

This note is to ask you to support petition
R.M. 8653, Apple's petition to have bandwidth
released to the public for spread-spectrum communication.

I am a computer software engineer and see this as
much more valuable a use of bandwidth than that
of the phone companies.

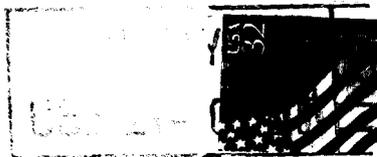
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Thank you,
David McAllister
1923 El Dorado Dr.
SLC, UT 84124

W.H. Kirn
3201 Cobblestone Drive
Santa Rosa, CA. 95404



OFFICE of The Secretary
Federal Comm. Comm
Washington DC

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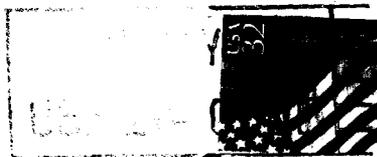
RF: RM-8653

THE Public RM-8653
deserves this.
Please allocate
Spectrum for the
public and let
us find efficient
ways of using it.
Thanks Bill Kirn

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W.H. Kirn
3201 Cobblestone Drive
Santa Rosa, CA. 95404



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Federal Comm. Comm
Washington DC

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Thanks Bill Kirn

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Computer Science Department

200 Prospect Street
East Stroudsburg, PA
18301-2999

717-424-3666

KM 8653



6 July 1995

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COMMUNICATIONS

Dear Mr. Secretary -

I learned about Apple's proposal for an unlicensed ~~NTP~~
band ~~area~~ through a mailing list, and it sounds like a
great idea. Free spectrum would promote grassroots interest
in the NTP - and a corresponding industry in communications
devices to take advantage of that spectrum - in a way that
few other initiatives, to my mind, would.

Please encourage grassroots entrepreneurship, and
let the band stay free.

Thanks -

Phil Gauffer
Associate Prof.
Computer Science

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RE: petition R.M. 8653

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Dear FCC —

I wholly support Apple's
petition to open ^{internet} access for
the average Joe!

(signed) David Winer
1084 Sisk
Berkeley
94705

Mr. Wm. Catox
Secty
FCC
1919 M Street NW

20554

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COUNCIL OF CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICERS
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One Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20001-1431 • 202/408-5505 • FAX 202/408-8072
Resource Center on Educational Equity State Education Assessment Center

Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
RM 8653
Washington DC 20554

In the Matter of)
)
Allocation of Spectrum in the 5 GHz Band } RM- 8653
To Establish a Wireless Component of the)
National Information Infrastructure)

The Learning Technologies Program of the Council of Chief State School Officers support Apple Computer, Inc.'s NII Band Petition for Rule making, and urge the FCC to take action to make this proposal a reality. The Learning Technologies Program represents the Chief State School Officer's technology representative in each state, the Defense Department's Dependents Schools, the District of Columbia and the various territories.

Especially under the technology component of Goals 2000 each state is developing a comprehensive technology plan designed to increase academic achievement of all students. We have a strong interest in assuring that telecommunications policy includes education in the developing telecommunications infrastructure. Much has been said about the NII providing educational opportunities for elementary and secondary students. However, the reality has been that few schools and students are able to take advantage of the wealth of communications and information services that are potentially available. If we are to do what we know how to do in education then students in elementary and secondary schools must have access to advanced communications and computing technologies. All Americans share an interest in achieving this goal: in the 1800s this nation accepted the fact that public education benefited all people not just those in school, therefore in order to protect the growth and quality of life, economic growth, and responsible citizenship we must offer these resources to all our people.

Access to communications and computing technologies must be available to all learners regardless of geography, income level, educational level, and regardless of disability. Elementary schools, secondary education, adult continuing education and colleges and universities require technologies that are broadband and capable of supporting text, graphics, video, and interactive programs including two-way video interactions.

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If the current education reform movement in education is to be fulfilled, new options must be used. Without access to modern communications and information technologies it is unlikely that real reform can take place. Better and more cost effective alternatives for educational applications of these technologies are essential to the reform movement. The Apple petition reflects an attractive alternative approach that offers benefits to America's learners of all ages.

The average age of American schools is 43 years which means that to wire many of these schools is prohibitively costly. In fact some systems have chosen to tear down and rebuild the schools rather than wire them for the communications and computing age. Apple's proposed NII Band is an answer to the needs of many of these older schools. The Apple proposal appears to be technology neutral, that is, it gives no commercial entity an advantage since any manufacturer can enter the arena.

