## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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COMMERCE SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT

ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CSMAC)

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MEETING

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TUESDAY

JUNE 18, 2013

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The Committee met in Room 4830 of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Herbert C. Hoover Building, 1401 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., at 1:00 p.m., Gregory Rosston, Co-Chair, presiding.

PRESENT

GREGORY ROSSTON, Co-Chair

LARRY ALDER, Member (by phone)

DAVID E. BORTH, Member

MARTIN COOPER, Member (by phone)

MARK E. CROSBY, Member

THOMAS S. DOMBROWSKY, JR., Member

DAVID L. DONOVAN, Member

HAROLD FURCHTGOTT-ROTH, Member

H. MARK GIBSON, Member

DALE N. HATFIELD, Member

KEVIN C. KAHN, Member

MARK A. MCHENRY, Member

JANICE OBUCHOWSKI, Member (by phone)

CARL POVELITES, Member

RICHARD (RICK) REASER, JR., Member

DENNIS A. ROBERSON, Member

CHARLES M. RUSH, Member (by phone)

DANIEL DEAN STANCIL, Member (by phone)

THOMAS J. SUGRUE, Member

BRYAN TRAMONT, ESQ., Member

JENNIFER WARREN, Member

ALSO PRESENT

LARRY STRICKLING, Assistant Secretary of

Commerce for Communications and Information

TERESA (TERI) M. TAKAI, Department of Defense, Chief Information Officer

KARL B. NEBBIA

TOM POWER

STEVE SHARKEY

MAJ GEN ROBERT E. WHEELER, USAF MARGARET (MOLLY) FELDMAN

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of Defense and I don't - I can't even count

all of the excellence in government service

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awards Teri has won in her term of duty here in Washington.

And prior to that, she was the chief information officer for the state of California and for the state of Michigan and she's been providing yeoman service as a member of the board of directors of FirstNet, the public safety broadband board that was put together here last year.

So welcome, Teri. We're really glad to have you here. I think this will be a really good discussion.

And I guess all I urge the industry people to do is Teri is, I think, really working hard to try to find solutions for the issues that face us and I think that we should remember that in terms of discussing some of these issues with her.

I mean, we have some very

difficult things to deal with. We all know

that. But I will tell you that Teri has been

incredibly proactive and helpful throughout

the whole process regardless of what you think about government bureaucracy not being able to make decisions on these things.

We are far better off with having her working on these issues with us. So I look forward to a good discussion there.

Other than that, I just want to welcome everybody to today's meeting. Again, we continue to make good progress.

I know we've been hampered by some administrative issues, in particular the information-sharing one.

Tom is taking care of that with a direct order from the President that he got the President to issue last Friday and Tom will talk about that a little bit later.

But we recognize that as we try to build these new ways of working together and interacting with each other, we're going to run into these kinds of issues and I think the test for all of us is how ably we can solve them and how timely we can solve them and I

realize we're pushing it on the timely.

We've probably already gone too long on the timely part. But these aren't easy issues and we've got to find a way to solve them, all of these, in a way that's fair to industry, that is respectful of the nature of the information that needs to be shared and that builds a real solid structure for the way we're going to have to work together for years to come.

on that in the course of today's meeting. But as always, I appreciate all the work that every one of you is doing and just as importantly all the work that many of your staff members are doing in terms of participating in the working groups on the 1755 and 1695 bands and we're going to hear reports on all those today.

We look forward to hearing about

all the progress and I look forward to keeping

- pushing to get this spectrum reallocated in

1 to Larry for his leadership here.

We did get the presidential memorandum issued last Friday. Thank you to many of you who helped or inspired it directly or indirectly.

The working groups that, you know, we're going to be talking about today are very much an inspiration.

They are basically called out in the memorandum as a model for the kind of work that needs to be going on and that needs to be improved upon if - as we execute on the memorandum.

You know, the work, as Larry said, is hard and I don't know that it's getting any easier but it does take the kind of collaboration that these working groups have been doing and focus on the memorandum is to find more ways to open up information, to share information, to share expertise and to bring the benefits of spectrum to the American consumer while at the same time protecting the

vital federal systems that run on it.

It is - it's been a - I think a successful process to date to an extent but as Larry recognized we've - you know, we do run into challenges and that's the way it goes.

We're sort of on new territory in a lot of ways in terms of sharing of data, sharing of information, sharing of expertise and it's to be expected that things won't go perfectly.

I think a lot of times from the outside there are folks who don't see the hard work that you folks are engaged in, that all the members of the working groups are engaged in.

But that's okay because we know
the hard work will continue because it's so
important to the mission of the agencies, to
the economy and the country and it's - you
know, when you look at it from the nationwide
consumer business perspective what it's doing
for jobs, what it's doing for productivity,

you know, the success we've been having with,
you know, having more - most of the world's 4G
subscribers living in this country, the
biggest manufacturer of wireless chips in this
country, operating systems for wireless
devices are products of this country.

Wireless apps are an American industry. It's great stuff but we have to continue to build on it and at the same time make sure that the vital federal systems that allow all that to happen that keep us safe and that serve us in so many ways are also protected.

So it's obviously a big priority for the President. That's why he put out the memorandum in June 2010.

