shell from an old PL-259 connector was cut down in order to attach the optical attenuator to the light sensor.

You'll also need to drill out the center conductor on the CATV hardline connector using a 3/8-inch (or larger) drill bit.



Finished optical attenuator.

Rotating the compression fitting on the optical attenuator rotates the outside polarized lens while the inside polarized lens remains stationary.

This provides a simple means to attenuate the amount of light radiation reaching the final light sensor.



Example of a simple infrared dithering circuit.

The infrared emitter is from Radio Shack, part number 276-142. The dark-colored diode in the package is the emitter.

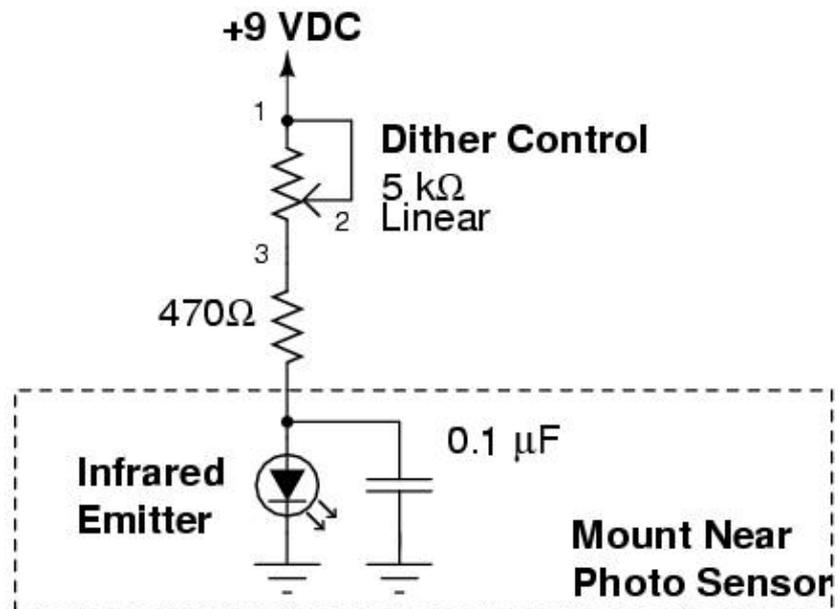
A salvaged panel-mount F connector will be used to hold the infrared emitter.



Solder the infrared emitter to the F connector like so.

The infrared emitter's anode is on the center conductor, the cathode is to the shield (ground).

A 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor should be soldered from the infrared emitter's anode to ground.

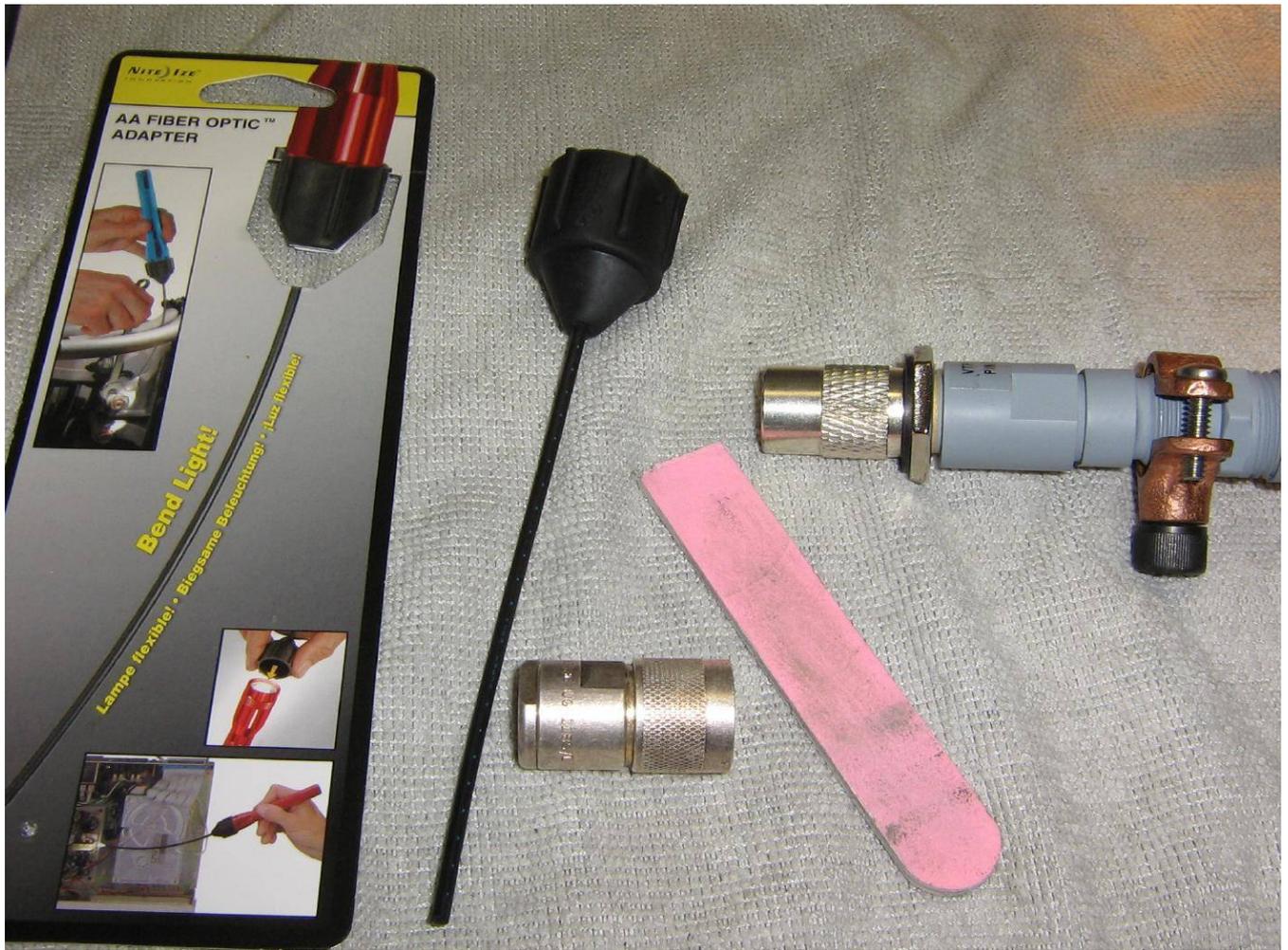




Mount the infrared emitter near the phototransistor or photodiode you wish to bias. Be sure it is not blocking its view.

An external potentiometer (conneted via the F connector) will control the current going through the infrared emitter. This will determine the final amount of bias on the phototransistor or photodiode.

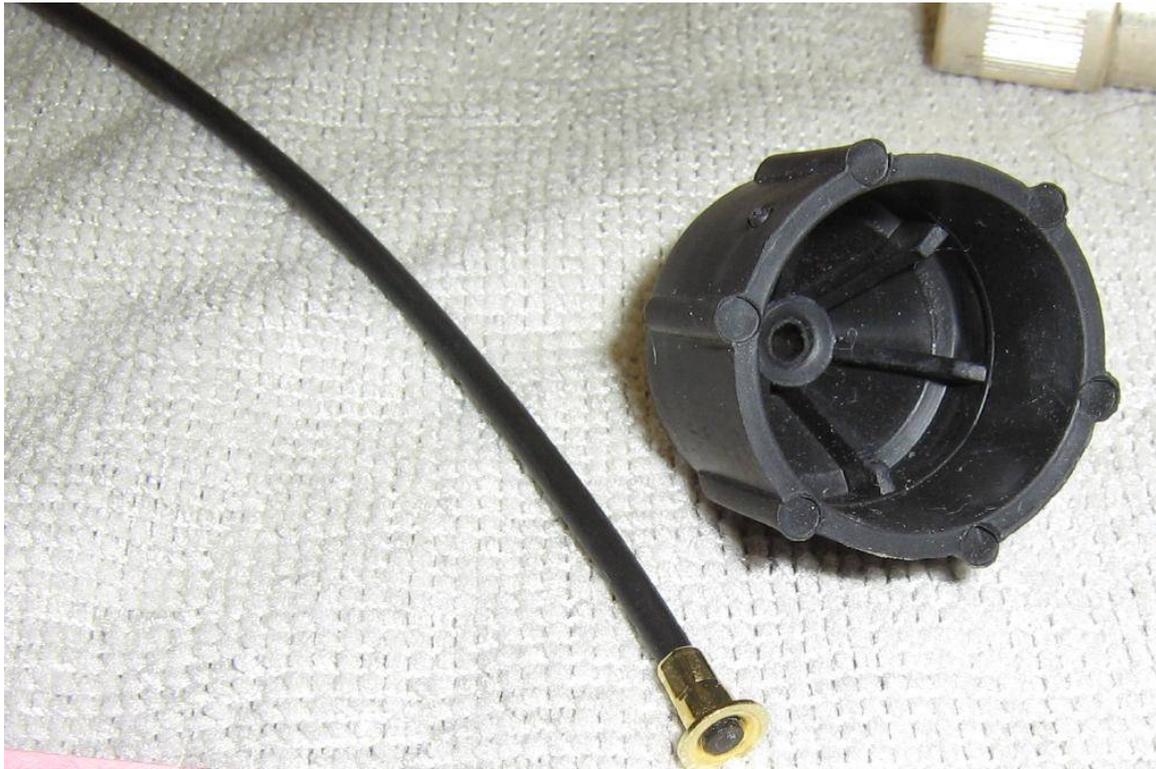
A piece of black art foam was added on the bottom of this PVC cap to reduce any stray reflections. A similar black rubber o-ring was added around the sensor mount's shiny securing nut.



Example of an optional fiber optic probe adapter.

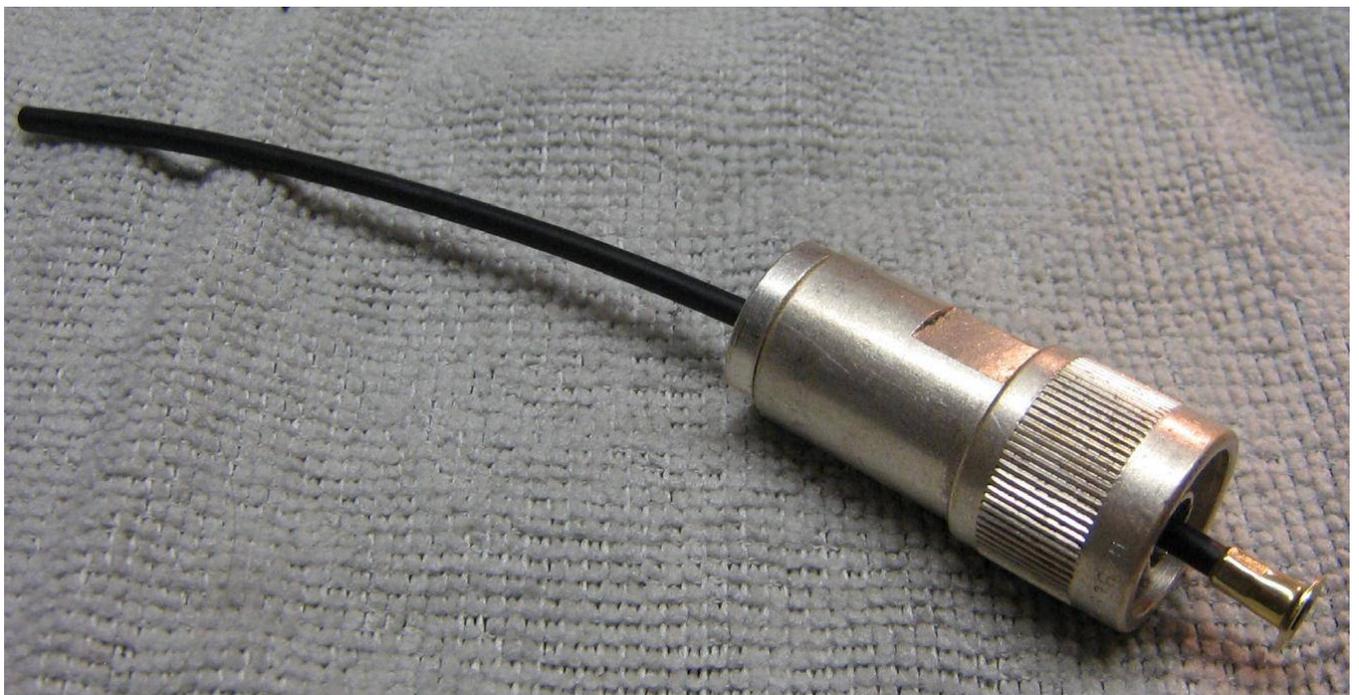
This is useful for sniffing out infrared triggered devices, like alarm systems and IEDs.

