

RECEIVED

MAY 29 1998

FCC MAIL ROOM

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

491 Harlan Avenue,

Lake Helen, FL, 32744.

May 25, 1998.

Dear Sir:

I wish to express my opinion on the suggested petition to have two-thirds of the 70 cm band transferred to the Private Mobile Radio Service, known as RM-9267.

I oppose the requested change. Radio amateurs have invested heavily in repeaters, based on the allocated band limits. We depend on these for both our own and public/emergency use.

Please note that the following areas have repeaters as noted: Miami 76

Orlando 30

Jacksonville 13

The source of the above is the ARRL Repeater Directory 1997-1998.

Yours truly

Edwin Spencer AE4TT

Daphne L. Spencer KT4MA

of Copies rec'd
DATE

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Oct

Mark L. Mutcherson
1619 PARK AVE
BOSTON SPRING MA 66713
MAY 24, 1998

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

RM 9267
Secretary
Federal Communication Commission
1919 M ST NW
Washington DC. 20554

Dear Sir:

I am very much against RM 9267 in as much as it applies to the 440 MHz Amateur Band. This is because this band is used heavily in Southeast MA and throughout MA. It is one of the most useful for Amateur television, packet radio, weathered CW and for satellite. More importantly there are clubs throughout the United States that have spent large amounts of money on repeaters and these repeaters are always available for use in any emergency at no cost. They have proven invaluable for weather spotting in addition to other emergencies. It would seem like an unjust taking of property if the right to use the repeaters were taken away.

Yours truly,

Mark L. Mutcherson
NO ZPD

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INDEXED

in regards to RM9267

DUCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

My name is Tracy Johnson, my call is KD5CQ. - Teck.

I just learned that you might sell our 70 cm Band. Please don't do that. I just got my call 7 months ago, & I have spent a lot of money on dual Band radios and other equipment.

There are 11 of us in our group and we use 70 cm. for local simplex work in Albuquerque. We enjoy 70 cm. Very Much.

We would hate to think that after all the work we had to do to get our calls and all the money we spent & the work we've done to set up our stations, that we could lose our 70 cm Band.

We have the Mega-Link & The Zlink among other repeater networks tied into the 70 cm Band. It would be a fatal blow to the repeater systems in this state & several others to lose it.

It's hard to imagine this letter doing any good, what with things being what they are in the country and all, but we are all writing to you in the hopes that you will not sell our favorite Band away from us.

We worked hard for our calls, our radios, & the privilege to be Ham's. We don't want any of it to be sold away from us.

Thank You, Traupferman

087

Federal Communication Commission
Secretary, Room 222
1919 M. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

RECEIVED

MAY 29 1998

Re: RM - 9267

FCC MAIL ROOM

Dear Commission:

As a licensed Amateur Radio Operator, I would like to go on record as being strongly opposed to the petition under consideration, RM-9267.

I am active on many Amateur Radio frequencies that promote public welfare through emergency, disaster and public service communication. The frequencies stated in RM-9267 (420 MHz to 430 MHz and 440 MHz to 450 MHz), are very important to our continued success in serving the public and our communities through our work. These frequency segments also include important linking, control, and repeater systems that are used daily in our area.

One of the five reasons that our Government created the Amateur Radio Service was to have a readily available pool of trained operators to assist with emergency communications when the unexpected occurs. While Amateur Radio is allocated as the secondary user of these frequencies, our emergency networks have caused little interference to the primary user, the United States Government. RM-9267 contains no technical solutions that prove Amateur Radio operators could continue to use these bands for emergency preparations and operations if land mobile communications became the primary user. In Southern California, this relatively small portion of Spectrum will quickly fill up with bases, mobiles, and repeaters assigned to businesses, leaving amateurs and their established emergency communication networks ineffective with the inevitable increase in business traffic under RM-9267.

Please consider fully the consequences of RM-9267 and assigning primary frequency usage to Land Mobile Radio. As a member of the Amateur Radio Community, I want to continue to serve my National, State, and Local Governments by providing my equipment and services during an emergency. RM-9267 will limit the amateur radio operator's access to these frequencies and will definitely interfere with all amateur disaster preparation communication efforts.