I urge the FCC to act promptly and make the Apple proposal a reality. The radio spectrum is a public resource, and a portion of it should be reserved for public use on an open and equitable basis for elementary, secondary, continuing education, and college education.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Frank B. Withrow', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Frank B. Withrow, PhD.

Director

Learning Technologiess

July 7, 1995

REC'D
JUL 11 1995
FCC MAIL ROOM

Mr. William Caton
Acting Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Mr. Caton:

We would like to urge you to support the NII Band petition, which the FCC refers to as RM-8653.

It is of the utmost importance to create, preserve and support public access bandwidth.

Thank you.



Karen Pedersen and Hugh King
3596 Tacoma Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90065

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William B. Baggott
12640-K Briarglen Loop
Stanton, CA 90680

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FEDERAL RESERVE

July 6, 1995

Office of the Secretary
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
Washington DC 20554

Dear FCC Secretary:

I am in favor of Apple Computer's petition number RM-8653. This would be an excellent way of providing low cost open system data bandwidth to the public. Please avoid any closed system centrally controlled hierarchical structures. They are too expensive and are unnecessary.

Sincerely:



William B. Baggott

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July 6, 1995

Mr. William Caton
Acting Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

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JUL 11 1995

FCC MAIL ROOM

Re: RM-8653.

Dear Mr. Caton;

I am writing in support of the petition filed by Apple Computer, Inc. as indicated by the reference number above. I am writing as a private citizen. I am blind, and I believe that the Apple proposal for public use of a 300 Mhz band for the proposed NII band would best serve the public interests, and resolve issues related to public access by persons having disabilities.

At present there is no viable method for fair access to facilities such as: transportation terminals, ATM machines, museums, libraries, parks, beaches, or even government buildings! For a person who is blind, the issue is information. We often have the physical ability to go to any of these places, and use the facilities in terms of physical interaction, but we lack the essential information for orientation, wayfinding, or interaction.

Braille is used by less than 10% of persons who are blind, and Braille labels, when used on controls, provide only "open loop" control, with no feed back of the nature of an error, and thus are insufficient for many interactive tasks such as using an ATM machine. The NII band provides an opportunity for the development of low cost adaptive technologies that can provide safe, secure, and equal access to such an essential aspect of American life.

When visiting Washington, I would probably require a sighted guide to access government buildings, not because of an inability to physically manage the mobility task, but because the signage is inadequate for one who is not already thoroughly oriented to the buildings. I travel with a guide dog, and he is more than capable of managing safe mobility, but he obviously lacks the ability to assist me in acquiring essential information that others obtain from facility maps, models, or postings. Appropriate use of the NII band could assure me of an equal method for obtaining such information through a portable device that can "read" the information to me as well as a sighted person might. This would provide the possibility of access to many government facilities, promote my enjoyment of museums, parks, and even provide orientation in open environments such as beaches or forest trails. My dog can take me to these places now, but when he comes to a new place, I don't have a method of knowing "where" we are in terms of the facilities and the lay-out of those facilities around me. My dog is likely to be happily wagging his tail, trying to say that this is where . . . but I lack the information to know the nature

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of the facilities in that area. A NII band broadcast of the facility plan for that area giving critical information such as restroom locations, information or security locations, or restrictions in effect at these places, would promote access and enjoyment.

The NII band has the potential of providing me a channel for accessing descriptive information in regard to history, topography, geography, geology, or meteorology. No doubt most people take these for granted, but to those of us who are blind, it is information, and it is that access to information that is our greatest unmet need.

The technology I suggest is hardly science fiction. I am writing to you on a PC equipped with synthetic speech output. I learned of this opportunity to make my views known through the InterNet. Why should a PDA designed with voice output, and capable of NII band interaction be at all surprising as a method for me to access the information I suggest?

If I visited your city, I would prefer to use the Metro system there, but doubt that I would be successful with no information, or basic understanding of the system. I have only a vague memory from ten years ago of multiple colored transit lines going all over the Washington area. The proposed NII band usage provides a low cost method for gaining a quick description and orientation to the system, as well as a means of accessing/alerting security as to my presence if I need assistance.