That's why, you know, the administration has been working so hard with respect to 3.5 gigahertz spectrum that the FTC has now put out for rulemaking, the 5 gigahertz spectrum that the FCC has now put out for rulemaking, the legislation that we

worked so hard on and worked with the Hill, with Republicans and with Democrats, to get that done.

The incentive auctions - the FCC will be - that are setting the rules for it now, the other work that the FCC has been doing, the mobility fund for universal service, the broadband grants, it's a - I'm assembling the list here just to remind everyone of how important this is to the administration and to thank you for the work that's gone into all this, and looking forward to hitting the ground running with this memorandum and building on our successes. So thanks.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Thanks, Tom.

So I want to now - Larry already did the job

of introducing Teri Takei to everyone.

I just want to say that, you know,

I think that these working groups have been

working really hard in a lot of the - a lot of

the membership and work on it is due to people

1 in the Department of Defense.

So I want to thank Teri for taking the time to come here and talk to us all about the process and how things are working and we do appreciate all the work that's being done.

So we've got sort of two sections that are - that can be kind of melded together if you want, however you want to take on this and start talking. You should probably drag the microphone closer to you.

MS. TAKAI: Yes, I think that's probably true. Well, thank you very much for having me today. We really appreciate the opportunity to be here.

Let me just open up with a couple of comments that I think follow on to Larry's comments and to Tom's comments because I think they are extremely important.

First of all, you know, we really appreciate the work that NTIA has done to actually set up and start this and keep this process moving.

I think you can see by virtue of our contribution of personnel and leadership in the teams that we are very focused on making this process work.

It's extremely important to us
going forward to be able to come up with
solutions that work both for industry but also
in terms of our fulfilling our
responsibilities from a national security
perspective.

So, you know, Larry and Karl, something about an award. Anyway, we just want to, you know, say that we very much appreciate that.

The second thing is I really want to thank Tom Power. You know, every time Tom gets tasked with writing an executive order or a letter or a press release, he is good enough to call us and actually work with us in terms of actually, you know, what are our concerns or, you know, how would we approach it.

And Tom, you know, this last EO I

felt was very, very really well done, very
well balanced.

I thought it gave us all a good way ahead. So I just want to thank you for your willingness to really work with us.

So I have a bunch of remarks which are probably irrelevant because I think we might as well get to the core issue here and I'm sort of warmed up since I did a Washington Post webinar.

For those of you that had the chance to hear that this morning, it was one of my fun experiences for the day.

So today's my spectrum day. Where we are is, you know, we've been working through the process. So there are several areas where I know that DoD has been a challenge.

One of them has definitely been let me just back up in terms of the inventory
process - and that has been a challenge in
terms of how do we provide the CSMAC with

adequate information to be able to do analysis and yet still not have that information be such that you can, if you will, reengineer back into what the impact could be on our systems.

And we have clearly not hit the mark in terms of all of what you would like to have in order to be able to do that sharing and it is something that we have to continue to work on so I want to start with that.

But, clearly, despite the fact and this is where NTIA really worked with us despite the fact that we couldn't get all of
the inventory out in a timely fashion, what we
tried to do was to get at least preliminary
information out and then as we could get
through our lawyers to ensure that we weren't
doing anything that was in jeopardy to get the
remainder of the information.

And we'll come back to that when we talk about perhaps some of the things that we could do for the future.

The second issue has been around the NDAs, which was a lengthy process. I know all of you know that, I know Larry knows that, I know Tom knows that in terms of what the challenges have been.

When we finally have peeled the onion back, we have two issues - one, which I think we have hopefully a solution for, and the second one, which I think is the topic of the next item, which is really how do we - how do we do and how do we look at this as a way going forward, all right.

The two challenges that we had with these initial NDAs, one of which is not easily solvable, is as Larry reminds me, I'm very often paranoid and I'm paid to be paranoid.

So that's a challenge that we're going to have going forward that we're going to have to work through.

The second issue was really one that perhaps we didn't fully understand until

we got the lawyers together was a concern about protecting those individuals who signed the NDAs to ensure that their companies would not be precluded from future business opportunities with DoD in the sense that if they got this advance information was there the possibility that later in any business that you bid for, it could be construed that you had - your company had prior knowledge.

Now, I understand that for those of you that are telecom companies it's a pretty big stretch, right. But for others of you who are in the telecom business and yet sell other things to DoD, that is a possibility, as remote as it all might be.

So one of the things that General Wheeler did, and I'm going to let him speak to the next steps here because one of the things that is important is that from a public record standpoint that we've also disclosed our process to ensure fairness. So that, again, you know, that's something that we can do

1 going forward.

We have in fact worked with Steve Sharkey and several folks - I think a couple of people in this room - to actually craft a set of questions that effectively, by virtue of the answers, ensure that there was a fair and open process so that we can put that fair and open process on the public record so that as each of the individuals, the 12 companies that will sign the NDAs, that there will not be a risk that at a future point in time that could be an issue, all right.

And we've received the responses.

We've received the responses, in fact, this

morning so this is late-breaking news. The

lawyers are now - my lawyers are now going

back.

We're just validating whether the NDAs need any, you know, changes by virtue of the responses that came back.

