

need to be adapted to any particular digital format (such as CDPD, CDMA, TDMA, and FDMA). More importantly, the system is instantly deployable through the provision of these unique FoneFinder phones.

The FoneFinder System can be provided to customers at either zero cost or no more than \$100.00 additional cost due to a second FoneFinder System feature . . . the 911 Back-Up System.

The 911 Back-Up System operates as follows. After termination of the cellular 911 call, the FoneFinder phone automatically dials a 911 back-up dispatch center which ascertains if EMTs have been dispatched to the scene. The charge for this is \$30.00 per call or \$36.00 per year as an insurance policy, developing a revenue stream to the carriers to offset the cost of the FoneFinder phones.

As a result FoneFinder phones can be given to the public "free." The result is a massive implementation of a simple system to allow EMS centers to locate stricken individuals. The FoneFinder System is thus self-funding, universal and instantly implementable.

Tendler Cellular provides the FoneFinder function through its sale of chip sets to cell-phone manufacturers such as Mitsubishi, Audiovox, Nokia, Motorola and Ericsson.

In addition to providing the FoneFinder chip sets, for those dispatch services which do not have electronic maps, Tendler Cellular provides an extremely inexpensive mapping system through Blue Marble Geographics which provides maps on floppies for use in 286 or better PCs. Once a latitude and longitude is heard it can be typed in and a cursor is instantly placed on the map noting the location of the phone. The maps can be made available to EMT dispatch offices or police stations at a cost of no more than \$300.00 per county.

Note that optional activation is obtained by a specialized handsfree cradle which activates the FoneFinder when the airbag goes off, when the car alarm is tripped, when the FoneFinder phone is paged or simply to call AAA for directions.

The FoneFinder System meets all the criteria set forth in the NPRM of location, identity and cellular phone number of the caller. EMS units report that this type of system provides the essential information, which can be used with virtually no training and hardware cost. It is noteworthy that EMS helicopter crews currently use lat/lon to ascertain the location of an emergency situation.

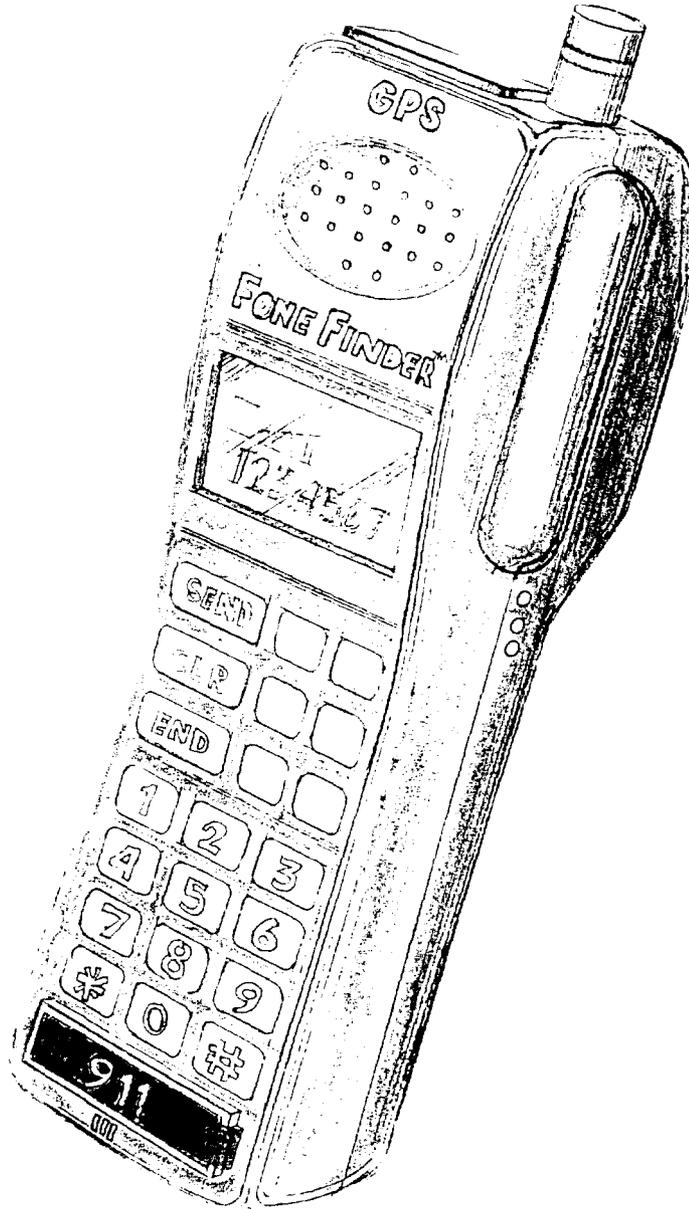
The broadcast of location only when there is an emergency keeps the location of the cellular phone user private until