If I go shopping alone, I am extremely limited in what I can accomplish. I have no method for gaining a description of a store, its contents, or how to find help to know. The NII band might provide a solution for me. I can quickly access the store's description, note sale items, and even alert persons in the store to my presence and obtain assistance for what I now know I want. This is not now possible, but NII band provides the key for this possible future.

Other proposed uses of the band now before the FCC, will grossly limit my access to information. They may ultimately provide such information, but not when, or where I want it, and not at a cost I can afford. A system such as the NII band proposed by Apple provides incentives for merchant participation through a community net, and government participation through the American's with Disabilities Act, and Section 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. The FCC has the opportunity, with one decision, to provide the potential for low cost electronic curb cuts to the Information Superhighway in one decision-by approving the NII band as proposed by Apple.

Sincerely,

Gary W. Kelly

Gary Wynn Kelly
2621 Willowbrook Lane, #107
Aptos, CA 95003

E-mail: GaryWynn@Cruzio.com
408/464-2211

PHONE:
(804) 787-3400
(804) 678-7800
(804) 824-5151

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July 7, 1995

Office of the Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, DC 20554

Sir:

This library strongly supports petition RM-8653. This petition, filed by Apple Computer Company, asks that a range of frequencies be set aside for public use. Our goal, locally (50,000 residents of a rural peninsula between the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean), is to provide affordable access to information sources available via telecommunications.

It is a long distance telephone call from here to our local hospital. You should begin to see the problem which this petition will address.

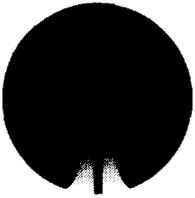
Your consideration of petition RM-8653 would be appreciated.

Sincerely,



W. Robert Keeney
Director

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TIMES TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

C O R P O R A T I O N

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P. O. Box 2828
Del Mar, CA 92014

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Fax (619) 481 - 2190
Telex 6288 - 7855

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Office of the Secretary
FCC
Washington, DC 20554

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July 6, 1995

I wholeheartedly support Apple NII Petition RM-8653.
Thank you. LeRoy M. Lefkowitz

WHERE THE I-WAY MEETS THE SKYWAY

from Interactive Age Magazine, 7/3/95

The visionaries at Apple are at it again, pushing the envelope of technology, regulatory policy, and business development. While Microsoft Corp.'s Bill Gates focuses on the here and now of elbowing into the online business, Apple has fast forwarded to a kinder, gentler future where free spirits wirelessly surf the web and the unstructured, self organizing chaos of the internet is extended to the rigid disposition of the airwaves.

Weaving together the politically popular themes of international competitiveness, enhanced educational opportunities, free market solutions for the info have-nots, healthcare reform, quality leisure time, and hard core mobile computing, Apple's recent petition to the FCC for an unlicensed "NII band" is this summer's best read. Check it out at <http://www.apple.com/documents/fcc.html>.

What they're asking for is simple enough: 300 MHz of prime real estate up at 5 gigahertz, enough to accommodate high-density 24-megabit-per-second connections in a fluid mix of local and wide area networking. This amounts to about \$40 billion worth of spectrum, if you go by the size of the checks the phone companies wrote for personal communications services (PCS) frequencies. And, oh yeah, they don't want it for themselves. They want it made available free to all comers, subject only to interference-reducing technical standards. No auctions, no license fees, no regulations on what it's used for, and no airtime charges.

Does this renew your faith in chutzpa or what?

It's certainly a different model than either the newfangled auction approach or the tired old lobbyist-take-all system. Think of it as spectrum homesteading, a uniquely

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American experiment in don't-fence-me-in, anti-industrial policy.

Before you scoff, remember that Apple has been down this path before. They first petitioned the FCC for data PCS frequencies for nomadic computing back in 1991. This resulted in the allocation of a juicy 20-MHz slice smack in the middle of the aforementioned PCS bands. Unfortunately for the PC industry, defeat was snatched from the jaws of victory when the entrenched telephony interests shanghai'd the band in pursuit of a home for cordless PBXs. (A chagrined FCC later tossed the computer folks some crumbs at 2.4 GHz)

The petition proposes spectrum sharing by fixed and mobile users on a completely ad-hoc basis. This "spectrum etiquette" is a brilliant blend of good science and free market ingenuity. Spectrum etiquette imposes no centralized control and assumes no traffic prioritization. Rather, it is a low level media access scheme similar to the rules we follow for private conversations at crowded cocktail parties. You can speak French, German, or Chinese - whatever you please - as long as you exclude bozos that stand up on chairs and give loud and long winded speeches. Beyond that, anything goes.