Sincerely,

Samuel R. Walsh
WB6AFC

SEARCHED
INDEXED

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FCC MAIL ROOM

MAY 29 1998

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

Reference RM-9267 RECEIVED

Don Trammell, KD4RHH
6532 Old Railroad Bed Road
Toney, AL 35773-9587

Office of the Secretary,
Federal Communications Commission,
Room 222, 1919 M Street NW,
Washington, DC 20554.

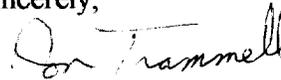
Dear Sirs,

It has come to my attention that the LMCC is requesting re-allocation of portions of spectrum which cover the 420 to 450 MHz band for the PMRS. I wish to register my concern and opposition to this as an amateur radio operator.

I am very concerned that any change in the primary user of the 420 to 450 MHz band would seriously impact Amateur Radio services as the secondary user. Along with numerous other amateur radio operators in the Huntsville area, I am involved in all facets of public service utilizing the 440mhz band. As trained severe storm spotters, we have continued to provide vital information to the weather service through what has been a difficult transition period as the Huntsville NOAA office has been phased out. Links for both voice and digital communications with the Birmingham weather service office are now an essential part of our public safety support during severe weather events. These systems have also provided vital communications links for Red Cross personnel in the field following tornado disasters in our area. In addition, phone link systems operating in this band have provided vital communications links for search and rescue efforts in remote areas of our county not accessible by commercial cellular means.

The amateur radio community has over 20 active channels in the Huntsville and surrounding areas providing vital public services of many natures. I respectfully urge the commission to find alternatives to the re-allocation of 420-430 and 440-450 MHz to PMRS. Thank you for your consideration and hard work.

Sincerely,



Don Trammell
KD4RHH

cc: [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]

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OST

Reference: File #RM-9267

The Eastern New Mexico ARC
417 Schepps Blvd.
Clovis, NM 88101

May 24, 1998

Office of the Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Room 222
1919 "M" Street NW
Washington DC 20554

Dear Gentlemen & Ladies:

We are writing to express our concern regarding the current threat to the 70cm band by the Land Mobile Communications Council, otherwise known by you as Petition #RM-9267. Our organization works closely with the National Red Cross and other governmental and non-governmental disaster organizations in providing emergency communications in time of severe storm and tornado threats in the area.

We understand the importance of providing additional bandwidth to the LMCC for expansion. However, their proposal to allocate the 420-430 and 440-450 Mhz bands to Private Mobile Radio Services and place Amateur Applications in this range as secondary to PMRS is entirely unacceptable. Enactment of this proposal would wreak havoc on our emergency communications network and may cause an unnecessary threat to life and limb for our local residents.

As you know, the 70cm band was originally allocated for amateur use and secondary status was given to amateur use during the 1950s when Cold War concerns made national security a high priority. Amateurs were given secondary status to military radio-location (radar) only. Limited non-government, non-amateur use of the band is permitted, but amateurs currently have priority over such use. This proposal would turn the world upside-down, due to the LMCC's misinterpretation of the significance of amateur secondary status. Amateur radio should NOT become secondary to PMRS, this is against the very principle of your organization.

If the PMRS needs additional bandwidth, then perhaps they should be allocated the 1390-1395/1427-1432 Mhz that they are proposing amateur operations move to. As you know, our service is entirely voluntary and privately funded by radio amateurs. Requiring the purchase of additional equipment on our part to satisfy their needs is unjust and unnecessary. Surely there is a better answer than the one proposed by RM-9267.

Sincerely,



Harold F Landsperg III, President
Eastern New Mexico ARC

This letter was written on behest of the one hundred and six licensed amateurs of Clovis, New Mexico.