It's made from a [Nite Ize, Inc.](#) "AA Fiber Optic Adapter" and a salvaged male N compression connector for RG-8 coax.



First thing to do is remove the fiber optic probe from the rubber flashlight adapter.

You may wish to touch up the ends of the fiber optic probe with a very fine grain sanding stick. This will help improve the fiber optic's light transmission ability slightly. Since this isn't *real* fiber optic cable, there will be a fair amount of attenuation to any light signal passing through it.



Slide the fiber optic probe through the front of the male N connector like so.



Quickly solder the brass tab of the fiber optic probe to the center ring of the male N connector.

Try not to melt the plastic of the fiber optic!

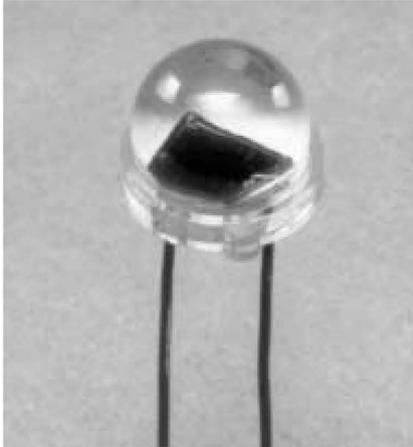
It was probably better to glue the probe to the connector instead of soldering it.



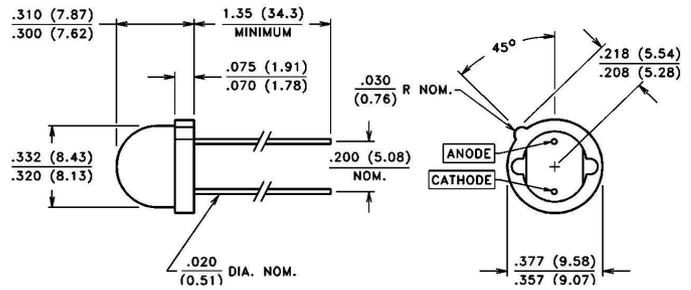
Completed fiber optic adapter connected to a light sensor.

When attaching the fiber optic probe adapter, be sure the secured end of the probe doesn't smash into the photodiode or phototransistor inside the light sensor.

A small rubber grommet was added to the open end of the male N connector to further secure the fiber optic probe.



### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS inch (mm)



CASE 12 LENSED CERAMIC  
CHIP ACTIVE AREA: .017 in<sup>2</sup> (1.1 mm<sup>2</sup>)

### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Large area planar silicon photodiode mounted on a two lead ceramic substrate. A clear molded lens is used to increase sensitivity. Low junction capacitance permits fast response time.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Storage Temperature: -20°C to 75°C  
Operating Temperature: -20°C to 75°C

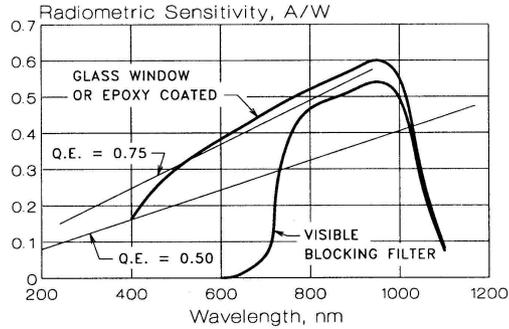
### ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS @ 25°C (See also VTP curves, pages 45-46)

SYMBOL	CHARACTERISTIC	TEST CONDITIONS	VTP1188S			UNITS
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
I <sub>SC</sub>	Short Circuit Current	H = 100 fc, 2850 K		200		μA
TC I <sub>SC</sub>	I <sub>SC</sub> Temperature Coefficient	2850 K		.20		%/°C
I <sub>SC</sub>	Short Circuit Current	100 μW/cm <sup>2</sup> , 880 nm	13		25	μA
V <sub>OC</sub>	Open Circuit Voltage	H = 100 fc, 2850 K		.33		mV
TC V <sub>OC</sub>	V <sub>OC</sub> Temperature Coefficient	2850 K		-2.0		mV/°C
I <sub>D</sub>	Dark Current	H = 0, V <sub>R</sub> = 10 mV		3	30	nA
R <sub>SH</sub>	Shunt Resistance	H = 0, V = 10 mV		67		GΩ
TC R <sub>SH</sub>	R <sub>SH</sub> Temperature Coefficient	H = 0, V = 10 mV		-11		%/°C
C <sub>J</sub>	Junction Capacitance	H = 0, V = 0 V		.18	.30	nF
λ <sub>range</sub>	Spectral Application Range		400		1100	nm
λ <sub>p</sub>	Spectral Response - Peak			925		nm
S <sub>R</sub>	Sensitivity	@ Peak		.55		A/W

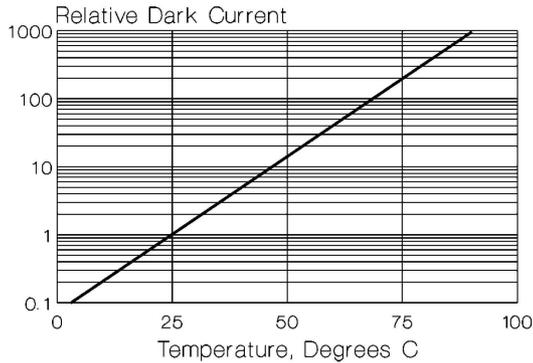
# VTP Process Photodiodes

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES @ 25°C (UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

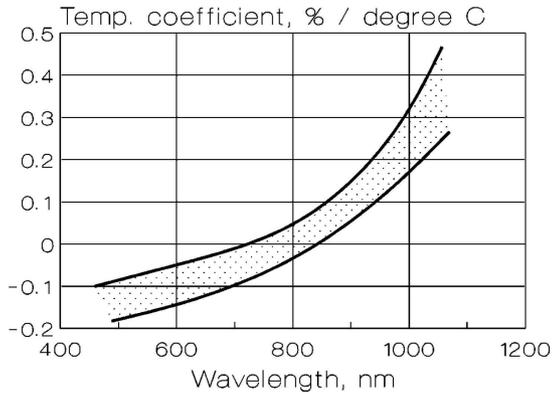
**Absolute Spectral Response**



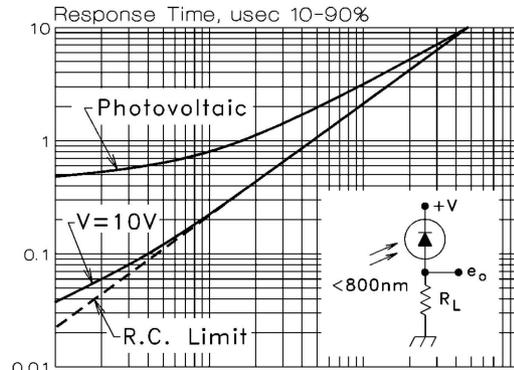
**Relative Dark Current vs. Temperature**



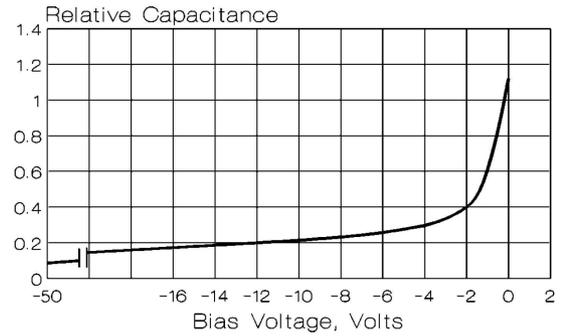
**Temperature Coefficient Of Light Current vs. Wavelength**



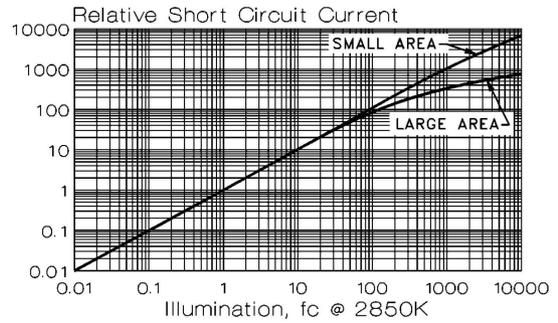
**Rise/Fall Times - Non Saturated**

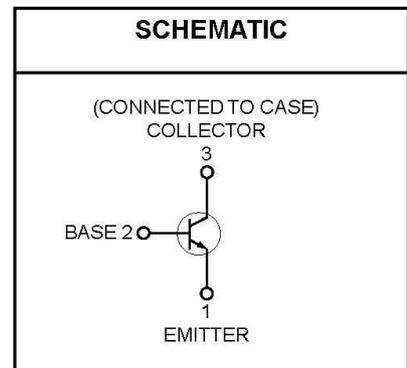
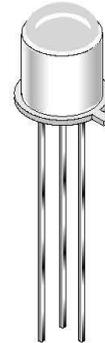
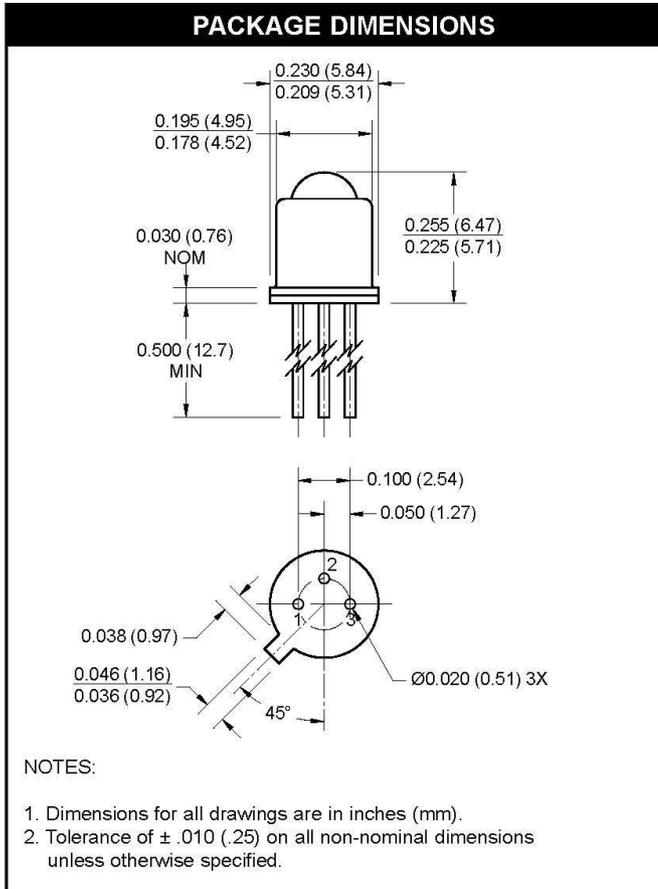


**Relative Junction Capacitance vs. Voltage (Referred To Zero Bias)**



**Relative Short Circuit Current vs. Illumination**





**DESCRIPTION**

The L14G1/L14G2/L14G3 are silicon phototransistors mounted in a narrow angle, TO-18 package.