emergency activation, thus avoiding the invasion of privacy issues associated with continuous monitoring of the location of cellular calls by triangulation or range finding systems.

With FoneFinder there is absolutely no infrastructure cost, no changes to cellular phone switches and no cost to the recipient of the message (dispatcher), as the location of the stricken individual/vehicle is broadcast verbally.

TENDLER Cellular

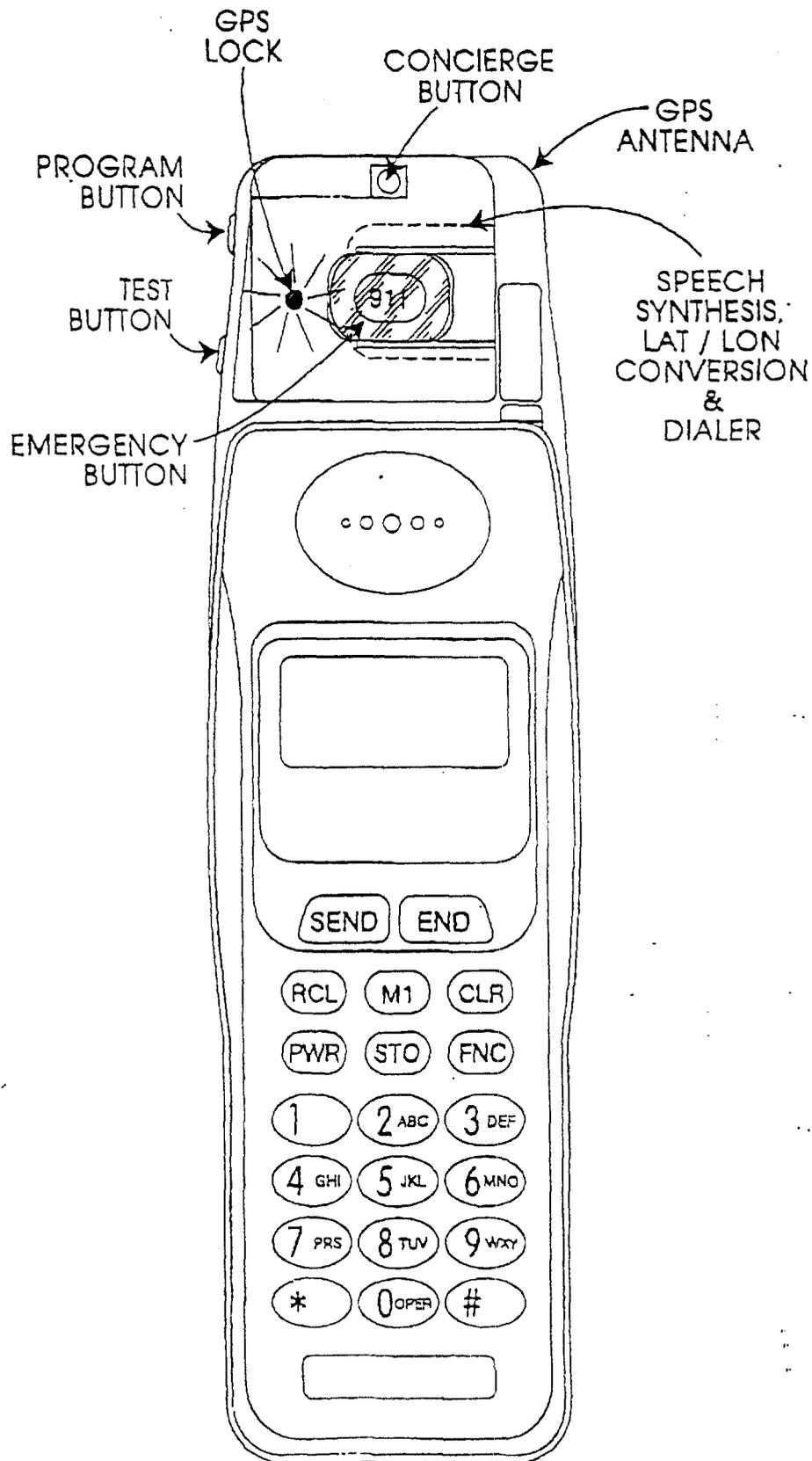
FONEFINDER™

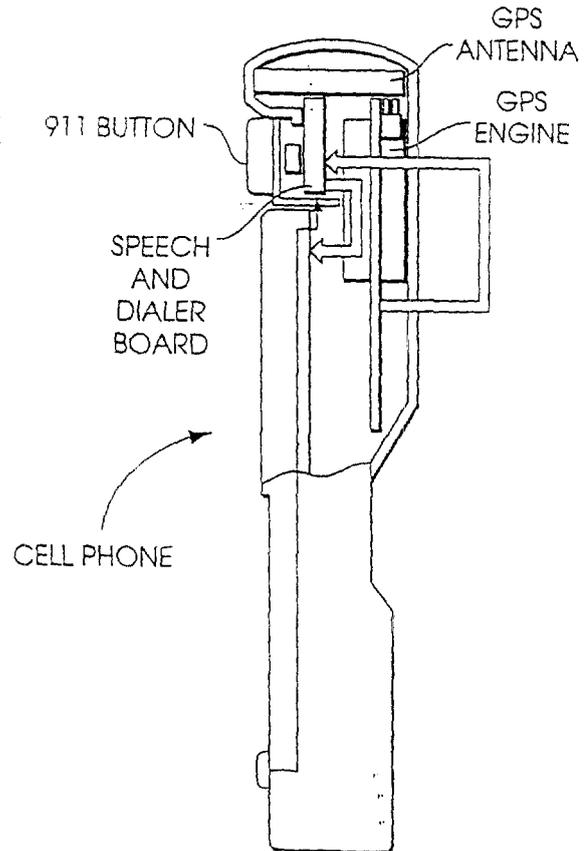
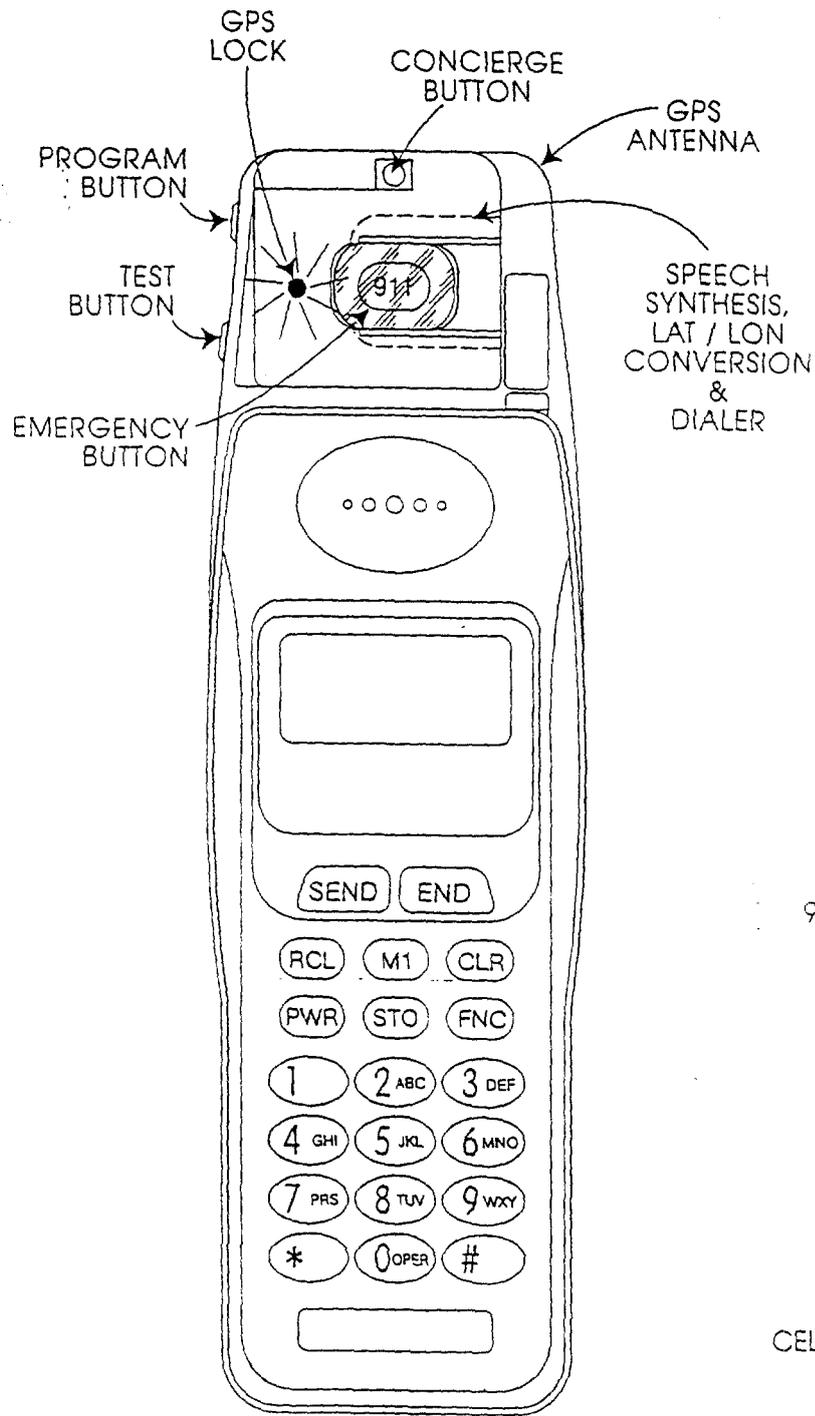


