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COMMERCE SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CSMAC)

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MEETING

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 2010

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The Advisory Committee met in Room 4830, Herbert C. Hoover Building, 1401 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., at 9:00 a.m., Dale Hatfield and Bryan Tramont, Co-Chairs, presiding.
PRESENT:
DALE N. HATFIELD, Independent Consultant and
Adjunct Professor, University of Colorado
BRYAN TRAMONT, Managing Partner, Wilkinson Barker Knauer, LLP
LARRY ADLER, Product Manager, Google Inc., (by teleconference)
MICHAEL C. CALABRESE, Vice President and
Director, Wireless Future Program, the New American Foundation
MARTIN COOPER, Executive Chairman and CoFounder, ArrayComm, LLC (by teleconference)
SUSAN CRAWFORD, J.D., University of Michigan Law School

MARK E. CROSBY, President \& Chief Executive Officer, Enterprise Wireless Alliance (by teleconference)

PRESENT:
(Continued)
DAVID L. DONOVAN, President, MSTV, Inc.
GARY EPSTEIN
BRIAN FONTES, Chief Executive Officer, National Emergency Number Association
HAROLD FURCHTGOTT-ROTH, President, FurchtgottRoth Enterprises
ROBERT M. GURSS, Director of Legal \& Government Affairs, Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials
KEVIN C. KAHN, Senior Fellow, Director of the Communications Technology Lab, Intel Corporation (by teleconference)
MARK A. McHENRY, President, Shared Spectrum Company
DARRIN M. MYLET, Adaptrum Inc. (by teleconference)
THE HONORABLE JANICE OBUCHOWSKI, Founder and President, Freedom Technologies, Inc.
ROBERT PEPPER, Senior Managing Director, Global Advanced Technology Policy, Cisco Systems, Inc.
NEVILLE RAY, Senior Vice President,
Engineering and Operations, T-Mobile USA, Inc. (by teleconference)
RICHARD REASER, JR., Head, Spectrum Management
Department, Raytheon Space \& Airborne Systems
GREGORY ROSSTON, Ph.D., Deputy Director, Stanford Institute of Economic Policy Research, Stanford University
R. GERARD SALEMME, Executive Vice President, Strategy, Policy, and External Affairs,

Clearwire Corporation
JENNIFER WARREN, Vice President, Technology Policy \& Regulation, Lockheed Martin Corporation
JULIE ZOLLER, Program Director, ITT Advanced Engineering \& Sciences Division

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(9:09 a.m.)

CHAIR TRAMONT: If we could have everyone take a seat, we'll get ready to get started. Thank you.

CHAIR HATFIELD: Okay. I would like to welcome you all to today's meeting of the Commerce Spectrum Management Advisory Committee.

I have up here with me my co-chair as well, Bryan Tramont. Normally, we start out by going around the room and also polling the land line here to find out who all is out there, but also to sort of reintroduce ourselves.

So, I'll start here to my right with Bryan Tramont, and why don't we go around the room kind of clockwise.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Bryan Tramont, Wilkinson Barker.

MEMBER CALABRESE: Michael
Calabrese, New American Foundation.

MEMBER BORTH: David Borth, formerly of Motorola.

MEMBER CRAWFORD: Susan Crawford, Princeton and University of Michigan Law School.

MEMBER DONOVAN: David Donovan, MSTV .

MEMBER FONTES: Brian Fontes,
National Emergency Number association.
MEMBER FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: Harold
Furchtgott-Roth, Furchtgott-Roth Economics.
MEMBER GURSS: Rob Gurss,
Association of Public Safety Communications Officials.

MEMBER EPSTEIN: The nameless Gary Epstein, Aspen Institute.

MEMBER McHENRY: Mark McHenry with Shared Spectrum Company.

MEMBER KAHN: Kevin Kahn, Intel.
MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: Janice
Obuchowski, FPI.
MEMBER ROSSTON: Greg Rosston,
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Stanford.
MEMBER WARREN: Jennifer Warren, Lockheed Martin.

MEMBER ZOLLER: Julie Zoller, ITT Corporation.

MR. NEBBIA: Karl Nebbia, NTIA.
MR. STRICKLING: Larry Strickling, NTIA.
(Audience introductions.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: And on the phone?
MR. CROSBY: Mark Crosby, EWA.
MR. ADLER: Larry Adler with
Google.
MR. MYLET: Darrin Mylet,
Adaptrum.
CHAIR TRAMONT: Thank you.
CHAIR HATFIELD: Any others on the line?

MR. COOPER: Martin Cooper.
CHAIR HATFIELD: Good morning,
Marty.
MR. COOPER: Hi.
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CHAIR HATFIELD: Anyone else?
MR. COOPER: Yes, there is
somebody else on the line.
CHAIR HATFIELD: I think we had four, right? There was four?

CHAIR TRAMONT: Yes. Four.
CHAIR HATFIELD: Okay. Then, with that, I guess I'll turn it over to Assistant Secretary Strickling for any opening remarks.

Larry?
MR. STRICKLING: Yes, I'll be brief.

Welcome, everyone. This is the last meeting of the current iteration of the Advisory Committee. We're going to talk at the end of the meeting about our plans going forward.

We are going to recharter, and we'd like to talk to everyone about what we're thinking about in terms of the mission of this group in its -- I believe it will be its third or fourth iteration as we recharter here after

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this meeting, but more on that as we -- after we get through this morning's reports.

But otherwise, thank you all for coming, and thanks to you who have joined us on the phone, and I'll turn it back to Dale and Bryan to get us going.

CHAIR HATFIELD: Okay. Our first order of business, of course, is to discuss the two draft subcommittee reports that we have for approval, and the first one is the -Michael Calabrese, who's here on the incentives of the subcommittee.

Mike?
MEMBER CALABRESE: Right here.
CHAIR HATFIELD: Oh. Right here. The doctor says I have cataracts. I'm falling apart.

MR. STRICKLING: It's a hard job when they sit so close.

MEMBER CALABRESE: Dale, you're amazingly productive for someone who's falling apart. I can only hope to match you.

So, this is the Incentives Subcommittee report, which seems to be with us always, and it was also the subject of our last meeting by teleconference on December 13th where we hashed through this quite a bit. And, thanks to everyone, not only who participated on that, but who offered, you know, many more comments and changes thereafter.

There's been quite a spirited discussion of this report and its recommendations so, you know, I think I'll just review them quickly so that we remember what they are exactly, and then, you know, however the Co-Chairs wish to proceed as far any additional changes or adoption.

So, the report has three recommendations which are now summarized at the very back. So, first, the report recommends that NTIA and the FCC study the implementation of a spectrum fee and solicit input from both Federal and non-Federal users,
and then it talks about the -- you know, the main purpose of the fee in terms of
internalizing opportunity cost, hopefully promoting efficiency thereby.

And there was, you know, I think, as everyone knows, some ongoing disagreement about whether the report should recommend study of implementation or simply recommend further study as to the advisability of implementing fees at all. So, I just would flag that.

Otherwise, I believe the report now has integrated, you know, kind of both the pro side and the con side into a fairly balanced discussion which -- among the things that we beefed up here is discussion of the experience in the UK and the very recent policy statement from OffComm just last month where they've, you know, updated their AIP framework, and we talk a bit about, you know, what appears to be lessons learned on that side.

The second recommendation supports revisions to OMB Circular A-11 which calls on agencies to -- or requires agencies to integrate spectrum resources, resources into their capital planning and management process.

The existing section in A-11 is, in addition to being vague, seems to focus primarily on evaluation of the spectrum, you know, rather than really offering kind of more transparency and accountability with respect to, you know, considering it in the procurement process as a trade-off.

And so, what we've done is actually offered -- suggested an actual -- the language for an actual rewrite of that section of Circular A-11 so that it becomes a checklist that requires the consideration of spectrum in the procurement process more explicitly and in comparison to other options, and requires explanation if the most spectrumefficient solution is not selected.

And then finally, the third
recommendation recommends that NTIA support broadening the allowable purposes of the CSEA Spectrum Relocation Fund and thereby creating a Spectrum Innovation Fund that would reimburse approved Federal spectrum users for the up-front research, planning and possibly other costs related to modernizing Federal systems, not only from migration off a band, which the current Relocation Fund is focused on -- it was created for the two thousand -only for the bands that were auctioned in the 2006 auctions.

But this would allow a much
broader range of Federal agencies to tap the funds for costs associated not only with migrating off bands, but also with improving Federal spectrum efficiency and facilitating more spectrum band-sharing.

And because right now, as the
Incentives Committee, you know, I think kind of overall perspective was that there's perhaps nothing but disincentive right now for

Federal users to share -- to either vacate or share spectrum, because there's costs that can deplete mission budgets, which would make sense from anyone's perspective, whether they be a Federal agency or a private company, and there's also, even with sharing, risks associated with doing that which we, you know, aired.

And so, at a very minimum we need to make, you know, make sure that the resources are available to move forward, and I think we really view that as a prerequisite to make progress in this area and the NTIA's ten-year plan, you know, pointed that out as well, and I think we've added some -- some width and specificity to the report's recommendation.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. Any
comments?
Kevin?
MEMBER KAHN: There was a goodly amount of discussion about, I guess, what
amounted to Sentence 2 of Recommendation One. CHAIR TRAMONT: Yes.

MEMBER KAHN: Correct, Frank?
MEMBER CALABRESE: Yes. Right.
MEMBER KAHN: And, you know, I
kept thinking about it and I guess I was left, even now when I read it, as not sure what it is saying, because it seems to me to be saying one of two different things.

It could be a straight-up assertion of truth, that is, whatever this fee is, it will have this effect. Or, it could be an assertion of intent, which is to say, since the first sentence says we're going to study the implementation, it would be more in the spirit of, you know, the fees should be designed, too, all right, a statement of a requirement on the result of that study, and I'm not sure which it is.

And I kind of got the feeling that
a lot of the objection was to the interpretation one, namely that it is a

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statement of fact that you could read any fee will have this effect, which is probably pretty clearly not true.

On the other hand, the statement interpreted two, the version two, which is to say, when one does the study, the resultant fee needs to be designed to have this property, I think is a pretty reasonable statement.

I guess it would be interesting if we could redesign that sentence very slightly to clarify which of those intents --

MEMBER CALABRESE: And Intent 2 would say something like "the fee," instead of "would," it would say, "The fee should be designed to --

MEMBER KAHN: To. Yes.
MEMBER CALABRESE: -- have the effect of" --

MEMBER KAHN: That would be --
those are the two interpretations I can take with that sentence, and they are very
different.
MEMBER CALABRESE: Yes. And just
to put it in context -- I wish I had been
there. A third way, as we were going back and forth --

CHAIR TRAMONT: I don't -- I think the third way doesn't work.
(Laughter.)
MEMBER CALABRESE: That way doesn't have legs. But, in any event, because I think the debate became, you know, whether to take it out entirely or leave it in as-is, and I -personally, I think that would be a very good clarifying change because there was quite a bit of disagreement about whether fees would be effective.

MEMBER KAHN: Right. And that's why I just wanted the clarification, which is -- and that accommodates the conversation we had earlier today.

MEMBER DONOVAN: Yes, I think so because I think it's drafted and, Kevin, I
agree with you. It's interpreted as a sort of statement of fact.

I'm not quite sure if it's accurate in the sense of that, well, a fee would have the effect of providing an incentive. It may or may not, depending on what service you are and what the regulatory rules around it.

For example, if I'm a service that has been assigned to a particular license by the FCC and that's what it is, assessing a fee, at least on -- for the private entity we can't change, by law. This would simply amount to a tax.

Now, it raises another public policy question: What do we have to see would make that change? But I think the second approach that Kevin took, I think actually provides some clarification.

CHAIR TRAMONT: And I think I disagree with the idea that if there's a limited set of options available to the
licensee that apparently a fee doesn't achieve public policy goals.

I'm not sure that we need to resolve that in order to --

MEMBER DONOVAN: No.
CHAIR HATFIELD: But you could shift to a nonspectrum --

MEMBER DONOVAN: Spectrum-based --
CHAIR HATFIELD: -- nonspectrum based system, even under those conditions.

MEMBER DONOVAN: As a consumer, correct. But if I'm a -- for example, if I'm a public safety license and I hold spectrum, and I provide -- I have a license subject to the separate regulations, and I'm also providing the service but the government believes a highest and best use may be an alternative use, imposing a fee at that level simply amounts to a tax.

CHAIR HATFIELD: I'm still
unclear. If I'm a public safety and I have a point-to-point microwave, can I substitute
fiber for the point-to-point microwave, Mike, wouldn't that free up spectrum?

CHAIR TRAMONT: Well, I'm using 50 Mhz and it's licensed for this few, driving down to 25.

CHAIR HATFIELD: But I don't think you -- you don't need to go that far. I agree with you. Julie?

MEMBER DONOVAN: That's not the question.

MEMBER ZOLLER: Thanks. As far as the recommendations go, I think that each of the statements in them should be actionable. And what happens with the second and third statements, they're more outcome or desired outcome-oriented and not everyone agrees that those outcomes would occur.

So, I think that the statements need to be actionable. For example, after the first sentence we could tell the parties to take into account the considerations elaborated in Section 2 of the report, or we Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
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could suggest that criteria be developed to determine whether or not the fees had met whatever intended result was mandated.

But I think we need to come up with actionable statements. Thank you.

CHAIR TRAMONT: So what's -- okay, Gary?

MEMBER EPSTEIN: I think this discussion really gets at the heart of what the argument was about. I was trying to -- I read these wonderful emails back and forth, and it was the most interesting aspect of the report.

And I think they were all making good -- very good points. And, when I thought about them, I think, really what it comes down to is the distinction between the theoretical and folks that were in the field a little bit. And the theoretical stuff really works, I think. I'd sign up for it. And the folks who were in the field said, "Ain't no damned way you're going to implement this in
a way which makes any sense at all."
And so, I really do think changing -- as Kevin said, changing maybe the "could," to a "should," because I think the real problem here is not the theoretical or in the field, it's basically designing a system which really works, and that's, I think, going to be a difficult thing, and it's not what this report was about, but it might be something for a subsequent CSMAC or somebody else to look at.

I mean, utilizing the UK experience, and really figuring out how to make a spectrum fee really have some sort of effect, I think would be a really worthy goal and something to have happen. We haven't gotten to that point in this report.

CHAIR TRAMONT: So let's break
this apart. So, Kevin's recommendation, I believe -- well, asked for there to be clarification and he offers us two options.

I think since --

MEMBER KAHN: And I should say, I actually think Option 2 is not perfect.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Very good. And I believe we have an agreement that that's okay. Does anyone disagree that changing the word "would," to "should be designed to"? Does anyone disagree with that edit?

CHAIR HATFIELD: One could also say "properly designed in principle," but probably also --

CHAIR TRAMONT: I'm sorry, how do you want --

CHAIR HATFIELD: Well, I was just saying that one of the ways of doing -saying, "in principle," the fee -- or "properly designed."

CHAIR TRAMONT: Oh, the fee would have that effect --

CHAIR HATFIELD: Yes.
MEMBER KAHN: That would be fine, too.

CHAIR TRAMONT: I was going to
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this -- Julie said this was next. If we can get -- I was hoping to get -- they are linked, but I was hoping to get this one resolved if we could.

MEMBER DONOVAN: Could you read the sentences as edited as well?

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. Properly designed or what?

MEMBER DONOVAN: No, I'm just throwing out smoke.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. The fee "should be designed to have the effect of providing." Okay. So, if we have a consensus there, then I want to move onto the Julie kind of issues. Okay. And including Jennifer.

MR. NEBBIA: Could I ask you a question first?

CHAIR TRAMONT: And Karl, too. Okay. Jennifer, then Karl, is that the way we're going to do it?

MR. NEBBIA: Could I ask a quick question first, please?

I think it's -- once again, I
think one of the important things here is that we understand what the recommendations are. And unfortunately, after the hundredth email I dropped off the email page.

But, anyway, my understanding of the first statement is that you're recommending that we, in the Commission, do a study of the implementation of spectrum fees.

In other words, we are getting beyond a study of the principle and concept of spectrum fees, and that we're actually studying the ability to implement practical approaches, whatever they might be.

So, we're -- because I had understood that the working group had not come to a conclusion of strongly recommending spectrum fees.
And so I can't read this, knowing
the debate -- I can't read this in terms of there's agreement that spectrum fees should be the outcome.

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Instead, the direction has turned to, instead of debating the concept, let's see if we can actually study and come up with some practical approaches to do that, which might lend themselves to a better decision in the end.

So, that's important for me to understand, up front, in order to interpret how the second sentence, what that means also because, then, it seems like the second sentence is saying that, in the consideration of fee implementations, the goal should be this, and that ultimately, after all that, looking at the practical solutions, you still might come out with the decision that this just isn't practical. It's not doable.

But if you're going to look at this implementation, it should be for this purpose. So, that's my understanding.

CHAIR TRAMONT: I believe -- is it
fair to characterize the Committee's
deliberation -- well, maybe you should have
started. Go ahead. But I think different people have different --

MEMBER CALABRESE: Yes, could be.
Although I believe that's a fair
interpretation because, although I think we are concluding that they -would be beneficial, we raise a whole series of -- specifically raise a whole series of questions that are unanswered about the detailed implementation and we raise a number of concerns about possible side effects of implementation and, thus, studying the actual implementation -there needs to be more, further study of the actual implementation.

