

Company:	Kenwood USA Corporation (Compliance Testing)	Composite Device:	Yes:	No:
MT#:	81737	FCC Direct Filing:	Yes:	No:
		Permit But Ask:	Yes:	No:
FCC ID:	ALH413603	FCC Rule Part:	90, 95	
UPN:	282D-413603	RSS Standard:	RSS-119	
FRN:	0004356960	Class II PC/Reassessment:	Yes:	No:

Technical Review:

1. According to 2.1033(c)(12): *“Photographs of the equipment of sufficient clarity to reveal equipment construction and layout, including meters, if any, and labels for controls and meters and sufficient views of the internal construction to define component placement and chassis assembly.”* There were no photographs showing internal construction to define component placement and chassis assembly.

Additional photos have been provided.

2. Please specify the part in 95 – Personal Radio Services is being applied for?

95 part A (General Mobile Radio Service)

3. Test Report d0960031.FCC.Certification.Part 90.pdf Page 17 of 34: In the three tables under Correction Factor (dB), what exactly does this number encompass? Where is there reference to the gain of the substitute antenna?

We have never been asked to provide substitution antenna information in previous applications including those GMRS application from MET. In the past we have only been required to provide the receive system correction factors which are inclusive of antenna Gain, distance, and cable loss as applicable.

4. Page 13 of 37: A resolution Bandwidth of 3 kHz was used for the receiver spurious. According to RSS-Gen, the limits are based on *per any 4 kHz*. Why was RBW lower?

A spectrum analyzer does not have a RBW of 4 kHz. The closest RBW is 3 kHz, which yields a BW correction factor of 1.25 dB, which is added to the measured spurious level.

BW correction factor = $10\log(RBW1/RBW2)$

The test report has been updated to include this information.