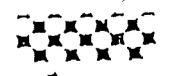
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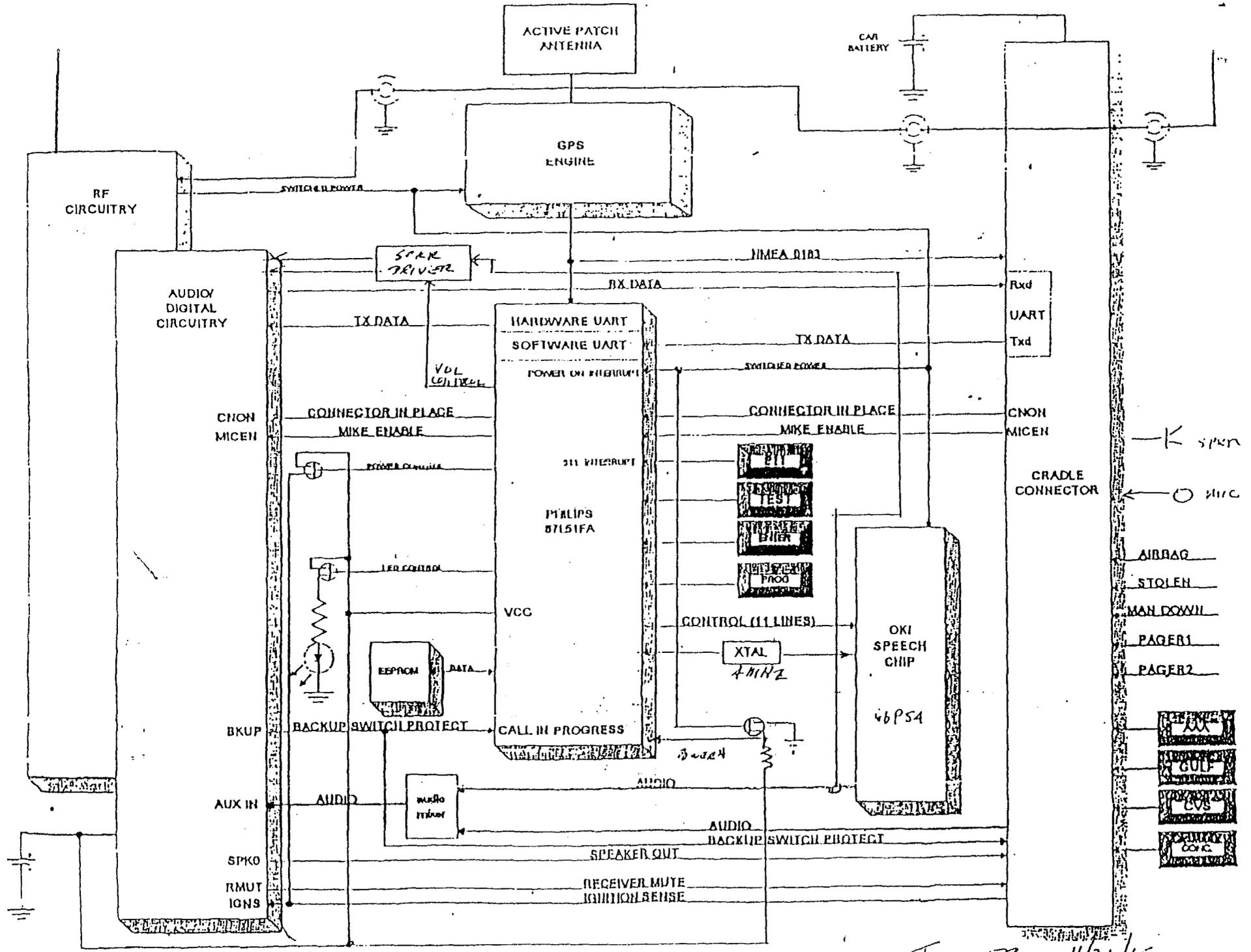