CHAIR TRAMONT: So I think some people would agree with what Michael said. Some people don't, and other people view that since the Administration and the FCC have both said that fees are something worthy of consideration, that we recommend a detail, say, of how implementation would work because that's the policy into which -- the context
into which we proceed.
So, I think they are two different -- different factual places -- or factual predicates that inform the recommendation that would just say "the implementation of these."

They are not all the same and one's -- these are beneficial. One's not so sure, and one is, there's a policy out there that's the direction we're headed in, so it's time to study implementation.

I don't know -- Bob, then Rick --
MEMBER CALABRESE: No, no, no.
Jennifer.
MEMBER WARREN: A lot of what I wanted to say has been captured with the various comments which is, I think we are not talking about an absolute conclusion that these in all instances are appropriate.

What we did agree to agree to is that there could be a study of implementation across all of the users of spectrum to see where fees may be appropriate, and we listed
different factors to take into account, when looking at whether appropriate for each category of users.

That is where I believe we've -to use ITU parlance, you know, "affected a delicate compromise and a delicate balance," reflected here.

So, I think that's very important, and I think Julie's point about focusing on actions which is, you know, perhaps not as controversial for Point 2 and Point 3, may make it just more beneficial to streamline each of these recommendations to say, "What is it when you read into these things that are the takeaways?"

Implementation study, revise OMB Circular A-11 and the SIF, as opposed to characterizing each recommendation with a particular intent or objective, when that's what the body of the text is really supposed to be all about.

And that's where the context is.

That's where the work has been done, and this should just be an easy summary of the actual recommendation for NTIA, as opposed to, again, trying to, you know, bring into three lines the work that's been done in multiple pages.

So, thank you.
CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. So, I'm sorry, I think it's Bob and then Rick and then Greg.

MEMBER GURSS: Well, I agree with Jennifer and I think, you know, as I was thinking through, you know, all the different qualifications that were debated, it can't possibly be summarized in one or two sentences here, and we're very critical to a lot of people at the table so that, you know, these implementation -- this implementation study has to take into consideration all of the qualifications and limitations that are discussed in the body of the report.

So, either you reference that, you know, or you do as Jennifer said, and you put
the recommendation with the -- which is referring to everything before, in fact, is a qualification of the recommendation.

CHAIR TRAMONT: So, just for context purposes, the sentences that are here are drawn from the earlier text. If -- and I think what Jennifer at one point had proposed -- and there may be some place we go next -is adding, you know, we could add a sentence and discuss it or two that discusses these other divergent factors that need to be considered, which I think was also language that was agreed to, which is a way to make this more complete.

It was designed to be -- and since we, I helped craft this, it was designed to be as concise as it could be in the overall recommendations, but -- Rick and then Greg.

MEMBER REASER: I just wanted to
say that I think that the study part is actually the most important part of this because, all too often, in my work in the
government, we implement a policy and no one understands anything about implementing it. And so, when it hits the field, and people have to do it, it just, it turns out totally different. So, I think you need to figure out how you would actually do this, and the study of how you would do it, because you may find out if it's unworkable because clever people, as I tried to point out in my little diatribe, was that they will figure out a way to do whatever they want, regardless of what the policy is.

We tried to reduce head counts in program offices, head counts went up. We tried to reduce office space, office space went up.

I mean, every time we came down to policy in my business about this -- and this went -- there will be a bunch of clever people will figure out a way around it.

So, you have to figure out how you do it upfront, otherwise it, the policy itself
will be undermined by very smart people who are just trying to get their job done, and that's who you need to talk to, and then sort of figure out how you're going to incentivize their behavior because what you're really trying to do is change people's behavior, not just implement some policy, you know, wholesale, because that's just kind of what happens.

And that's sort of the issue that I had. And one last thing is, you know, to be honest with you, when I did the original studies on what we were going to do in GPS in '98, the first recommendation from my lieutenants was, "Why don't we just go buy our spectrums and be done with all this?"

And if Federal agencies had the option to do that, we would have -- we would have called it quits, bought like five gigahertz or something like that, and just paid the lady and been done with it.
I mean, that's -- instead, we've
spent now almost, you know, 15 -- or actually it's almost 20 years now just arguing about this stuff because we're sort of shackled by the way we regulate spectrum for Federal agencies.

If we could just buy a license and just pay a fee every year and not have to worry about it, and have somebody enforce our rights, and all that kind of stuff, we would have done that.

And that was the recommendation by young college graduates when they first looked at this thing. "Why can't we just do it like AT\&T?"

CHAIR TRAMONT: So, if I can
summarize, you would like to say that the
Federal government should purchase spectrum rights, because that was just --

MEMBER REASER: I'm just saying that --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: Greg, you're up
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next and then I think we can go -- Harold, then Kevin, excuse me.

MEMBER ROSSTON: I'm sure everyone wants to know where this spectrum lady is.
(Laughter.)
I think -- well, a lot of what we're talking about, we've definitely had disagreement on our own committee about whether or not fees should be implemented and how they might be effective.

But, I think that this is sort of a recommendation that's going to almost go without saying. The FCC and NTIA are probably going to study it, anyway, but I think we should push to make sure that it happens that, you know, as strongly as I am in favor of spectrum fees, $I$ think you need to make sure that it's done right.

This is something that we thought about when we put in auctions was, how do you put them in, you know, think about doing it in advance because, once you start doing it, it's
very hard to change how it gets done, so you want to do it right and you want to see who gets affected by it, and have it work when you first start, because it is hard to change once these things are started.

So, I think it is important to say, you know, gee, it's possible that we could go into this and say, gee, it's not going to work at all, and so we shouldn't do it.

But, in order to make an informed decision, studying this is really important. And I think the "should" is actually a great change on this because $I$ think that's -- when you're sort of thinking the implementation, you want to have fees that should do this and provide the incentive.

So, I do actually like that change
in there.
CHAIR TRAMONT: Commissioner?
Harold, can you pull a mic down there?
MEMBER FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: I think
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we also need to keep in mind the purpose of our Advisory Committee is to make recommendations, and I think recommendations that will help the Administration move in a positive direction, and not simply restate recommendations of actions that the Administration is already going to take.

And the Administration has already publicly said that it's going to study spectrum fees. And so, I think where we can be helpful is to provide some expert guidance about how best to go about doing that.

I think if it's watered down to
"Let's just study spectrum fees," I think it simply is advising the Administration to do what they've already said they are going to do. I'm not sure there's a lot of value in that.

So, I think as much specificity as we can provide is going to be helpful.

There's an enormous amount of detail in this.
I really want to give my utmost thanks and
compliments to Michael on having shepherded this Subcommittee over the past few months.

It's been a very delicate task, very strong opinions on all sides. Michael has been a very fair leader and arbitrator among conflicting viewpoints, and so I want to thank you for that.

And I think that Kevin's suggested language strengthens the document.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Dr. Kahn and then Dr. Crawford.

MEMBER KAHN: I just want us to stay on point to the question of -- I love brevity, but I think -- and I think this is sort of what Harold was --

You know, if you drop out the back two sentences here, I don't think you say anything. I mean, you know, there are some conclusions like, "Don't study spectrum fees as a way to raise money for the government." That's not what it's about. It's about this.

So, I think, you know, this is
about as brief as I think you can be and still capture the point which is, if you're going to do spectrum fees, these are the constraints that the Committee thinks they should need.

It's not about, you know, money-
raising. It's not about three or four other things it might be, and it may not work. Right? Which is why it's -- you know, it is a study of can you implement something practical as opposed to impractical.

So I'll just say, without -- I mean, I'd love it to be as brief as possible, but if you shrink it to the point where it loses all of the directivity of the bulk of the report, I think the recommendation gets a little too nebulous to actually be anything more than "do what you're already doing." CHAIR TRAMONT: Susan. MEMBER CRAWFORD: Just very briefly, I wanted to associate myself with Kevin's and Harold's and Greg's remarks. I think we have a terrific report here that's
gone through a lot of hard work and is worthwhile and the amendment suggested by Kevin's a good one.

I think we're going this
direction. I also agree with Bryan, and so the Committee has to add its expertise.

And merely having the conversation about what it means to have the CFO of an agency come in and say, "What are you using that spectrum for?" is going to be very useful. And let's, you know, have the directionality in place.

I think we're going in the right direction and I know there's been a religious war over spectrum fees for a long time, and it's time to get down to the details.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Julie.
MEMBER ZOLLER: Thank you. I have no difficulty being specific on what should be taken into account on any sort of study. For example, the considerations that are in this report.

But, in terms of focusing, then, on providing an incentive to those who value the spectrum most, when the outcomes, that we agreed in the beginning, were promoting more efficient use of spectrum, expanding capability and so on and so forth, to just hone in on that one thing as an objective for fees strikes me as just too narrow in terms of a purpose.

Thank you.
CHAIR TRAMONT: Janice.
MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: I wanted to
comment that I don't have a problem with being somewhat more specific, but I think if you're going to be -- the problem you encounter when you're more specific is, unless you incorporate the entire study, you're going to focus on a specific issue.

And this specific issue gets back to the issue of government waste. One reason I can be comfortable with this study is that it is recommending study of commercial fees as
well.
I worked seven years at the FCC,
and while a lot of spectrum is used at maximum efficiency, a lot of spectrum has been -- you know, the reason the FCC's in the position it is at this point, searching for spectrum, is that oftentimes they would allocate new bands or do new things rather than revisit existing uses because it was just way too politicallyloaded.

So, there is waste all around. At some degree. And, you know, it has obviously frosted me from day one on this Committee that, you know, we're a pretty balanced committee and we're focusing on government spectrum.

I witnessed -- I commented on this
last meeting, the FCC Summit on Spectrum.
There wasn't a single government user there.
So, naturally the whole
perspective emerges that, you know, FCC is just, with one exception, $I$ guess, the
broadcasters, just maxing out on efficiency, which is obviously not true.

But that's, again, what happens, you know, in this comment. It gets right back to one specific, and it's a specific that pertains to the government user.

I just won't buy into that if those are the recommendations.

CHAIR TRAMONT: David.
MEMBER DONOVAN: My understanding of this recommendation goes beyond just government usage, right?

MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: Well, it does, but then it gets into -- but then, when it goes into the subtext.

MEMBER DONOVAN: So if there's a -- just by way of suggestion, if there are views on all sides and it's very difficult to incorporate or report, the full report in a sentence, in going to Chairman Hatfield's recommendation in the past, would it be -- it just is a way of a suggestion -- before the

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second sentence and at least some preparatory language that says, "Where appropriate, consistent with the public interest, a fee should be designed to have the effect on it."

MEMBER KAHN: But the second sentence doesn't say anything about government user --

MEMBER DONOVAN: Right.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER KAHN: I think the action would seem to be that the third sentence says, "Government agencies," and we can fix that by saying "Government agencies or commercial users."

MEMBER DONOVAN: Yes.
MEMBER KAHN: I mean, that struck me more as an oversight than a -- I mean, because that's fair, I mean, that, you know, because the rest of it all talks about both.

MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: Yes. That's
fair.
MEMBER KAHN: So, I think the only
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error in some sense is the third sentence doesn't -- since it says specifically
"Government agencies," it should say
"Government agencies or commercial users," to give greater consideration, then it can cover everybody.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Anyone object to that?

MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: I have one other question. I guess if we're going to wordsmith it -- "little, if at all." Having been in this business 30 years, I've never seen anyone who has little or no value to the spectrum they're sitting on.

And Greg and I had quite a debate about foreclosure value. Even if it's foreclosure value, you have a great number of cellular providers who are, you know, sitting on a lot of spectrum that they've not begun to build out, but both for future use and foreclosure of competition, potentially, you know, it's valuable. So there's just sort of
an awkward phrasing, a loaded phrasing.
CHAIR HATFIELD: I'm a little
confused. When we talk about NTIA and the FCC folks, that sort of includes both sides.

MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: Right.
CHAIR HATFIELD: And then, with this last change, "or commercial users," but doesn't that fix the issue?

Janice, am I missing --
MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: Well, I think
it does fix the largest issue that has been raised. I believe that the point here, the fee should have the effect of providing incentive to those who value their assigned spectrum, or portions of it, little, if at all.

I'm not sure if there's a better choice of words that might solve this problem.

MEMBER KAHN: If you have a low value of some portion of the --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER DONOVAN: One of the
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problems that you have is that the value on any one particular spectrum is actually controlled by the regulations surrounding it, Greg, and so if you're an entity, and it's clear now that this applies to commercial entities, and my uses are limited by the regulations around it, assessing a fee on me for, whether it's public safety or whether it's broadcast or whether it's a carrier, when that particular entity lacks the ability to change and open up for broader uses, and all that is in the text. It's quite -- frankly, it's quite well-done. This recommendation seems to say that, well, we should design it to go to highest and best use, even though, really, the entity that would end up being -would be paying a fee really has no control to deregulate itself so it could go to highest and best use.

And so, you're left with a tax.
It's easier.
CHAIR TRAMONT: Right. Although
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we did -- yes.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER DONOVAN: That's why what I was wondering is that if you could put language in, "Where appropriate and consistent with the public interest," this should be -and it seems to take in the -- both sides of the discussion that was included in the report.

CHAIR TRAMONT: All right. Mark hasn't had a chance to speak yet, so let's let him do that and then we need to, I think, wrap this up and find some closure here.

MEMBER McHENRY: It seems like the real conclusion is this is really tricky and hard. We ought to say it's really tricky and hard --
(Laughter.)
MEMBER McHENRY: We have a list of twenty or thirty really good issues, we should direct them. You'd better answer all twenty, thirty of these issues, or your study's
worthless. Otherwise, they can do any study they want and all of that will be wasted.

So, I think we ought to direct them, and there's 20 things you need to look at, and they're right in here, and you've better go for it.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. Yes. Go ahead, Bob.

MEMBER GURSS: Well, I think, if we're not going to pare it down, as Jennifer suggested, $I$ think it is useful to make a reference in the recommendation, however brief, to the concerns, you know, how do you want to frame it, but some reference to the considerations raised in the body of the report about the potential problems --

MEMBER McHENRY: Otherwise, they'll pick and choose what they want to answer --

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. So, is
there one option -- if we were to do that, and
I think there's -- we need to figure out if
there's a consensus, too, that there is -there are two sentences in the text that try to summarize right now what these are, and that text reason, I should have the page number. Let me see if I can --

I'll read it and then we can show it. Page 9 of the Incentives Draft is where this is taken from, and it's the very last full paragraph.
"At the same time, decisions regarding the appropriateness of fees for spectrum users must take into account a host of sometimes divergent factors. These include maximizing efficiency and flexibility, avoiding harmful interference, enabling specific capabilities, taking technical characteristics, i.e. propagation into account, sustaining essential government services and meeting other policy objectives and considering potential international implications and government appropriation processes."

That summarizes sort of the -- the family or it attempts -- it didn't, the text at least, attempt to summarize the family of issues that are addressed.

If we wanted to be more expansive and include that language, or include something about the other concerns, I would suggest that's the way to do it. If there is a consensus among us that we want to be more expansive in this -- in this discussion.

So, I guess, why don't we throw it open to see if people would like to include the more expansive language? I hear Bob, at least, saying that that's a good idea. I think Jennifer and others may agree, but I just want to see where we are, if there are people who do not want to do that.

MEMBER CALABRESE: The first sentence may be sufficient to the extent that it will send you the report but, see, you know, what those divergent factors are --

MEMBER ZOLLER: This report
recommends --
MEMBER REASER: I'd like that.
One of the things I'm -- and it's interesting -- I think the regulatory status needs to be added to this list, and this is the thing -when I went back and people started talking about GPS, the whole reason why we had L5 band at 24 megahertz was regulatory status.

It had nothing to do with anything. It had to do with regulatory status. And, unfortunately, that drives -- that also drives a lot of things. And, you're right. You end up putting -- you're getting put in Spectrum prison if you want to go through -- so do something in a non-safety band that's a safety-related thing.

And so that was -- that was their
thing. And I told them, don't do it. I
fought them for five, six years about that and said, "Why don't we just go change the regulatory status of the band?"

Says, "No, no, no. We have to go
to a band that has its regulatory status already. And that's not the same, and so do you tax? If you put -- maintain a fee for that, for going to that band, you know, what's their alternative?

I mean, if it does become a tax, so I would regulatory status to that list -but the idea, if we incorporate it in a sentence, I think is a good one, that it does capture all of them except for the one that Dave's brought up about --

CHAIR TRAMONT: Jennifer, --
Janice, are you up or are you --
MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: I think that solves my problem, including perhaps -- you have a second one that covers international. I don't know if that's embraced in the first sentence you have there, but to me that has to be a factor that is contended with.

MEMBER WARREN: Bryan, I think you're kind of giving us a light at the end of this really long tunnel.

CHAIR TRAMONT: It might be a train.

MEMBER WARREN: Oh, no. The glass is half-full. But, if we can do that, I think that is a way at least to balance this so that if people who want the FCC and NTIA to have direction, they can have a full sense of direction, as opposed to just kind of halfway there, and -- so I could support that as a way forward. Thank you.

MR. NEBBIA: I think certainly telling us what you're encouraging us to look at is very helpful, and this linking it to that, I think, solves some of the debate here as to whether the second sentences are clarification or direction or something, and it puts it in, I think, a greater, you know, context.

