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GARDNER, CARTON & DOUGLAS
1301 K STREET, N.W.
SUITE 900, EAST TOWER
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
(202) 408-7100
FAX: (202) 289-1504
INTERNET: gcdlawdc@gcd com

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER

Laura C. Mow
(202) 408-7205

Russ Taylor
(202) 408-7172

February 23, 1999

By Hand Delivery

Carl Huie
Experimental Licensing Branch
Federal Communications Commission
2000 M Street, Suite 230
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Telelink, Inc.
Experimental Station WA2XHH

Dear Mr. Huie:

Enclosed is the experimental **progress report** for the above-referenced station.

If you have any questions concerning this request, please call either of us.

Sincerely,

Laura C. Mow
Russ Taylor

Experimental Progress Report

Pursuant to section 5.204 of the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC" or "Commission"), 47 C.F.R. § 5.204 (1998), Telelink, Inc. hereby submits its experimental progress report for station WA2XHH, initially authorized on January 22, 1997.

Experimental Frequency Assignments.

Telelink's experimental authorization encompasses numerous paired 454/459 MHz frequency assignments ("channels"), normally allocated under Part 22 of the Commission's rules for air-to-ground operations.

Performance of the Channels.

During the past year, Telelink continued to combine the channels with its existing non-experimental frequency assignments to form a 20-channel trunked, two-way mobile communications system using the "LTR" trunking format. When trunked with existing land mobile radio systems, the use of the paired experimental channels caused no operational problems.

Future Use of Experimental Frequency Assignments.

Telelink recently ordered new Kenwood model no. TK380 "narrowband" handheld two-way radio units. Telelink also intends to employ new TK820 narrowband repeaters. Telelink intends to broaden its experimental use of the 454/459 MHz channels by combining narrowband operations and wideband operations in the same LTR system. Telelink believes that its research will demonstrate that a smooth transition from wideband to narrowband operations is feasible, even when both methods of operation are simultaneously running on the same radio system.

Telelink's program of experimentation mirrors the FCC's goals for the more efficient and intensive use of land mobile radio spectrum below 512 MHz. The FCC has adopted a new channelization scheme for the 450-470 MHz band in which former low-power secondary channels that were 12.5 kHz "offset" from regularly assignable channels were allocated for high-power primary operations. See Report and Order in PR Docket No. 92-235, released June 23, 1995. However, the FCC has, as of this date, been unable to release those 12.5 kHz narrowband channels in the 450-470 MHz band for high power operations due to troublesome channel allocation and interference issues. See *Second Report and Order* in PR Docket No. 92-235, released March 12, 1997. By its use of the experimental channels in this fashion, Telelink hopes to demonstrate that the transition to narrowband technologies is not disruptive to existing two-way radio systems.

Telelink intends to employ the experimental frequencies in the mixed narrowband/ wideband format at the Plaza Towers transmitter site. Telelink believes that the Plaza Towers site, which has an extremely high RF field, will serve as a useful test location. Plaza Towers is a rooftop transmitter site used by numerous different licensees, and has transmitters that operate in a variety of frequency bands.

Interference Encountered.

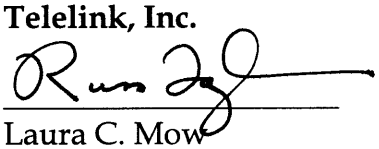
During the second year of its experimental license term, Telelink's use of 454/459 paired experimental channels did not cause any interference to authorized air-to-ground users. Telelink encountered no interference from those existing air-to-ground users. As noted in its prior report, Telelink believes that most air-to-ground users have abandoned this frequency band.

Conclusion.

Based on the foregoing, and subject to the outcome of further narrowband experimentation and mixed narrowband/wideband experimentation, Telelink concludes that use of the 454/459 MHz paired channels in existing land mobile radio configurations is a cost-effective and spectrum-efficient solution to spectrum scarcity problems below 512 MHz.

Respectfully submitted,

Telelink, Inc.



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