**FEATURES**

- Hermetically sealed package
- Narrow reception angle

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# Nortel DMS-100 E911210 Log Report

---

## Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates E911210 when E911 rejects an Automatic Location Identifier (ALI) record transmission from the ALI system to the tandem. For AT&T, the only valid responses from the ALI system are ACKs and NAKs. Any other response, including a timeout waiting for an ACK/NAK, generates this log. The PSAPNUM and POSNUM correspond to the attendant position for the last message sent to the ALI system. The tandem waits for a response from the last sent message. The Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) number is the MPC card that receives the response.

## Format

The log report format for E911210 is as follows:

```
E911210 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAILURE TO RECEIVE ALI RESPONSE
      PSAPNUM <aa> POSNUM <aa> MPC <aa> MPCLINK <aa>
```

## Example

An example of log report E911210 follows:

```
E911210 FEB03 13:05:24 0101 FAILURE TO RECEIVE ALI RESPONSE
      PSAPNUM 3 POSNUM 12 MPC 1 MPCLINK 3
```

## Field Descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAILURE TO RECEIVE ALI RESPONSE	Constant	Indicates a rejected ALI record transmission from the ALI system to the tandem.
PS APNUM	0 to 999	Corresponds to the entries in the ALI system computer.
POSNUM	0 to 99	Indicates a different number within the PSAP that identifies the position to receive ALI.
MPC	Integers	Identifies the number in table MPC that applies to the MPC card in use.
MPCLINK	Integers	Indicates one entry in table MPCLINK for each data link connected to the ALI system.

-End-

## Action

Accumulating a number of these logs indicates data link trouble between the MPC card and the ALI database. It may also indicate entry problems with the DMS or the ALI system.

---

# Nortel DMS-100 E911211 Log Report

---

## Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates E911211 when two attempts to send the same Automatic Location Identification (ALI) record to the ALI fail. The system sends the ALI from the tandem. In some systems, this report indicates that the attempt tried twice, and both attempts generated a NAK or an invalid response. The current ALI record will be lost and processing continues with the next record sent. Many logs indicate problems either with the data links or with the entries in the ALI system or the tandem.

## Format

The log report format for E911211 is as follows:

```
E911211 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ALI RECORD FAILURE SEND FAILURE
      TWO ATTEMPTS FAILED
      PSAPNUM <aa> POSNUM <aa> MPC <aa> MPCLINK <aa>
```

## Example

An example of log report E911211 follows:

```
E911211 FEB03 13:05:24 0101 ALI RECORD FAILURE SEND FAILURE
      TWO ATTEMPTS FAILED
      PSAPNUM 003 POSNUM 0012 MPC 1 MPCLINK 2
```

## Field Descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ALI RECORD FAILURE SEND FAILURE TWO ATTEMPTS FAILED	Constant	Indicates that two attempts to send the same ALI record from the tandem to the ALI failed.
PSAPNUM	0 to 999	Corresponds to the entries in the ALI system computer.
POSNUM	0 to 99	Indicates a different number within the PSAP which will identify the position to receive ALI.
MPC	Integers	Identifies the number in table MPC that applies to the MPC card in use.
MPCLINK	Integers	Indicates one entry in table MPCLINK for each data link to connect with the ALI system.

-End-

---

# Nortel DMS-100 E911212 Log Report

---

## Explanation

The Enhanced 911 (E911) subsystem generates this log at disconnect for each call answered at an E911 Automatic Call Distribution (ACD), Line Appearance on a Digital Trunk (LDT), or Line Public Safety Answering Point (LINE PSAP). The log is produced for a 2-way call when the E911 attendant or the calling party disconnects from the call.

When a primary PSAP attendant transfers a calling party to a secondary PSAP and the three parties are in a 3-way call, an E911212 log is produced as follows:

- If the controlling PSAP (the primary PSAP who started the call transfer) drops out of the call (the calling party and the secondary PSAP revert to a 2-way call), an E911212 log generates for the primary PSAP.
- If the secondary PSAP drops out of the call or is flashed off by the primary PSAP attendant (the calling party and the primary PSAP revert to a 2-way call), an E911212 log generates for the secondary PSAP.
- If the calling party disconnects, two E911212 logs generate, one for the primary PSAP attendant who transferred the call and one for the attendant who answered the call transfer.

The E911212 log report has three lines: the log header (standard for all logs) and two lines of text in the body of the log. The two lines of text are each 106 characters long.

## Format

The log report format for E911212 is as follows:

```
E911212 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO E911 CALL EVENT RECORD
ANI <npa & dn> PSAPNAME <psap name> POSID <position id> LOGIN <login id> OFFER <time of day>
ANSW <time of day> XFR <time of day> DISC <time of day> XFR DN <npa & dn>
XFR PSAPNAME <pdsp name xfrd to> XFR ANSW <time of day>
PANI <npa & dn> LAT DEG <deg min sec direction> LONG DET <deg min sec direction>
```

## Example

An example of log report E911212 follows:

```
E911212 JAN10 15:10:25 0101 INFO E911 CALL EVENT RECORD
ANI 9196211235 PSAPNAME RALEIGHPOLICE POSID 7708 LOGIN 8888 OFFER 15:10:00
ANSW 15:10:02 XFR 15:10:17 DISC 15:10:25 XFR DN 9196211901
XFR PSAPNAME RALEIGHFIRE XFR ANSW 15:10:19
PANI 6139110747 LAT DEG 45 59' 59" N LONG DEG 170 59' 59" E
```

## E911 Geodetic Location Parm

The E911 Geodetic Location Parm allows the PSAP's host DMS to receive geodetic location of a wireless E911 call over the SS7 network. Log E911212 shows the latitude and longitude of wireless calls if the information is present. The latitude and longitude display as degrees, minutes, seconds, and direction: North (N) or South (S) for latitudes, East (E) or West (W) for longitudes. If the geodetic information is not available, the location values display as "N/A" for all calls.

## E911 Enhanced Called Party Hold Feature

The E911 Enhanced Called Party Hold (ECPH) feature maintains the connection of an E911 call from origination until the PSAP answers or until the ECPH timer delay expires. This time-out period makes sure that an emergency call will be processed whether or not the caller hangs up before completing the call. When ECPH is included, the E911212 log uses asterisks (\*) to indicate that the call was discontinued and ECPH allowed the call to be answered by the PSAP. This feature is now inactive. Nortel sets the ECPH time at the default 0 (zero), and this setting cannot be changed by the technician.

### Field Descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ANI		Identifies the NPA and DN of the calling party.
PSAPNAME		Identifies the name of the PSAP where the emergency call terminates.
POSID		Identifies the four-digit number relating to the ACD position. Enter this number when the position is datafilled. The POSID is the Identification Number (IDNUM) for the position entered in SERVORD or found in table KETSETLINE. For LDT or LINE PSAPs, no LOGIN or POSITION ID is provided for the answering position and "NO ID" appears in the POSID field.
LOGIN		Identifies the four-digit identifier for the ACD agent. For line PSAPs, no log-in identifier is provided; "NO ID" appears in the LOGIN field.
OFFER		Identifies the time that a call is offered to the PSAP. For an ACD PSAP, the time represents either when the call is presented to an attendant or when the call is queued because no attendants were available. For a LDT or LINE PSAPs, the time represents when the call is presented to an attendant.
ANSW		Identifies the time that the attendant answers the call. If the caller stopped the call before the attendant answered, "NO ANSW" will be displayed.
XFR		Identifies the time that the attendant transfers the call. If the attendant did not transfer the call before disconnecting, "NO XFR" will be displayed in the XFR field.
DISC		Identifies the time that the attendant or calling party disconnects from a 2-way call. For a call transfer, this timestamp occurs when the attendant executing the transfer drops out of the call.

XFR DN	Identifies the NPA and DN of the agent who transfers the call, if the XFR PSAPNAME field has a valid PSAPNAME (other than "NON PSAP AGENCY"). If the XFR PSAPNAME field contains NON PSAP AGENCY the XFR DN represents the digits dialed by the agent transferring the call. The field is blank if no transfer occurred.
XFR PSAPNAME	Identifies the name of the PSAP from which the attendant transferred the call. If the call was not transferred to an E911 PSAP agency datafiled in table E911PSAP on the E911 tandem, NON PSAP AGENCY appears in the XFR PSAPNAME field. If no transfer occurred the field is blank.
XFR ANSW	Identifies the time when the add-on party of a call transfer answers the call.
PANI	Pseudo Automatic Number Identification. If the host switch of the PSAP can identify the call as a wireless call, the PANI identifies the NPA and DN of the wireless calling party. For all other calls, "N/A" appears.
LAT DEG	If available, the latitude of the wireless E911 caller displays in degrees, minutes, seconds, and direction, either North (N) or South (S). "GEODETIC INFORMATION UNAVAILABLE" appears for wireless calls where the information is not available. "N/A" appears in this field for wireline calls.
LONG DEG	If available, the longitude of the wireless E911 caller displays in degrees, minutes, seconds, and direction, either East (E) or West (W). "GEODETIC INFORMATION UNAVAILABLE" appears for wireless calls where the information is not available. "N/A" appears in this field for wireline calls or for calls where the geodetic location information is not available.

-End-

### **Action**

E911212 is an information-only log printed at disconnect for each call answered at the ACD, LDT, or LINE PSAP. The log generates for record-keeping purposes only.

---

# Nortel DMS-100 E911213 Log Report

---

## **Explanation**

The E911 subsystem generates E911213 each time an E911 Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) PSAP attendant logs into the designated ACD set.

## **Format**

The log report format for E911213 is as follows:

```
E911213 mmmdd hhmmss ssdd INFO E911 ACD PSAP ATTENDANT LOGIN
  PSAPNAME: <psap name> ATTENDANT ID: <login id> POSITION ID: <pos id>
```

## **Example**

An example of log report E911213 follows:

```
E911213 JAN10 15:09:16 0101 INFO E911 ACD PSAP ATTENDANT LOGIN
  PSAPNAME: RALEIGHPOLICE ATTENDANT ID: 1234 POSITION ID: 1001
```

## **Field Descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
ATTENDANT ID	Integers	A four-digit number the attendant enters to log into an ACD station.
POSITION ID	Integers	A four-digit number that identifies the ACD station.

-End-

## **Action**

Log report E911213 is an information log printed for each attendant login. The system generates the log only to keep a record.

---

# Nortel DMS-100 E911214 Log Report

---

## **Explanation**

The subsystem generates E911214 each time an E911 Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) PSAP attendant logs out from a designated ACD set.

When a supervisor activates NIGHT SERVICE, the system routes ACD calls to a destination that the customer specified. This activation does not activate "MAKE SET BUSY" for each attendant in the ACD group. If an attendant does not activate "MAKE SET BUSY (LOGOUT)," the attendant position remains in service. The subsystem does not generate an E911214 log if the attendant position remains in service.

## **Format**

The log report format for E911214 is as follows:

```
E911214 mmmdd hhmmss ssdd INFO E911 ACD PSAP ATTENDANT LOGOUT
  PSAPNAME: <psap name> ATTENDANT ID: <login id> POSITION ID: <pos id>
```

## **Example**

An example of log report E911214 follows:

```
E911214 JAN10 15:09:16 0101 INFO E911 ACD PSAP ATTENDANT LOGOUT
  PSAPNAME: RALEIGHPOLICE ATTENDANT ID: 1234 POSITION ID: 1001
```

## **Field Descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ATTENDANT ID	Integers	A four-digit number the attendant enters to log into an ACD station.
POSITION ID	Integers	A four-digit number that identifies the ACD station.