Barring that, we will plan to get

all of those. You know, we'll sign them.

We'll get them all out to you to be signed and
that will hopefully alleviate at least the
short-term issue.

But before I go any further, let me just give General Wheeler the opportunity to just walk through some of the details that we want to make sure are included from a public disclosure standpoint in terms of the way that the companies were selected to make sure that there's no, you know, future assumption that, you know, was it a fair and open process.

MAJ. GEN. WHEELER: Ma'am, you pretty well covered it all but I'll walk backwards on a couple of the comments in there.

Bottom line to that, I do want to say thank you to Steve Sharkey and his team because his folks came in and we worked it out with a group of government lawyers that are FACA experts to protect the companies from an

acquisition perspective for future acquisitions and their team.

And they came through those and we turned the questions very quickly and those have provided the basis for an NDA that will go out to draft - it should be out the door either late today or tomorrow - that'll allow them to make any final changes or any disagreements that we have in there to work through.

And that lets the next step, that once they are given the restricted data, if you will, the FOUO data, the for official use only data, in the conglomerate that they'll be able to do their analysis and bring it back to the CSMAC group here and vet the analysis in the public forum from that particular perspective.

That also goes back to the discussion within the questions that talked about how the individuals were selected within the working groups and the CSMAC process and

that it's open if somebody else wanted to come in sometime and wanted to be a part of that team, and that really encompasses it.

It's been a really interesting discussion through all the different government agencies on the - on the processes and the legal aspects of it.

But I think we've got a good way forward here. Barring any other problems out there, I think we'll have a very quick way ahead to get this particular data out for use and be able to vet that particular data to see if there's any other ways ahead that we're missing. And that's it.

MS. TAKAI: Thank you. Before we move on to just some discussion around, you know, sort of approaches to future information-sharing, let me just stop here if I could and just ask if there are any additional questions about the process or about what General Wheeler just spoke to.

Yes, sir.

MEMBER MCHENRY: What was the process to pick the 12 people? We didn't know about it.

MS. TAKAI: Pardon me?

MEMBER MCHENRY: What was the process to pick the 12 people?

MS. TAKAI: General Wheeler, do you want to just walk through how that was done in the group?

MAJ. GEN. WHEELER: Basically, it came out of the working groups. They volunteered out of the working groups.

They went forward and asked if
these were the folks that Steve here joined
and if I - if I need to be corrected but came
to the work groups, requested volunteers.

Our volunteers came forward to the larger piece and anybody can be added at any certain point in that particular area. But it was based upon that and not a lot of people wanted to volunteer for that because it was a lot of added work.

And so from that perspective the folks that did want to came forward and they represent a cross section of industry all the way across for those 12 folks, and we can add more at any time in the future if anybody would like to join.

MS. TAKAI: Steve, do you want to speak to that? Because I think in many ways it was a CSMAC - I mean, I called General Wheeler up here but it was a CSMAC-run process.

So I don't want to - you know, we didn't by any means prejudice who volunteered or who was selected and I think that's very important.

MR. NEBBIA: And just administratively just to be - actually we've got a member here who's asking somebody in support of him to do the speaking.

Part of our challenge here is this just can't become a public, you know, open discussion. So just to try to maintain some

1 sense of FACA control.

MS. TAKAI: Okay.

MR. SHARKEY: So it was a list that was selected of - from the working groups of the companies that were participating in the working groups.

So we went through and selected one participant from each of the companies that were providing active technical support in the working groups.

It didn't include CSMAC members because the CSMAC members themselves are not really active participants in the working group although I know, you know, they've got a role there and as liaisons in the working group process.

So I think that was - you know, so we just selected those and then circulated amongst the wireless industry participants that were participating in the working group and came to agreement on that.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: So is it the

understanding that if there are others who
would like to be involved - there was no one
who was cut out?

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, absolutely.

Right. There was no - you know, the intent
was that anybody that was actively
participating or had an interest in
participating would be able to, you know,
provide a representative there.

move one step backward just to make sure this is clear for everybody is, the working groups themselves at the start were open to anybody coming in so there's been no culling of anybody or no secret, no sort of prevention of anybody getting involved.

If people have been involved in the working group from the start they were allowed to do that if they wanted to be involved and then these were, again, to further the work to be involved in this.

That's a reasonable understanding

of how the process worked and that if people in the working group want to get involved in this they can. Do you have clarification,

MR. NEBBIA: Just to be certain, in this case there's - the intention is some direct sharing of information and discussion between the participants in this group and DoD. That's the reason the NDAs are required.

So anybody who wants to participate on this basis is going to have to get into the NDA arrangement. So this is a discussion essentially between DoD and participants in the working group very directly.

So just so you - if you want to raise your hand and say man, I'd like to volunteer - I was in the working group just remember this is - this is going to be a component of it. You're going to have to - they'll sign NDA and if they have an agreement then -

1 MS. TAKAI: I think that's a good 2 distinction, Karl. There is a distinction 3 between how people either select or self-4 select and then what the next step is in order 5 to be able to participate. I think that's a good distinction, yes. 6 7 This is Rick MEMBER REASER: The question is what class of 8 9 information are we talking about as far as 10 non-disclosure agreement? Is it for official 11 use only? 12 MS. TAKAI: FOUO. 13 MEMBER REASER: Okay. So

MEMBER REASER: Okay. So

basically this NDA entitles someone to be now, for CSMAC member since they're already
special government employees is are we - I
thought - what's the rule for CSMAC members?