MEMBER McHENRY: We have to go through all these issues, right?

MR. NEBBIA: What's that?
MEMBER McHENRY: We have to go
through every single issue in this report think about. Is that what you get out of this? Because if that's what you get out this, we should put it in there.

MR. NEBBIA: Well, I think, in
fact, we have -- we've done significant study here at NTIA on spectrum fees. The challenge always gets to the implementation and whether there are implementable schemes. That aspect, I don't think we've studied in detail.

We've certainly done initial responses to the theoretical studies, so I think -- you know, I think it's helpful to have what you see as the key elements.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. All right.
So, if I'm correct, we have two changes to this report as presented by Michael, so it's presented to the group today.

One is that, in the second sentence of Proposed Recommendation One, the word "would" is changed to "the fee should be designed to have the effect of providing."

That's change one. Five -actually, there are three changes that, I apologize. In the next sentence it could also provide for incentives for future spectrumusing programs planned by government agencies and we're adding "or commercial users."

MEMBER CALABRESE: And --
CHAIR TRAMONT: Sure --
MEMBER CALABRESE: That sentence for both.

CHAIR TRAMONT: And -- sure. "And commercial users to give greater consideration to efficient use."

And then the third change is the addition of the two sentences on page nine of the report that began, "At the same time, decisions regarding the appropriateness of fees for spectrum users must take into account a host of other, sometimes divergent factors." And, in the second sentence, which runs through the appropriations processes. On page nine, it's just lifted and added to the Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
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recommendations.
MEMBER CALABRESE: One other thing is to address potential change. It's to address Janice -- we didn't move -- you know, Janice is about the "little, if at all."

It actually may be more consistent with the report to say -- we could say "below its opportunity clause," if we want to be more specific.

MR. NEBBIA: Aren't you
incentivizing everybody. You're providing the incentive to everybody. I don't understand the --

MEMBER CALABRESE: Who value their assigned spectrum below its opportunity cost. Or -- I'm just saying that could be -- there's only the -- I'm just trying to wrap my brain around what's an alternative to "little, if at all," if that's bothering you.

CHAIR TRAMONT: So, when you say -

- it would say the fee should be designed to have the effect of providing incentive for
those who value their assigned spectrum or portions of it to reduce --

MR. NEBBIA: That doesn't make sense.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER CRAWFORD: You could take out why you incentivize it and then say "to reduce"? Just skip the language that's irritating people. The fees should be designed to have the effect of providing the incentive for these actors, whoever they are, to reduce --

MEMBER FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: Or even more -- greater brevity would have the effect of providing an incentive and then just go straight to the end, to use, spectrum use, or something.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. So, we can
-- can I read that, Bob, is that --
MR. PEPPER: No, no..
CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. So the fee
should be designed to have the effect of providing an incentive -- to use assigned spectrum more efficiently. Or, to use spectrum more efficiently. Okay. We're not going to identify the actors. Okay. Thanks. Thank you, everyone.

So, that is the summary of Recommendation One. Those are the only edits that we're adopting today to -- except Bob's raising his hand.

MEMBER PEPPER: Just to the question of "and commercial users." Are -- I know that's a term of art as it relates to the non-governmental users.

Do we not want to -- I mean, is it -- do they all have to be commercial? There are noncommercial --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER ROSSTON: How about if we just take out that portion again and just say to -- to spectrum using programs to give greater consideration?

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. So instruct plan for government agencies. It just says "incentives for future spectrum using programs to give greater consideration to efficient use."

MEMBER WARREN: I'm afraid that
the term programs automatically denotes government as, I mean, most commercial users talk about --

CHAIR TRAMONT: Systems. Systems.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: For future spectrum users.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: To give greater efficient use of the -- okay. All right.

Are we now -- are we now -- do you need to have it read back or are we okay?

MEMBER ROSSTON: You said to use their assigned spectrum -- did you take out the word "assigned" in that -- use their spectrum more efficiently?

CHAIR TRAMONT: It could also provide incentives for future spectrum users -

MEMBER ROSSTON: No, no, the part -- the prior end.

CHAIR TRAMONT: The prior end.
MEMBER WARREN: The fee should be designed to have the effect of providing an incentive?

CHAIR TRAMONT: Right.
MEMBER WARREN: What do you have next?

CHAIR TRAMONT: To use their spectrum more efficiently.

CHAIR HATFIELD: Do we need to have it read back one more time or are we --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
CHAIR HATFIELD: This is sort of our last meeting. There's limited ability to do so and I was sort of wanting to make sure that we don't reopen it --

CHAIR TRAMONT: All right. One Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
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more time. All right. "Fees to be designed to have the effect of providing an incentive to use spectrum more efficiently. It could also provide incentives for future spectrum users to give greater consideration to efficient use in choice of tonality, systems and services." And then, the two sentences from page nine.

Okay? All right. All those in
favor of adopting the report, as amended, signify by saying aye.
(Chorus of Ayes.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: Folks on the
phone, anyone? Anyone opposed?
(No response.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: Excellent. First
report is adopted. Congratulations.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MR. NEBBIA: Could I just ask a question, once again, so we understand on our side. We've debated the first recommendation in depth, and I just want a little
clarification on the third recommendation because, in principle, the greatest concern over this spectrum relocation fund versus spectrum innovation fund is the concern that you create a fund that's out there for people to play with and I'm just trying to understand how -- you know, once again, this becomes, in some people's mind, a tool for people appropriating themselves money through this process, coming up with new ways to study things that may have no chance whatsoever and burning off the money.

And so, was there any -- was there any discussion along -- along those lines about appropriations issues --

MEMBER CALABRESE: Right.
MR. NEBBIA: -- and how this gets controlled?

## MEMBER CALABRESE: Yes. We

addressed that. I mean, we discussed that, actually, quite a bit and I believe we addressed -- we thought we addressed it fairly Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc. 202-234-4433
specifically in here. For example, we recommended NTIA, that these be, you know, merit-based applications reviewed by NTIA, or approved -- recommended by NTIA and then approved by OMB if they're above a certain amount, that they not be an end run around appropriations.

We talked about gold plate, you know, you should avoid any sort of goldplating, that they should be marginal costbased, and so on.

So, you know, I think it's -- you know, I think those concerns were addressed.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. Anything else on the Rec One?
(No response.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: Excellent.
Mr. Salemme, you're up.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER SALEMME: Thank you.
Hopefully, we won't be as contentious as the last one because I don't think we were as
aggressive in trying to stake out new territory.

Many of the members of the Subcommittee, many of whom had participated in the TV white space proceeding at the FCC, I think, were reluctant to rehash unlicensed as it had just unfolded before the FCC proceeding and, instead, wanted to take more of a forward-looking approach to this report and try to view unlicensed as it could be seen in the future as technological advances came to the fore that allowed more activities in unlicensed and less dependence on license spectrum specific allocations and assignments, many of whom were then tied to regulation specific to the activity that was assigned under that license.

And, under the leadership of Marty Cooper, the visionary of us all in cellular, we I think tried to look at this to say, how do we take the technology that we see in front of us and look at unlicensed and say, does it
permit us, if government policies directed appropriately to take a new approach that is less dependent on license spectrum use and actually facilitates more unlicensed spectrum? And the first drafts of the report drew some criticism, especially from some who thought that the forward-looking approach really didn't give you enough specifics to view unlicensed and also that there was a -I think, a concern that it was more just of a rehashing of technology in sharing the unlicensed.

But the idea of the report -- and I'm going to give Marty a few minutes to kind of capture this -- was to really say, let's look at the technologies on the horizon. Let's look at unlicensed through the prism of what these new technologies can bring. What does sharing actually permit us to do with unlicensed and then let's today begin government policies that will actually facilitate these technologies and, at the same
time, promote a regime that is less dependent on license spectrum with all of the baggage and burdens that are incumbent of licenses, and see if we can have and facilitate more unlicensed use, and whether or not we can used unlicensed spectrum or uses of spectrum to actually promote these technologies and move them forward more quickly.

With that, Marty, do you want to add anything to that?

MEMBER COOPER: (Inaudible.)
MEMBER SALEMME: Was that a no?
We couldn't hear you, Marty.
CHAIR TRAMONT: Speak up, Marty.
MEMBER COOPER: I think that Gerry described it very well.

MEMBER SALEMME: Great. And Marty was doing that from an unlicensed device. Let that be noted for the record.

So, that's where we were. So, the recommendations really, I think, you know, to deal with -- I know many of the concerns that

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Karl raised, and this is, like any report of this committee, is not without controversy, and definitely does have its -- a direction in a bias towards unlicensed and actually would recommend that specific spectrum be allocated exclusively for unlicensed use, unlike the current regime where you could always have some use of -- of non-interfering use of unlicensed as Karl has pointed out the spectrum.

The Committee believed that it was best to move forward and promote this type of a regime, but there's been an effort to really, I think, to take into the considerations that were brought forward by Janice and many other members of the Committee that thought that it really did not have enough specifics and meat to tie to unlicensed around enforcement and other areas.

CHAIR TRAMONT: I do have an edit which is to something that I'm clarifying and it hopefully should not be controversial on
page eight.
I had added language that said "Gaps in the database created by Federal users" -- this is in the first full paragraph on page eight.

This is discussing the experience of five gigahertz unlicensed, and I'd offer this, "Gaps in the database created by Federal users" clause -- the second to the last clause in the last sentence.

That's really not an accurate -or not a detailed enough characterization of what happened, so I would, instead, offer a footnote, and I'll give this to Gerry.

It says, "Government and industry have also discussed a new certification test that reflects TDWR missions characteristics in ways that the initial certification test did not."

But, there is an issue around the testing protocol at five gig, and I sloppily characterized it as "gaps in the database."

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It should be more -- just a bit more clearly states what's actually happening and more accurately states, I think, the nature of the FCC report.

So, I think it's important to identify that there was a gap in how the original testing was done, but I don't think that the gap as described in the text was accurate. So, I propose this more detailed amendment if I can, as a footnote. So, that was my only thing.

Bob, and then Greg.
MEMBER PEPPER: Thank you for getting that because I was going to reference the -- go back to the question of the after the FCC report, and I think this takes care of the issue because, in the first paragraph under the DFS discussion on page seven, it talks about the -- I guess it's the -- I'm trying to look at different -- different versions.

The certification -- it talks
about the need to ensure adequate certification and enforcement mechanisms. It's not just that. It's also the adequate design of requirements of testing and certification, because the problem was not the certification as much as it was that there were -- there was equipment that was following the rules.

The problem was the way the rules were written. It turns out they were inadequate because there was not sufficient testing, and I think it's -- it's more complicated than just certification and enforcement.

So, I'm just wondering whether that needs to be modified in the text as an addition to the footnote.

CHAIR TRAMONT: So how would that look, Bob?

MEMBER PEPPER: To ensure adequate design, testing, certification and enforcement. I'm trying to figure out between
-- I'm working with different versions.
CHAIR TRAMONT: I'm sorry. Which page are you on? I apologize.

MEMBER PEPPER: Seven. Page one to seven.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Oh. I see.
MEMBER PEPPER: Yes. Gerry, does that make sense?

MEMBER SALEMME: That's fine. I think that is a helpful --

MEMBER PEPPER: Okay. If we get that right, there's going to be less need to pull back, right?

CHAIR TRAMONT: Right.
MEMBER PEPPER: Okay. Good.
CHAIR TRAMONT: Greg and then
Janice and then Harold and Kevin.
MEMBER ROSSTON: So I have sort of a different type of thought than, I guess, the last two people who had very -- you know, things -- I had a trouble with the overall theme of this which was, we need to promote
unlicensed is how I read this.
And, it's a -- sort of an
assumption that unlicensed is good is throughout this. There are parts where it sort of balances, but at the very start it says we think we should promote unlicensed as a Committee and, to me, the goal is not let's promote unlicensed or let's promote license, but let's promote spectrum efficiency. And the tone of this is not written as what the goal should be, and so I had a real -- real trouble reading through this when there were lots of things that sort of said, "Gee, we think unlicensed is good," and it's sort of going through this whole long debate that's been going on for years, and sort of coming to a conclusion that, in a lot of ways I'm not convinced about.

And so I was -- I was very, very
troubled by sort of the overall tone and the recommendations as sort of taking as given that unlicensed is better than licensed, in a
lot of cases and it should have -- in my mind, if you're going to make the case for unlicensed there are conditions under which it may be reasonable to have unlicensed spectrum, but we should talk about what those conditions are and when it's appropriate to have unlicensed spectrum, as opposed to just sort of making a blanket recommendation because you make more spectrum available for unlicensed.

It may be the case that unlicensed spectrum is very good when you have a spectrum that doesn't travel very far, so there's not a lot of contention between users or something like that that, but we should try and think about the conditions under which unlicensed is good, as opposed to trying to just sort of make a generic recommendation of "Let's put our unlicensed spectrum," and that was -- that was the concern that $I$ had in reading through this.

MEMBER SALEMME: I don't think --
that is not what the attempt -- and I don't

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think that was the Subcommittee's position.
I think the Subcommittee believes
in it's thoughts from a predicate, that most of the spectrum and most of the efficient use is from licensed.

So, this was saying that there is a place for unlicensed and I think it was trying to promote that and find an appropriate basis for which that to take place.

I don't think this report -- and I'm sorry if the tone was written in that fashion that you read it, that it was promoting unlicensed to the detriment and to say that licensed was no longer necessary.

And again, it was forward-looking.
Right now it would say, and I think it tried to capture all the caveats that the Committee members had, that licensed is primarily the use of spectrum, and that's efficient and that's appropriate, but it does look forward to say in a new world, in a new technology, if there is a role for unlicensed let's put it in
place now.
So, I would be in favor of changing, you know, removing any of the tonality comments that -- that go too far, because that is not the Subcommittee's position.

MEMBER DONOVAN: Would a solution just be to put maybe a small paragraph in the overview, preparatory just sort of laying out, Greg?.

MEMBER ROSSTON: I found lots of things throughout. For example, the challenge to improve spectrum efficiency can only be achieved by first developing technologies and competitive use of unlicensed spectrum.

That sort of sounds to me like it's promoting unlicensed and when the thing's due out, I think what we would want to do is come up with a framework that says here is where the kinds of things that make unlicensed valuable and there is where we should be promoting unlicensed use.

So that was -- you know, I think -

- I think it doesn't have the framework of where unlicensed is, it's sort of a scattershot of unlicensed is good throughout, and that was my concern.

I think there are -- I think there is a way to take this and sort of say, let's try and figure out where unlicensed can be valuable and then put it in, or put in a framework that makes sense, as opposed to right now it's sort of a scattered kind of -it doesn't tell me when unlicensed would be good or not good or when unlicensed would be -- when licensed would be good or not, and what kind of things it can be valuable for.

This just says unlicensed can get rid of entry error and unlicensed can promote spectrum efficiency and I'd like to know when that is and what our recommendations would be for in a more specific way to move forward rather than -- to me, this -- and sometimes moving the debate back to just arguing over it
as opposed to saying let's put a framework that says where people should look, so Paul can actually look at specific types of bands and that sort of thing that might be useful for the unlicensed or sharing.

MEMBER COOPER: And I think that maybe we didn't express it well. There are proposals now to -- besides for the Section 4 , that the suggestion is reportedly, that when the technology becomes available make unlicensed spectrum work as it can be extraordinarily useful.

And I don't think there's anything
in there that says that everything should be unlicensed. But what is left in the report does say is that there are some extraordinary gains that could be made if you have the right technology in sharing, and that once you achieve that level of improvement, partial efficiency -- and with kind of sharing -- is that there may not be any reason to have licensed spectrums.

So, I think everything the report shows that there is a legacy, both licensed and unlicensed spectrum and that we shouldn't hasten to assign a license, especially before we really understand that technology can do.

That's is what tried to express. I don't know how you would extract from that that we were proposing that unlicensed spectrum use is good. What we did say is sharing is good, and the reason beginning part is where we talk about what the ultimate objective is in sharing.

It was sharing that we were proposing, not unlicensed.

CHAIR HATFIELD: There are still some hands up. I'll go ahead and jump in, but I think we can't reopen this in this fundamental way at this point. We just simply do not have time.

And what I'm doing is trying to
search for some way that we might capture Greg's concerns, which I think are very wellNeal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
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taken.
But, is there some sentence or something that we could add at the end that, you know, some members of the Committee -something felt this way, and there's -- do something to move on because, I mean, candidly, we're -- we just don't have time to reopen this, I think, in as fundamental way as you're suggesting it.

CHAIR TRAMONT: And some of the details about that, you know, they would be helpful to recommend to the -- bands or things -- factors that would go into considering it -- maybe that's what the next, you know, the next CSMAC can tackle in our next charter for work, but I think at this point we want to try and, if we can, wrap this one up since we've -- this is our final meeting and our second presentation of this draft.

I mean, the draft has evolved away from something that was more aggressive on unlicensed I think, and maybe we didn't get
all the way there, but if there are edits that would be helpful. I know we set some tents up, too.

MEMBER ROSSTON: Marty was trying to say something and I couldn't --

CHAIR TRAMONT: Oh, sure.
MEMBER ROSSTON: Marty, were you
trying to talk?
MEMBER COOPER: Yes, I just lost the conversation for a while, but I'm going to do that because --

CHAIR TRAMONT: We're going to try and go around.

