June 26, 2007

Timothy W. Volz
325 Santa Fe St.
Las Vegas, NV 89145

Subject: Addendum and clarification to letter of May 25th

Attn: Doug Rankin,

Mr. Rankin, my intent is to construct the most reliable emergency communication ability and amateur radio station possible in accordance with my license granted by the Federal Communications Commission.

Radio Amateurs have a well-deserved reputation for providing vital communications in emergency situations, such as in the aftermath of a severe ice storm, a hurricane, a flood, or an earthquake. Short-range communications at VHF or UHF frequencies require sufficient antenna heights above the local terrain to ensure that the antenna has a clear horizon. In terms of safety and aesthetic considerations, it might seem intuitively reasonable for a planning board to want to restrict antenna installations to low heights. However, such height restrictions often prove very counterproductive and frustrating to all parties involved. If an amateur is restricted to low antenna heights he will suffer from poor transmission of his own signals as well as poor reception of distant signals. In an attempt to compensate on the transmitting side (he can't do anything about the poor reception problem), he might boost his transmitted power, say from 150 watts to 1,500 watts, the maximum legal limit. This amounts to much more radiated power than would be necessary with an adequate height antenna system.

The Congress of the United States has recognized this fact in Public Law 103-408 which recognizes the achievements and contributions of amateur radio operators. In Public Law 103-408 Congress finds and declares that "reasonable accommodations should be made for the effective operation of amateur radio from residences, private vehicles, and public areas, and that regulation at all levels of government should facilitate and encourage amateur radio operation as a public benefit".

As you are well aware this is not the only instance of a governing body expressing its support and determination that reasonable accommodations for amateur radio be made. The Federal Communications Act indicated a similar determination in the Communication Act (47 U.S.C.) along with Memorandum Opinion and Order PRB-1. The State of Nevada has expressed this very same determination in N.R.S. 278.02085

Mr. Rankin, in the beginning when selecting a tower and all appurtenances I took into consideration what I believe would be concerns of the planning dept. and considered that, along with the necessary needs for reliable communication ability. In so doing I decided in a good faith effort to address these concerns with the minimum needs for reliable emergency communication ability: This involved:

- Selecting a retractable antenna tower; rather than a non-retractable or guyed tower
- Having the tower engineered for safety, wind loading, installation and to meet all applicable codes.
- Selecting a tower location centered in the rear of 2 story house, behind front yard tree (approx. 40 feet tall), (between the house and the tree 80% of tower from the front will be obscured when extended, from the side that will drop to approx. 70%)

- Selecting a lower than optimum tower height (55 feet total) based on bands and frequencies of use. (It gets technical but the standard and recommended minimum for the lowest frequency of use would be greater than what I have selected).
- Removal of all but one (1) wire antenna
- Removal of current push-up antenna pole
- Lowering of the tower during conditions of high winds
- Lowering of the tower during periods of non-use (more than 24 hours). I'm willing to do this even though it will require an accelerated maintenance schedule.
- Volunteer the use of the communication equipment during emergencies and city events.

I feel that I am making a good faith effort to address concerns that the Planning Commission may have and respectfully request approval of my Special Use Permit under Public Law 103-408, section 1 (3) and N.R.S. 278.02085, and PRB-1.

Sincerely, Timothy W. Volz

May 25, 2007

Timothy W. Volz
325 Santa Fe St.
Las Vegas, NV 89145

Subject: REVISED Tower Antenna mast information

Attn: John Alabado:

Mr. Alabado the antenna mast will protrude from the top of the tower approx. 2 feet as shown in the drawing and extend downward (below the top of the tower) into the tower approx.3 feet into the rotator This is antenna mast a necessary component of the tower. All antennas are designed to be attached to an "antenna mast".

This is a steel antenna mast, approx. 5 feet long, 2 inches in diameter with 1/8 inch wall thickness.

Total extended height will be approx. 53'-3" with the mast installed. Total nested height will be 23 feet with the mast installed.