I thought CSMAC members were
eligible for FOUO, or not. That's the
question.

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MR. NEBBIA: I mean, I don't - we have to go back and check that exactly but -

MS. TAKAI: I don't know. I don't know the answer to that.

MR. NEBBIA: So we'd have to we'd have to look that up. But, certainly,
the intention of the discussion as requested
by the participants in the working group was
to have a conversation between the people who
are producing equipment and operating services
who had this - the direct need because they're
the people in the end that are going to be
coordinating outcomes.

Wasn't intended just to get people of general interest or other things engaged but to actually directly work on those issues where, certainly, as we - as we look at the working group reports we've come to a place where we need more detailed discussion if we're going to move the ball forward.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Are there questions on this piece? Anyone on the phone? Okay.

MS. TAKAI: All right. So if I

could, let me just move to the next discussion.

One of the things that NTIA, Larry and Karl and I were talking about in terms of thinking about how we could do this in the future and particularly as we move to not just unclassified information but just an understanding overall is to really - and one suggestion that we've been thinking about is whether or not there was some type of a trusted agent arrangement that we might be able to create where in fact there are several organizations inside government who are doing quite a bit of technical work around spectrum.

Certainly, we've got the defense spectrum organization. I know that NIST does some spectrum work. There are others in government that do spectrum work.

And so I think from the standpoint of information sharing, it becomes much easier for us and, quite frankly, more protected if in fact we're giving our information to a

government agency or a government related agency that has the protections of that government agency and then somehow that group then can work with industry in a way that does not really jeopardize that information being used for other purposes.

And let me be clear - I'm certainly not concerned about, you know, members of this group but clearly, in order to do this work it has to be done by engineers.

It's going to be done in working groups. You know, those individuals are going to move around to different places, to different companies.

I mean, perhaps they'll all stay within the groups that are in this room. I don't know exactly how people move around.

But I have to be concerned about not only where that information is going to go while they're working on it at the point in time that we're working on it with the CSMAC group but, clearly, these systems are going to

be around for a while and the systems that we're talking about are systems that actually train our men and women so that they have the capability to do their jobs and do their jobs anywhere in the world.

And the potential that that could be disrupted from a training perspective here in this country particularly with the challenges that we have from the cyber perspective I think we just all need to be cognizant of and we need to, you know, step back and think about what is a way.

And, again, you know, one of the concepts that I'd like to talk more about and I've spoken to NTIA about is thinking about a government agency that could be that intermediary from a trusted agent perspective.

Haven't worked out all the details. We've just started to think about it, started to think about who the right group might be, where the right expertise might be.

You know, there's a lot of things

that we would need to do still but I'd like to, you know, concentrate that work, first of all, in a smaller group of people.

Try to use, you know, government and government clearances to try to help protect that information and then just for us all to think about, you know, from a national security perspective it isn't just that information today.

It's about where that information could go, how that information could be accumulated and then none of us five years down the road, I think, whether we're in government or we're not in government, want to be in a situation where that information was used to jeopardize men and women, you know, who are there representing us.

So that's, I think, the challenge for us going forward. We're open to any suggestions that you have in terms of work that you do with other government agencies - you know, areas where you're able to do the

1 sharing.

But, again, my request is, you know, we're not openly trying to hide information.

We're not openly not willing to work with you. You know, clearly, you know, for any of us to be able to share spectrum or vacate spectrum is going to take time and it's going to take money and we're willing to invest.

I mean, we've put a lot of time into each one of these working groups.

I haven't held back staff at all in terms of, you know, being there to be on every single working group and I think carrying the bulk of that and we're all taking that out of hide. I mean, you know, I'm furloughing people. We have sequestration.

I'm not trying to whine.

I just want to give you a perspective that we really feel that we are working to contribute but there just are some

things from an information sharing perspective that it's my responsibility to find the right way to be able to do that so that, again, we can get to some solutions from a sharing perspective that work for everyone.

So, you know, with that, Larry, I think I mentioned to you that, you know, there are options.

As I say, you know, one of the organizations that actually is a part of Commerce and in fact it's an organization that together between DoD and NIST we've set up a testing operation because we feel like we needed an all-of-government ability to be able to test rather than each individual organization testing.

So between NIST and DoD we've set up an organization that will do testing.

NTIA, yes, and what did we call it? We called it NASTA, right? Yes, we called it that.

Anyway, I'll have to figure out what the acronym is. So I just think that

1 that's an example.

I think another opportunity, Tom, is, you know, some of the things that were in the EO that talked about setting up an organization that could effectively do some of this engineering work, that may be the right avenue for us going forward.

So we have a couple of opportunities, I think, by virtue of the work we're doing with NTIA, you know, the work that's been laid out as part of the EO to see whether or not we could use those constructs to be able to set up this kind of a trusted agent kind of an arrangement.

So I look forward to working with you on that because I think that is a better way ahead than, you know, sort of consistently - the NDAs get us through the short term but I think we need something that's a little more dynamic to work for the future.

