

**Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554**

In the Matter of)	
)	
Implementing a Nationwide, Broadband, Development of Operational, Technical Interoperable Public Safety Network in The 700 MHz Band)	PS Docket No. 06-229
)	
)	
Development of Operational, Technical and Spectrum Requirements for Meeting Federal, State and Local Public Safety Communications Requirements Through the Year 2010)	WT Docket No. 96-86
)	

To: The Commission

ERRATUM TO COMMENTS

Cyren Call Communications Corporation (“Cyren Call”), by its attorney, respectfully requests the Federal Communications Commission’s permission to allow the attached page to replace page 14 of Cyren Call’s Comments dated February 26, 2007 which was inadvertently filed with an internal comment.

**CYREN CALL COMMUNICATIONS
CORPORATION**

By: _____ /s/
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developed detailed plans for, or has even begun implementing system deployment on, these channels, the 12 MHz of 700 MHz spectrum proposed by the FCC does not offer adequate capacity even to meet the broadband requirements of local, state and regional governmental entities. It assuredly will not also accommodate federal government users, an essential element of meaningful interoperability. Even more critically, the broadband requirements of public safety users will not leave sufficient capacity on a 12 MHz network to accommodate the approximately Thirty Million commercial subscriber units required to attract entrepreneurs whose investments are essential to fund initial network deployment, plus ongoing operations, maintenance and system upgrades.

Appendix 1, Public Safety Broadband Capacity Analysis, compares the capacity that would be available to serve the public safety community on a 12 MHz versus a 30 MHz advanced technology broadband network. It concludes that a 12 MHz network would be able to support only approximately 1.2 Million public safety users. This is not surprising since streaming video, the very essence of real-time situational awareness, is, by far, the broadband application of greatest interest to the nation's first responders. The capability that they need more urgently is also the most spectrum-intensive and will place substantial capacity demands on the network. Moreover, this network, like all public safety systems, must be built to assure as close to guaranteed complete reliability, rather than the 2% blocking rate that is considered acceptable for commercial users and that would be used for commercial traffic on this network as well. (Those who might argue that public safety should learn to tolerate a higher blocking rate in a misguided attempt to satisfy an arbitrary "spectrum efficiency" standard undoubtedly have not held a finger on a trigger while waiting for the "Shoot/Don't Shoot" command.)