While I have not yet decided on exactly which antenna I want to use use, I do know that it will be a tri-band horizontal yagi style beam antenna. There are quite a few manufacturers of this type antenna. The design is the same for all manufacturers. This type antenna will facilitate communications to other stations throughout the US on 3 bands of frequencies. This type antenna is directional. My amateur radio station will be operating in the HF (high frequency) bands and this type antenna will cover the most used frequencies. The size of yagi antennas that are designed to operate in the HF regions of the radio spectrum run from 5 feet to 15 feet from mast to end. I will be looking for an antenna within this range. Antennas in this range have approximately half the wind load rating of what the tower is capable of. This style of antenna will not extend above the mast height of 53'-3".

If you have additional questions or need further information please call. Hm: 702-431-3137, wk: 702-249-2010, or email kk7ho@cox.net Best Regards,

Sincerely, Timothy W. Volz (Amateur Radio Station KK7HO)

twv

March 25, 2007

Timothy W. Volz
325 Santa Fe St.
Las Vegas, NV 89145

Subject: Tower Antenna mast information requested

Attn: John Alabado:

Mr. Alabado the antenna mast will protrude from the top of the tower approx. 4 feet and extend downward (below the top of the tower) into the tower 5 feet. This is antenna mast a necessary component of the tower. All antennas are designed to be attached to an "antenna mast".

This is a steel antenna mast, 9 feet long, 2 inches in diameter with 1/8 inch wall thickness.

Total extended height will be approx. 55 feet with the mast installed. Total retracted height will be 25 feet with the mast installed.

If you have additional questions or need further information please call. Hm: 702-431-3137, cell 702-431-3137, or email kk7ho@cox.net Best Regards,

Sincerely, Timothy W. Volz (Amateur Radio Station KK7HO)

Timothy W. Volz

twv

RECEIVED
MAY 16 2007

SUP-21620
REVISED
06/14/07 PC

March 25, 2007

Timothy W. Volz
325 Santa Fe St.
Las Vegas, NV 89145

Subject: Amateur Radio Antenna Tower

Dear Madam or Sir:

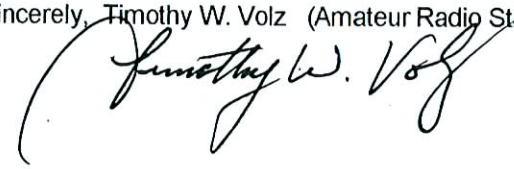
I am licensed by the Federal Communications Commission, to construct an amateur radio station under the call sign of KK7HO.

The most important part in the design of any radio station, any receiver, and any transmitter is the antenna: the height of the antenna along with the type determines the stations ability to receive and transmit, to communicate effectively and at what distances. With that being said I would like to install a 51 foot crank-up tower to facilitate amateur radio communication on numerous frequencies and bands. I feel this height is necessary for reception and transmission of signals on various frequencies. I feel the regulations 47C.F.R. 319 (d), 101 F.C.C. 2d at 960, PRB-1, and Nevada AB61 provide sufficient guidance in this matter and respectfully request your approval.

Gentlemen, with today's emphasis on emergency preparedness, not only on a national level but also on a local level by our local emergency planning committees, Office of Emergency Preparedness, Nevada ARES, RACES, Red Cross and many others, the need for communication ability during a disaster or emergency is vital. It's been proven time and time again that when other communication systems fail, or additional communication ability is needed, amateur (ham) radio operators and their equipment have always filled that need. Today, operating under the ICS (incident command system) or NIMS (national incident management system) and providing communications for numerous agencies, hospital, charities, and law enforcement during emergencies is but one role stations such as mine provide. So long as the equipment and antennas are capable.

Amateur radio stations regularly provide communication for the country, not just the state that they are in. Communication is provided throughout the country and occurs regularly during tornadoes, hurricanes, flood, power outages etc. Please consider when making your determination that; to be effective an antenna must be as high as possible. I respectfully request your approval of my proposed installation.

Sincerely, Timothy W. Volz (Amateur Radio Station KK7HO)



twv

SUP-21620
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