But beware of the lobbyist loaded coterie that frustrated Apple's plans last time. Flying under the WINForum banner, the telephony interests are angling for the same spectrum with a rival petition. Their technical approach, however, asserts the primacy of circuit-switched voice, necessitating a hierarchical architecture with choke points and centralized control.

Haven't they hogged enough bandwidth? They call their system SUPERNet. I think SUCKERNet fits a lot better. The Europeans developing HIPERLAN didn't buy their jive, so now they're trying to peddle it here.

And they may succeed unless the Washington-averse PC industry files supporting comments before July 25. (Drop a letter or postcard referencing petition RM-8653 to "Office of the Secretary, FCC, Washington, DC 20554" or send an Email to jlovette@apple.com and offer your help.)

Apple's decision to position this as the NII band is perhaps their best hope, part of a savvy constituency shopping game. But posturing aside, if this dream comes true what we'll really get is an entrepreneurs band. Not the kind of fake entrepreneurs with half-a-billion dollar war chests, or some bogus designated entity front organization. But real entrepreneurs that hock their cars, quit their day jobs, and go for the glory. The kind of people that founded Apple and created the PC industry in the first place.

So good luck intrepid infobahn warriors. May your vision become our reality. I can barely squirt 8 Kbps out of my antenna today. With 24 Mbps to horse around with and no physical connections to trace who knows what mischief we can cause?

Mr. William Caton
Acting Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

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Mr. Caton:

I am writing re Rm-8653, Apple's NII Public Band Petition. I think it would be wonderful if the public were allowed this small piece of the spectrum for their own use. I am reminded of how the Internet flourished because it was left to the creativity of thousands of individual users and developers. Give us a shot at the airwaves and you will see amazing things. Apple's proposal is brilliant, and it deserves your full support.

Thank you,



David Cabana
3103 Phoebe Lane
Delray Beach Fl 33444
407 276-4588
drc@gate.net

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July 5, 1995

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Office of the Secretary
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
Washington DC 20554

Re: petition RM-8653

I am not sure to whom this note should be addressed, and the time for questions is growing small, so I wanted to at least have the chance to make a couple of comments on RM-8653.

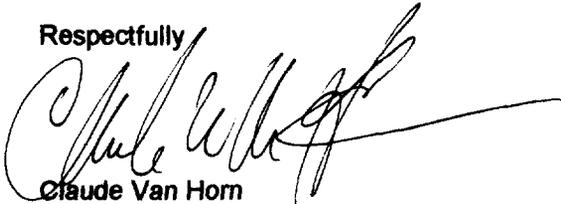
The last time this subject came before the commission, in 1991, I understand that it was all but approved by the Commission until private commercial carriers effectively lobbied to get it thrown out. I do understand the motives of the commercial carriers, they want to make a buck. However the scope of data telecommunications now is so much larger now that it was then -- the ability of a few commercial vendors for access charges to monopolize the market is enormous.

Giving the public a range of frequencies at 5 GHz to use as they wish within the specifications of the petition will enable a range of enterpenures to build and market equipment enabling a wider distribution of information than heretofor possible. More and more people are getting computers, and more everyu day are accessing information about our wonderful country, how it works, and its longstanding entrepreneurial spirit.

This is a chance for the FCC to grant to the public, their own access to a part of the spectrum free from the ravages of skip, long antennas, and high-power transmitters. At these frequencies, power is of relatively little importance. Portability is where the computer industry is going, and the 5 GHz range is ideal for this. Locked in the hands of commercial carriers, access rates for different areas of the country in this band would be as horrendous as the cellular "roaming rates" where no-one really has any idea what is going on until the bill comes at the end of the month.

I urge the Commission to approve RM-8653 as soon as possible.

Respectfully



Claude Van Horn
1519 W. Allison Rd.
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82007

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John Watlington
MIT Media Laboratory
Rm E15-351
20 Ames St.
Cambridge, MA 02139

FCC MAIL ROOM

Mr. William Cutler
Acting Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Sir,

Regarding RM-8653. I have read the proposal by Apple Computer, and believe that it would be in the best interest of the American people for the FCC to approve it.

As pointed out in the proposal, the bandwidth provided by lower frequency unlicensed public bands is not sufficient for future growth in the area of wireless networking. And allocation of higher frequency bands would not have sufficient range to be useful.