So that's really it for me. Thank you very much.

1 CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Okay. Carl?

2 MEMBER POVELITES: Carl Povelites.

How would a trusted agent then work with - I mean, I understand the NDA concept because the companies themselves can be participating in the - I can see how the NDA process can work because the individuals from the companies themselves will be working in obtaining the information.

Under a trusted agent scenario

where it's a government entity being the

trusted agent, how does that information

sharing then - how would that get back to the

industry participants and at such a level that

they wouldn't need an NDA or I'm just trying

to -

MS. TAKAI: I guess what my concept is and we need to work it but the question would be would you - would there be the need for an NDA for, you know, each area of information and then is there - would there be a way for the trusted agent to bring all

those data together so that it isn't
necessarily these data are identified as DoD
and then have the industry folks actually work
with the trusted agent.

So there's sort of a buffer zone, if you will. But, again, I'm only bringing out concept to all of you. You know, we haven't fleshed out the detail but we do have arrangements, other kinds of arrangements, where we use sort of a trusted agent intermediary and we just need to see if that would work.

If it doesn't then, you know,
we'll have to look at what are some of the
other opportunities. And what I will tell you
is that, you know, as we work through how to
solve this problem I also really would
appreciate information and input from you as
you think into, you know, how would you hold
your engineering folks accountable for the
information and how can you ensure that that
information isn't then - when that employee

leaves your employ or five years from then
when they're in a wholly totally different job
how would they be accountable just as a
government employee is accountable for
ensuring that that information doesn't get
into the hands of a party who will
effectively, you know, could look to damage
the United States.

And I'm open to suggestions but that is the dilemma that I have. That is the challenge, I think, that we all have to face in terms of being able to work through this problem.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Tom?

MEMBER SUGRUE: Is this on? Good. Hi, Teri. Tom Sugrue with T-Mobile. For the purpose of this group I work for Steve Sharkey and he's - but I - and we appreciate all the progress we've made here and the good will and I just want - and the executive order and the work Tom and Larry and others have done and, of course, Karl.

But I just want to add, you know, time is of the essence with respect to this one block of spectrum that's so critical to the mobile broadband industry, that 25 megahertz.

The clock is ticking. We, together with AT&T and Verizon, have put together an industry roadmap that we approach with great seriousness and included as much detail as we could given the information we had to try to move the ball forward.

If we miss the window on this it'll be a big loss, you know, for all of us. We had a meeting with someone in the White House on this and they asked well, how much would that spectrum be worth if you unpaired and 20 cents on the dollar.

We said well, maybe the upper part would be 20 cents on the dollar but 1755 to 80 would be about a nickel on the dollar, if that.

There's nothing to pair it with,

not even sure what we'd do with it if we miss the pairing opportunity. By contrast, it's tremendously valuable if we can - if we can get it.

We've tried to move the ball forward in the letter in which the CTOs of each of these companies said okay, we heard that you're worried - you don't trust us. You know, you don't trust us.

We'll give you that spectrum or give you access to it under whatever sets of rules and sharing principles are appropriate and you'll be back the next week the sooner to get your greedy hands on that, saying now we want the next 25.

So we basically said something I don't think industry's ever said which is we'll say hands off for that remaining 70 megahertz for the next ten years.

You won't hear from us on that.

And that took a little bit of, you know, stiff upper lip because you don't know where the

industry's going to be. Ten years in spectrum world is, you know, practically infinite.

So I just hope that's taken as a good will gesture. It was intended that way. I mean, it wasn't intended as a throwaway if that's - and but we look forward to working through this process and hope we can find a solution to that. Thank you.

MR. NEBBIA: Just as we look

ahead, as Teri was saying, we are looking for

a way to reproduce what works out positively

here and so we'll be looking at the set-up

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Other comments?

that DoD has been talking about.

We have, you know, had other, you know, brain bubbles come up about well, DoD's been represented by a contractor in most of this analytical work - is it possible to have the private sector represented by a contractor so you're dealing with one entity on both sides.

Are there other approaches that

can be, you know, can be taken to make this work. So if you have thoughts down that line we would certainly love to hear them.

Some of you have been right in the middle of all this and, you know, when you come out the other side we'll be looking for your recommendations on how we could do it.

We have other bands that are currently in process, the 3.5 band, and - if anybody's on the phone, if you could make sure you've muted your phone we'd appreciate it.

But the 3.5, some of the 5
gigahertz bands whether that, you know, would
be worthwhile and bring them in here. Right
now they're being dealt with elsewhere and
that may be the right way to go.

But we are looking for your feedback on this - on this concept because ultimately the dialogue has to go on if we're going to work through these issues.

Whether they involve sharing, transitioning toward relocation or relocation

1 itself there's going to have to be this kind 2 of discussion.

Great. Thank you very much, Teri. We really appreciate all the work that you and your team have been putting into this process and I think it, you know, it's going to make a big difference and hopefully we'll be able to move forward with not only the trusted agent concept but also getting the spectrum so that it is useable by both the Defense Department and by commercial interest. So we really appreciate all this work.

Okay. Why don't we move on to the progress reports on the working groups, and I think the first working group is Working Group Three and is that Rick going to take charge on that one?