Harold F. Landsperg III
President
Eastern New Mexico ARC
08

Dr. Gene Rivers
2801 N. Narrows Dr. E-1
Tacoma, WA 98407
May 23, 1998

RECEIVED

MAY 29 1998

FCC MAIL ROOM

Subject: RM 9267

To: Federal Communications Commission

From: Dr. Gene Rivers
K7DVM

I was dismayed to learn the Land Mobile Communications Council (LMCC) filed petition RM 9267. This is an attempt of the LMCC to obtain use of radio frequency bands 420-430 and 440-450. These bands have been use for years by amateur radio operators (HAMS) to provide valuable public service at no charge. As a concerned citizen, I oppose any ruling, which would endanger the loss of the valuable public service provided by HAMS.

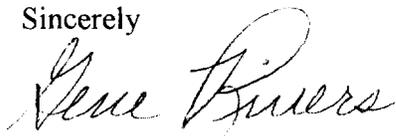
One aspect of public service provided by radio amateurs, which is unknown to many, is the help provided to the National Weather Service's SKYWARN program. Radio amateurs have provided this service for over 20 years. Amateur radio operators via ham radio's Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS) provide it free. Thousands of trained radio operators provide vital information to local NWS offices across the United States. The NWS Doppler radar is unable to tell what is happening on the ground. Ham operators who use 440 linked repeater systems in conjunction with APRS overcome this shortcoming of Doppler radar. Because of this valuable compliment to the NWS, the National Weather Service has adopted APRS as the SKYWARN packet standard.

Loss of the above mentioned bands by radio amateurs would prevent HAMS from performing life saving emergency services such as advising the public and the NWS of emergency shelter locations, road closures, storm/disaster created transportation obstacles and tornado and hurricane watches. These services are just part of HAM radio's contribution to communities across the United States.

Please act in the public interest and do not approve RM 9267.

Thank you.

Sincerely



Gene Rivers

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MAY 29 1998
FCC MAIL ROOM
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FCC Secretary,

I read in our local ham radio newspaper about what the LMCC is wanting to do. We have many repeaters in the 420 to 430 Mhz and 440 to 450 Mhz band that are used through the state of Arizona. A lot of it is interlinked to provide weather watch and other emergency communications. And we have had our fair share of bad weather lately.

Again it shows, that the commercial people have no idea of what to do with frequencies until the hams get ahold of it and make it run efficient.

I am against them trying to take it over.



Paul A. Masvidal, W7PCU



Paul Masvidal
P.O. Box 2315
Chino Valley, AZ 86323-2315

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DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

RECEIVED

MAY 29 1998

FCC MAIL ROOM

Subject: RM 9267

RR 2 Box 42A
Barnesboro, PA 15714
May 27, 1998

Secretary, FCC
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Sir:

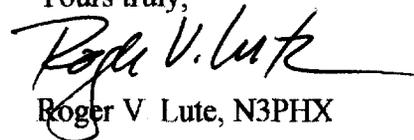
We as Ham or Amateur Radio Operators are very concerned about RM 9267 which is before you for your consideration. We believe our past and present history of communication volunteers in times of disasters can and will be greatly affected, negatively, if this request is granted.

The 70 centimeter band currently allocated for amateur use is a widely used band by us for many situations needing short range communications. It is the second most popular band among hams.

We Hams have built, maintain and operate many repeater stations through out the United States. These are all available for emergency situations. To take away our privilege on this band would take away all of the emergency volunteers readily available to Emergency Management Agencies at the present time.

We hope you will Say NO to RM 9267.

Yours truly,


Roger V. Lute, N3PHX

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RECEIVED

MAY 29 1998

FCC MAIL ROOM

Subject: RM 9267

736 Elm Road
Barnesboro, PA 15714
May 27, 1998

Secretary, FCC
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing to ask you to reject RM 9267

Remember it the Ham Radio Community who are the ever present communication volunteers when there are disasters in the United States. We have many Repeater up and running, at no expense to the Government, for emergency communication on the 70 centimeter band. This is a great asset where short range communication is needed.

When we volunteer our services, we come equipped with the necessary radio gear to do the job. Not one penny does taxpayers expend for this service!