-End-

## **Action**

Log report E911214 is an information log printed for each attendant logout. The system generates the log only to keep a record.

---

# Nortel DMS-100 E911215 Log Report

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## Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates E911215 for inbound (or dedicated link) and outbound Selective Routing Database (SRDB) updates. The subsystem generates the report for these updates when the file transfer is complete.

Option UPDATE set to "YES" in table SRDBXFER (Selective Routing Database File Transfer Scheduler) generates the file transfer for outbound updates. This file transfer causes the Return Code (RC) file to update table E911SRDB (Enhanced 911 Selective Routing Database).

Option UPDATE does not apply to inbound updates. The E911216 log (File Transfer) and the E911215 log (Update) are separate actions for the inbound updates.

## Format

The log report format for E911215 is as follows:

```
E911215 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SRDB TRANSFER/UPDATE SUMMARY
KEY=<taaaaaaa> MPC=<nn> LINK=<nn> START TIME=<hh:mm:ss>
TOTAL RECORDS=<nnnnn> SUCCEED=<nnnnn> FAILURE=<nnnnn>
RC FILE=<aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa> ON <aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa>
ERROR FILE=<aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa> ON <aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa>
```

## Example

An example of log report E911215 follows:

```
E911215 MAY30 02:35:21 0101 SRDB TRANSFER/UPDATE SUMMARY
KEY=REGULAR MPC=1 LINK=2 START TIME=02:00:03
TOTAL RECORDS=816 SUCCEED=803 FAILURE=13
RC FILE=MAY29C$SEQ ERASED
ERROR FILE=MAY29C$ERR
```

## Field Descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SRDB TRANSFER/ UPDATE SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates a scheduled transfer/update occurred.
KEY	REGULAR	Identifies the tuple in table SRDBXFER that initiated the transfer/update.
	COMMAND	Indicates the tuple in table SRDBREQ that initiated the transfer/update.
MPC	Integers	Identifies the Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) number over which the transfer occurred.

LINK	Integers	Identifies the number over which the transfer occurred.
START TIME	Integers	Identifies the time in hours, minutes, and seconds at which the scheduler/monitor began the transfer.
TOTAL RECORDS	Integers	Identifies the total number of records in the Return Code (RC).
SUCCEED	Integers	Identifies the number of records in the RC that were applied successfully to the Selective Routing Database (SRDB).
FAILURE	Integers	Identifies the number of records in the RC that resulted in error.
RC FILE	Character String	Identifies the name of the file that contains the RCs.
ERROR FILE	Character String	Identifies the name and device of the file that contains the error messages created during the update of the SRDB.

-End-

### **Action**

The E911215 log report indicates that a transfer and update occurred as scheduled. If the log indicates the update for the SRDB had errors, the operating company personnel must examine the error file produced. The operating company personnel must enter failed records manually into table E911SRDB.

---

# Nortel DMS-100 E911216 Log Report

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## Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates E911216 for inbound (or dedicated links) and outbound SRDB updates. The subsystem generates E911216 for these updates when the file transfer is complete.

Option UPDATE set to "NO" in table SRDBXFER (Selective Routing Database File Transfer Scheduler) generates the file transfer for outbound updates. The result is that the Return Code (RC) file does not update table E911SRDB (Enhanced 911 Selective Routing Database). Option UPDATE does not apply to inbound updates.

## Format

The log report format for E911216 is as follows:

```
E911216 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SRDB TRANSFER SUMMARY
  KEY=<aaaaaaaa> MPC=<nn> LINK=<nn> START TIME=<hh:mm:ss>
  RC FILE=<aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa> ON <aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa>
```

## Example

An example of log report E911216 follows:

```
E911216 JUN02 05:18:42 0101 SRDB TRANSFER SUMMARY
  KEY=JUSTSAT MPC=1 LINK=2 START TIME=05:00:02
  RC FILE=JUN01C$SEQ ON D000TEST
```

## Field Descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
KEY	Alphabetic	Identifies the tuple in table SRDBXFER that initiated the transfer/update.
MPC	Integers	Identifies the number over which the transfer occurred.
LINK	Integers	Identifies the number over which the transfer occurred.
START TIME	00-23, 00-59, 00-59	Identifies the time at which the scheduler/monitor began the transfer.
RC FILE	Alphanumeric	Identifies the recent change file.

-End-

---

# Nortel DMS-100 E911217 Log Report

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## Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates E911217 when any type of fatal error occurs during transfer or update. Schedules done through table SRDBXFER (Selective Routing Database File Transfer Scheduler) can generate this log. The command `SRDBEREQ` in the background can also generate this log. Errors encountered during attempts to change the SRDB are not fatal errors. These errors cause output to the error file but will do create a log. All fields except the REASON fields are like the fields for the other logs that this feature creates.

The REASON fields indicate the reason the schedule failed. The REASON1 field contains a text reason that the SRDB update application generates. The REASON2 field contains the text specified in an `IFFAIL` command in the connection script or the line number of an error. The REASON2 field contains only some error logs. For other error logs, the REASON field is blank.

## Format

The log report format for E911217 is as follows:

```
E911217 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SRDB SCHEDULE FAILURE
  REASON1=<reason text from software>
  REASON2=<reason text from connection script>
  KEY=<aaaaaaaa> MPC=<nn> LINK=<nn> START TIME=<hh:mm:ss>
  RC FILE=<aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa> ON <aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa>
  ERROR FILE=<aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa> ON <aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa>
```

## Example

An example of log report E911217 follows:

```
E911217 MAY24 09:45:41 0101 SRDB SCHEDULE FAILURE
  REASON=Kermit send failed
  REASON=Send could not be initiated on the remote side
  KEY=Command MPC=1 LINK=2 START TIME=09:33:38
  RC FILE=MAY24C$SEQ ON D000TEST
  ERROR FILE=NONE
```

## Field Descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
REASON 1	Characters	Contains a text reason that the SRDB update application generates.
REASON 2	Characters	Contains the text specified in a FAIL command in the connection script or the line number of an error.

KEY	Regular	Identifies the tuple in table SRDBXFER that initiated the transfer/update.
	Command	Indicates the tuple in table SRDBREQ that initiated the transfer/update.
MPC	Integers	Identifies the number over which the transfer occurred.
LINK	Integers	Identifies the number over which the transfer occurred.
START TIME	Integers	Identifies the time at which scheduler/monitor began the transfer.
RC FILE	Character String	Identifies the name of the file that contains the Return Codes (RC).
ERROR FILE	Character String	Identifies the name and device of the file that contains the error messages created during the update of the SRDB.
-----		
-End-		

## **Action**

The action required depends on the failure reason given in the log. The table at the end of this log report lists the possible error messages that can appear in the REASON1 field. This table includes the action required for each type of failure.

## **Additional Information**

The following table lists the actions required for each type of failure:

<b>Error Message</b>	<b>Description</b>
Syntax error in connfile	The dial-up software found a syntax error. The syntax error was in the connection script when the software parsed the script before the software attempted to make a connection. The REASON2 field indicates the line number of the error. A technician must examine the connection script and correct the syntax error. The user must complete the schedule manually with the SRDBREQ command.
Connection script not found	The dial-up software cannot find the connection script file. A possible cause is an erased or edited file.
Connection trouble	The dial-up software cannot establish a connection to the ALI database because of problems. These problems include modem or MPC problems, and errors logging into the ALI system. The REASON2 field can contain a message that indicates at which point in the connection script the error occurred. If the system also produces MPC logs, these logs indicate MPC problems. After attempts to resolve the problem, the user can complete the schedule manually with the SRDBREQ command.

Kermit receive failure	The Kermit protocol cannot receive the RC file correctly. Possible causes are a broken connection to the ALI database, or a connection with noise. The system can generate Kermit or MPC logs that indicate possible solutions. After attempts to resolve the problem, the user can complete the schedule manually with the SRDBREQ command.
Kermit send failure	The Kermit protocol cannot send the status file back to the ALI database. The reason the protocol cannot send the status file back is the same for Kermit receive failure. At this point, the RC file was received correctly. Update of the SRDB proceeds if the user requested the update. Current problems can occur during the next schedule. The user must attempt to resolve all problems.
Transfer aborted by restart	After a restart occurs, the system aborts a transfer initiated by command. The user must run the command again. The REASON2 field is blank.
Transfer cancelled by user	The system generates this error message when the user uses the SRDBREQ command to cancel a schedule that is performing a transfer. The user can use the SRDBREQ command to perform the transfer again. The system does not erase the transfer file that is not completely received. A possible result of this error is that the file cannot operate. The REASON2 field is blank.
Update cancelled by user	The user uses the SRDBREQ command to cancel a schedule update. The system does not erase the transferred RC file and the error file (if this file exists). The REASON2 field is blank.
Transfer missed	The time for a scheduled transfer occurs while the system is in the process of another transfer. If table SRDBXFER scheduled the current transfer, the two transfers are scheduled too close together. To resolve the problem, delay the later one. The schedule will not be retired. You can do this schedule manually, if you desire, when the current schedule is complete.
Unable to start dialout session	The scheduler cannot start a dialout session to transfer the RC file. Failure can occur because the system does not have enough resources. Failure also can occur because the MPC link is not entered as asynchronous protocol.
Unable to start update session	The scheduler cannot start an update session. The scheduler needs an update session to update the SRDB with the transferred RC file. The scheduler cannot start an update session because the system does not have enough resources.
Update failed	The update session started, but did not completely process the RC file. The RC file does not completely process if a file system error occurs. The file system error creates the error file or opens the RC file or file a parameter is set to "N". This parameter is parameter E911_PSAPS_USING_1_INFO_DIGIT in table OFCSTD.
Scheduler process trapped	The scheduler process did not terminate correctly. If the log contains the RC file name, the system completed the transfer and began update. If the log contains none of the file names, the system did not complete the transfer and erased the RC file.
Dialout process trapped	The dialout process trapped. The log indicates if the system transferred the RC file. If the system transferred the file, the system completes the update. If the user requests update, the next log created will indicate update completion.



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# Nortel DMS-100 E911218 Log Report

---

## **Explanation**

The E911 subsystem generates E911218 when an attempt to generate a (Remote Call Event Record) RCER fails. The reason is one of the following:

- MPC Buffer Full – Information has exhausted the MPC buffer space.
- No Links Up – All links for this PSAP are out-of-service.
- Software Error – Other internal error.

## **Format**

The log report format for E911218 is as follows:

```
E911218 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RCER WAS NOT SENT
REASON: <reason>
```

## **Example**

An example of log report E911218 follows:

```
E911218 MAR26 08:15:38 0101 RCER WAS NOT SENT
REASON: No Links Up
1990/03/26 9196211235 MADISONPOLICE1234 15:10:00 15:10:02
15:10:17 15:10:25 9192111901 MADISONFIRE 15:10:19
6131234567
```

## **Field Descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
RCER WAS NOT SENT	Constant	Indicates an attempt to generate a RCER failed.
REASON	Symbolic Text	Indicates the reason for the RCER failure.

-End-

## **Action**

Collect and save E911218 logs for future reference.

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# Nortel DMS-100 E911219 Log Report

---

## **Explanation**

The system generates E911219 when an ESN is not entered in table E911ESN and it is used for an E911 Virtual Facility (VFG) entry. Table VIRTGRPS (Virtual Facility Group) contains the VFG entry.

## **Format**

The log report format for E911219 is as follows:

```
E911219 mmmdd hhmmss ssdd INFO ESN USED FOR E911 VFG NOT
DATAFILED IN E911ESN
ESN=<esn>
```

## **Example**

An example of log report E911219 follows:

```
E911219 JAN10 15:09:16 0101 INFO ESN USED FOR E911 VFG NOT
DATAFILED IN E911ESN
ESN=111
```

## **Field Descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
INFO ESN USED FOR E911 VFG NOT DATAFILED IN E911ESN	Constant	Indicates the ESN entered in E911 VFG is not entered in Table E911ESN.
ESN	Integers	Identifies the ESN not entered in table E911ESN.