MEMBER REASER: Yes, and I don't know whether Charlie is still on the phone but we spoke briefly at this point.

Okay. So, basically, Working

Group Three dealing with satellite uplinks and electronic warfare and a lot of things have happened since when we returned the slide - slide review a week ago.

So we returned to the slides a week ago and I thought we had reached some closure but apparently we didn't because yesterday morning when I got in the airplane DoD had a bunch of comments.

So I didn't update the slides. I didn't have time to do that since I was flying.

So I'm just going to sort of talk about what DoD's comments were and sort of give my perspective and Charlie's perspective at the end of this thing.

So basically - go to the first slide - there are three basic areas that we're looking at in this working group.

One has to do with the interference from the mobile handsets that essentially include satellite receivers. The

second has to do with interference from the satellite uplink transmitters into the base stations and the third had to deal with electronic warfare.

So, essentially, I won't read the slides but we actually got the inputs for the text this morning from DoD on the interference from the handsets into the satellite receiver.

So that came in this morning as I was driving over here from the hotel. So we'll take a look at that. This is the first block of texts we've gotten from DoD so we're pretty pleased with that input from the Department of Defense.

The other thing that's sort of

gone - DoD has relooked at this issue and they

have some additional reservations in their

latest submission about this and I'll talk a

little bit more about that in the - later on.

The second issue was the interference from the satellite uplink terminals into the commercial base stations.

DoD - one of their comments was they felt that it might be too strong a word to say that you can mitigate interference through - from the - they'd like to have that word changed to may so that was one of the inputs.

The other thing that happened was that we actually received last Thursday after we put these slides together the Phase Two study that was talked about there.

So that came - that came out on Thursday. There was a meeting on Monday which unfortunately I was flying at the time where they went through that.

I think that the wireless people are taking a look at that and there's a lot of useful information in that.

From my perspective, there wasn't

- I was sort of expecting more but I

understand the dilemma's about information

transfer and release and so forth. But so

that information is under review right now by

the - by the working group and hopefully will

1 generate some text.

We didn't get any text for that part of it from DoD. Right now we have a baseline text which was created by the industry people and DoD has commented on that.

So I'm not exactly sure the status of where that stands in that particular set of texts dealing with that issue.

But our first sort of drafting group is going to be this Thursday to start going through the texts that we just got on the uplink interference into the satellite receivers and then we'll start talking about this.

The other thing was that there was an expectation in some of the action items that we were going to get a second report about mitigation techniques and ideas to mitigate the satellite uplink transmitter interference into the base stations and DoD told us that there's not going to be a second release and that basically they released all

the information they're going to release.

And then the details of all this we worked out during the drafting so there won't be an additional mitigation section or information.

They're going to - they're going to work that in the drafting groups when we get going on the actual text.

Electronic warfare - it took us about six or eight months to get the text done but we have a very short text that has been agreed to on electronic warfare.

It doesn't say much because the federal agency didn't want to release much information for us to go through.

But basically it says that
electronic warfare will continue to operate on
a noninterference basis to this - to any new
services introduced into the band and we made
some recommendations about that FCC and NTIA
and DoD look and make sure that they have
adequate models to increase the potential

increased workload, assessing those things, because essentially when you operate on a noninterference basis you kind of have to verify that to yourself, and your models and tools you should be able to do that.

So we had offered to take a look at that but that was something they wanted to do so they're going to - we recommended they do that on their own.

So that's - those are the key subject areas. Just to sort of summarize, I think where we're at on the devices and the receivers we have DoD's information.

They were - unfortunately they had

- the industry couldn't really be a part of

that because there was a lot of sensitive

information so DoD did their own study on

that.

And so in the second release there was some additional text that sort of maybe cautioned that we may be too optimistic about whether that's interference or not.

The information that - and we have the text - got that this morning now so what the issue is is that the department wants to have a mechanism to assess whether as things build up in the mobile handset thing whether that's going to cause interference.

Now, the number that was in the report was this minus 205 number which is a pretty low number and I think industry is, you know, that's like - I won't get into it but that's a number that's pretty amazing.

But the industry believes that they can beat that number or build out anyway so they're not really worried about the number.

As many of you know, I was - I ran the original studies on this stuff like 13, 14 years ago and I think it's important that the department and anybody who operates this band understand that the rest of the world actually operates in this band already in large numbers.

So I think that the DoD would really be wise to go back and take a look at the numbers around the rest of the world as well because that band is pretty well built out in Europe and a lot of other places.

So the problem with the satellites, if there is a problem, is not going to be just for the United States. So that would be one of my suggestions.

I actually ran that study in 1998.

So and that was before they actually had the whole thing built out. So that's where we are on that one.

Got the text, the studies are done and so now we're going to have to go through and work out - work out the details.

And the other thing is what the mechanism would be to sort of guarantee - give DoD comfort that somehow the U.S. build-out was not to the point of interfering with satellites with this minus 205 number. So that's where that's at.

Okay. On the interference from the satellite terminals into the base stations we got the - we got the report last week and that's being looked at and so the industry people were kind of going through that.

There's a lot of interesting information. It was like briefing slides and so just have to parse that into things that can be used in models and so forth and so on.