MEMBER PEPPER: To Dale's point, just even in the introductory second sentence. Instead of "increase use of unlicensed spectrum bands enhances, can enhance the public interest." Again, it's beginning --

MEMBER COOPER: Tell me where you're looking.

MEMBER PEPPER: Marty, the first paragraph, the second sentence.

CHAIR TRAMONT: See, that's interesting. I read that sentence to be increased efficiency in unlicensed spectrum bands, so I read the use as not additional spectrum allocations. I read it as more use of existing bands.

So, if you --
MEMBER SALEMME: That's what it was meant to say.

MEMBER PEPPER: If that's what it was meant to say, then you need to change that. I mean, that was -- you clarified it --

CHAIR TRAMONT: Increased efficiency in unlicensed bands, enhances the public interest.

MEMBER PEPPER: Yes, just to be explicit about what that is, sort of the "if/and."

CHAIR TRAMONT: Yes.
MEMBER CALABRESE: I think it's a good example, and even the one that Greg raised, where it's not -- there's nothing in
here that's -- the Committee -- the Subcommittee did not take on at all the question of whether or not unlicensed, or much more unlicensed or not.

It was about enhancing unlicensed so we just assumed the existence of -- of the unlicensed bands and it just simply wasn't on the table whether we want to roll those back or hugely expand them. We didn't address it.

MEMBER SALEMME: And that's why I think to make that clear at the outset, that that's what the report was trying to capture, and that was the scope of the report may be helpful, I think, to address Greg's issue which is fine, because that really is what the Subcommittee is doing.

CHAIR HATFIELD: Can you give us more language here? I'm really focused on trying to get this -- trying to get this done.

So, if you -- maybe in the next minute, while we're taking some other comments

CHAIR TRAMONT: Well, take some other comments, and then we and then we can do some writing. Janice and then Kevin and then Harold.

MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: Well, to Dale's point, $I$ think in a way the text can be amended. My biggest concern, and this kind of bleeds over to the next discussion is that the recommendations, to my mind, are harder to fix.

I would not be prepared to recommend an allocation of more unlicensed unless some of the fundamental enforcement questions, and sharing questions that inevitably come up, are addressed in a more fulsome way.

Now, you know, this report could work very well for the discussion, and I firmly believe this, since the value of unlicensed, of new frontiers that might make unlicensed more valuable and more possible, about the fact that, you know, the US has led
the way in some ways with unlicensed and, you know, had some -- experienced some of the benefits.

But we're now at something of a watershed, and I think we're all very wellaware of some of the drawbacks or potential drawbacks of unlicensed absence better enforcement.

We've seen it. I mean, there's sort of a rah-rah aspect to the discussion of five gigahertz. Five gigahertz has been no picnic. And I would not want to go down that path again until we have solved for the problems that arose there.

So, you know, I don't mind the first half of the context that these are great frontiers and these are developments that can be helpful, but until we answer some of the nuts and bolts questions, I wouldn't be prepared to support a recommendation of opening more unlicensed bands, nor am I prepared to support a recommendation, which I
think sort of jumps out of nowhere or needing a national spectrum technology road map.

That seems like a broader
recommendation than an unlicensed report would warrant. I would welcome an opportunity to discuss and on, you know, a road map to a more mature approach to unlicensed. I mean, there's a whole lot of dialogue that wouldn't find its way into this report, and frankly, doesn't even find its way to my mind -- of course, I don't read everything -- into the FCC discussions.

I mean, Europeans and other people who think hard about unlicensed have asked us repeatedly, you know, why don't you have different kinds of unlicensed bands? Why don't you in some way, you know, mandate sharing of like technologies or be more specific up-front about your obsolescence characteristics.

And we've never really wanted to go down that path. We're all in the sort of Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc. 202-234-4433
"y'all come" mode when it comes to unlicensed.
I think that's part of a road map
I'd like to discuss going forward, but that's not what's here. What's here is a very broadbased recommendation of a technology road map, and I frankly think, coming on the heels of the National Broadband Plan and a lot of the work here, this is -- this isn't a recommendation I'd want to make at this point.

So, I don't mind the first half of this, if properly caveated, but I think the second half jumps to some recommendations that are rather large.

MEMBER COOPER: Well, I agree with you that's a large recommendation, but I also think --

CHAIR TRAMONT: I'm sorry, Marty. Marty, we're having a little bit of trouble hearing you, so could you restate what you just said?

MEMBER COOPER: I'll talk a little
louder. Is that better?

CHAIR TRAMONT: Yes. Better.
Thank you.
MEMBER COOPER: I think that the -

- that road map recommendation is the most important part of the reporting, and let me tell you, with the genesis of that is.

We start talking about the appropriateness of unlicensed spectrum, and the discussion always focuses on the technology, and there is no technology today that really does unlicensed spectrum very well.

And when we start talking of what the possibilities are and we put that under a broad umbrella of dynamics, spectrum access, which I think includes everything -- anything anybody could think of that makes a hugely spectrum better, and we have all kinds of discussions about when that's going to happen.

And if Michael Calabrese thinks
that that's going to be next year -- I'm exaggerating, Michael, so forgive me for that.

And I think it's going to take 30 years, and none of those discussions have any meaning unless somebody objectively analyzes this and uses whatever ability we've got to predict what this future will be.

But, meanwhile, the policymakers are being asked to make decisions that are based upon technology judgments and they don't have the right judgments.

MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: Well, you know, Marty, I'm sorry to jump in again. I absolutely agree with that which you said, but that is a more specific --

MEMBER COOPER: I'm sorry. I can't hear you.

MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: I'm sorry, Marty. I just wanted to say I absolutely agree with what you said, but that is not what the recommendation says. It's broader than that.

I mean, yes, I think it's critically important. Everybody's throwing a
lot of expectation on DSA and, you know, it could lead to the utopia, or the utopia could be present, but after we're all dead.

And it would be very prudent to have a sound discussion of DSA, where it's heading, what it's going to cost. You know, a lot of these consumer -- a lot of these unlicensed products are low-cost consumer products.

So, how much of the cost of DSA is realistically going to be built into some of this stuff, or is that going to be -or should that be in a separate band? Should there be a junk band, where none of these technologies apply. The law of the jungle, which is what 900 megahertz has been.

You know, I don't know, but that's the road map that I think would be very legitimate to discuss, but that's not fleshed out in this recommendation.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Let's try and get
through the folks who had their hands up.

Kevin and then Harold.
MEMBER KAHN: I actually had a really mundane detail point, but it does -maybe it provides a little bit of underpinning for what some of what Janice just said in terms of obsolescence.

I was a little bit surprised. You know, there's a lot of discussion here about forward -- forward legacy, if you will. You know, if we do something today, how do we control it?

Just the observation that almost every one of these devices is, in fact, attached to the internet, and it might be actually worth stating that there are options were we certify equipment that says, it must call home once a year.

I mean, I'm not talking about, you know, every microsecond, this is not the DSA solution, but certainly you could get away with requiring equipment to check in on some interval and that would give you a handle on
things like, gee, we want to take equipment of that vintage out of circulation with a fouryear horizon.

So, you tell everybody. I mean, it's sort of a much more organized way of, you know, the digital TV transition where you kind of tell everybody, but now you basically have this equipment that's been certified where, you know, it's got a timer in it and it's got our -- you know, get recertified, essentially, on some interval, long-term interval. And then it shuts itself down if that's -- if that's appropriate.

It also might give you a handle, if you ever want to do this -- and I hate to jump into this water -- but on things like spectrum fees, you know, you could certainly say, you know, I mean, look, there's a lot in consumer products today that essentially you buy their use for a window in time, as a consumer.

This is an understood concept, and
so if you wanted to create a situation where you said, "Okay, we're willing to set up the band, but you know, a user of that band has to pay ten bucks a year, you know, for the equipment that runs in that band."

You would have a mechanism to do that. So, I mean, I just think we ought to observe here that we're talking largely about internet-connected equipment in the long run, and that that is a tool that ought to be included in the tool box of the techniques going forward, simply because it does provide these potential solutions to some of the problems that were discussed in here.

CHAIR TRAMONT: So, how do you operationalize what you just recommended? I mean, where would you -- what's the sentence and where does it go?

MEMBER KAHN: Well, I'm not sure
where. That's a fair question. I mean, I think -- I think maybe a discussion after the geolocation databases, which is the closest I
can come that's in here, to say, you know, going forward, since these are all too -- the devices we are talking about are all digital devices which will either be connected with the internet or could be connected to the internet at some long interval.

It is reasonable to consider requiring, as part of certification, that devices have to be recertified or reapproved on some, you know, appropriate time interval.

I'm making words up on the fly that's, you know, would probably be wrong, Robert.

But, you know, I mean, I think that's probably where you want to put it. It's just to observe that so it's on the record that that is a technique that would give us at least one handle on some of these kinds of questions.

MEMBER COOPER: Why not try just
to be very general in this report and I don't think --

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MEMBER KAHN: Say that again.
MEMBER PEPPER: Marty's saying we tried to be general in the report, as opposed to specific techniques that are requiring --

MEMBER KAHN: Well, I want to -that's what I'm just saying -- I'm not trying to be specific so much as saying the report ought to recognize that, unlike the world that existed where we sort of threw devices out there and then they sort of existed for all eternity.

Because of the technology we're talking about, we can hypothesize a world in which devices have, in fact, some shorter, you know, approved lifetime that can be renewed.

That's a very general notion that would at least begin to give us a handle on some of these forward legacy issues, and maybe some others.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Harold, and then
Karl and then Dale.
MEMBER FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: I think
we all recognize these are very contentious issues.

MEMBER COOPER: A little louder, please.

MEMBER FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: Sure.
Sorry, Marty. I have a very soft voice, but I'll try to speak directly into the microphone.

I think we all recognize these unlicensed issues, we've had them over time period, contentious issues and I -- I think it's apparent the Subcommittee has struggled mightily to come up with some balance.

And, Gerry, we're all very grateful for your efforts and Marty's efforts and everybody else who's participated on the Subcommittee.

I have -- I share the concerns
that Greg has raised and that Janice has raised, and others have raised over time.

Last month I submitted some edits
to try to reach some middle ground, some way
going forward, and a lot of it was focused on the recommendation section which has not really changed.

The two recommendations that I personally could go along with are one and three. One saying NTIA, Department of Commerce, look more carefully at how you do unlicensed sharing with federal users.

And, three, to the extent that there are any new unlicensed bands that are opened up, take a look at new technology so that you don't have just the tragedy of the commons for the lowest common denominator.

The two that I think are, frankly, not support by this report and that I think a lot of people probably have the most headache with R-2 and 4.

I think the road map is not supported by the document. I think it reflects what $I$ would characterize as a planning approach to spectrum use rather than a market approach.

It sort of has the government in charge of doing a lot, rather than letting innovation occur as it has historically. Most innovation is not government-mandated. Most innovation is the result of folks out there figuring out a better mouse trap.

In four, the recommendation of an additional -- of additional bands, I think, is -- I think that actually is very controversial.

So, the recommendation I would make, that I think is operationally very simple, would be to focus on the recommendation section and retain recommendations one and three and leave two and four for another day.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. Karl, you're up next. Bob, are you up or is that a legacy -- you're up. Okay. Karl.

MR. NEBBIA: Just some general
thoughts. First of all, I think the recommendations are geared at being more kind
of visionary, some ideas, some direction for the future.

I'm not sure that there is quite so much consensus on that. There's certainly a lot of strong voices for license use in our community that don't seem to be at least -come out strongly here.

People have argued that -- that that's -- that is, in fact, the best way to provide spectrum. But, nonetheless, we understand that this text was supposed -- and the work was supposed to be about unlicensed spectrum use.

And for me, I appreciate the longterm direction and I've noted this in my conversation with the working group, my struggle is, I have some real practical issues that we're dealing with in terms of enforcement, in terms of flexibility, even as described here for future licensed users, and that sort of thing, in terms of the devices being in the hands of my grandmother and
grandfather and not wanting the FCC spectrum police to show up at their door and say "You're interfering with somebody."

These are real practical issues that we're dealing with after, you know, many years of unlicensed use. And I -- the issue -- part of the issues that I raised is I found the work lacking in dealing with those issues and regardless of how many times I brought them up, it still took a visionary approach.

Nonetheless, if that's the end that we come to in this time, we'll get back to those other issues. We'll have to get back to those issues in detail in the future.

I also noted that in my sense, we've had two working groups, one on sharing and one on cognitive type radio. In the end, I find us more of a voice for sharing in cognitive radio than dealing specifically with the aspects of issues related to unlicensed use.

And it's not that we disagree with
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more sharing, more cognitive capabilities, but the aspect that something is not licensed, you don't know who has it, that sort of thing creates -- creates a different environment than applying those same technologies to a licensed environment.

So, -- and I felt like most of the technology issues were dealt with more as if this is the technology solution that we were discussing outside of unlicensed versus licensed.

And then, the last thing that I find difficult in the document is the fact that we do -- we do have approaches that we take in our work where there are terms of art, where there's certainly concepts that we use that are the basis for our regulation understanding.

And I find the discussion of unlicensed particularly troubling in terms of the fact, for instance, the terms "unlicensed spectrum," is used throughout the document,
and regardless of how many times I red-lined it or struck it out and changed it to
"unlicensed spectrum use," it always goes back to "unlicensed spectrum," which is a concept, at least in a legal or regulatory standpoint, is not present in our current framework.

Now, maybe it is the goal in the future, but it's not there now. Now, there are some bands where there are additional allowances made for the unlicensed user, some specific bands, and if that's what we're talking about, that needs to be clear, but I feel like the wording goes back and forth, always using this term "unlicensed use," and we really don't -- I don't know what you mean in the particular case.

Unlicensed use is never on a secondary or primary basis. Secondary and primary are terminologies that we use in the allocation table related to authorized radio services.

So, unlicensed use is not on a
secondary basis. It's on a noninterference face that has no rights in the spectrum currently, whatsoever.

So, when I look in the
recommendation four, and it talks about we're going to do this, whether on a secondary shared basis or primary, remember, secondary and shared are not the same words. Okay. They're not the same concept.

You can share primary services. So, I found the document overall troubling in the lack of linkage to the terms of art and concepts that we use day in and day out.

So, I think that needs to be -you know, as we go on, we're going to have to deal with that one way or the other, whether it gets changed here.

And the last thing I wanted to mention here. For instance, in recommendation four, it says that we recommend unlicensed access to new bands, whether on -- secondary share, I already talked about that, subject to
technical rules that will not create obstacles to future reallocation or reorganization. Well, I would challenge anybody to define what that is because once you tell them these are your rules and you're in there, it's very hard to say it's subject to -- it's not subject to that.

For instance, 900 megahertz, and I should mention right now, as a reference earlier to, maybe we should identify bands that are great for short distance stuff.

Well, 900 megahertz and 2.4 gigahertz right now, I would say, are in the heart of what people think are used for other things, and yet they are the primary bands right now that people relate to as unlicensed.

But I can tell you, the work in 900 megahertz, as successful as it has been, has made it impossible to be used by some of the licensed services that even are authorized there, to the point where, when the Commission came back to it, as part of one -- when one of
their licensees stepped up and said, "We want access to our band," the Commission said, "Well, we're going to redefine what interference is here in this band."

So, I think we have to look at those challenges, but certainly once -- once you lay down the marker and say, "This is what unlicenses allow," it's really hard to go back and convince the licensed community that you really have the flexibility to do whatever you want, because it's been defined by the masses of numbers of equipment out there.

MEMBER KAHN: Karl, but that is one of the things I was trying to address. I think you can think about saying this is equipment, a priori we know that it has at least a five-year, but no guarantee beyond the five-year horizon.

And then the consumer and, you know, space, and particularly in a consumer space where what you're talking about is a rapid turnover environment and
noninfrastructural-type environment.
That's actually very, very reasonable. You know, you look at the average life cycle of consumer electronics gear, you know, if you said to people, "This will work for five years, maybe more, but you're going to have to renew it, and that gives you a rolling horizon to take a certain class of gear out of existence," that's not unreasonable in that marketplace, and that's very good for marketplace.

So, I think there are tools to go after that, but I agree with you that it's a real problem if you don't.

MEMBER CALABRESE: I'd like to, just to clarify that answer -- is the recommendation four was specifically intended to address the concern you have, and so in the body of the report, so on page 10, second, you know, full paragraph, it talks about these concerns about, you know, things like now we have dumb devices, right, in the unlicensed
bands, so they become stranded legacy equipment and infrastructure and it says, "Some have recommended that the assignment of bands for unlicensed or opportunistic access may not need to be permanent or even long term, as the TV white space order suggests opening new bands for shared or even exclusive access on an unlicensed basis need not preclude reallocation or reorganization of the band at a later date. The access to the bands by unlicensed devices could be conditioned in ways that reserve the flexibility to reallocate a band in the future to change its operating rules."

And that's explicitly what the FCC did with the TV white space, because we have to get permission from the -- get a list of channels from the database. Tomorrow, any particular channel can be pulled out and the device simply doesn't have that channel as an option.

And that was -- that's sort of the
intent, along with what Kevin, you know, suggested as an additional example of recommendation four.

So, it's actually a pro kind of a -- it helps the flexibility of the regulator in the future to change the allocation to avoid stranded devices.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. We have some time issues and we have a lot of tents up so let's try -- Bob, let's try and -- if you can briefly --

MEMBER PEPPER: All I wanted to do was -- yes.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. Briefly, and then I think what we are going to do is, we are going to let Phil do his presentation so he can get back to the people's business across the street, and then we will come back to the folks.