Thank-you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Kathleen B. Lute, N3SJY

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23 May 1998

Federal Communications Commission
1919 M St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL
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MAY 29 1998
FCC MAIL ROOM

Regarding: Bill RM 9267

The Land Mobile Services are trying to persuade the Commission to release portions of the 440 MHZ bands for their use. This band is in use by Radio Amateurs and is used in many cases and many cities for emergency communications. It is very useful for short haul communications and we reject the idea of losing it. Please consider turning down Bill RM-9267.

Amateur radio plays a huge part in emergencies such as what happened in Homestead, Fl. With all commercial communications out - For two to three weeks, the only way to communicate was via Ham Radio. I was one of those who put in many hours after this hurricane. Also, the the San Francisco earthquake.

So, please don't turn these frequencies over to the other services. We, as Amateurs are at your mercy, but appreciate the FCC who allowed us to operate as we do. Thanks and best 73

Bill Jackson, W6HDP
Extra Class volunteer on the Prescott, Az. VE
Team.

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DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

May 24, 1998
3444 S. 9th Place
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53215

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MAY 29 1998

FCC MAIL ROOM

RM—9267
Secretary, Federal Communication Commission
1919 M St. NW
Washington, DC 20554.

RE: Response to RM—9267

Dear Sirs:

The LMCC is attempting to usurp a vital portion of one of the most popular bands now used by the Amateur Radio Service. While the band is crowded with repeater activity and simplex "ragchews", these frequencies are also a focus for more technical, even research, oriented activity such as exotic propagation, digital modes of communication, television and cooperative partnerships with university researchers, etc.

This band is an integral part of the emergency communications services provided by the amateurs in support of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Weather Service and others. Recently, President Clinton and Vice President Al Gore visited the Birmingham area following the devastating tornadoes that killed many and destroyed much. The first news of the devastation and the only link to outside assistance for over an hour was provided on a frequency affected by RM—9267.

Consider the economic impact as well. A survey of most of the communication equipment manufacturers will uncover the fact that equipment utilizing this band is one of the most important product lines in their inventory. One might think that enough of the band will still be available to the amateur. Unfortunately, the current proposal is so poorly constructed that radios using the 70 cm band would be rendered useless. This should impact the nearly one million amateur operators in this country as well as amateur in other countries.

The military has primary control of the frequencies in question. Amateur radio and the military enjoy a special relationship. Whenever the military and amateur radio have shared frequencies in the past, the military has found amateur radio to be a good neighbor. The military experience with others sharing their frequencies has not always been as successful.

There is a more important and higher level reason to protect this and every amateur band. The Amateur Radio Service represents the electromagnetic equivalent of our national parks. This may seem a strange analogy at first, but after brief consideration I think that you will agree that the idea sticks. The amateur radio service has served as the breeding ground for scientific and engineering professionals. Many Nobel prize winners from fields as varied as Physics to Medicine are hams. Just as NASCAR serves as a proving ground for the automobiles that we will ultimately drive, the amateur radio bands serve as the proving ground for many of the telecommunication technologies that later drive the American economy. The cellular phone, the LEO's, the use of SSB by the USAF, a few examples of technologies that we now take for granted, were first developed by hams and used on the amateur bands. Few realize that amateurs put up their first satellite a couple of months before Telestar. When the nation has needed trained radio operators and individuals with electronics expertise, they turn to the amateur community. World War II is perhaps the best example. Amateur radio is the "seed corn" for telecommunications and electronic industry growth. This fact far outweighs any short-term advantage derived from re-allocating frequencies from the amateur service.

The evidence is clear. The LMCC request must be rejected.

Respectfully Yours,



Florence Sekita

SEARCHED

FILE

OCT

May 24, 1998
3316 Huntington Abbey
Hoover, Al 35226.

RM—9267
Secretary, Federal Communication Commission
1919 M St. NW
Washington, DC 20554.

RE: Response to RM—9267

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The evidence is clear. The LMCC request must be rejected.

Respectfully Yours,

Melinda Elkourie

Melinda Elkourie

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RECEIVED

MAY 29 1998

FCC MAIL ROOM

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OBT

May 22, 1998
202 Fernway Dr.
Jasper, Al 35501.