-End-

## **Action**

Enter indicated ESN in table E911ESN.

# Simple Optical Receiver Project #1

## Overview

This is a simple phototransistor-based optical sensor based on the circuit in the book *The Basement Bugger's Bible*, by Shifty Bugman. It's designed to only receive noncarrier-based optical signals with their modulation(s) falling within the normal audio "hearing" range of 20 to 20,000 Hz.

The circuit is fairly simple and consists of using the phototransistor light sensor described earlier in this issue to feed a common-emitter 2N3904 transistor pre-amplifier which is configured to reduce gain below 72 Hz and amplify everything up to around 7,000 Hz by around 20 dB. The overall transistor gain will depend on the setting of the 10 kohm "Gain" potentiometer (audio taper). Everything is run from a standard 9 volt battery.

The output of the transistor feeds a Motorola MC34119 or JRC NJM2113 low-noise audio amplifier for an additional 20 dB of gain. You can configure that amplifier for more gain by adjusting the feedback resistors as discussed in the datasheet, but this is not recommended for low-noise operations. The MC34119 or NJM2113 is highly preferred over the common LM386 due to its lower noise characteristics. Note that the final audio output from the MC34119 or NJM2113 *must* be isolated from ground. This means you may need to add a nonconductive washer around the collar of the 1/8" output jack. Radio Shack does still carry the proper 1/8" stereo jacks which doesn't require this additional isolation. It may also be a good idea to run the MC34119 or NJM2113 off its own 9 volt battery for additional performance in low-noise operations. This prevents any voltage spikes from the audio output amplifier from feeding back into the phototransistor or the pre-amplifier stages.

Connected to the input from the phototransistor front-end, there is an (optional) op-amp circuit in series with a 0.33  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor. This op-amp circuit is called a "gyrator" and is a simple way for a couple of op-amps to simulate a fairly high-value inductor. For this circuit, we'll be simulating an approximate 21 henry inductor. When in series with the 0.33  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, those two circuits form a resonant tank circuit which will shunt any 60 Hz signal to ground. This is very simple way to attenuate some of the 60 Hz AC light hum that optical sensors tend to pick up. A 20 kohm multiturn potentiometer is used to tune the notch circuit for maximum null.

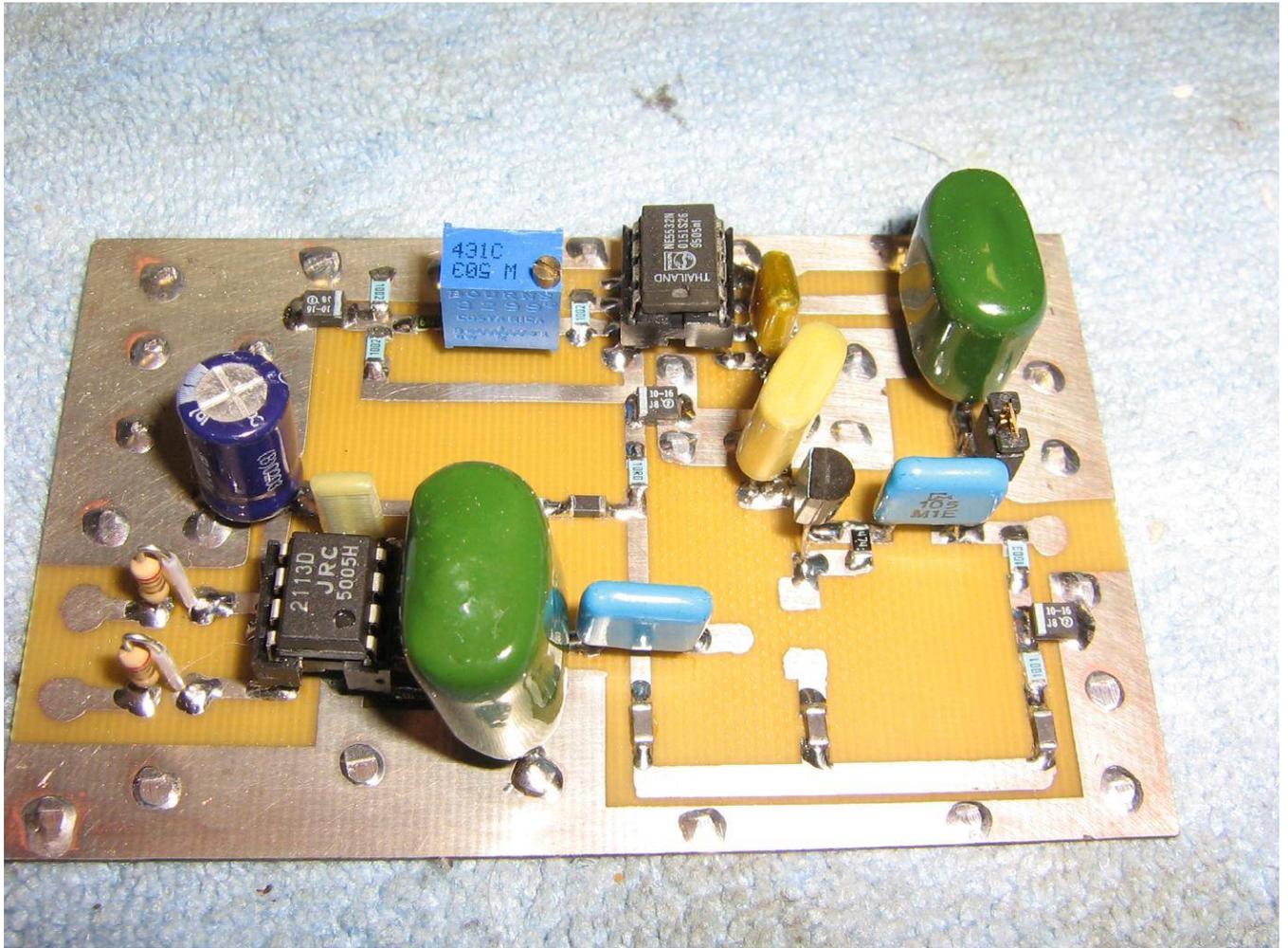
You can replace the 0.33  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor with a 0.47  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor if you need to null out a 50 Hz signal. This pseudo-series LC resonant tank circuit doesn't have a very large "Q," so the 60 Hz hum isn't *completely* eliminated, but it still does a very good job of knocking it down to something which isn't totally annoying when listening through headphones. Tune the notch by pointing the light sensor near an incandescent light bulb powered off 60 Hz 120 VAC mains. Avoid fluorescent lights as they tend to emit a strong signal at 120 Hz. To make the notch null out a 120 Hz signal, you can replace the 0.33  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor with something around 0.082  $\mu\text{F}$ . You may wish to add a selector switch for each of these capacitors.

All the resistors in this circuit should be 1% metal-film and the coupling capacitors should be high-quality, low-leakage film types, like polystyrene.

The PC board area around the the phototransistor's input should be clean of any solder flux and a high-quality Teflon dielectric BNC jack and connecting cable should be used to minimize any additional leakage currents.

Note that this circuit is not designed to work with photodiodes. That will be an upcoming project.

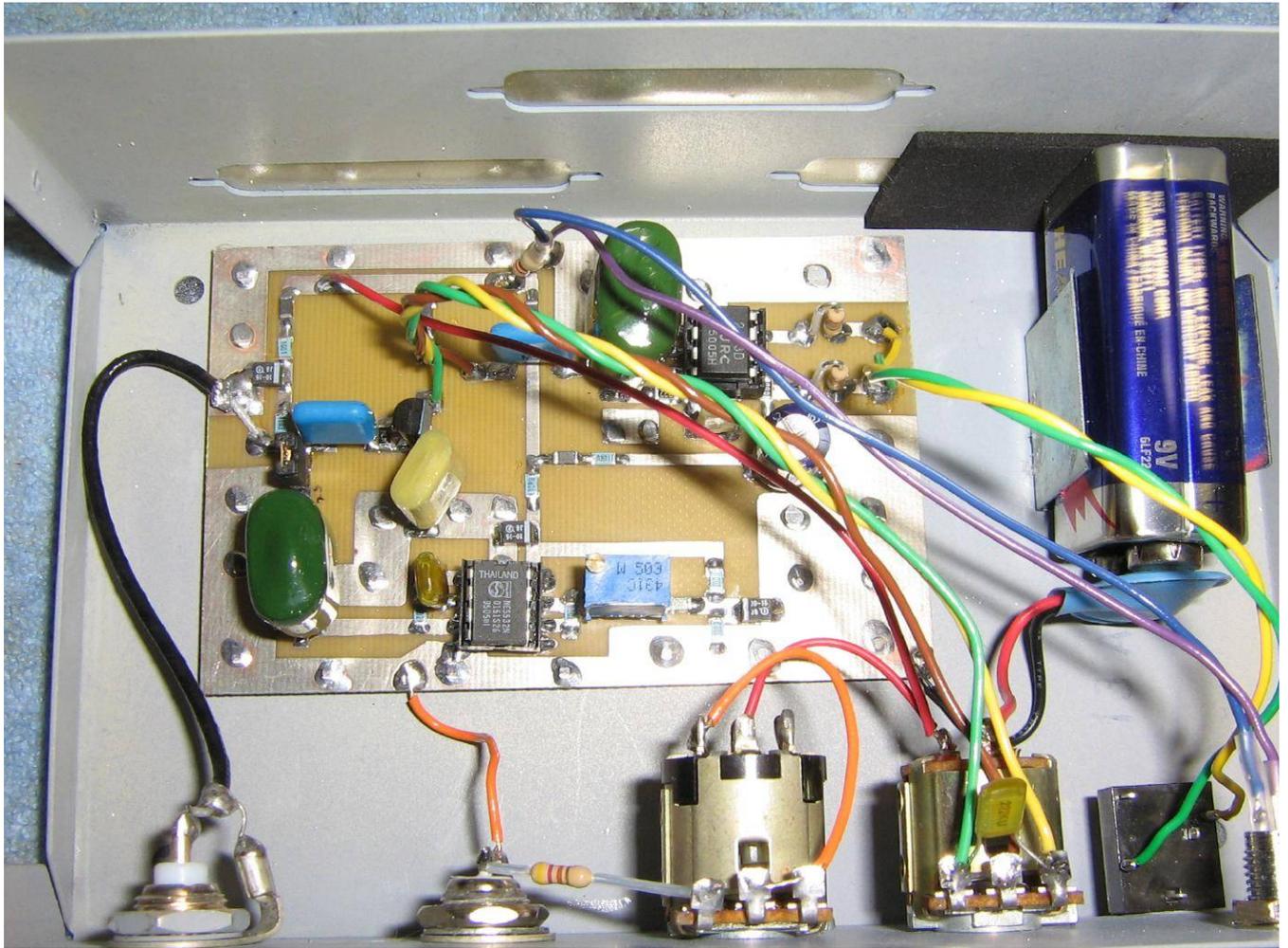




Alternate view of the circuit board.

Try to use high-quality, low-leakage, non-polarized film capacitors in any coupling stages. Standard electrolytics can be used in bypass operations.

Also note the use of a large ground plane and clean, isolated areas around the input pre-amplifier transistor to help minimize leakage current.