Please, save this public resource for the people, instead of selling it to the highest bidder for a fraction of its future value.


John Watlington

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Sheri Edwards
202 Stevens Avenue
Coulee Dam, WA 99116

Office of the Secretary
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
Washington DC 20554

7-7-95

Dear Secretary:

In the name of democracy and as a teacher of minorities in the public schools, I support and encourage positive action on petition RM-8653 to open bandwidth for free public access to telecommunications.

Sincerely,



Sheri Edwards

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Pascal Chesnais
MIT Media Laboratory
Rm E15-348
20 Ames St.
Cambridge, MA 02139

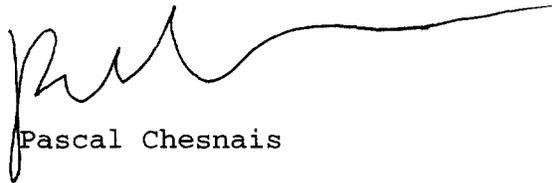
Mr. William Caton
Acting Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

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Pascal Chesnais

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Mr. William Caton
Acting Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Klee Dienes
MIT Media Laboratory
Rm E15-349
20 Ames St.
Cambridge, MA 02139

Dear Sir,

Regarding RM-8653. I have read the proposal by Apple Computer, and believe that it would be in the best interest of the American people for the FCC to approve it.

As pointed out in the proposal, the bandwidth provided by lower frequency unlicensed public bands is not sufficient for future growth in the area of wireless networking. And allocation of higher frequency bands would not have sufficient range to be useful.

Please, save this public resource for the people, instead of selling it to the highest bidder for a fraction of its future value.


Klee Dienes

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431 CENTER AVENUE
RUNKEMEDE, NJ 08078
July 7, 1995

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20554
RM-8653

DEAR SIR,

I WAS JUST MADE AWARE OF THIS APPLE PETITION TO ALLOCATE SPECTRUM FOR TRUE "PUBLIC BROADCASTING". I AM IN AGREEMENT WITH THIS GOAL OF PROVIDING RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NEW COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES. I BELIEVE THAT A DECENTRALIZED, AND FREE FREQUENCY BAND WILL SPUR TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT SIMILAR TO WHAT IS HAPPENING WITH THE INTERNET AND THE NII. PLEASE APPROVE THIS PETITION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO ALLOW U.S. COMPANIES TO MAINTAIN OUR LEADERSHIP IN EMERGING COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES.

SINCERELY,

Mark P. Anderson

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3044 N St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

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July 8, 1995

JUL 11 1995

FCC MAIL ROOM

Mr. William Caton, Acting Secretary
RE: RM-8653
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Mr. Caton:

I believe that the Apple Proposal, RM-8653 as it is referred to in a recent EFF informational e-mail and described there, is a perfectly sensible way of using the new digital spread spectrum. I did strategic planning of facilities for AT&T Long Lines while a scientist at Bell Laboratories and I have also been involved in Internet projects. From these and other perspectives, the heuristic, decentralized approach tends to be much more effective.

I do hope that the FCC will see the wisdom in following RM-8653.

Sincerely,



Paul C. Kainen (kainen@cs.umd.edu)

P.S. In the future, you could save everyone time, preserve trees and facilitate counting of responses by accepting e-mail responses.

cc. Rep. Markey

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Roger W. Franz

3414 H We Ave.
St. Ann, MO 63074

July 8, 1995

Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20554

ATTENTION: Mr. William Caton, Acting Secretary

SUBJECT: RE: RM-8653

Mr. Caton:

I wish to express my opinion regarding Apple's proposal regarding the use of 300 MHz as a NII band. I believe this proposal would greatly benefit the public at large, and would certainly allow access to the National Information Infrastructure at a much lower cost than is currently available in many communities.

Moreover, there is no doubt that this would allow for competition for the local loop. Wireless communications are not subject to monopolistic practices; local telephone companies would have to lower their prices to compete adequately.

I feel that this is an appropriate and necessary rule for allowing technological advancement, and I feel you should rule favorably on it.

Sincerely,



Roger W. Franz

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LHABCE

David Goodbary
80 Greendale Dr.
St Louis, MO 63121

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July 8, 1995

Office of the Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
(FCC)
Washington DC 20554

Dear Secretary:

Please insure that petition RM-8653 is approved. There is a need for a true Public Spectrum.

Sincerely,



David Goodbary

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