Both Brian, David and Susan have their tents up, and then we'll find a path forward because we do need to wrap up our
deliberations, so --
CHAIR HATFIELD: Yes, and I'd really like people to think back, where it seems like we're rearguing some pretty fundamental things here, and I don't think -here again, we don't have time to do that.

So, I would ask all the smart people in the room to figure out a way that we can -- we can move this forward and get it done because, frankly, we're out of time. I mean, literally, and I'm disappointed, I have to admit, to see that we're still rearguing these fundamental -- these fundamental things at this last meeting, but that's -nevertheless, that's where we are. That's where we are.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. So, Bob.
MEMBER PEPPER: So, I just wanted to -- Michael said part of what I was going to say. I wanted to respond to Harold on recommendation four.

I don't think it -- it's not that
it calls for more, but rather in the context of where there is opening up unlicensed access, it be done in a way that actually does not preclude, you know, future either reallocation or other uses.

I mean, so it was -- if you -- if
you go past the first part -- the first phrases it says, "Whether shared or exclusive, subject to technical rules that will not create obstacles to further reallocation or reorganization."

I do think we, you know, maybe we're not as precise in the language, as Karl points out in terms of talking about, you know, unlicensed spectrum versus unlicensed uses or unlicensed devices, but to Dale's point that, you know, we're essentially running out of time and we should go back --

MEMBER BORTH: Actually we are.
MEMBER PEPPER: Yes. This is it. We're not going to go back into it and rewrite to the precision. It might have been better -

- it would have been better had the language Karl, -- been not only more precise, but consistent with the existing, you know, sort of statutory references. That's always better, right?

But, you know, we don't have the time to do that, and I think that there's an understanding that -- and we may want to put it in a footnote that, you know, almost as a translation -- when the report talks about unlicensed spectrum, it's not really unlicensed spectrum. It's unlicensed used on licensed devices.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. Thanks. Bob, we're going to come back, but now we're going to turn to Mr. Weiser, and then we'll -Karl, your presentation, if it's all right, we'll slide to later in the meeting, but I want to try and be sensitive to Phil's schedule.

So, we asked Phil to come by and
talk a little bit about the legislation and
the activities in the Administration related to spectrum policy and brief us a little bit on the thoughts that are occurring across the street.

So, with that --
MR. WEISER: Well, it's really great to see you, all of you again.

So, this is a very important group, and as you get to the end of your discussion about your next steps and role, I wanted to be able to have you think about the broad vision for CSMAC.

When you go back and look at the NTIA report from October, which Karl and his team worked very hard on, and both Larry -particularly Larry and Alice put a lot into, you can assure yourself that there weren't things there that were not purposeful, and that includes the role of CSMAC.

And the role of CSMAC in that is meant to be a vanguard of the point that Bill Joy often said, which is the smartest person
on the specific issue you're concerned with is probably not working for you.

And so, the challenges -- and this is a challenge to open government, in general, is how do you provide tentacles out to where the good ideas are. And that's something that we all should be vigilant about.

You all are thought leaders and exceptional public servants now in this capacity and we want to call on that to give ourselves what is probably a once-in-a-decade opportunity, and maybe longer, maybe once in a generation, to help catalyze an effective spectrum policy reform effort.

Some of the issues that you all, I would hope, are thinking about to give the government and, in particular, legislative context, some tools that we need to kind of invent, go in the following order, and then I'd love to get your thoughts and questions.

You guys have talked about the need for how to think about incentives and the
different challenges. That is critically important. The regime for sharing, say, two agencies sharing, you know, with one another, agencies finding ways to lease unused capacity.

This is an unknown frontier that we have to figure out how it would work, not all that -- leave that to the legislation, but we certainly want the legislation to enable the sorts of opportunities that we think we can take advantage of.

How do we give agencies more insight into comfort with commercial alternatives? One thing that the Department of Defense routinely uses is commercial satellites, for example.

That's something that, you know, maybe all the time, some of the time is thoughtfully and analyzed. Maybe there are ways we could bake in other forms of analyses.

Maybe the budgetary issues make -you know, A, B, C's go one way or the other.

You all have the chance to de -- you know, start from the blue sky and think about ways in which things can be structured. That is a real benefit to the government to happen.

A second broad point. Test beds and demonstration projects. One thing that we don't have currently for our spectrum regime is, you know, people who want to say, "Let me kick the tires," so if you build the test bed to try something and the agency's going to say, "Before I commit to this, let me see how it works."

Right now, under our current tools, we don't have a great way to do that. The spectrum relocation fund kind of says you've got to commit to do this. We'll do the auction and we'll pay you at the back end, but they say, let me like see the study. Let me see the demonstration project.

Right now that capability isn't part of our toolbox, and some have suggested, and you all can think, I think more deeply
about this, how that could be valuable and how that could work.

Number three, others have articulated the concept of an innovation fund that could be related to part of this regime, and this is something that fits with the presidential memorandum, talking about catalyzing new technologies and spectrum, and that's something that you all should think -let's say, it's dynamic spectrum active.

So, whatever it is, what technologies would enable Federal agencies to use spectrum more efficiently, are we investing in those technologies today?

If you had an opportunity to make investments that would pay dividends in this arena, what would they be? How should we set that up? How do we ensure the right communications among the people who are actually managing the spectrum, developing the technologies, making these investments?

Fourth, and this is of critical
importance. I think I talked about this a little bit last time. Public safety. Public safety plays in this on multiple levels.

One level is the first claim of revenues for the overall spectrum initiative is public safety, and supporting a nationwide broad band interoperable network. So that's a critical goal.

But think about it from four equities and in terms of looking at the government's use of spectrum more efficiently, if you build a public safety network, one of the ideas that we are mindful of, and we had a really great forum with public safety this fall. A couple here may have had people who were at it.

There's an opportunity to have Federal agencies using the same network. It's something the FCC called out in the broad band plan, as public safety.

And that is an opportunity that we all should be thinking about and some of the
technologies that we may want to develop could be demonstrated in this new public safety network, and that's something that, if there are requirements -- folks who really know the bureaucratic alphabet soup, the ECPC, which I'm going to forget what that stands for, Emergency Communications --

MR. NEBBIA: Preparedness Center.
MR. WEISER: See. Karl's got them all down.

So, that's an effort by the Federal government to take stock of what the requirements are for all Federal users and make sure that when we help finance a public safety network, it has extensibility built in.

And finally, the document that
Karl and both Larry's sort of worked so hard on has a couple of ideas that are sort of embedded in it.

One, something that's referred to as spectrum stat or basically taking the idea of TechStat, which has been done by the CIO,
which is the more, you know, looking at how spectrums are used and, you know, asking the important questions, "Well, have you thought about doing it this way?" which, in general, is a good exercise, as you all might want to think about, how would you organize such a process so that it has maximum benefit.

But then, the other end of the spectrum is the broad 20 to $30-y e a r ~ s p e c t r u m$ planning opportunity that agencies may or may not be fully taking advantage of, but that we should be enabling them and providing valuable feedback.

And, as I hope is evident, all these pieces, these five pieces I've outlined, they all fit together, and if they're all going to work optimally, A, you need to have the big picture and, B, you've got to go deep in each of these areas.

And if you all think that the government, alone, is going to do that perfectly and with all the awareness, then you
haven't, obviously, been around government as much because that's too much for government to ask.

And as -- recall Bill Joy, we don't have all the answers. We know there are a lot of answers, insights, great ideas, elsewhere, and one of the critical goals of our overall spectrum effort, the document that did a great job explaining it, is to reach out, have tentacles into great ideas, bring them in and bake them into our processes.

That's what CSMAC, I think, can be doing over the next year, you know, I think it's such an important body. I'm happy to visit with you all as you all foster questions on any of that.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Thoughts or
questions for Phil?
MR. WEISER: So, legislation -- I guess what I'd say is, related to this is, it's going to cover a number of key areas. One is government spectrum.

Right. All these are fitting closely with that. That's going to be a piece of, I think, any legislation. You all recognize and appreciate the Commercial Spectrum Enhancement Act does an important role, but it's missing some key tools.

That's Point one for the legislation and most relevant. Point two, incentive auctions for other licensees, some I have talked with some of you about.

It's very important to say. Our view is this is a voluntary opportunity that's a win/win/win. It's an opportunity for broadcasters, and I have had conversations with some who see this opportunity.

The sharing that could happen there is a valuable sharing, quickly, to give people the idea, if I'm a broadcaster today and I've got one standard definition channel on the air, I can do it with another broadcaster who can carry that for me, and let my legacy spectrum assignment go, and that
frees up spectrum.
You'll later need to have probably a repacking of the band because of reasons that Dale has explained to me many times, and that will create, I think, a huge efficiency gain overall.

So, a benefit to broadcasters, a benefit to the public who has a more efficient spectrum system which helps support mobile broad band, and then finally the Treasury gets money that helps this public safety network. That's another key piece of this legislation package, and it's not an accident that the efforts being discussed sort of do have those all in it.

There's another piece that's worth noting. I mentioned sort of this, how do we catalyze innovation broadly? We're thinking about their different ideas, you know, that could be talked about and I think should be talked about.

I think that's the core
components. There's a lot of interest on Capitol Hill. We're quite optimistic that this can happen, needs to happen.

The revolution that's happening in 4G is coming at a stunning pace, and if we don't get spectrum out into the marketplace and if we don't try to ride that revolution, we're missing a huge opportunity.

So, we are very bullish on this effort and the folks at NTIA are running point, have been doing a terrific job. The opportunities on all these dimensions, for government use of the spectrum, to get more spectrum out there in the private sector, to develop more innovative technologies in this area, and critically enable public safety to have a network that it has longed for are real and your all intellectual engagement in this is a key part of our effort.

CHAIR TRAMONT: There's been a lot of talk about inventory or transparency, audits, things like that. What's the

Administration's views on transparency generally on spectrum use and sort of the path forward on those issues.

MR. WEISER: Well, sir, I think there's a real interest as part of the things I just said. You've got to have an inventory. Right? So, if you're going to do anything like strategic planning, if you're going to do anything like spectrum stat, if you're going to do anything about sharing with the government, you need to know what it is, and so it's an effort to do that.

So, that's a real thing that there's commitment to, whether or not legislation calls for it or not, we're committed to seeing that through.

As for how that fits in with the public transparency, there's an issue that has to work out about that, but where it's able to provide the public with transparent access as part of, again, open government getting good ideas, that is something that this

Administration wants to lean forward as much as we can.

And that's something that, as you all look at the opportunity for improvement, if you see there are ways that transparency can provide value, it's important to suggest that, because that is a goal where we can achieve it.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Any questions from the group? Yes. Kevin.

MEMBER KAHN: Phil, was there a -coordinate -- I mean, some of the things you described, right, ultimately require, you know, kind of leading edge research which is like an NSF kind of mission.

Government spectrum, the NTIA mission, commercial spectrum issues, the FCC mission, and I just wondered to what extent, you know, the Administration is seeing a way to kind of really coordinate all of that so that, you know, the -- you know, the NSF is doing the -- or trying to get the right kind
of front-end research done so that some of the test bed stuff actually does lead to a convincing story that, you know, et cetera.

It's connecting the dot part.
MR. WEISER: So, I will say that I have been very impressed with the level of connective tissue focus on these different key component parts.

People here may or may not have heard of something called NITRD. There's another acronym you need to learn in government.

John, what does that stand for, the Networking Technology --

MR. PEHA: Networking and
Information Technology Research and Development Program.

MR. WEISER: So, John knows about that because he's been helping out with that over at OSTP. They are stewards of this
effort. There's a recent report that NITRD had put out which talks about the opportunity

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for R\&D, including some on, I think, the wireless spectrum as well.

That is well-appreciated by John and others in OSTP who have been critical in keeping all these dots connected. I think your point is absolutely right. You have to keep these dots connected for us to make the type of improvements you need to do them in tandem.

And so, I'd say at this point I'm optimistic about that, but your caution and nervousness is also warranted, because there's always a challenge.

In any large organization, when you have lots of different things going on, making sure they stay connected.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Other questions for Phil? Frank.

MEMBER FONTES: With respect to public safety and its broad band network, is it solely to look at public safety in terms of having its broad band network or is it also
not only having its broad band network, but also access to broad band networks where public safety networks do not exist?

MR. WEISER: So I think I would be -- strongly encourage people to think about sort of capability and functionality as the goal, and there's different types of control that are possible and that may make sense in different situations.

So, the overall goal is to enable public safety to have the connectivity and the capabilities that Federal Express has. Right. The challenge today is, public safety has essentially narrow band devices that have some well-developed purpose, but are not multipurpose tailored to public safety.

And so, if we can make that transition for public safety, we think we can get them more capable networks.

Now, the networks have to meet their requirements. This is a critical role that government has to be able to play. For
those who want to go deeper on that, we have a sister agency here, NIST, which is doing a phenomenal job out in Boulder.

I don't know if those -- have been aware of that, but that is a huge opportunity, right, to take the existing commercial ecosystem and enable it to support and be tailored to public safety as needs.

And if that can get developed exactly how it gets implemented, I think your point is a fair point, you know, it may not be exactly the same everywhere because I think one of the opportunities is to leverage commercial infrastructure and we need to look at what makes sense and develop what will be a capability that will exist all across the US.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Any other -what's that? Any questions from folks on the phone?
(No response.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: All right. Thank Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
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you very much, Phil, for your time.
MR. WEISER: You're very welcome.
CHAIR TRAMONT: We appreciate it.
MR. WEISER: And I should say I
know that this is the last meeting for these two good friends. You guys served us here, over this period of several years it has really been spectacular. So, thank you folks very much.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Thank you, Phil. We appreciate that.

So, with that, we have a couple of tents up related to the report. I'd like to try and make sure -- and then we have another.

I'd like to try to get a --
finalize a discussion of concerns that people have about the draft, and I think we'll do a break so that everything's on the table, and come back with a -- getting to closure on what we're doing.

So, I want to make sure we have a chance for everyone to express their views so
we have the universe defined, and then we can move to whatever our resolution is.

So, with that, David, then Susan, then Gerry.

MEMBER DONOVAN: Thank you. By way of potential solution here on Recommendation number Four, considering what Mike just said, and also what Karl said, and both have raised some very good points.

Suggestion, if we edit the following. Finally, we recommend that NTIA and the FCC consider opening unlicensed access to new bands, strike, whether on a secondary or shared or primary basis, because I think that Karl's point, what we're talking about is -- is on a noninterfering basis because unlicensed does not have either a shared or secondary status.

So, considering all the unlicensed being to new bands, subject to the technicals, it will not create obstacles to future reallocation or reorganization of the band due
to the risk of substantial stranded -- and this goes to the point, Michael, that I think you raised.

We're talking about stranded unlicensed devices, correct, as opposed to licensed devices. So, insert the word "unlicensed," before the word "devices," and their support of infrastructure.

I think what that does is, it solves some of Karl's problems. I don't think it does damage to the concept, inserting the word on a noninterfering basis to the extent this recommendation can be extended to sharing. I think that resolves that problem.

I think one of the things about obstacles to future reallocation or reorganization, it wasn't clear to me from the recommendation as to whether or not you were essentially dismissing, concerned about stranded licensed equipment.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Right --
MEMBER REASER: And I don't think
that's what you meant.
CHAIR TRAMONT: Right --
MEMBER REASER: So that's why I inserted the word "unlicensed," but I think that resolves some of that. Hopefully, that will --

CHAIR TRAMONT: Can-- Can I propose a friendly amendment to -- based on some other concerns that have been raised?

As I understood what this recommendation was designed to do, it was designed to raise factors that should be considered if there were reallocations, right.

Factors to be considered, and any government decision to open new bands to unlicensed. I did not get the sense from the Committee that they were recommending additional unlicensed bands, per se, and I thought Janice and Harold and others have expressed concern about being too far out in front of that idea.

So, what I wondered is, if, in
addition to David's edit, if we just said finally in any consideration of opening unlicensed access to new bands, rather -- and so that it just becomes neutral on the recommendation of additional spectrum.

I mean, at some level this is overtaken by events, the Administration and the FCC have called for additional unlicensed spectrum, so I don't know that it's worth getting a huge -- hugely concerned about that, but to the extent that the report was not designed to be a call for additional spectrum, but rather was designed to address if
unlicensed spectrum is designated, unlicensed spectrum use is designated, then it should have these considerations.

I think that might -- to be a two for --

MEMBER BORTH: You clarify what you are saying.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Right. But I was going to say when, you know, finally --

MEMBER REASER: Okay. So --
CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. So, if and
when. So, that's Recommendation Four. Thank you, David.

Susan, you're next up and then Gerry's next.

MEMBER CRAWFORD: Yes. That was very helpful. I was going to do whatever I could to rescue the report and move on.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Thank you.
MEMBER CRAWFORD: I'm also troubled by the deep misfit between what Phil is asking for help on and what we immediately descend to, which is wordsmithing on particular recommendations.

So, whatever we can do to blow up the committee, start again, you know, make it more useful to NTIA, I think is going to be a good idea.

I was actually going to suggest -you wanted to move on -- that we -- we delete Three and Four and just hang onto One and Two
so that we can not worry about whether specific recommendations are being made for opening up unlicensed bands, but really focus on the considerations that will be appropriate when -- when those bands are used for unlicensed purposes.