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TENDLER 11/24/95



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of State Police

Mr. Robert K. Tondler, Chairman
Tondler Cellular, Inc.
65 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, MA 02110

August 25, 1995

Dear Mr. Tondler:

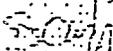
I wanted to let you know that I was very impressed by your presentation to Tom Barden and his staff at Bell Atlantic Mobile. It was the first time that I had seen your FoneFinder system and it appears that your concept could provide a solution to a serious problem for cellular 9-1-1 users here in Massachusetts and across the country.

When the NPRM came out with their Report and Order requiring cellular phone manufacturers to identify the location of cellular 9-1-1 calls, there did not seem to be a simple answer. All of the proposed solutions would appear to be too expensive and take an inordinate time to implement. Bezeen systems would fall into this category, as do the impending digital systems, that require tremendous infrastructure changes.

The distinct advantage that your FoneFinder concept brings to the table is that it would not require changes to the cell sites. Most 9-1-1 PSAPs are already equipped with some sort of a mapping program, the verbal GPS information could be handled easily in the dispatch environment, providing the location of cellular 9-1-1. The biggest problem that faces cellular 9-1-1 PSAPs is that the caller usually does not know their location. Your concept addresses that issue.

As we have discussed, I think that you have provided a key to the cellular 9-1-1 problem. I look forward to your continued development, if there is anything that I can provide from a public safety point of view, please do not hesitate to call my office.

Sincerely,


Donald C. Nagle Jr.