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

RECEIVED
MAY 29 1998
FCC MAIL ROOM

RM—9267
Secretary, Federal Communication Commission
1919 M St. NW
Washington, DC 20554.

RE: Response to RM—9267

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The evidence is clear. The LMCC request must be rejected.

Respectfully Yours,



Cecil W. Tolbert

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OST

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

May 24, 1998
3337 Culloden Way
Birmingham, Al 35242.

RECEIVED

MAY 29 1998

FCC MAIL ROOM

RM—9267
Secretary, Federal Communication Commission
1919 M St. NW
Washington, DC 20554.

RE: Response to RM—9267

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Respectfully Yours,

Susan Sekita

Susan Sekita

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RECEIVED

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL MAY 29 1998

FCC MAIL ROOM

May 24, 1998
3444 S. 9th Place
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53215

RM—9267
Secretary, Federal Communication Commission
1919 M St. NW
Washington, DC 20554.

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The evidence is clear. The LMCC request must be rejected.

Respectfully Yours,

Paul Sekita

Paul Sekita

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Elaine Remez
KF6IZP

REC
MAY 29 1998
FCC

11854 Caroline Lane
Nevada City, CA 95959

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

May 21, 1998

Federal Communications Commission
Secretary of the FCC
Washington, D.C. 20554

Ref: RM-9267

Dear Sir:

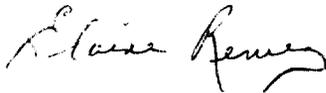
As a licensed Amateur Radio operator I want to go on record as being strongly against the petition under consideration, RM-9267.

I am active on many Amateur Radio frequencies that promote the public welfare through emergency, disaster and public service communications. The frequencies stated in RM-9267 (420 MHz to 430 MHz and 440 MHz to 450 MHz) are very important to our continued success in serving the public through our work. These frequency band segments include important linking, control, amateur television and repeater systems that are used daily in California.

Amateur Radio has proven to be a successful secondary user to the military radar operations on these frequency bands. RM-9267 contains no technical solutions to prove that Amateur Radio users could continue to use these bands without serious interference if land mobile communications become the primary user.

Amateur Radio operators in California can continue to be a vital communications resource to the public during emergencies and disasters if RM-9267 is not approved.

Sincerely,



Elaine Remez
KF6IZP

of 2 copies rec'd
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DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

RECEIVED

MAY 29 1998

FCC MAIL ROOM

Office of the Secretary
Federal Communications Commission, Room 222
1919 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20554

Subject: RM-9267

Dear Sirs:

1. On April 22, the Land Mobile Communications Council filed a petition with the Federal Communications Commission (designated RM-9267) that seeks to reallocate the frequency bands 420-430 and 440-450 MHz for the use of the Private Mobile Radio Service. These bands are now heavily used by radio amateurs, operating in the Amateur Radio Service, for a variety of public service and public interest communications. The reallocation proposed by LMCC is incompatible with these operations.
2. As a licensed radio amateur for 18 years, I am dismayed by the LMCC proposal. I current have a UHF repeater on 444.575Mhz serving the Montgomery, Alabama area. This repeater is used in SKYWARN weather alerts which serves the general public. We have many linked voice and packet systems in this band. Packet backbone 446.100 Mhz is used throughout Alabama. Also the 420-430 is used for amateur radio satellite work which would result in loss in space experiments.
3. The loss of this amateur radio band would affect the ability of radio amateurs in the community to provide needed public service. The loss of this band would most likely result in more crowding and interference in the part of the band , or in another bands, that you do use.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Michael Glennon, KB4JHU

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MAY 29 1998

FCC MAIL ROOM

May 24, 1998
3316 Huntington Abbey
Hoover, AL 35226.

RM—9267
Secretary, Federal Communication Commission
1919 M St. NW
Washington, DC 20554.