And I had one other suggestion, which was to try to cap the report with a sentence that might deal with people's concerns, and this is the sentence.
"The report assumes the continued existence of unlicensed uses and suggests steps that could lead to more efficient unlicensed uses as well as enhanced sharing among users, licensed and unlicensed," and then that is what this report is about.

That's all it's trying to do.
You know, it may not have been perfectly drafted, but it was the effort of this subcommittee and I want to support it and then start all over again.

MEMBER SALEMME: So, just to build
on Susan's great assistance, I would actually suggest you add that sentence to the end of the first paragraph so that it captures it right up front --

MEMBER CRAWFORD: Right.
MEMBER SALEMME: -- right up front
to help address Greg, Janice's and Harold's efforts, because that is what was an attempt.

I would take -- you know, again, I don't want to go further on number two, but one of the things you could do is merge One and Two and, instead of actually calling for a road map, just try to capture it so that the -- instead of -- we start Two by saying "further," and then go to the second sentence, "Since this document spectrum and technology advances have proceeded in the past as a result of evolving users, requirements and new technology capabilities, so you capture the theme that Marty was trying to get at.

I mean, again, you know, but
Harold, that's fine. I don't want to do it,
then, if it's problematic, but -- but instead of having a -- you know, a report, just say that it's among the things that NTIA, in concert with the FCC should consider, that they look at the fact that rules do have a role to play in what technologies have come forward.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. So, I'm sorry, what was the -- what was your actual proposal?

MEMBER SALEMME: That you --
CHAIR TRAMONT: You keep the whole thing?

MEMBER SALEMME: -- move away from a technology road map, but instead just try to capture the fact that emerging in one, the Department of Commerce, NTIA, in concert with the NTIA -- with the FCC, should be reviewing rules and provide objective benchmarks for agencies that need to evaluate performance regarding a doctrine of spectrum-efficient technologies and could inspire service
providers and manufacturers to research.
You take the end of what you were trying to capture with the road map and have that as one of the criteria that the NTIA could be looking at.

MEMBER CRAWFORD: So you no longer have that.

MEMBER SALEMME: So you no longer an actual technology road map, but you are actually looking for objective benchmarks and you want to evaluate performance on spectrum efficiency to see whether that will inspire more sharing and better use.

MEMBER COOPER: The essence of this road map proposal would have been to get some objective source to provide guidance to policymakers about technology. So I hope we don't dilute that objective.

MEMBER SALEMME: Right. So however it's done it's not dictating, you know, it's not a managed government versus, you know, should it be one of the things that
you're looking at and are they -- does it seem impossible to do it-- but again, --

MEMBER FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: Look, I think there probably are a lot of good ideas in the second recommendation that it be preserved. I have to say, of all the things in that paragraph, the one that really is -alarms me the most is the second sentence, that --

MEMBER SALEMME: Okay. That's fine.

MEMBER FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: -- the government is saying that -- that the government created user requirements that led to technology advances and is not something that --

MEMBER SALEMME: It doesn't say that. Marty's point was --

MEMBER FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: It says,
"The result of evolving use requirements --
MEMBER SALEMME: That's right.
That's all of them.

|  |  | Page 140 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | MEMBER FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: What's a |  |
| 2 | user requirement? |  |
| 3 | Member Warren: I need to -- |  |
| 4 | MEMBER CRAWFORD: Mobility. |  |
| 5 | PARTICIPANT: What are valid? |  |
| 6 | MEMBER FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: Well, as |  |
| 7 | an economist, I am really troubled by that, so |  |
| 8 | -- |  |
| 9 | (Simultaneous speaking.) |  |
| 10 | MEMBER FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: |  |
| 11 | "Requirement" sounds -- "requirement sounds |  |
| 12 | like something of -- |  |
| 13 | (Simultaneous speaking.) |  |
| 14 | CHAIR TRAMONT: Needs? |  |
| 15 | MEMBER FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: Needs -- |  |
| 16 | usage. Oh, okay. All right. |  |
| 17 | CHAIR TRAMONT: That's what it's |  |
| 18 | actually meant to use -- |  |
| 19 | MEMBER FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: |  |
| 20 | "Requirement" sounds very mandatorial. |  |
| 21 | CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. So, Greg, |  |
| 22 | let's get your concerns on the table, and then |  |
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    let's -- let's --
    MEMBER ROSSTON: So, in an effort to move forward, so I firstly should have compliment you all on the effort that's put into this requirement --
(Off-the-record comments.)
MEMBER ROSSTON: So, my first
thing that I think would make me happier was, rather than appending Susan's sentence to the end of the first paragraph, replacing the first paragraph, Susan's sentence, I think there was enough loaded stuff in that first paragraph that Susan's sentence sort of says, "Here's what we're doing."

And that was -- that was the first thing that I would like to propose as a possible change that way. Should I go through a whole list of things, or do you want to go through -- because, I had a few other things throughout that gave me heartburn through -what?

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                        (Off-record remarks.)
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CHAIR TRAMONT: Can you give an overview of what they are --

MEMBER ROSSTON: So basically, other -- they're basically things throughout here that are -- I think could be corrected by editing through -- you know, other smaller things could be corrected by editing.

I don't know if we can adopt this with small edits that change the tone --

CHAIR TRAMONT: Well, I think it's important the Committee, though, embrace the concept that --

MEMBER ROSSTON: Okay.
CHAIR TRAMONT: -- you're
implementing here.
MEMBER ROSSTON: So, for example, there's -- then I'll go through these quickly. "Consequently," on paragraph -- page three, the first -- second full paragraph, "Consequently, quality of service, the primary differentiator," seemed like and odd thing. I'm not sure that's the primary differentiator
between a licensed and unlicensed regime, is quality of service.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Page three, the first full paragraph.

MEMBER ROSSTON: Oh, I must have the old version, then.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER ROSSTON: Okay. Good. Good. Okay. Good. So, I'm glad -- glad that's --

So then I had -- I didn't -- I didn't like the -- yes, page five in the "Contributed to the need for a" -- "Spectrum scarcity has contributed the need for licensed allocation," and then basically the bottom of this seemed to me -- I liked the technology that went on beyond it, but I think that just the lead-in to it was, it's got -- there have been technology advances -- I think there should be a lead-in that says there's been technological advances and things that operators have done to try to mitigate this
problem.
I just -- I didn't think it was, you know, sort of ending this process, "results in wasted energy and unused spectrum capacity, but people have done things to address it," I think would be something -something along that line would give me less heartburn on that.

And then, moving forward, obviously the part that I read earlier on the challenge was substantial -- that first -first paragraph -- the first sentence of that under the challenge is --

MEMBER DONOVAN: I've lost you, Gerry.

MEMBER ROSSTON: Page nine.
MEMBER DONOVAN: Page nine.
(Off-record comments.)
MEMBER ROSSTON: Okay.
MEMBER FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: And then
the first sentence in the second paragraph.
MEMBER ROSSTON: Yes. I mean,
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"Virtue of necessity," is -- it seems like an odd thing to, as an economist to think about. And also in there, "Users had no choice in stimulation by the FCC." Those were things that I had concerns with in this paragraph.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. So we would -- So we would strike the first sentence.

MEMBER WARREN: So you want to strike the first paragraph, in the first sentence, and I'll second that.

MEMBER ROSSTON: We need to make an introductory something before we get to the exam --

CHAIR TRAMONT: Yes.
MEMBER ROSSTON: I mean, maybe we could -- we could say -- I mean, the "Virtue of necessity," I think was designed to have arisen through the market.

PARTICIPANT: In the market or by

MEMBER ROSSTON: Or by government

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MEMBER WARREN: Or by government--
MEMBER ROSSTON: Yes. Does that get you there or not get you there?

MEMBER WARREN: What is it, market incentives or by government's --

MEMBER SALEMME: Market. You're an economist, you love markets.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER WARREN: Or by some government stimulation, I mean --

CHAIR TRAMONT: Right. For command and control spectrum --

MEMBER WARREN: Right.
CHAIR TRAMONT: -- people lose more efficient technologies only when they are commanded to do so. In the market they do it on their own because they have internalization, costs. There you go. My best effort is --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: That is
exactly what didn't happen in the 900
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megahertz bands.
PARTICIPANT: Absolutely what
happens in the --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. So,
historically, use of efficient technologies have arisen through the market, or by government decision --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: Well, I'm looking to Greg to see if we --

PARTICIPANT: He said yes, he thinks --

CHAIR TRAMONT: He's good. He's looking at Harold.

MEMBER FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: Because, as often as not, it's government decisions that led to less efficient use of technology.

If this sounds one-directional, it just -- I -- there are people around this table who have word stories.

MEMBER WARREN: You've been with
the FCC, right?
CHAIR TRAMONT: Well, it's both -both --

MEMBER WARREN: I'm not thinking of the FCC --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER REASER: There's millions of dollars developing spectrum efficiency. There's a rush of technology, we've built a whole class of E band for, you know, E-Class for amplifiers. There's been lots of stuff, you know, in the government -- at least we dealt with a lot of that stuff.

I had huge programs that I used to run to get more spectrum-efficient, to use less spectrum.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER SALEMME: There certainly have been examples where spectrum efficiency have arisen by, you know, through the market, and it's all at government expense.

MEMBER CRAWFORD: It's just
examples.
MEMBER SALEMME: Just examples. It doesn't happen all the time. Sometimes it's bad. Sometimes they'll make decisions that's bad, and there'll be examples when they do things right.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. Is that right?

MEMBER SALEMME: Historically there have been -- there are examples with --

CHAIR TRAMONT: What else have you got, Greg?

MEMBER SALEMME: Okay. But also the fact stimulated by -- situated by the fact that the users had no choice.

CHAIR TRAMONT: This is under the

MEMBER ROSSTON: Continuing just about four lines down.

CHAIR TRAMONT: This is the land/ mobile sentence.

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MEMBER ROSSTON: Yes.
CHAIR TRAMONT: I don't think -- I mean, if we want to take out that clause -how about -- it probably says continuous. You know, to improvement evolved over a period of 40 years, period. Right?

MEMBER ROSSTON: Right
CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. Next?
And then the FCC mandated trunk systems. Yes. Okay. Okay?
(Off-the-record comments.)
MEMBER ROSSTON: Okay. And then I move to page ten, the first full paragraph, first sentence -- or the second, sorry. "I have closely-related concern," and it says, "Both unlicensed and licensed bands will be littered with legacy devices that no particular entity has the ability or incentive to retire," and I just don't think that's true because if you look at the cellular values, they did have the incentive to retire the legacy devices so they could reclaim the
spectrum, and they did.
So, I think that's just not factually accurate.

MEMBER CRAWFORD: How about "Will have difficulty retiring and replacing"? Just not take a --

MEMBER PEPPER: The difficulty is different than having a sentence. I mean, I think Susan's suggestion would be best.

MEMBER ROSSTON: But I think there's a fundamental difference --

CHAIR HATFIELD: But I don't think it's true for license.

MEMBER ROSSTON: I think there's a fundamental difference that unlicensed guys don't have -- rather than trying to mash them both into the same sentence, I think there is a fundamental difference between licensed and unlicensed --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER ROSSTON: -- and we should
try to separate the two, and we just --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER CALABRESE: There is a risk -- you could say there is a risk that unlicensed bands will be littered, because that's what Recommendation Four addresses, is the risk --

CHAIR HATFIELD: It occurs in the licensed band, too. People say, "Look, I've got this phone too, they go to the Hill and say, "Hey, they're trying to have obsolete the phone that I just bought a year ago."
(Simultaneous speaking.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: The person doesn't have any control. Let's just focus on whether anybody has an ability to control them.

You know what I mean? I agree with you that it would still happen that they argue, we have the ability to control.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
CHAIR HATFIELD: And actually,
they have the technical ability --
CHAIR TRAMONT: And there's a
risk.
CHAIR HATFIELD: All right.
MEMBER WARREN: I'm sorry, can I just ask one clarification. I mean, I know everybody here is focused on FCC licensed bands, but there are unlicensed devices in bands that are -- have assigned spectrum for government use, and therefore, don't they qualify as license bands in this discussion here.

So, I'm a little concerned by -CHAIR TRAMONT: Oh, I see.

MEMBER WARREN: -- by unlicensed because it's -- I'm sorry. Let me just finish.

I think what we're talking about is unlicensed devices or legacy devices in bands that have both unlicensed and/or licensed uses, and I think if you get rid of licensed bands you lose that element and I think that's an important factor here.

MEMBER ROSSTON: How about
unlicensed devices as opposed to unlicensed bands --

CHAIR TRAMONT: Because that gets you to --

MEMBER PEPPER: And this goes back to Karl's earlier --

CHAIR TRAMONT: Yes. So, I think striking the part about bands and out of literally unlicensed legacy, unlicensed devices -- okay.

MEMBER ROSSTON: I was a little troubled as for the bigger picture on the -you know, that -- I guess the footnote 13 does -- it does help me, to some extent, but --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER ROSSTON: Footnote 10. I apologize.

I don't know, it seemed like that's an important point is, that it is theoretically much harder to go from having a licensed band to an unlicensed band -- or, sorry, to go from an unlicensed -- I don't
want to call it "band."
Allocation for unlicensed devices to a licensed regime in the other direction.

MEMBER CALABRESE: I would strike that footnote because it's obvious that the TV white space order has not even been implemented yet. So I don't think that's even needed.

MEMBER DONOVAN: We don't know yet. The most recent activity that we have is a movement of unlicensed wireless microphones out of the 700 megahertz band, and it's not clear at all whether or not that's worked.

MEMBER WARREN: So can we say that this concept still needs to be approved.

MEMBER DONOVAN: Well, that's what it is, it worked in a practical sense.

MEMBER WARREN: Right. I know.
That's --
MEMBER DONOVAN: The Jello isn't ready.

MEMBER WARREN: Right.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. Greg, what else have we got?

MEMBER ROSSTON: Then it was just -- I did the points on the recommendations, if we could get -- just that we all talked about -- and I guess -- I guess the edits, to the extent --

Recommendation 3 still kind of seems odd to me, to design a band as opposed to rules for a band, and that sort of thing, you know, that encouraging the development of spectrum-efficient technologies, you would want to design rules, not design a band.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
But I think this -- we're not recommending new bands, so it is to say, if one or more bands is designated for unlicensed use, if and when -- same -- same language.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Yes. Right. Anything else? Greg?

MEMBER ROSSTON: That's it for now.

CHAIR TRAMONT: No, no. Let's be clear.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: If someone else says something -- actually, I'm very sorry. Is that your -- you're up, David?

MEMBER DONOVAN: Yes. One quick question again, and this is totally up to Karl. I know you are concerned about lack of specificity in the recommendations that we could use.

We've dealt with a lot of very specific recommendations for sharing both licensed and unlicensed in the interference report. I didn't know whether or not before we got to the recommendations whether or not you wanted that cross-referenced, which may help in terms of just getting some specific recommendations as to how this should be implemented.

MR. NEBBIA: I think the more
specificity, when it comes to implementing it
and when it comes to as the coordinator for this group has to do, Joe has to count and report to the powers that be about how we deal with the recommendations if they don't jump out clearly.

I mean, I can look at
recommendations two paragraphs long, and it really gets hard for me to figure out, well, what's -- what is the recommendation that I then have to report back and say we either did this or didn't do it.

So, to me, once again, single, clear specific recommendations are always --

MEMBER DONOVAN: So if we wanted to drop a footnote cross-referencing your recommendations which dealt with essentially some of these more general concepts.

MR. NEBBIA: But that's what we're -- I mean, we're going to be going to that other report whereas --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER DONOVAN: Because I hate to
create the essence that somehow now we've created a super recommendation here that somehow is going to be counted differently than looking at --

CHAIR TRAMONT: I want to go to break.

Rick, do you have something new?
MEMBER REASER: I was just going to say, why don't you just bold the first sentence and say it's the recommendation.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. So, anybody else on the phone have anything?
(No response.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. We're going to take --

## CHAIR HATFIELD: Could I insert --

I hate to do this since I've been switching things, but on page five, the first article, paragraph, there's a whole description of what AT\&T is doing, and I can't help but put my college professor had on it, says, that begs for a site.

Since we don't have anybody, I believe in the room who actually works for AT\&T, we're making assertions about what they're doing and I think just a simple footnote -- I'm not asking for any change as substance or whatever --

MEMBER KAHN: It is certainly -certainly beats walking into Starbucks iPhones on AT\&T.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
CHAIR HATFIELD: What struck me is they're saying they're using a mesh network and I personally was not worried that they were using a mesh network technology.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER PEPPER: Can I -- if a site can't be found, it shouldn't be there.

CHAIR TRAMONT: That would be great. Okay. So on the phone, anybody else have anything?

I noted by the chuckle before I had actually let them say anything, and so,
what we're into is, caucus in the break, come back in ten minutes with a summary of what we're proposing to change and then we will vote and then we will move on to Karl and Larry's presentation, and then we will wrap up.

So, ten minutes, and then we reconvene here.

CHAIR HATFIELD: Please, everybody focus on getting this done.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 11:23 a.m. and resumed at 11:34 a.m.)

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. If we could have everybody take their seats, we will reconvene.

Okay. So, when we adjourned we were going to get a summary of the changes. Gerry has done a yeoman's work in the last 10 or 15 minutes.