Like I said, we are obviously hoping for more. We may ask for a couple other details. We got a lot of detail on three of the sites and less detail on other sites and so that may or may not be an issue.

The DoD picked the sites they thought were the most useful to the wireless industry and so forth and so that's under work.

One of the things that - one of the comments that I got on the charts was in the last bullet. One of the things that I think industry would like to do, and it kind

of goes along with this whole issue of the NDAs and direct dialogue, was this idea of a direct interaction between the engineers on both sides of the parties like that.

And one of the cautions we got back from DoD on Monday morning was that hey, listen, that sounds great but somebody's got to pay for all that. So if you want to talk to a DoD guy, you know, you got to put money in the meter somehow.

So that was one of the comments that we got and I guess - I guess that's somewhat legitimately but that was one of the comments on the slide that they cautioned us on that whole idea of direct interaction.

Somebody will have to pay for the DoD's time to actually make that - mechanize that.

Electronic warfare, basically, we're done. The text has been agreed and it doesn't say much but that part of - that part of the effort is done.

Like I said, there's a drafting

group that's going to start meeting on

Thursday and I won't be there, unfortunately,

because I'll be at the national championships

for track and field with my daughter. So I'll

try to dial in maybe.

There are a couple things that so I'm going to give you a couple observations
about where I think we're at overall from sort
of a CSMAC perspective and my observations
haven't changed from the last meeting, you
know, where I made my comments.

But, essentially, I think where we are is that the DoD has - is willing to share this band on a noninterference basis with commercial wireless as long as they have some mechanism to make sure they don't interfere with the satellite receivers.

And they will provide some information although there's a lot of caveats with the information that you would give to this party who's going to share on a noninterference basis, okay.

And so there's one - and there's sort of a continuing theme in the briefings and stuff, and I'll just read one of the bullets on this last slide and this sort of sums up, I think, one of the difficulties that we're going to have as we - if we can kind of construct a regulatory framework or something that would go in the notice of proposed rulemaking or the auction rules or something like that.

But regulatory provisions should allow for potential changes in government mission requirements including the possibility of greater satellite contact times, higher power levels at existing sites in addition to new sites.

And so what that says is you can share on a noninterference basis but we have the right to change anything on our side of that equation when we want to.

So that's going to present a lot,
I think, difficulties in terms of how you

would set up a sharing arrangement if one side can change.

The other one has to do more with the satellite thing. I think the industry has some ideas. They're less worried about but on the satellite - interference with satellite receivers they believe they can handle that.

The question will be what kind of

- you know, I've talked to Charlie and Charlie
has one of the - what the FCC used is sort of
for that trigger and then how - what would the
process be in case you did see some kind of
issue that you were somehow bumping up against
the minus 205 DBW for hertz. So that will be,
I think, the other challenge. But anyway, I
think we sort of demonstrated it's possible to
share the band in some way and there will be
some areas where you might have some issues
but those might be workable.

But how you construct all that in terms of an auction when one side can sort of change the rules after the fact so it's going 1 to be a difficult problem.

Charlie, are you still on the line or are you picking up your grandson yet or - yeah, I think Charlie had to drop off. Any comments or questions from the floor?

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Anyone else have comments or questions? I had a question. So you mentioned that you got information on three sites.

MEMBER REASER: We had detailed information on three sites and less information on the other ones. There's probably - if you look at the list, there's probably 25 sites or so on their list.

They updated the list - they actually in the second update, they added a bunch of sites that weren't on the original list and they're - I don't want to - they're lesser sites but there are other sites that were not in the original disclosure that we got back in October and that came out in April to give some additional sites.

But we didn't get, you know, the same level of information. And what - I think what the carriers would like to have is something that says, you know, by sector what frequencies, how often do you use them, period of time, some statistical data so they can make some assessments and then at that point they would take a look at tower siting and so forth, you know, using that as a guide.

At the end of the day, though,
most carriers are probably going to take
measurements, figure out where it is and where
the best coverage is and lots of other things.
So some of this kind of becomes interesting to
a point.

In fact, it's been suggested the only way they're really going to be served is to run measurements like put something up and see what's really going on.

Although it would have been nice to have some statistical data that says, you know, by frequency band and by sector of the -

where the antenna points in time, you know, how often they usually point in this direction.

Because if you have - if you have one station that's always using the same frequencies in this particular 25-inch or 25 degree radial, you know, 24/7 you may not want to put a cell tower real close to that or wipe that off the list.

But we didn't get a lot - we didn't get that kind of data for every site so -

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Do you expect to get more data on this?

MEMBER REASER: I think they might ask for it but at this point I think that - I think people are happy to know that DoD's willing to share on a noninterference basis because that seems to be - I mean, that was a - and to some people that was a major milestone on this because that's certainly the implication that we got out of this.