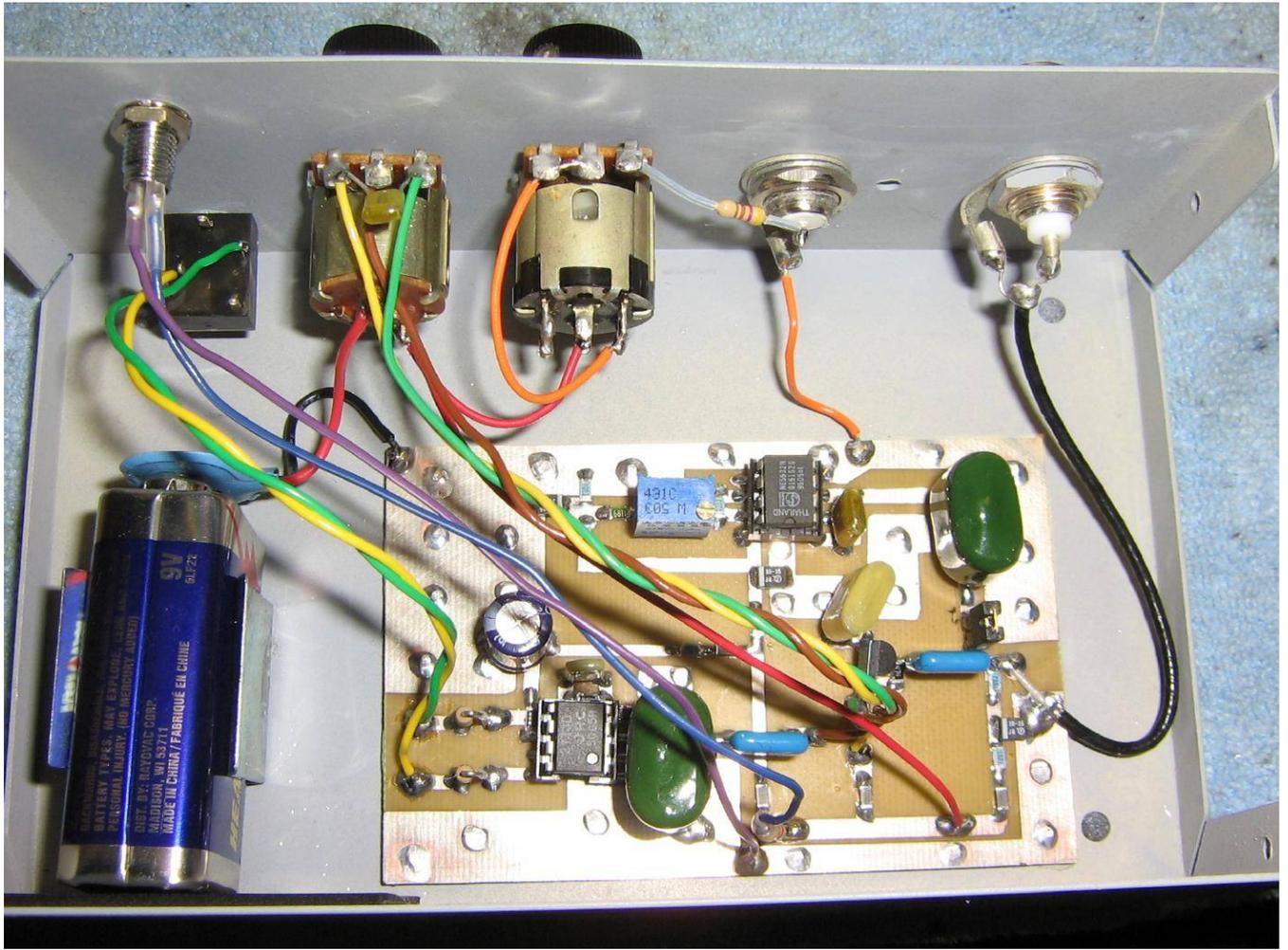
Installing the circuit board in a case from an old printer switch.

The input from the phototransistor sensor head is on the left via a panel-mount BNC jack.

Next to that is an optional infrared emitter dithering circuit using a 5 kohm potentiometer. The DC output is via a panel-mount F jack. An integrated switch on this potentiometer controls power to the dithering circuit. This dithering circuit is the same one as described earlier.

Next to that is the 10k ohm potentiometer for gain/volume control. Note the 2200 pF capacitor is soldering directly across the pins of the potentiometer and the three connecting wires are twisted together.

On the bottom right is the 1/8" stereo headphone jack. Note that the jack's ground pin isn't used as this is connected internally within the headphones.



Alternate view of the completed optical receiver circuit.

The two potentiometers also control the +9 VDC power to their respective circuits.



Front-panel overview.

Phototransistor input is on the left, then the dithering DC output, and the dither control and gain/volume potentiometers.

A power indicating LED and 1/8" stereo headphone jack are on the right.



## Bonus



**See the Jew...**

Cover of the July 4, 2012 issue of *Time Magazine*.

The Jews at CNN & AOL/Time Warner are now whining the U.S. Constitution is "old and outdated" and needs to be "changed" in order to fit our modern world.

*Ummm... No!*

In their entire history, Jews and other non-Whites, have *never* created – and will never – a document as powerful as the U.S. Constitution.

They can only do the next best thing – attack ours.

*Still* don't think there is an assault on the very foundation of this country by the liberal media?

**Wake up!**

## ***End of Issue #87***



**Any Questions?**

### **Editorial and Rants**

*Obama and his sheep are getting even more brazen...*

#### **Fareed Zakaria: Dump the Constitution**

June 22, 2011 – From: [prisonplanet.com](http://prisonplanet.com)

by Kurt Nimmo

CNN contributor Fareed Zakaria argues that the Constitution is outdated and its principles should be "debated and fixed" to conform with the modern era. He suggests "a set of amendments to modernize the Constitution for the 21st Century."

This is not the first time Zakaria has talked about ditching the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. He recently told Charlie Rose that America is "parochial" and there are countries around the world that do things better than we do.

Zakaria is a smart fellow. He knows the Constitution established bedrock principles that led to previously unimagined wealth and prosperity.

He also understands the average American knows almost nothing about the Constitution and certainly nothing about republicanism, liberty and inalienable rights. Far too many Americans know virtually nothing about classical liberalism, the ideal of limited government, and the unbridled liberty of individuals including freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and free markets.

Zakaria points to the current social, political, economic breakdown in America. He attributes it to an outmoded system of government. In fact, the system no longer works because America is no longer a constitutionally limited republic and has allowed a secretive cabal of globalists, bankers, and one-worlders to chip our liberty away.

America is in decline precisely because we have allowed the government to replace classical liberalism with a corrupt modern liberalism. It is now widely believed that rights are parceled out, guaranteed and taken away by the state. Our problems arise from the fact we are now vassals of the state and are no longer sovereign citizens.

For Zakaria, the Constitution represents crass parochialism. Small and antiquated minds worship the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the Declaration of Independence. He would have an ignorant and uneducated mob debate and eventually vote our heritage out of existence.

It should come as no surprise Fareed Zakaria wants to do away with the Constitution. He is a darling of the Council On Foreign Relations and a Bilderberg member. He also sits on the board of the Trilateral Commission. He is a serious globalist and as such an avowed enemy of the Constitution and especially the Bill of Rights.

The CFR consensus – and that of its international units, specifically the Trilateral Commission, Club of Rome, and Bilderbergers – is to surrender national identity and constitutional authority to a world government.

"The supranational sovereignty of an intellectual elite and world bankers is surely preferable to the national auto-determination practiced in past centuries," said David Rockefeller at a Trilateral meeting in 1991.

Zakaria's rants about the Constitution have little to do with updating an old document perceived to now be irrelevant and dysfunctional. Zakaria and his globalist coconspirators are determined to destroy the Constitution and the Bill of Rights because the document stands in the way of establishing a one-world supranational government.

The trick is to get the mob to go along and sell themselves into slavery.



**Yes – that's Obongo reading this George Soros-backed, goat-fucker's book.**

([artsbeat.blogs.nytimes.com/2008/05/21/what-obama-is-reading](http://artsbeat.blogs.nytimes.com/2008/05/21/what-obama-is-reading))

In 2005, Fareed Zakaria was awarded the "Hubert H. Humphrey First Amendment Freedom Prize" from the Anti-Defamation League (*hint, hint*).

*I remember a few years ago when the low-IQ'ers on Slashdot were going ape-shit over this guy's claim he was being "censored." Any comments mentioning that James Hansen was a known left-wing tool (and liar) were quickly moderated down. Note that "global warming" is just scam in order to tax hard-working Gentiles into funding various anti-White, anti-Western, Marxist/Jewish causes.*

## **NASA Scientist Accused of Using Celeb Status Among Environmental Groups to Enrich Himself**

June 22, 2011 – From: [foxnews.com](http://foxnews.com)

The NASA scientist who once claimed the Bush administration tried to "silence" his global warming claims is now accused of receiving more than \$1.2 million from the very environmental organizations whose agenda he advocated.

In a lawsuit filed Tuesday in Washington, D.C., a group claims NASA is withholding documents that show James Hansen failed to comply with ethics rules and financial disclosures regarding substantial compensation he earned outside his \$180,000 taxpayer-paid position as director of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies.

"Hansen's office appears to be somewhat of a rogue operation. It's clearly a taxpayer-funded global warming advocacy organization," said Chris Horner, a co-founder of The American Tradition Institute, which filed the lawsuit. "The real issue here is, has Hansen been asking NASA in writing, in advance, for permission for these outside activities? We have reason to believe that has not been occurring."

The lawsuit claims Hansen privately profited from his public job in violation of federal ethics rules, and NASA allowed him to do it because of his influence in the media and celebrity status among environmental groups, which rewarded him handsomely the last four years.

Gifts, speaking fees, prizes and consulting compensation include:

- A shared \$1 million prize from the Dan David Foundation for his "profound contribution to humanity." Hansen's cut ranged from \$333,000 to \$500,000, Horner said, adding that the precise amount is not known because Hansen's publicly available financial disclosure form only shows the prize was "an amount in excess of \$5,000."
- The 2010 Blue Planet prize worth \$550,000 from the Asahi Glass Foundation, which recognizes efforts to solve environmental issues.
- The Sophie Prize for his "political activism," worth \$100,000. The Sophie Prize is meant to "inspire people working towards a sustainable future."
- Speaking fees totaling \$48,164 from a range of mostly environmental organizations.
- A \$15,000 participation fee, waived by the W.J. Clinton Foundation for its 2009 Waterkeeper Conference.
- **\$720,000 in legal advice and media consulting services provided by The George Soros Open Society Institute. Hansen said he did not take "direct" support from Soros but accepted "pro bono legal advice."**

Hansen did not respond to Fox News' request for comment.

Federal rules prohibit government employees from receiving certain types of income outside their job. Employees are required to file Form 17-60 in writing before any outside activity. And annually, they're required to submit Form SF 278, after receiving outside compensation.

The American Tradition Institute filed a Freedom of Information Act request for those two documents for Hansen. The lawsuit claims NASA has "repeatedly and unlawfully refused to produced the requested materials."

"Should the taxpayer know what's going on? Should, as FOIA intends, NASA disclose documents to shed light on its operations and its compliance within the law? We say yes. The law says yes. NASA says no," Horner said.

Mark Hess, chief of communications for the Goddard Space Center, sent Fox News NASA's response to Horner's FOIA request. It said in many cases the documents Horner requested did not exist. Horner claims they should, if Hansen was complying with the law.

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**See the Jew...**

*Democrats can't win an election on merit? Just control the guy who counts the votes!*

### **Soros and Liberal Groups Seeking Top Election Posts in Battleground States**

June 23, 2011 – From: [washingtontimes.com](http://washingtontimes.com)

A small tax-exempt political group with ties to wealthy liberals like billionaire financier George Soros has quietly helped elect 1 reform-minded progressive Democrats as secretaries of state to oversee the election process in battleground states and keep Republican "political operatives from deciding who can vote and how those votes are counted."