So, the path forward will be as
follows. Gerry is going to give an overview
of the edits that are going to be made.
If you're all going to say we're all going to weigh in on whether or not those are -- they appropriately capture the conversations we've had here this morning.

He will then recirculate the draft, later today or tomorrow. So, it's going to be adopted with editorial privileges today and then assuming that there -- everyone is fine with that, they will be adopted on Wednesday, the final day of the committee.

So, that is the approach we're going to take and we'll be adopting the editorial privileges and we are going to rely on Gerry and his team to implement the edits as articulated in the following discussion.

Okay. Any questions on process before we move to this?

All right. Mr. Salemme.
MEMBER SALEMME: So, to start on page one with deleting the first paragraph and replacing it with the language that Ms.

Crawford has suggested.
"The report assumes a continued existence of unlicensed use and suggests steps that could lead to more efficient unlicensed uses, as well as enhanced sharing among users, licensed and unlicensed."

The next change is on page five, at the end of the paragraph, Greg's suggestion that we add "This process results in wasted energy and unused spectrum capacity that may prevent others from sharing the radio spectrum, but there have been cases where technological advances have mitigated this concern."

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. We're also adding the site for AT\&T, NTIA as well.

MEMBER SALEMME: All right. Site for AT\&T, right, I have a -Page eight we have the edit from Brian

CHAIR TRAMONT: Page seven you have what Bob Pepper added.

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MEMBER SALEMME: Oh, Bob Pepper. CHAIR TRAMONT: At the bottom of seven.

MEMBER SALEMME: Oh, I've got the wrong sheet here.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER SALEMME: Right. That's with notes on the next page.

MEMBER CALABRESE: You have the edit on page eight.

MEMBER SALEMME: Yes. We have the edit on page eight. Do you want me to read it or --

CHAIR TRAMONT: I read it before.
MEMBER SALEMME: Okay. We read it before. We have Kevin's suggestion at the end of the last -- the first paragraph --

MEMBER KAHN: Yes. What I was going to suggest is, in that section right -right before the challenge on page nine, one more bolded paragraph like geolocation databases that would -- do you want the read
of it?

It would be something like, the heading would be "Infield Reauthorization, finally, it should noted that virtually all future devices that are candidates for use in unlicensed bands will or could be designed to intermittently contact the internet which would be considered to require the certification of such devices that they have potentially bounded by requiring them to reauthorize over the network in some appropriately long interval.
"This would provide one possible way to obsolete such legacy devices over multiyear time frames."

MR. NEBBIA: Except without the right reference to unlicensed bands.

MEMBER KAHN: Sorry?
MR. NEBBIA: Except without the reference to unlicensed bands.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Right.
MEMBER KAHN: Oh. Yes. Okay. I
was writing quickly here.
MEMBER SALEMME: Okay. Further, on page nine, the first paragraph under the challenge section is deleted.

The next sentence, "Historically, in some cases new spectrally-efficient technology" -- there have been cases where new spectrally-efficient technologies have arisen by virtue of market forces or by government decision.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER SALEMME: All right. Then, in the sentence -- the third sentence in that paragraph, "This improvement evolved over a period of 40 years but progress was continuous." We delete the rest of that sentence.

Ten, we did not have to make any changes on ten. Okay. We get to the recommendations.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER CALABRESE: We used devices
there, correct?
MEMBER SALEMME: Yes.
MEMBER PEPPER: Along that line,
is it -- Karl had noted that there were a number of places throughout the report that refers to unlicensed bands.

MEMBER SALEMME: Right.
MEMBER PEPPER: Would it be possible to go through and just through the whole report and change that from "unlicensed bands," to either "unlicensed uses and/or devices"?

MEMBER SALEMME: Yes.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER SALEMME: I thought we did a -- I thought we did it once, except for that one section, but we'll try one more time.

MR. NEBBIA: Yes. I think it's just important when you do that, that there may be cases in here where the idea of setting aside unlicensed spectrum of unlicensed bands is the intent, and there you need to do it
separately, but that's not the intent for most

MEMBER SALEMME: Right. That's right.

Okay. Well, that will be a good general effort to clear that language. And then, on the recommendations, we'll delete Recommendation Two, merge some of the concepts into the first recommendation.

Recommendation Three, the Committee also recommends it and when one or more new bands is designated for unlicensed

MEMBER CALABRESE: Use.
MEMBER SALEMME: -- use. Right. That they design rules, right --

That they be designed, the rules be designed? That the rules -- right. That the rules, right, that the rules be designed. Okay. That's it for Three.

On Four, similar language.
"Finally, we recommend if and when NTIA and the FCC considers opening unlicensed use to
new bands," but delete the rest of it, "it will establish technical rules that are designed" -- "it will design technical rules."

CHAIR TRAMONT: And then stranded and unlicensed devices and infrastructure.

MEMBER SALEMME: Right. On the unlicensed -- Okay. Thank you.

MEMBER COOPER: Can I interrupt for a second?

CHAIR TRAMONT: Absolutely Mike.
MEMBER COOPER: When you blend Two into One you're still going to retain the concept of the national spectrum technology road map?

MEMBER SALEMME: I think the road map is on the side of the road, from what I could tell.

MEMBER COOPER: I'm sorry. Say
that again.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MEMBER WARREN: No, not formally
so titled.
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MEMBER SALEMME: Marty, but we should work on making sure that we get the right concept without the technology road map and --

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. Is there anything else -- are there any other concerns about either how Gerry summarized, or any other things related to this report or can we move forward to vote?

MEMBER COOPER: I don't have anything else.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Harold.
MEMBER FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: Just processwise, Gerry, I hope you'll be able to enlist support, for example, from Karl, Greg, on just some of the language issues to be sure that that's all --

MEMBER SALEMME: I look forward to it. As long as everyone is -- you know, moves quickly, we can do it.

CHAIR TRAMONT: So, we are going
to adopt these editorial privileges there will
be a recirculated item tomorrow. It does not require -- it is a raise-the-concern circulation.

It is not an everyone-has-to-vote circulation, because -- so, if it is inconsistent with what we have adopted then you raise the issue, but otherwise we do not need affirmative acquiescence from each person.

So, all those in favor of the report, as amended, with editorial privilege, signify by saying "Aye."
(Chorus of Ayes.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: Opposed?
(No response.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. The report is adopted. Congratulations, Gerry.

MEMBER SALEMME: The Subcommittee, we should name them all, so we all get credit.

CHAIR TRAMONT: For your yeoman's effort. All right. With that, I now turn it over to Assistant Secretary Strickling.

MR. STRICKLING: Thank you, Bryan.
I do want to spend the bulk of my minutes talking about where we want to go with the Committee, and Karl will be discussing things as well in terms of what we're currently doing in NTIA and how we'd like to use the committee going forward.

But, before I get to that, I think I'd like to take just a minute to celebrate a little bit of the past work of the Committee that's wrapping up today. And so, first, for several years we've had a designated Federal Official, Joe Gattuso, from our office of policy, and I don't see Joe in the room.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MR. STRICKLING: And, as Phil mentioned, we've -- this Committee has been led so ably the last few years by Bryan and Dale. Both of them have requested that they not be considered as Co-Chairs going forward, although we do hope to convince both of them to continue on as members of the Committee.

But, just in recognition of their leadership for the last couple of years, we'd like to recognize both Dale and Bryan with a Certificate of Appreciation.

Stand up, gentlemen.
(Applause.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: Thank you very much.

MR. STRICKLING: They've obviously set the bar quite hit in terms of the leadership of this or any advisory committee, and hopefully, have set a standard for their successors to emulate going forward.

So, with that, I'd like to then turn to where we're headed with things.

As I mentioned, we have decided to re-charter the Committee. We have actually had put out a notice requesting people to renominate themselves, nominate themselves or submit nominations.

The deadline for submitting that information I think originally expired
yesterday, but we have extended it through the end of January.

One thing we decided to do was to have all members of the Committee whose terms are expiring now -- and I think we had one person whose term was expiring midyear, to go ahead and reapply.

In other words, if you want to continue on, if your term is expired, we do need you to reapply at this point in time.

When Joe gets back, if you have any questions as to whether you're in that category or if you have any questions as to what -- what is needed, feel free to catch up with Joe.

In fact, there's Joe. Joe, come on down for a second. We had a Certificate of Appreciation to recognize your work as Designated Federal Official because Joe will be taking on new and additional duties going forward, and so we wanted to thank you with a certificate.

MR. GATTUSO: Thank you, sir.
(Applause.)
MR. GATTUSO: It's been good working with you. Nice to get to know all of you.

MR. STRICKLING: And so, again, putting him back to work now, if you have questions about whether you need to reapply, he has all that information and he can give you the information on things.

I'm going to let Karl talk about the specifics of what we want to do with this group going forward, but you've heard Phil give his thoughts.

And all of this comes under the rubric of supporting what is going to be a primary work effort of NTIA over the next two years to find the 500 megahertz of spectrum to be allocated to commercial broadband use as directed by the President last summer.

So, we want to take this Committee and turn it into a support group to help us
conduct that effort. We want to do it in a way that's respectful of the missions that are being currently performed by federal agencies.

We need to protect those missions, but at the same time, we and the agencies, themselves, understand the compelling need we have to find this additional spectrum.

And so, we see this as being -- as presenting a variety of technical questions, perhaps business questions, probably less so lobbying issues, but -- and I think that should be reflected in the membership of the Committee.

So, our call for nominations made a very specific request to attract more people with technical and engineering backgrounds who could assist this group. And again, to the extent that you are aware of people out there who fit that, we would definitely like to encourage those folks to apply.

And if you have suggestions in that regard of people that you'd like us to
reach out to and try to recruit, we're happy to do that. But, just understand, we only have basically 20 days to do that work, but we're happy to reach out to folks if people have suggestions.

I'm even willing to go to the ends of the earth to find new members of this Committee. I happen to be in Patagonia over the holidays and I ran into some -- a person you all may know, Professor Andrea Goldsmith from Stanford who, I guess is -- I did not know her, but she's an expert on spectrum sharing and engineering and such like that and, in fairness, she didn't know me, either, so it doesn't really matter, but there we were, you know, among 60 people at literally the end of the earth, and I was trying to recruit her to join the Committee, and we're going to enlist Greg to continue to twist her arm out at Stanford.

So, one of the things I did,
before I turn it over to Karl, I did want to
react and respond to the exercise that we performed last month -- or last meeting, where we -- where you all gave us ideas for how we go about with the process of this Committee going forward.

We've looked at the list. I think we want to adopt many of the recommendations that we heard that day. I think just grouping them in terms of some of the categories, one of the things that we heard was the actual conduct of the meetings themselves.

There were recommendations that we have longer meetings, not just to have longer meetings, but to provide opportunities for more expert panels, which we think is a good idea, the opportunity to provide work time for Subcommittees, perhaps in the afternoon at the end of a main session, more opportunity for full Committee discussion of issues which I've been glad to see here in the last two meetings we've had good discussions with everybody around the table.

And I think that's important. I mean, the Subcommittees have to take the work to a certain point of having a draft for people to react to, but I think it's important to have these opportunities for the full Committee to sit and deliberate on the concepts we're talking about.

Unfortunately, we get into the rush at the end and they turn into wordsmithing exercises, but we need to find a way to have broader discussions on the policies people are talking about in the Subcommittees, and we will endeavor to do that.

And then, I think the other thing that we heard that, you know, I think you heard Karl doing this today, is providing more staff reaction to what we're hearing. I think that's an important piece of this, and I think having that feedback loop from Karl and his staff on the work is an important piece of this.

So, as we go forward, we will -we will try to design meetings and work with the as-yet-unidentified and undesignated CoChairs to come up with meeting plans that reflect that.

And then I think we also want to focus on some of the overall working methods. There was some ideas of having some specific rules of engagement with respect to quorums and timeliness and how we account for dissent, I think we will talk about those, in trying to provide as much advance knowledge, both of scheduling as well as of the idea of having outlines of reports circulated and having discussions around those -- the concepts before perhaps some of these things get committed to writing.

All good ideas, and we will
endeavor to include those in the structure of these meetings going forward.

So -- and then, I don't mean to not cover every idea, there were some
substantive suggestions as well, but I think that probably needs to wait for the first work session of the new Committee, which we're hoping we can do because what we have to do before the next meeting is, we have to recharter, which I think the existing charter expires in April, so we are starting the process now to get the new charter done.

That is, hopefully, largely a ministerial exercise. And then, secondly, which takes longer, is to get the new members appointed and all of you will recall, going through the -- the review you have to go through as a special government employee, and that does take a certain amount of time.

But we're still thinking, hopefully, in the April time frame we might be able to get the next meeting scheduled, and then that's what we're shooting for. If we have to slip that a few weeks, bear with us, but we'll try to move with all dispatch to get the new Committee organized and through all of
the legal process that we have to go through.
So, in addition to what you heard from Phil, some big concepts, I've also asked Karl to think about what particularly would be of help to him as we go forward in terms of the current work that we're engaged in, and I'll turn it over to Karl to give people his thoughts on that.

Yes.
MEMBER REASER: I just have one question. Those who are interested in continuing, can we turn the OG-50's in now, because that wasn't early on -- I didn't see that on the list.

MR. GATTUSO: For those of you who are continuing and --

MEMBER REASER: Is that an annual requirement or --

MR. GATTUSO: It is an annual
requirement. It's a calendar year
requirement. The -- it's run by the General
Counsel's Office and in the past I've asked
them and they said wait for us to tell you. MEMBER REASER: Okay.

MR. GATTUSO: And if the remaining set of members want to move forward, I can approach them and ask that they start it, but I do know that the next meeting will not take place until everybody, including the new members, file theirs. So you can wait and do it with everybody else, or you can do it early then.

MEMBER REASER: Okay. That just takes a while to fill out. I would recommend you just do it now. That would be my recommendation.

MR. STRICKLING: I mean, we do, all of us, want to go through the process of considering all the applications that come in, and so while those of you who are current members of the Committee, certainly have strong qualifications for reappointment.

I don't think people should automatically assume we'll be able to
accommodate everybody on a reappointment so, in light of that, you may want to wait until we at least have a chance to review the applications and get back to people on that. MR. GATTUSO: And, Larry, while I'm standing, as Kevin was asking the question about what you need to do, I strongly encourage you to check the Federal Register Notice which is posted on the website.

The bottom line is, you're asked for a resume or a CV and a statement of qualifications to address how you're qualified, the balance, whatever factors you bring to the Committee.

But the requirements, themselves, including the date and our new register notice, reopening the date till the 31st of January is online.

MR. STRICKLING: Okay. Bob.
MR. NEBBIA: Okay. In case you hadn't noticed, it was actually scheduled at 10:15 this morning.

So, anyway, I wanted to quickly bring you up to date on where we are on our spectrum search, and then link that into the discussion of what we think we need to look at in the future.

First of all, in accordance with our plan, our 10-year plan, we began our prioritization process back in October, and since we chose to ultimately set out a list of priorities, and then to review those bands in series the whole issue of which do we do first, and so on, became very important, because the later on in the process you are, then the tougher it gets to be that, as we get onto that band that it's actually going to be completed in ten years.

So, the bands we look at early. It's important that we be -- that they be of interest to people and that ultimately they offer some significant possibilities.

We don't want to spend a year on a band in the beginning that we feel like in the
end doesn't yield something.
So, the prioritization process is very important. We're finding it very challenging as we want to review these bands that are both of interest to the wireless industry and yet, at the same time, cull these potential results.

So, with respect to identifying the interest to the industry, we're looking primarily at where they are on the -- in the frequency spectrum, and the issues related to things like international harmonization, which are of interest to them in producing equipment.

Obviously, things that are way down on the spectrum are lower, probably are less interest, or very high in the spectrum on our list of bands that we have are probably of less interest.

We're also looking at the aspect of how much spectrum is available in a particular band, and we're trying to identify,
well, what would be the key factor, and at least for many it seems like looking at LTD, the 20 megahertz, becomes a key factor, so you may say that if we're looking at reallocation and then relocation of Federal operations, we're looking at bands that have 20 megahertz at least available to them. On a lesser extent, 10 megahertz, the 20 and below 10 and so on.

And that's a key issue, and that is a difficult choice, because there, in fact, are some groups that say, I don't need 20 megahertz, and yet, if we're going to start prioritizing of bands we have to identify what that -- kind of what that break point is.

So, we are analyzing the bands kind of on that basis and then also, as we look at this and we try to judge where is the interest of the industry, it's also important to understand where they are able to go in the spectrum and, certainly, our recent discussion has been 1755 to 1780, and when we talk about,
well, you wanted 1300 megahertz or 800
megahertz or 500 megahertz, that's only 25.
What else do you want?
They say 1755 to 1780, 1755 to
1780, and we keep getting back to this, okay.
Is there a larger plan here that we're able to work, because that's -- 25 megahertz may suit some goal, but they don't suit the whole picture?

Also, if we find bands that have 20 megahertz available to them, that only meets one user's need, and even in -depending on what technology that you select, it probably only meets one half of one user's need, because they are looking for another band to match it with.

So, these are -- these are all the issues, I think, that go into us trying to judge which bands, from an industry interest standpoint that we looked at first and then, as we looked from the standpoint of whether it's possible, or they -- they represent a
significant possibility to move forward, we have to look at things like in terms of cost, spectrum available to move the current users out, whether there's technology available, and then these international hurdles that we may have to get across.

