

Westinghouse Communication Services, Inc.

FCC Form 442
Question 10
Exhibit 1

Westinghouse Communication Services, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Westinghouse Electric Corporation provides communications support to its parent corporation and the parent's subsidiaries.

This license is requested so that Westinghouse Audio Intelligence Devices, Inc. can design and test surveillance devices . They are only for sale to qualified local and federal government agencies.

Two test sites are requested. Site 1 is the Fort Lauderdale manufacturing and research facility. Site 2 (CONUS) is to allow demonstration of devices to law enforcement official. Power out will be reduced to one watt or less when conducting demonstrations away from the main plant.

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Westinghouse Communication Services, Inc.

FCC Form 442
Question 18
Exhibit 2

Westinghouse Electric Corporation parent corporation of Westinghouse Communication Services, Inc. or other wholly owned subsidiary corporations of Westinghouse Electric Corporation had the following applications denied:

1. On June 29, 1956, an application of Westinghouse Broadcasting Inc. for a television station construction permit, Portland, Oregon (File No. BCPT-494, Docket No. 9138) was denied by the Commission for reason of the selection of a competing applicant in a comparative licensing proceeding.
2. On June 4, 1938, an application of Westinghouse Electric Corporation concerning Station WBZA, Springfield, Massachusetts (File No. B1-P1131) was denied by the Commission.
3. In 1938, an application for consent to assign license of KSFO to Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., (6 FCC 387) was denied.
4. In 1946, an application for consent to transfer of control of license of KQW to Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., (11 FCC 407) was denied.
5. In 1950, an application for consent to assign the construction permit for WRTB from Raytheon manufacturing Company to Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., (BAPCT-8) was dismissed as moot.
6. In 1950, applications for extension of time within which to construct Station KCBS(AM), San Francisco, California, (BMP-4835) was denied because construction was not possible due to Commission action on another pending application.
7. In 1989, an application for a minor change to increase effective radiated power of WBBM-FM, Chicago, Illinois from 6.0 kilowatts to 8.3 kilowatts, (BPH-8902141A) was dismissed as inconsistent with 47 C.F.R. 73.213.

Westinghouse Communication
Services, Inc.
Application for Experimental License
File No. 5463-EX-PL-96
April, 1997

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION

The requested experimental license will be used by Westinghouse Audio Intelligence Devices, Inc. ("Westinghouse AID"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Westinghouse Electric Corporation, in the development, testing and demonstration of low power electronic communications and surveillance equipment. Westinghouse AID develops and manufactures a broad range of communications and electric surveillance devices for use by state, local and federal law enforcement and other governmental agencies. This equipment is primarily designed to operate in either frequency bands allocated to the Part 90 Public Safety Service or in comparable frequency bands available for federal government use.

In addition to testing which may be done on a discrete frequency selected by Westinghouse AID, the development and testing of such equipment from time-to-time will involve the utilization of a particular frequency requested by the customer within the overall band in which the equipment is capable of operation. Accordingly, this application requests authorization to operate in several general frequency bands.

In specific cases, however, operation will be confined to a discrete channel or frequency within those bands at low power to avoid the potential of interference to existing licensees. Except for certain equipment hereinafter noted, the normal use and operation of Westinghouse AID equipment is permissible without a specific FCC license due to its low power and limited range. Specifically, Section 90.19(g)(3) of the Commission's rules provides, in pertinent part:

"A licensee may use, without special authorizations from the Commission, any mobile service frequency between 40 and 952 MHz, listed in Subpart B of this part of the rules, for communications in connection with physical surveillance, stakeouts, raids, and other such activities. Such use shall be on a secondary basis to operations of licensees regularly authorized on the assigned frequencies. The maximum output power that may be used for such communications is 2 watts."

The majority of testing will be conducted at the Westinghouse AID manufacturing and research facility in Fort Lauderdale, FL. In addition, to permit the onsite demonstration and testing of equipment at the customer's premises, authority is also requested to operate throughout the continental United States (CONUS). With respect to such testing beyond the immediate Fort Lauderdale area, power will be limited to one watt or less to alleviate even more the potential for interference to other users.

I. REQUESTED FREQUENCY BANDS

138-140 MHz

Under the United States Table of Frequency Assignments (Section 2.106 of the Commission's rules), this band is allocated on a primary basis for Fixed and Mobile use by the federal government. The requested experimental authorization will be used for the development and testing of low power equipment for use by federal government agencies, similar to that utilized by non-federal public safety agencies under Section 90.19(g)(3) of the Commission's rules. The equipment will operate at a power of no more than 2 watts ERP.

150-174 MHz

Experimental authority is requested for the following two uses in this private land mobile band:

a. The development and testing of equipment qualifying for regular operation under the provisions of Section 90.19(g)(3) at no more than 2 watts ERP.

b. The development and testing of other land mobile equipment up to 15 watts ERP on any private land mobile Part 90 frequency in this band.

216-220 MHz

Under the United States Table of Frequency Allocations, Section 2.105 of the Commission's rules, the use of this band is shared on a primary basis between government and non

government Maritime Mobile services. In addition, is available for both government and non-government use on a secondary basis for various services including Fixed and Mobile use. The requested experimental authorization will be used for the development and testing of equipment designed for use by certain federal governmental agencies at no more than 2 watts ERP, similar to that utilized by non-federal public safety agencies under Section 90.19(g)(3).

220-222 MHz

Authorization is requested for the development and testing of equipment (no more than 2 watts ERP) in this private land mobile band, the regular use of which will be permissible in this band under Section 90.19(g)(3).

406-413 MHz

Authorization is requested for the development and testing of equipment (no more than 2 watts ERP) for use by federal government agencies, similar that utilized by non-federal public safety agencies under Section 90.19(g)(3).

450-512 MHz

Authorization is requested for the development and testing of equipment (no more than 2 watts ERP), the regular use of which will be permissible under Section 90.19(g)(3).

806-824 MHz
851-869 MHz

Authorization is requested for the development and testing of equipment (no more than 2 watts ERP), the regular use of which will be permissible under Section 90.19(g) (3).

1710-1850 MHz

This band is allocated for federal government Fixed and Mobile use. Experimental authority is requested for the development and testing of low power video transmission equipment at output powers of no more than 5 watts ERP.

2450-2483.5 MHz

Experimental authority is requested for the development and testing of low power video transmission equipment (no more than 5 watts ERP) for use by non-federal public safety agencies. The frequency band is authorized for use by public safety agencies under Section 90.19 and is shared with other services, subject to no protection from interference due to the operation of industrial, scientific or medical (ISM) devices. See Section 90.19(e) (25).

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