RE: Response to RM—9267

Dear Sirs:

The LMCC is attempting to usurp a vital portion of one of the most popular bands now used by the Amateur Radio Service. While the band is crowded with repeater activity and simplex "ragchews", these frequencies are also a focus for more technical, even research, oriented activity such as exotic propagation, digital modes of communication, television and cooperative partnerships with university researchers, etc.

This band is an integral part of the emergency communications services provided by the amateurs in support of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Weather Service and others. Recently, President Clinton and Vice President Al Gore visited the Birmingham area following the devastating tornadoes that killed many and destroyed much. The first news of the devastation and the only link to outside assistance for over an hour was provided on a frequency affected by RM—9267.

Consider the economic impact as well. A survey of most of the communication equipment manufacturers will uncover the fact that equipment utilizing this band is one of the most important product lines in their inventory. One might think that enough of the band will still be available to the amateur. Unfortunately, the current proposal is so poorly constructed that radios using the 70 cm band would be rendered useless. This should impact the nearly one million amateur operators in this country as well as amateur in other countries.

The military has primary control of the frequencies in question. Amateur radio and the military enjoy a special relationship. Whenever the military and amateur radio have shared frequencies in the past, the military has found amateur radio to be a good neighbor. The military experience with others sharing their frequencies has not always been as successful.

There is a more important and higher level reason to protect this and every amateur band. The Amateur Radio Service represents the electromagnetic equivalent of our national parks. This may seem a strange analogy at first, but after brief consideration I think that you will agree that the idea sticks. The amateur radio service has served as the breeding ground for scientific and engineering professionals. Many Nobel prize winners from fields as varied as Physics to Medicine are hams. Just as NASCAR serves as a proving ground for the automobiles that we will ultimately drive, the amateur radio bands serve as the proving ground for many of the telecommunication technologies that later drive the American economy. The cellular phone, the LEO's, the use of SSB by the USAF, a few examples of technologies that we now take for granted, were first developed by hams and used on the amateur bands. Few realize that amateurs put up their first satellite a couple of months before Telestar. When the nation has needed trained radio operators and individuals with electronics expertise, they turn to the amateur community. World War II is perhaps the best example. Amateur radio is the "seed corn" for telecommunications and electronic industry growth. This fact far outweighs any short-term advantage derived from re-allocating frequencies from the amateur service.

The evidence is clear. The LMCC request must be rejected.

Respectfully Yours,



Jeremy Elkourie

Original rec'd

FILE

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May 22, 1998
202 Fernway Dr.
Jasper, Al 35501.

RM—9267
Secretary, Federal Communication Commission
1919 M St. NW
Washington, DC 20554.

RE: Response to RM—9267

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The evidence is clear. The LMCC request must be rejected.

Respectfully Yours,


Jimmye Tolbert

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Reference RM-9267

May 25, 1998

Office of the Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Room 222, 1919 M Street NW
Washington DC 20554

RECEIVED
MAY 29 1998
FCC MAIL ROOM

12010 Greenleaf Dr.
Huntsville, AL 35803

Dear Sirs,

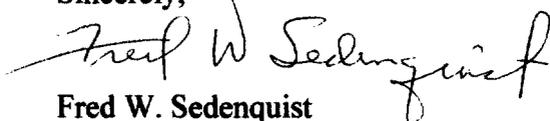
It has come to my attention that the Land Mobile Communications Council (LMCC) is requesting re-allocation for the Private Mobile Radio Service (PMRS) of portions of the spectrum that covers the 420 to 450 Mhz band. I wish to register my concern and opposition to this as an Amateur Radio operator, station call KX4O.

I am very concerned that any change in the primary user of the 420 to 450 Mhz band would seriously impact Amateur Radio services as the secondary user. Along with numerous other Amateur Radio operators in Huntsville, I am involved in public service utilizing the 440 Mhz band. As trained severe storm spotters, amateur operators have continued to provide vital information to the National Weather Service through what has been a difficult transition period as the Huntsville weather office has been phased out. Links for both voice and digital communications with the Birmingham weather service office are now an essential part of our public safety support during severe weather events. These systems have also provided vital communications links for Red Cross personnel in the field following tornado disasters in our area. In addition, phone link systems operating in this band have provided vital communications links for search and rescue efforts in remote areas of our county not accessible by commercial cellular means.

