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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Donna R. Searcy, Secretary  
Federal Communications Commission  
1919 M St. NW, Room 222  
Washington, DC 20554

Before the  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION )  
)  
In the Matter of )  
)  
Amendment of Section 2 and Section )  
15 of the FCC Rules, Title 47 CFR )  
Section 2 and Section 15, to )  
comply with the requirements of )  
TELEPHONE DISCLOSURE AND DISPUTE )  
RESOLUTION ACT and the ELECTRONIC )  
COMMUNICATIONS PRIVACY ACT. )

ET Docket 93-1 ✓

To the Commission:

Neither the TELEPHONE DISCLOSURE AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION ACT or the ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS PRIVACY ACT opposes the use of frequency converters. The Commission has therefore exceeded its Congressional directive by seeking to ban frequency converters for the 800 MHz and 900 MHz bands. This draconian provision, if adopted, will not only deny such devices to the public but will also deny such devices to the public safety, utility, amateur, and other licensees who use this portion of the spectrum. This is therefore an extremely harmful provision and should be removed from any final order.

Respectfully Submitted,

Philip M Smider

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Comments on Docket No. 93-1

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FEB 25 1993

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1311 Delaware Ave., S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20024  
Feb. 22, 1993

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Office of the Secretary  
Federal Communications Commission  
1919 M Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Commissioners:

After examining the text of Docket No. 93-1, I am convinced this proposed rule would NOT contribute to the stated objective of ensuring "the privacy of cellular telephone conversations."

Recent magazine articles on this topic indicate that there are already millions of scanning receivers in use that can receive frequencies in the 800 MHz range. The proposed law would not take effect for another year, providing ample opportunity for scanner manufacturers to sell many millions more.

Even if a scanner isn't capable of receiving signals in this frequency range, a simple converter can be used between the antenna and receiver to shift the frequency of the radio signals.

Trying to ban converters with 800 MHz in and some other frequency range out would be a futile effort. These are very cheap and simple circuits that any electronics hobbyist could build. Plans have been published in electronics magazines.

Besides having no benefits, this proposed rule creates several problems:

- (1) The technically ignorant public might get the idea their conversations are suddenly more secure. When they learn the truth they will be bitter and more distrustful of the telephone companies and government agencies that deceived them.
- (2) Privacy might even be reduced. Before the publicity on this topic, most people didn't realize it was so easy to listen to cellular phone calls. Many who never considered buying a scanner will run out and buy one during the next year.
- (3) New regulations would place an unnecessary burden on electronics manufacturers who would have to change designs and have them recertified.
- (4) It would set an unfortunate precedent. If we have a ban on receivers capable of receiving a certain range of frequencies, other businesses will expect the same treatment for "their" frequencies.

(5) The regulations could hit unintended targets. For example the 902 MHz band is now experiencing explosive growth for low power commercial and "ham" applications. Surely much of this equipment could easily be modified to pick up signals in the 800 MHz range even if the manufacturer didn't design it with that intention.

I'm all for guarding the privacy of cellular telephone conversations but this is not the way to do it. There is only one solution. The cellular telephone companies must make encryption options available.

In summary, I urge the Commission to reject the proposed regulations in Docket 93-1 because they would create many problems without making any progress toward the stated goal.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ray Murray".

Ray Murray

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Charles E. Wilkinson  
458 Man-O-War Ct.  
Annapolis, MD 21401

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Feb. 22, 1993

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FEB 25 1993

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Office of the Secretary  
Federal Communications Commission  
1919 M Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Commissioners:

After examining the text of Docket No. 93-1, I am convinced this proposed rule would NOT contribute to the stated objective of ensuring "the privacy of cellular telephone conversations."

Recent magazine articles on this topic indicate that there are already millions of scanning receivers in use that can receive frequencies in the 800 MHz range. The proposed law would not take effect for another year, providing ample opportunity for scanner manufacturers to sell many millions more.

Even if a scanner isn't capable of receiving signals in this frequency range, a simple converter can be used between the antenna and receiver to shift the frequency of the radio signals.

Trying to ban converters that convert cellular frequencies to some other frequency range would be a futile effort. These are very cheap and simple circuits that any electronics hobbyist could build. Plans have been published in electronics magazines.

Besides having no benefits, this proposed rule creates several problems:

- (1) The technically ignorant public might get the idea their conversations are suddenly more secure. When they learn the truth they will be bitter and more distrustful of the telephone companies and government agencies that deceived them.
- (2) Privacy might even be reduced. Before the publicity on this topic, most people didn't realize it was so easy to listen to cellular phone calls. Many who never considered buying a scanner will run out and buy one during the next year.
- (3) New regulations would place an unnecessary burden on electronics manufacturers who would have to change designs and have them recertified.

- (4) It would set an unfortunate precedent. If we have a ban on receivers capable of receiving a certain range of frequencies, other businesses will expect the same treatment for "their" frequencies.
- (5) The regulations could hit unintended targets. For example the 902 MHz band is now experiencing explosive growth for low power commercial and "ham" applications. Surely much of this equipment could easily be modified to pick up signals in the 800 MHz range even if the manufacturer didn't design it with that intention.

I'm all for guarding the privacy of cellular telephone conversations but this is not the way to do it. There is only one way to guarantee cellular privacy. The cellular telephone companies must make encryption options available to their customers.

In summary, I urge the Commission to reject the proposed regulations in Docket 93-1 because they would create many problems without making any progress toward the stated goal.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Yours truly,

Charles Wilkinson