And last, the kind of transition times involved. We know if we're dealing with some of the geosatellites we may be dealing with transition times on the order of 20 years, not -- not the 10-year plan.

So, those things are significant, I think, laying out the order. Then we've also looked at the fact that the break between relocation and opening the door for exclusive use possibilities, and sharing on the other side are not totally clear, and we may end up with bands that are still partially shared, and other bands where there's a much more significant technical solution on the sharing side.

So, all these are obviously making
our choices difficult as we lay out that plan. But, nonetheless, at the end of this month we will have identified at least the first band that we're going to get into in-depth.

We're going to begin to lay out a list of priorities that may merge those that can involve relocation with those that share, so the second band we may look at -- it might be a band we're looking at sharing, not relocation.

So, these are all the things we're trying to deal with. So, as we look forward, I believe a key component of what we've got to do here, since this is so central to what we're doing now, is enlisting the Committee support to help us through many of the issues that are going to come up along the way.

And some of these are going to be things like -- we may get some additional input, might be useful in helping us if there are other bands that we've not put on the table that, for some reason, you think there
is a good opportunity.
Now, I know I've gone through the bands, so if you come up with one we'll probably have a long, hard talk about it to try to understand why you think it is possible.

But also, we're going to need to look at approaches to sharing around things that have long-term embedded infrastructure, and whether that's a possibility.

Once again, we talk about satellite/earth stations that are talking with a satellite that's scheduled to be up there for 20 years, how do we work around that kind of embedded fixed infrastructure, and does that offer us some opportunities.

Are we willing, in reality, to live with temporal interference into the current new generation of wireless systems where, yes, if you take a few channels that get knocked out at specific times, because the emphasis in talking about the spectrum used by
the government is that we don't use it that often. We don't use it that intensely.

So, the question comes up, as we look forward, is industry willing to move into bands where they may get interfered with once in a while, and that becomes the sharing arrangement.

Because, I know, every time I pick up my phone I have no idea whether the initial channel my phone wanted to go on was being used, was being blocked, and it rotates over to another channel.

So, I think we need, in looking for a long-term construct here, to ask ourselves those hard questions; are we willing to live in the wireless broad band environment with that type of interaction between government and non-government systems.
We also, I think, need to ask
ourselves the question, as we look for more spectrum, is it more spectrum in certain geographic areas where maybe we can open up
the door to the government to keep operating in other areas that were -- you know, if we can get New York and Philadelphia and Miami, Los Angeles, San Francisco available, can we still do stuff in other parts of the country because the spectrum demand has still not risen anywhere, you know, near that. That's uncertain.

So, I think we need to look at those kinds of, you know, geographic aspects and then, as we start discussing technical sharing means, I do think we have to ask ourselves the question, is the wireless industry willing to get into a technical-based sharing future where the bands are, in fact, shared and there's technical mechanisms that in some cases we've discussed for unlicensed uses, but is the licensed community willing to get access to a band where, in fact, on some of their channels they'll be turning off in response to other activities that are going on, or is it, no, it's either my exclusive
spectrum or nothing.
So, I think we need to look at technical sharing. Certainly, we need to continue, I think, on the unlicensed side and any type of shared environment side to look at the enforcement and the rule construction that we started talking about in terms of unlicensed here and those types of mechanisms.

So these are all things, as we move forward, and even as we may identify, here's our first band we're going to look at, we may actually ask you for help.

Okay. There are satellite systems in this band. How can we propose a long-term way of working around them, and are we looking for those kind of inputs. That's why this little bit more emphasis may be on some of the technical aspects.

Certainly, we're going to want to hear from industry needs and so on, and the realities of industry, and for that reason the last thing I want to raise here, I think is
getting input on the approaches that we can take to do the outreach that Phil was talking about because, at least my own experience has been, over the few years I've been doing this is that trying to reach detailed decisions and technical sharing arrangements via public notices, NPRN's and so on, where everybody just shoots back the latest, you know, kind of position on it and says, no on my side, and yes on the other side.

Somehow we have to be able to create an open but interactive process where people can really dialogue back and forth the say way even the dialogue today is getting the answers on those reports, I'll tell you, it's really hard following all the interaction when it was all done by, you know, emails from people and certainly it's hard if it's only done through -- we put out an NPRM, we ask for formal comments, we respond to those.

And so, you've got to come up with some means of having that interactive dialogue
to come up with real solutions.
So, I think we'll be looking for your, you know, input on how we can create that and what kind of outreach we need to do and so on.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Any questions for Karl or Larry?

Janice.
MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: It's not really a question. It's a suggestion. That was an outstanding overview. In terms of process, whomever's going to be around this table should be scared from day one by that set of questions and whatever else Larry and the team here derive, because we're all capable of debating a lot of issues that really won't solve the problems that you need to solve.

So, another suggestion which goes to the process point is, it's probably important to be pretty dictatorial with committee chairs.

It becomes really, really hard, and we're all guilty of it, to, you know, kind of work out the details in the last month. At that point the flurry of emails just becomes overwhelming.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Gary.
MEMBER EPSTEIN: I, of course, agree with Janice. I think I've expressed this before, and I think one of the key things would be early consultation with staff so the committees who are really doing their absolute best to try to define the questions and issues that are here and putting a lot of time and effort into it so we don't go down to blind alleys and come up with answers which are not really helpful.

I think that really would be important on a long-term basis.

MEMBER SALEMME: If I could add onto that, I think, when the scope of work first comes out, more attention has to be paid to that, because that really is what's going
to drive the activity in the first two months by the working groups.

And I think if the full committee really says we're going to look at the scope of work, we're going to get the details around that, this is the assignment, I think it's easier for everybody to then stay on track.

CHAIR TRAMONT: All right. I
think early focus on the scope of work is important and early drafts, right?

MEMBER SALEMME: Right. Yes.
CHAIR TRAMONT: The early drafts that were circulated, and I think that's really sort of a more continuous work --

MEMBER CRAWFORD: I just want to
underscore the request for technical and engineering just now. I hate to use ICANN as a model for anything, but there is a Security and Stability Advisory Committee, to ICANN which is made up only of actual engineers chaired by Steve Crocker for years now, and they give real advice and it's detailed and
they have this interactive relationship.
If this Committee could be more
like that, $I$ think it would be very helpful. So, the company representatives, if you could dig down in your ranks and find people who would have the time to show up and help Karl and Larry on some more detailed questions, I think that would be very helpful.

MEMBER FONTES: I think, Karl, one of the important things, and Larry, in this process which I think will help, the initial committee work is to focus the questions because, you know, the scope -- you know, everybody would like to keep the scope as convenient to their issue as they would like to keep it.

And I think if you narrow the scope and focus on the questions and have the steering groups and the committees address the questions, then I think that it will be much more tailored than, even with that, they're going to get creep, mission creep, but I think
the focus and the specificity of the questions is critically important.

CHAIR HATFIELD: As one of my early professor says, a well-defined problem is half-solved, and I think that -- I think there's an element of truth of that.

The only flip side I would be cautious, I think it's very important that NTIA play a very big role in defining the problem.

I get a little bit concerned that, if we're not careful, we might become an extension of NTIA and reflecting what the answers they want to hear, and I think we need to maintain out independence and impartiality.

So, there is a balance there between having them help us really understand the problem and then figuring out what the solution that we and our best objective, professional interest can provide.

MEMBER CALABRESE: Along those -along those same lines, I was thinking of
bringing a similar point, is that I would urge you to -- you know, not only -- I guess, right, be specific about what you need, but then also to -- and I don't know whether this would be at the first meeting when we reconvene or maybe between now and then, but solicit ideas and discussion about what topics, because I think one of the benefits of CSMAC that, you know, I would not want to lose, is that, you know, is that we could introduce, you know, some issues or aspects of this that maybe you're not already planning on or thinking about.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Any other points?
Anyone on the phone have any
feedback?
MEMBER REASER: I would just say I would I would throw schedule in addition into that, we need to -- can get the scope of work, sent a real schedule that we try to hold to because --

CHAIR HATFIELD: Good luck with
that.
CHAIR TRAMONT: Yes. You've got to have some stars as a result of that process.

Yes. Good point. Well-taken.
MEMBER COOPER: Bryan.
CHAIR TRAMONT: Yes.
MEMBER COOPER: I agree with a lot of comments that are the more specific, the more specificity we can receive from NTIA staff, I think that helps -- is really helpful, and I think the experience, at least, perhaps at moments where time's an issue, the committees that do a lot of work, and not necessarily called at the eleventh hour, but near the end we would get further guidance that would have to, you know, regroup, so it's a lot of work.

So, the more specificity we get earlier on, it helps productivity in the -- in the reports. Thank you.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Thanks, Marty.

Anything else?
(No response.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: Thank you. So, with that, I believe that concludes our formal program. Now the opportunities for public comment. Does anyone -- yes, sir.

Why don't you stand up and identify yourself. I don't know, for microphone purposes, maybe you could come up to the -- is this mic live?

MR. MARK MacCARTHY: Right here at the table.

CHAIR TRAMONT: You're at a table spot. Okay.
(Off-record discussion.)
MR. MacCARTHY: So, I'm Mike MacCarthy. I'm at Georgetown right now, and it's good to sees some familiar your faces, but Dale and I were at a conference at the Aspen Institute back in November there, Aspen Institute Spectrum Conference, and Shelly Firestone asked me to come in and, for the
second year in a row, sort of summarize the results of the conference.

I want to take just a minute to give you a sense of what the conference came up with to help the committee figure out whether it's of use to them and provide that information in sort of an advanced way to give to NTIA.

The group really focused on what I think is a strategic opportunity for some pretty long-term improvements in spectrum management, and I know there's a big push to do 500 megahertz for a wireless broadband, and that was the context of the discussion, but the real discussion was how do we make longerterm institutional changes in the process whereby spectrum is managed.

And for that purpose, the group really thought that some new legislation was going to be required. On the non-governmental commercial side the recommendation was for legislation that embodied incentive auctions
on a voluntary basis.
There was some discussion about whether or not that's all that was necessary, and if you wanted to get something done in Congress, maybe the best thing to do is just to go narrow.

But at the end, the group said no, we need to do some further improvements on the government side, and for that purpose there were really three items that they thought would be important.

One, to develop the funding for long-term strategic planning, not the sort of short-term, day-to-day of acquisition of spectrum for government purposes, but longterm improvements in the Commercial Spectrum Enhancement Act that have been talked about by many in the Administration, and an innovation fund to provide enough revenue to really do some creative new thinking on ways to share spectrum.

The groups thought that those kind
of proposals were a realistic opportunity for the Congress to act. They did think that it would have to be revenue-neutral, so that there had to be a funding mechanism in the current climate of budget control, you wouldn't have to have an opportunity for creating further additions to the Federal deficit.

And they're recommending that the funding come from set-asides from the next spectrum auction, if there are any device certification fees, some portion of that be devoted to these efforts.

And to the extent that there were any spectrum fees, some portion of those spectrum fees be devoted to this effort as well.

By the way, the group did think about spectrum fees as a possibility, and your discussion today was reflective of the discussion that we had in that group, so we were unable to come to any consensus in that area.

So, that's the report. The report will be out in March or so, the next couple of months, and I hope to get it around to all of you for your consideration.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Thank you. Other public comments?

MR. JIM SNYDER: So, it's been a year since I first spoke to this committee about its implementation.

CHAIR TRAMONT: State your name.
MR. SNYDER: It's Jim Snyder. It's been a year since I first spoke to this committee about its implementation of the President's Open government Directive.

While I'll agree that there has been some improvement, notably in the quality of the Committee's meeting transcripts, there are other areas that have either not improved or gotten worse.

As of Sunday evening, January 9th, 2011, there were no posted meeting minutes,
transcript or video for the November 8th, 2010 meeting held more than two months ago, and held prior to the last SMAC meeting held on December 13th, 2010.

Ditto for the public meeting held on December 13th, 2010. When I checked the web page for SMAC yesterday afternoon and after dinner, it was down.

Going back over meetings before November 8th, video continues to be the exception rather than the rule, even when it's listed on the website and it appears to have a link.

All too often, there continues to be links nowhere on the website. Links to nowhere on the website. For example, during the week prior to the December 13th meeting, the website had a link to the draft document that would be discussed on December 13th, only it didn't lead to the document.

Only the day before the meeting did the link actually lead to the Incentives

Committee's draft report. This is incredibly annoying for a member of the public who expects links to either work or at least generate an error.

As always, when meeting public records are posted on the website, no date next to the record indicating when it was posted.

This is troublesome, not only because of the lack of this type of behavior encourages behavior in violation of government Sunshine rules, but because members of the public cannot use the pass to determine when it is a good time to go to SMAC's website to find document.

Lack of an email public meeting notice system for interested members of the public continues to be a problem.

For example, yesterday it was worried that the forecasted snow today would lead SMAC to cancel today's meeting. If you're a SMAC member or a government employee,
you could be assured of at least getting an email that a meeting has been cancelled, not so a member of the public.

Over the years I've been to many scheduled public meetings, cancelled at the last minute for one reason or another. And I've argued on multiple occasions to this Committee without effect, it's very inconsiderate when citizens cannot get the same access to meeting notices and cancellations as insiders.

But the main reason I wanted to speak today is to update you on SMAC's progress concerning it's Co-Chair's promise to investigate the legality of posting online SMAC statements of interest and credentials.

At the November 8th SMAC meeting I described the problem SMAC has had with inflated statements of qualifications and asked the Co-Chairs to publish those applications online on a going-forward basis.

They said they need to check the
legality of doing so and would get back to me. As no one now disputes, there are mandates that those applications must be public information to keep the process honest, otherwise, neither applicants nor those who are responsible for selecting those applicants will be publicly accountable.

Despite the fact that, to my knowledge, no one now disputes that those applications are public records, NTIA's counsel has advised SMAC staff not to publish them by asserting that it would be illegal to do so.

At the same time, SMAC staff says it is unable to cite the specific laws that says it would be illegal to do so.

I now request that SMAC's Co-
Chairs either tell me under what law those applications cannot be publicly posted, or publicly commit that those getting the legal citation from NTIA's counsel and getting back to me with that information before SMAC's
meeting.
So, Dale and Bryan, will you please cite the law the counsel used as the basis for her opinion not to post that information online, that public information online as requested?

I have gone through a FOIA process again, entered that nightmare process, but tell me what the citation is -- I mean, if you're going to reject something, I think it's reasonable to cite specifically what the law is on which you are basing the rejection.

CHAIR TRAMONT: I think you are well-aware that the Chairs are not exercising independent legal judgment about the process moving forward on these issues, so we defer to NTIA staff on the legalities, and we have tried to work constructively with them to respond to the transparency concerns that you've raised --

MR. SNYDER: But you're not --
CHAIR TRAMONT: -- which we'll
will continue to do so.
I appreciate your acknowledging that there have been some improvements. We continue to try to make good on the promises of the Administration to make sure this process is more transparent, and we'll continue to do so.

And I know that everyone at NTIA is committed to that principle.

MR. SNYDER: Then, last -- my last point here, I've also requested CSMAC's CoChair's commitment to upholding the FOIA laws.

NTIA has had a long track record of ignoring and otherwise abusing the FOIA laws, in clear contradiction to Larry Strickling's commitment to openness in the spirit of the President's Open Government Directive.

I could give you many examples and would be happy to after this meeting, but I lack time to do so now. My simple question to you, then, is: Do you believe those laws
should be upheld, the FOIA laws? Do you believe in those laws?

Many agency personnel don't, and that's why we get into these problems. But I'm asking you, both of you personally: Do you believe those laws should be upheld or not?

CHAIR TRAMONT: We appreciate your public input. I think the process today and to date has demonstrated our commitment to being transparent in how we deliberate, and how we adopt reports.

MR. SNYDER: Absolutely not. I have a long track of FOIA requests that have gone unfulfilled, and I've had to go to a -CHAIR TRAMONT: Right. All I'm suggesting is our meetings themselves, and our process we have tried to make as open as we possibly can within the confines of the legal structure.

You know, I'm not aware of what -I've not read the ruling on your FOIA request.

We do appreciate your continued participation in the process and to help ensure that we continue to improve and call these things to our attention when there have been -- when there have been errors.

So, we appreciate your help and participation, and we appreciate your attendance.

MR. SNYDER: Would you then be willing to disclose on CSMAC's websites violations of those laws as they relate to FOIA requests of CSMAC public documents?

MEMBER CRAWFORD: I think Bryan's responded to the best of his ability at this point. I want to support the first half of your comments about the -- the postings on the website and how things are made available publicly, and that is embarrassing and I hope that that will be corrected in the next session of CSMAC.

CHAIR TRAMONT: Okay. Thank you.
Any other public comments?
Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc. 202-234-4433
(No response.)
CHAIR TRAMONT: With that, I
apologize. Dale had another appointment that required him to leave a little bit early today, but on behalf of both of us, I want to thank everyone for their service. It has been a tremendous honor to serve with you over the course of the last four years, many of you have been here up to four years.

And I think we have done some great -- some excellent work and I appreciate the confidence that Larry and Meredith before him have shown in us and in this process, so we appreciate the opportunity to serve and to work with all of you and learned so much from each other during the course of this process.

So, thank you all very much, and we look forward to seeing you at these debates and wars to be continued. Take care.
(Applause.)
(Whereupon, the above-entitled
matter went off the record at 12:24 p.m.)

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