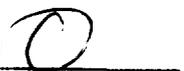
I have a significant investment in Amateur Radio 440 MHz band radio equipment. Along with each operating amateur's investment in his or her equipment, the Amateur Radio community has over 20 active channels in the Huntsville and surrounding areas providing vital public services of many natures. There is a considerable donated investment in these repeaters utilized in community service and normal Amateur Radio service. It would take years to rebuild this investment assuming that the local amateurs trusted that new frequencies were safe from reallocation.

I respectfully urge the commission to find alternatives to the re-allocation of 420-430 and 440-450 Mhz to PMRS. Thank you for your consideration and hard work.

Sincerely,


Fred W. Sedenquist

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MAY 25, 1998

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RM-9267

SECRETARY
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
1919 M ST.,NW
WASHINGTON,DC 20554

SECRETARY:

AS A MEMBER OF THE AMATEUR RADIO COMMUNITY,I MUST SUPPORT THE MAINTAINING OF OUR FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS.A GREAT DEAL OF PUBLIC MONEY(SUCH AS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICES, COLLEGES , UNIVERSITIES,ETC.)IS INVESTED IN REPEATER SYSTEMS AND THE SATELLITE SYSTEMS.I HAVE INVESTED OVER \$15,000.00 IN MY SATELLITE SYSTEM ,AS WELL AS THE LOCAL REPEATER SYSTEM AND PACKET.

IT IS AMAZING TO ME HOW MONEY FROM THESE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS CAN INFLUENCE THE ALLOCATIONS OF THE AMATEUR RADIO BANDS. LOOK WHAT YOUR COMMISSIOH HAS DONE TO THE 220 BANDS.WE USE THESE FREQUENCIES FOR MANY PURPOSES-INCLUDING WEATHER,SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS,ETC.WITHOUT THEM THE PUBLIC WOULD NOT HAVE OUR HELP. THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS CERTAINLY WOULD NOT HELP WITH THESE SITUATIONS-THEY ARE TOO INTERESTED IN MAKING MONEY FROM THE BANDS.

PLEASE DO NOT LET RM-9267 BE TAKEN OVER BY THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS. LOOK WHAT THE HAMS HAVE DONE THIS YEAR ALONE IN HELPING WITH WEATHER AND FLOOD SITUATIONS ALL OVER THIS COUNTRY.

VOTE NO TO RM-9267 !!!!!!!!!!!

DARNEL RAHN-WO3C
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Darnel Rahn

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Federal Communications Commission
Washington DC 20554

I am opposed to the proposal to give the Amateur Radio frequencies from 420 - 450 Megahertz to the Land Mobile Radio Service (RM9267). The loss of these frequencies would seriously hamper the operation of Skywarn Nets run from the Tulsa Office of the National Weather Service.

The Tulsa NWS office is responsible for most of eastern Oklahoma and portions of northwestern Arkansas. Due to the distances involved, the Tulsa Office activates a Skywarn Net just to support outlying areas. Severe weather does not have to threaten the Tulsa area to fall under the jurisdiction of the Tulsa Office. In the past, reaching some of these distant stations has been difficult, but things have recently changed.

The Tulsa Amateur Radio Club has links between repeaters in Tulsa (443.850 Mhz) and McAlester (444.625 Mhz). They routinely bring up these links during their regularly scheduled nets. But they have brought up the links during severe weather and made them available to the Skywarn operation. This has made contact between Tulsa and southeastern Oklahoma much easier.

Besides these links, Skywarn Net operations without the frequencies in question would be more difficult for weather affecting just the Tulsa area. The primary repeater system used for Skywarn is the 146.880 MHz WA5LVT repeater sponsored by the Tulsa Repeater Organization. This system uses several receivers located around the edges of the Tulsa metropolitan area. These receivers are linked to the VHF transmitter through UHF transmitters operating in the 70cm Amateur band.