Known as the Secretary of State Project (SOSP), the organization was formed by liberal activists in 2006 to put Democrats in charge of state election offices, where key decisions often are made in close races on which ballots are counted and which are not.

## **The group's website said it wants to stop Republicans from "manipulating" election results.**

"Any serious commitment to wresting control of the country from the Republican Party must include removing their political operatives from deciding who can vote and whose votes will count," the group said on its website, accusing some Republican secretaries of state of making "partisan decisions."

SOSP has sought donations by describing the contributions as a "modest political investment" to elect "clean candidates" to the secretary of state posts.

Named after Section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code, so-called 527 political groups — such as SOSP — have no upper limit on contributions and no restrictions on who may contribute in seeking to influence the selection, nomination, election, appointment or defeat of candidates to federal, state or local public office. They generally are not regulated by the Federal Election Commission (FEC), creating a soft-money loophole.

While FEC regulations limit individual donations to a maximum of \$2,500 per candidate and \$5,000 to a PAC, a number of 527 groups have poured tens of millions of unregulated dollars into various political efforts.

SOSP has backed 11 winning candidates in 18 races, including such key states as Ohio, Nevada, Iowa, New Mexico and Minnesota.

"Supporting secretary of state candidates with integrity is one of the most cost-efficient ways progressives can ensure they have a fair chance of winning elections," SOSP said on its website, adding that "a relatively small influx of money — often as little as \$30,000 to \$50,000 — can change the outcome of a race."

SOSP was formed in the wake of the ballot-counting confusion in Florida during the 2000 presidential election and a repeat of that chaos in Ohio in the 2004 presidential election. Democrats accused Florida Secretary of State Katherine Harris and Ohio Secretary of State Kenneth Blackwell, both Republicans, of manipulating the elections in favor of GOP candidates — charges Mrs. Harris and Mr. Blackwell denied.

"Does anyone doubt that these two secretaries of state ... made damaging partisan decisions about purging voter rolls, registration of new voters, voting machine security, the location of precincts, the allocation of voting machines, and dozens of other critical matters?" SOSP asked on its website.

SOSP said it raised more than \$500,000 in 2006 to help elect five Democratic secretaries of states in seven races.

The Commission on Federal Election Reform, co-chaired by former President Jimmy Carter and former Secretary of State James A. Baker III, recommended in 2005 taking away the administration of elections from secretaries of state and giving it to nonpartisan election officers.

"Partisan officials should not be in charge of elections," said Robert Pastor, co-director of the Center for Democracy and Election Management at American University. "Both Democrats and Republicans not only compete for power, they try to manipulate the rules to get an advantage."

"We want to make sure that those counting votes don't have a dog in that game," said Mr. Pastor, who served as executive director and a member of the commission.

One of the SOSOP's financial backers is Mr. Soros, the billionaire hedge-fund operator who spent \$27 million in 2004 in an unsuccessful effort to defeat President George W. Bush. Mr. Soros spent \$5.1 million in the 2008 election supporting Democratic candidates and causes. In 2008, he gave \$10,000 to SOSOP.

A spokesman for Mr. Soros downplayed the financier's role in the project.

"He supports the organization," said Michael Vachon, who manages Mr. Soros' political donations. "He was in favor of electing Democrats secretary of state. George was not a founder of the project, and he never had an operational role or helped plan strategy."

But many of SOSOP's founders and supporters have long-standing ties to Mr. Soros and the organizations he founded or helped fund, including Democracy Alliance, a liberal-leaning group whose membership includes some of the country's wealthiest Democrats. Created in 2005 with major financial backing from Mr. Soros and millionaire Colorado businessmen and gay-rights activist Tim Gill, Democracy Alliance has helped direct nearly \$150 million to progressive organizations.

SOSOP's founders include Michael Kieschnick, a Democracy Alliance member who also is president of a telecommunications company that donates to progressive nonprofit groups; James Rucker, former director of Soros-supported MoveOn.org, a stridently anti-Bush group known for its ads comparing Mr. Bush to Adolf Hitler; and Becky Bond, former director at ActBlue, a political committee that bills itself as "the nation's largest source of funds for Democrats," whose contributors include Mr. Soros.

Mr. Kieschnick, Mr. Rucker and Ms. Bond did not respond to emails and telephone messages seeking comment.

Democracy Alliance members who gave to SOSOP include furniture company heir John R. Hunting; computer company executive Paul Rudd; medical-supply firm heiress Pat Stryker; venture capitalist Nicholas Hanauer; ex-Clinton administration official Rob Stein; Tides Foundation founder Drummond Pike; real estate developer Robert Bowditch; charitable foundation co-chairman Scott Wallace; clothing executive Susie Tompkins Buell; real estate developer Albert Dwoskin; child psychologist Gail Furman; and Taco Bell heir Rob McKay.

Ms. Furman also is president of the Furman Foundation, a major donor to the Soros-backed Tides Center, which has provided more than \$300 million to "progressive" causes.

Mr. Dwoskin also is chairman of Catalist, a Soros-funded political consultancy in Virginia that, according to its website "brings easy to use web-based tools and a high quality voter database of all voting-age individuals in the United States to progressive organizations and campaigns."

Other SOSOP donors include Daniel Berger, who helped create Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington, whose donors include Democracy Alliance and Mr. Soros' Open Society Institute; and Chris Findlater, chairman of the Florida Watch Ballot Committee, whose funding comes from America Votes, a Soros-supported get-out-the-vote group.

The SOSOP also used ActBlue to help raise funds for itself and its candidates from Democratic donors nationwide. ActBlue says it has raised more than \$190 million online for Democratic candidates since 2004.

Mr. Soros and several SOSP contributors also are part of a small group of wealthy liberals who have been among the top donors to 527 organizations set up to mobilize Democratic voters in recent years.

In 2004, Mr. Soros was the largest individual donor to America Coming Together (ACT), a 527 group he helped create along with Mr. McKay, the Taco Bell boss, to defeat Mr. Bush. Mr. Soros gave \$7.5 million. Mr. McKay, now chairman of Democracy Alliance, gave \$245,000 to ACT, and he and his family foundation donated \$35,000 to SOSP.

Alida Messinger, a Rockefeller heiress, gave \$2.25 million to ACT and \$25,000 to SOSP, according to records compiled by the Center for Responsive Politics, a watchdog group that monitors campaign finances. She and other top SOSP donors also were major donors to America Votes 2006, another Soros-backed liberal group that sought to elect Democratic candidates, records show.

Mr. Soros also gave \$3.5 million and was the largest donor to a short-lived political group called the Fund for America, set up in late 2007 to do voter outreach and finance attack ads for the 2008 election. Four of the fund's nine donors who gave \$200,000 or more also contributed to SOSP, including Mr. Soros, Mr. McKay, Mr. Hunting and Lee Fikes of Bonanza Oil, who gave \$600,000 to the Fund for America and \$22,500 to SOSP.

In addition to his SOSP donation, Mr. Soros in 2006 also supported the project's candidates in Ohio, Jennifer Brunner, to whom he gave \$2,500, and in Minnesota, Mark Ritchie, who got \$250. Both won.

In 2006, SOSP helped elect Democratic secretaries of state in Ohio, Minnesota, New Mexico, Nevada and Iowa while its candidates lost in Colorado and Michigan. In 2008, the group backed winning candidates in Montana, West Virginia, Missouri and Oregon. SOSP raised \$280,316 and spent \$278,224 in that two-year election period. It could not be determined how much the project raised additionally in donations for the candidate's individual campaign funds.

In 2010, just two of the group's seven candidates won in a Republican year -- in Minnesota and California. It lost in Ohio, Colorado, Iowa, South Dakota and Michigan. The group said it raised \$193,767 and spent \$243,112. It could not be determined how much it raised in additional donations for individual candidates.

**Minnesota is the prime example of the project's success. Helping to elect Mr. Ritchie in 2006 and 2010, Democrats had one of their own making key decisions when the extremely close U.S. Senate race between incumbent Norm Coleman, a Republican, and his challenger, former comedian Al Franken, went to a recount in 2008.**

**Mr. Ritchie headed the canvassing board that conducted the recount. Mr. Coleman initially had a lead of 206 votes out of 2.9 million cast, but after the recount, the board decided Mr. Franken had won by 225 votes. Republicans criticized Mr. Ritchie and the canvassing board, but the Minnesota Supreme Court unanimously upheld the finding.**

Republican Mary Kiffmeyer, who lost to Mr. Ritchie in 2006, said SOSP's involvement contributed to her defeat.

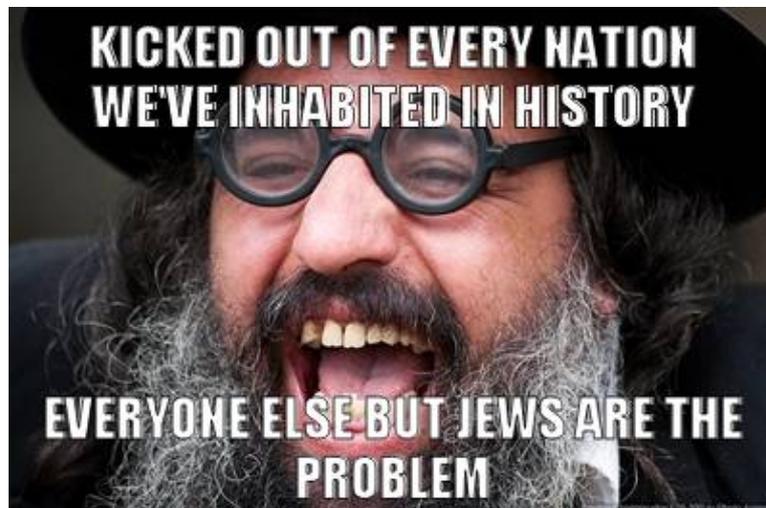
"They absolutely had an effect," said Ms. Kiffmeyer, now a GOP state representative. She said she was leading by 17 percentage points the week before the election, when SOSF and its allies spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on targeted television ads and mailings. She said she had no time or money to respond to the last-minute attack ads, which linked her to Mr. Bush.

Ms. Kiffmeyer said she was limited to raising no more than \$500 from an individual and spending just \$250,000, but the SOSF had no such limits.

Mr. Soros, who lives in New York, did not donate directly to SOSF in 2006, but he was a serious donor to other important groups in Minnesota during the 2006 campaign. He gave \$200,000 to America Votes-Minnesota, which led a get-out-the-vote drive just before the election -- more than half of what it raised in 2006. He also gave \$10,000 to the Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party on whose ticket Mr. Ritchie ran.

"I want to thank the Secretary of State Project and its thousands of grass-roots donors for helping to push my campaign over the top," Mr. Ritchie wrote. "Your wonderful support -- both directly to my campaign and through generous expenditures by the strategic fund -- helped me get our election reform message to Minnesota voters. And the voters overwhelming cast their ballot to protect our democracy on election day."

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***"The Jew is still a ruthless parasite even when in power, but the power doesn't come from his own strength, it lasts only as long as their mislead hosts carry him on their backs."***

--- Quote from *Der Ewige Jude* (The Eternal Jew).

***"We Jews, we, the destroyers, will remain the destroyers for ever. Nothing that you will do will meet our needs and demands. We will for ever destroy because we need a world of our own, a God-world, which it is not in your nature to build."***

--- Quote from Maurice Samuel in his book *You Gentiles*.

*Ever wonder just how far the corrupt mainstream media will go to cover up for Obama? Check out this story from 2009...*

*Note that "Dr. Rodney T. West" is NOT listed anywhere on the "Certificate of Live Birth" Obama released in April of 2011.*

*This teacher's story is 100% false!*

### **Teacher From Kenmore Recalls Obama Was a Focused Student**

January 20, 2009 – From: [mysite.ncnetwork.net](http://mysite.ncnetwork.net)

by Paula Voell

When Barack Hussein Obama places his hand on the Bible today to take the oath of office as 44th president of the United States, Barbara Nelson of Kenmore will undoubtedly think back to the day he was born. It was Aug. 4, 1961, at Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women & Children in Honolulu.

