

**SCANNED**

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**FEB 17 2000**

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February 23, 1998

Carl Huie  
Experimental Licensing Branch  
Federal Communications Commission  
2000 M Street, Suite 230  
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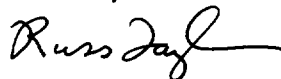
Re: **Telelink, Inc.**  
**Experimental Station WA2XHH**

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 (1997), Telelink, Inc. hereby submits its experimental progress report for station WA2XHH, authorized on January 22, 1997.<sup>1</sup>

### **Use of 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 combined 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 the existing system, Telelink's use of the channels was free of signal degradation and other potential operational problems.

For example, during the Super Bowl and Mardi Gras celebrations in New Orleans in early 1997, Telelink was able to use its experimental station to enhance the security and coordination, improving safety and security operations during those events. Due to the large number of mobile radio units in operation during those events, coupled with the normal day-to-day traffic, this coordination would not have been possible without the ability of trunking using the air-to-ground frequency assignments.

Telelink further noted that trunking from a 461/464 MHz frequency assignments to 454/459 MHz frequency assignments had no degradation in range or system performance. The Kenwood model TK353 and TK940 mobile/portable radios used by Telelink handled the large difference in frequency without displaying any degradation in specifications.

### **Interference Encountered.**

During the first year of its experimental license term, Telelink's operation of the channels resulted in not a single report of interference from authorized air-to-ground users. Similarly, Telelink encountered no interference from those existing air-to-ground users, whom Telelink believes have largely migrated to higher frequency bands.

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<sup>1</sup> This progress report is being filed pursuant to the Commission's authorization of a brief extension of time to Telelink, up to and including February 23, 1998.

### **Tentative Conclusions.**

Based on the foregoing, and subject to the outcome of its further testing, Telelink tentatively concludes that effective use of the channels in the southeastern portion of Louisiana on a secondary basis is possible and economically feasible. Telelink believes that use of the channels will present a viable solution to the congestion problem in the business radio frequency bands below 512 MHz.

Respectfully submitted,

Telelink, Inc.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Russ Taylor", is written over a horizontal line.

Laura C. Mow

Russ Taylor

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