The loss of these frequencies could adversely affect the storm spotting efforts of local Civil Emergency Management agencies. In the past, CEM officials would often post spotters in predetermined positions without knowing where the storms were, or how they were moving. Spotters would sometimes sit for hours and not see any storm activity (not a very efficient use of personnel), or the most dangerous part of the storm would move directly towards a spotter.

The CEM officials could monitor local television broadcasts and wait for a meteorologist to break in with a report and show a radar image. However, the decision to break in could come too late.

One local TV station, KJRH, has made its weather radar image on a continuous feed available to two local Amateur radio operators that transmit the image in the 420 MHz range. Bud Blust, WA5QDZ, transmits on 421.25 MHz, and Ron Hardzog, KD5CIK, transmits on 427.250 MHz.

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The Tulsa and Broken Arrow EOCs, and the Creek County CEM Comm Center monitor these images when severe weather threatens the area. They use these images to make better decisions on where to put spotters, and on how to move the spotters around to track storm movements.

(Ron Hardzog is also a volunteer with Creek County CEM, and has been very instrumental in putting into the Creek County Comm Center the equipment used to monitor the radar.)

Severe weather is a major concern in the state of Oklahoma. The National Severe Storms Laboratory and the Storm Prediction Center are both located in Norman, along with the University of Oklahoma which has one of the top meteorology schools in the nation. (Also, if my source of information is correct, Tulsa was the bithplace of both NOAA Weather Radio and Skywarn nets.) A map of Skywarn operations shows thiteen stations that link to the NWS office in Norman. Five of these are 70 cm stations (38% of the net).

Page 15 of the August issue of *Popular Communications* shows a list of 77 frequencies used for storm spotting from Colorado to Missouri to northern Texas. Eight of these are in the Amateur 440 - 450 MHz range.

I know I have emphasized the use of the 70 cm Amateur band in severe weather spotting and reporting, but I wish to add that any frequency used in severe weather operations will very likely be used in other types of emergency communications.

I know that the 2 meter Amateur band sees more activity. However, when 2 meter repeaters are linked, they are usually linked by a system operating on the 70 cm band. Just because someone may not hear any activity on a certain range of frequencies, that does not mean those frequencies are not being used.

The loss of 420 - 450 MHz to the Amateur Radio Service will mean that the links and ATV transmissions will have to move to another band. The 2 meter band is already too crowded, and it is too narrow in bandwidth to allow ATV. Equipment may not be readily available for other suitable bands. Please consider all these factors when evaluating what the 70 cm band means to Amateur Radio and its clients.



Douglas D. Lee, KC5ZQM
Creek County CEM Unit 761
P O Box 343
Kiefer OK 74041-0343
Home: 918-321-9518
Pager: 918-632-5949
Cellular: 918-760-4765

25 MAY 98

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20554

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In the Matter of)
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Proposed Reallocation of 420)
To 430 MHz and 440 to 450 MHz)
From the Federal Government to)
The Private Mobile Radio Service)

MAY 29 1998

FCC MAIL ROOM
RM 9267

I'm writing as a concerned citizen and an amateur radio operator that the proposal by the Land Mobile Communications Council (LMCC), if implemented, may seriously degrade the ability of licensed amateur radio operators to provide voluntary community service in the areas of weather spotting, disaster recovery, and special event communications.

With the advent of the No-Code Technician class of amateur radio licensees, a large number of radio enthusiasts have joined the ranks of one of the most active community service organizations supporting many local activities, their local amateur radio club. Because this class of licensee can only operate in the VHF and higher bands, and because the most cost-effective radio equipment is designed for use in the 144-148 MHz and 430-450 MHz regimes, over 90% of our community radio support is conducted in these two bands. Due to the overcrowding in the narrower 144-148 MHz band, many discrete simplex voice nets, cross band input links, repeaters, and data "backbone" links are located in the 430-450 MHz spectrum. Not to mention the growing use of fast scan amateur television, used in weather spotting and other public service events, which cannot be used in a lower frequency amateur radio band.

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