**"I may be the only person left who specifically remembers his birth. His parents are gone, his grandmother is gone, the obstetrician who delivered him is gone," said Nelson, referring to Dr. Rodney T. West, who died in February at the age of 98. Heres the story: Nelson was having dinner at the Outrigger Canoe Club on Waikiki Beach with Dr. West, the father of her college friend, Jo-Anne. Making conversation, Nelson turned to Dr. West and said: "So, tell me something interesting that happened this week," she recalls.**

His response: "Well, today, Stanley had a baby. Now thats something to write home about."

The new mother was Stanley (later referred to by her middle name of Ann) Dunham, and the baby was Barack Hussein Obama.

"I penned the name on a napkin, and I did write home about it," said Nelson, knowing that her father, Stanley A. Czurles, director of the Art Education Department at Buffalo State College, would be interested in the Stanley connection.

She also remembers Dr. West mentioning that the babys father was the first black student at the University of Hawaii and how taken he was by the babys name.

"I remember Dr. West saying Barack Hussein Obama, now thats a musical name," said Nelson, who grew up in Kenmore and went to Hawaii in 1959 to be in Jo-Anne's wedding party. When Nelson was offered a job as a newspaper reporter and photographer at her friends wedding reception, it led to her living in Hawaii for 47 years. She returned to Kenmore in 2006.

Ten years after that memorable birth announcement, Nelson would hear the Obama name again. This time, the father, now a Kenyan government official, was coming to speak at the Punahou School in Honolulu where Nelson was teaching and where his 10-year-old son was a newly enrolled fifth-grader.

"Dr. Obama had this lovely, attentive manner," she said. "When he answered the childrens questions, he would do it as a story, which is the way they do it in Kenya."

"His son, whom he hadn't seen in eight years, seemed as fascinated as we all were," said Nelson, who went on to be a high school principal, a harpist, a watercolor artist and poet.

A few years later, Nelson encountered Barry again, when she watched high school basketball games, where her students played.

"The team came alive when he got on the court," she said. He was not only quick and graceful, but he could see the pattern and zero in on the opening. Though he wasn't a starter, he was a graceful, passionate athlete who played back-up forward. He had a definite presence on the court.

"I often sat with his grandmother, who was a no-nonsense woman with these very solid Midwestern ways about her," said Nelson. "She loved that boy and he adored her."

As a high school teacher of British, Biblical and Middle Eastern literature, Nelson taught Obama.

"He wasn't usually the first one to speak, but he was an attentive, active listener," she said. "While the others might be bouncing off the surface, he came straight from the center. He picked up on the patterns of ideas and then he'd make a statement that moved the class to the focal point."

"He also had a lovely, engaging sense of humor," Nelson said. "He was firm, but he wasn't aggressive or in your face."

During one class the question was posed "of what should we be most afraid," drawing answers that included "death," "hell," "biological warfare," "fear" and "isolation," said Nelson.

"I recall Barack sitting in the back of the room," Nelson said, demonstrating a hands-behind-his-head pose and describing his lanky, outstretched legs.

"When he pulled himself upright I thought 'Bingo. Here we go,'" she said, expecting the discussion to move to a new level.

"And he said, 'Words. Words are the power to be feared most. Every individual has an unmonitored arsenal and whether they are directed personally or internationally, words can be weapons of destruction.'"

It was such moments that led Nelson to honor Obama at his 1979 graduation with the traditional draping of a lei around his neck.

"I had a yellow plumeria tree and I could get only enough blossoms to make five leis," she said. "I had taught more than 200 students, but one of those leis went around the shoulders of Barack Obama."

Years later, the ideas Obama expressed resonated as Nelson wrote "War of the Words," which includes the lines: *I fear the powerful pugnacious words, Weapons that miss the flesh and pierce the heart.* (Songs of Honor, 2006).

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Now, after having read that spiel...

STATE OF HAWAII		CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH			DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH		
		FILE NUMBER 151			61 10641		
1a. Child's First Name (Type or print)		1b. Middle Name		1c. Last Name			
BARACK		HUSSEIN		OBAMA, II			
2. Sex	3. This Birth	4. If Twin or Triplet, Was Child Born		5a. Birth Date	Month	Day	Year
Male	Single <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twin <input type="checkbox"/> Triplet <input type="checkbox"/>	1st <input type="checkbox"/> 2nd <input type="checkbox"/> 3rd <input type="checkbox"/>		August	4	1961	7:24 P.M.
6a. Place of Birth: City, Town or Rural Location				6b. Island			
Honolulu				Oahu			
6c. Name of Hospital or Institution (If not in hospital or institution, give street address)				6d. Is Place of Birth Inside City or Town Limits?			
Kapiolani Maternity & Gynecological Hospital				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
7a. Usual Residence of Mother: City, Town or Rural Location			7b. Island	7c. County and State or Foreign Country			
Honolulu			Oahu	Honolulu, Hawaii			
7d. Street Address				7e. Is Residence Inside City or Town Limits?			
6085 Kalaniana'ole Highway				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
7f. Mother's Mailing Address				7g. Is Residence on a Farm or Plantation?			
				Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
8. Full Name of Father			9. Race of Father				
BARACK HUSSEIN OBAMA			African			9	
10. Age of Father	11. Birthplace (Island, State or Foreign Country)	12a. Usual Occupation		12b. Kind of Business or Industry			
25	Kenya, East Africa	Student		University			
13. Full Maiden Name of Mother			14. Race of Mother				
STANLEY ANN DUNHAM			Caucasian				
15. Age of Mother	16. Birthplace (Island, State or Foreign Country)	17a. Type of Occupation Outside Home During Pregnancy		17b. Date Last Worked			
18	Wichita, Kansas	None					
I certify that the above stated information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.		18a. Signature of Parent or Other Informant		Parent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	18b. Date of Signature		
		<i>Stanley Ann Dunham Obama</i>		Other <input type="checkbox"/>	8-7-61		
I hereby certify that this child was born alive on the date and hour stated above.		19a. Signature of Attendant		M.D. <input type="checkbox"/>	19b. Date of Signature		
		<i>David A. Smolan</i>		D.O. <input type="checkbox"/>	8-8-61		
20. Date Accepted by Local Reg.		21. Signature of Local Registrar		Midwife <input type="checkbox"/>			
AUG - 8 1961		<i>W. Lee</i>		Other <input type="checkbox"/>			
22. Date Accepted by Reg. General		23. Evidence for Delayed Filing or Alteration					
AUG - 8 1961							

APR 25 2011

I CERTIFY THIS IS A TRUE COPY OR ABSTRACT OF THE RECORD ON FILE IN THE HAWAII STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

*Alvin T. Onaka, Ph.D.*  
STATE REGISTRAR

Do you see a "Dr. Rodney T. West" listed anywhere?

Nope!

Change!

## Welcome to Obama's World!

This is from a posting on *The Peoria Chronicle* blog.

This eye-witness account on June 25, 2011 is from Paul Wilkinson, who is president of the Altamont Park Neighborhood Association.

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Tonight, around 11 p.m., a group of at least 60-70 African American youth marched down one of the side streets (W. Thrush) to the 4 lane main drag (Sheridan). They were yelling threats to white residents. Things such as we need to kill all the white people around here. They were physically intimidating anyone calling for help from the police. They were surrounding cars. Cars on the main drag had to slam on their brakes to either avoid the youth blocking not only all four lanes, but a large section of the side street as well. fights were breaking out among them. They were rushing residents who looked out their doors, going on to porches, yelling threats to people calling the police for help.

Cars were doing U turns on the streets just to avoid the mob, mostly male. One youth stated his grandfather was white and several assaulted him on the spot. One police officer answered the call. The youth split into two large groups, one heading north, the other south. They were also yelling racial threats to the police officer but he was outnumbered. Another police car did not show up until after the youth finally dispersed and the patty wagon (van) also eventually showed up.

Residents are very shaken, both black and white alike. This is the fifth large mob action in about a month with smaller groups of 10-12 are out threatening children and adults a few evenings a week or later into the night. The times vary, even occurring during the day. In talking to the police officer, they are short staffed. Residents were advised to simply keep inside and to lock their doors. In other words buckle down, it's not even safe to sit on your porch or go into your yards.

Clear  
62°F  
real feel: 60°F  
current pressure: 30  
in  
humidity: 96%  
wind speed: 7 mph  
ENE  
wind gusts: 7 mph  
sunrise: 5:29  
sunset: 20:34  
[© 2010 AccuWeather, Inc.](#)  
Forecast June 27,  
2011  
day  
Partly sunny with  
thundershowers  
Partly sunny with  
thundershowers  
89°F  
wind speed: 13 mph  
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wind gusts: 31 mph  
night  
Mostly cloudy  
Mostly cloudy  
68°F  
wind speed: 7 mph N  
wind gusts: 16 mph  
Forecast June 28,  
2011  
day  
Mostly sunny

**YOU** need to make sacrifices in this Obama economy, but look who got salary increases!

## White House's Top 20 Raises

Name	Title	Salary Increase (2010-11)	% Increase	\$ Increase
Matthew Vogel	SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR ECONOMIC POLICY	\$71,400 to \$130,500	83	\$59,100
Heather Zichal	DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE	\$100,000 to \$140,000	40	\$40,000
Kevin Lewis	DIRECTOR OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN MEDIA	\$42,000 to \$78,000	86	\$36,000
Elizabeth Sloop	SPECIAL ASST TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE	\$76,500 to \$110,000	44	\$33,500
Jessica Wright	DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF SCHEDULING	\$96,900 to \$130,000	34	\$33,100
Lauren Paige	SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF MESSAGE PLANNING	\$62,000 to \$95,000	53	\$33,000
Elizabeth Nelson	DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF SCHEDULING	\$45,900 to \$75,000	63	\$29,100
Ashley Tate-Gilmore	DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL OFFICE	\$45,900 to \$75,000	63	\$29,100
Carlos Monje Jr.	SPECIAL ASST TO THE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL	\$91,800 to \$120,000	31	\$28,200
David Cusack	DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF ADVANCE AND OPERATIONS	\$102,000 to \$130,000	27	\$28,000
Kimberley Harris	DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DEPUTY COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT	\$130,500 to \$158,500	21	\$28,000
Jonathan Samuels	DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AND HOUSE LIAISON	\$130,500 to \$158,500	21	\$28,000
Thomas Vietor	SENIOR DIRECTOR AND NATL SECURITY STAFF SPOKESMAN	\$78,000 to \$105,000	35	\$27,000
Frederico Gardaphe	DEPUTY DIRECTOR	\$50,000 to \$75,000	50	\$25,000
Denis McDonough	ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DEPUTY NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR	\$147,500 to \$172,200	17	\$24,700
Johanna Maska	DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ADVANCE AND DIRECTOR OF PRESS ADVANCE	\$56,100 to \$80,000	43	\$23,900
Kwesi Cobbina	CHIEF OF STAFF, OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS	\$42,000 to \$65,000	55	\$23,000
Semonti Stephens	DEPUTY COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTOR	\$53,550 to \$75,000	40	\$21,450
Amanda Anderson	SENIOR LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS ADVISOR	\$60,000 to \$80,000	33	\$20,000
Stacy Koo	DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PRESIDENTIAL PERSONNEL	\$55,000 to \$75,000	36	\$20,000
Andrea Turk	DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION SERVICES	\$50,000 to \$70,000	40	\$20,000

More info: [youtube.com/watch?v=LYPO2V6sCII](http://youtube.com/watch?v=LYPO2V6sCII)