	Page 62
1	CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Because to me
2	it seems like it's kind of important to know
3	about all the other sites as well.
4	MEMBER REASER: The DoD said
5	they're done releasing data so, you know,
6	we'll ask and so we're - it's not me. I mean,
7	I'm just the liaison.
8	CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: I know. Mark?
9	Dennis - I'm sorry.
10	MEMBER ROBERSON: Okay. To what
11	degree is -
12	CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Say your name.
13	MEMBER ROBERSON: Yes, this is
14	Dennis Roberson. To what degree if any did
15	the prior discussion bear on this where we now
16	would have the trusted agents or the
17	individuals with additional information
18	available to them? Would that be a part of
19	providing some of the missing information or
20	is that a different scope?
21	I'm a little unsure and I've not

participated in your working group so I don't

22

1 really know where that sits.

MEMBER REASER: This is Rick

Reaser. It could. The - I think at this

point though people were just - in some ways

are just trying to get a general feel.

Obviously, my - since I ran these studies for several years when I was in the department, my thirst for data is probably a lot more than most people so I always have higher expectations about things.

I guess the real issue is that, you know, data is classified. I think those things will be worked out.

Eighty percent of all classified data is held at contractors like mine,

Raytheon. We have more clearances than any by a factor of three or four from the government people.

I think that we could certainly protect the data if it was given. We have the mechanism to do that.

Otherwise, the DSS would pull our

facility clearances, which my inspection is going on at home right now.

So we certainly can protect it and that would certainly, I think, help in some respects to have that share.

But when push comes to shove
though and I'm not a carrier - I'm a spectrum
guy - but, you know, the carriers are probably
going to want to site these terminals using a
lot of other criteria like where are existing
towers is one because real estate is an issue.

And so they're going to - they're going to have a whole set of other criteria that they may not want to necessarily disclose to DoD. Right, Tom? I mean, and what their build-out plan is going to be.

So there's the other issue. So at the end of the day, this data would be useful I think but it remains - a lot of carriers talked about what they would really do in terms of tower of site.

MEMBER SUGRUE: Well, we'll show

you ours if they show you -- We could actually in the measurement process - you know, we've done this exercise - gather some data on this and we've been hung up in sharing it a little.

I hope that - I think the trusted agent process is designed to facilitate some of that sharing. Is that right?

Is that right, Steve? Hopefully. So we'll have something additional just recently done to add to the mix.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Are there other questions? Any members on the phone, anyone want to ask a question? Okay. Great. Thank you, Rick. Sorry. Kevin?

what - I mean, one of the things I've kind of seen go by, you know, in watching some of the Working Group Five work and I wonder if it reflects on this as well, is that some of the data that seems to be protected, I guess, and I'm not by any means, you know, familiar with

the internals of how DoD has to protect information so I don't want to make light of it.

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But, you know, for data that is readily accessible by anybody who wants to kind of wander around outside the satellite facility with a measurement device and in fact, readily able to get full statistical information of the sort you want, it does strike me as a little bit make-worky to force the carriers to essentially go do that exercise themselves, which they are completely capable of doing if they, you know, and I would expect to the extent that it's an issue for them when they go to bid on some of that spectrum in doing their diligence ahead of a bid that's probably what they would actually do.

So in fact we have a situation where there's data that is a completely external perspective public. I mean, it's public in the sense that I can put an antenna

1 up and I can get it.

But we're kind of going to require industry to do a lot of work to get that data when in fact the data could be made available.

And as to the issue of - I mean, I understand wanting to protect information, you know, that couldn't be readily captured that way.

But if in fact it is data that is sort of, you know, radiation intensity density information that is directly measurable I just wonder about the level of, you know, a hand shake here.

It seems like we're creating a make-work situation for carriers for no particular reason, when you get down to it.

MEMBER REASER: This is Rick. Let me - here's my perception of that. Since the model is one of a noninterference basis the entire onus is always on the person operating on a noninterference basis to begin with.

So that could be one and I'd like

maybe you to respond. But that could be one thing. That would certainly be my attitude if I was in - I mean, if I - it's up to your job to figure it out.

And the other issue to get into is if the person who's the owner of the band or the incumbent if they reserve the right to change their characteristics at any time and in anyway then what value is the statistical data that they gave you in the first place?

And so that's the other thing. So while it may seem like a lot of work and I will say somewhat logical from what the model is we're talking about - an NIB that's subject to change.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Great. Thank
you. Thank you, Rick for that. Let's move on
to Working Group Four. Mark?

MEMBER GIBSON: Okay. Thanks,

Greg. Well, like Greg I'd like to kind of say

that - or Rick, you know, we're getting ours

in under the wire. In fact, you have the hot

off the presses in front of you. I'll start off by apologizing for that.

You know, a lot of people have been hard at work trying to get this resolved. What we tried to do was to give you a brief that's actually been finalized.

At least we have agreement in principle from DoD and industry.

Consequently, it's a kind of ugly looking

brief so I'll take the heat for that.

I didn't really have time to smooth it out so you may see a little bit of redundancy in some of the bullet points.

Nonetheless, I really would like to thank the work done on both sides, industry and DoD. It took a heavy lift to get to where we are and I think, you know, for all intents and purposes we're in a good place.

However, at the very end I have a status update. Disregard all those dates.

Those were made two weeks ago when I thought we had more time. So I apologize for that.

I'm not going to go through the whole thing.

I'm just going to go through the

recommendations and to the extent we need to
go back to the background I'll be happy to
talk about that.

Given the microwaves systems and, again, we had three equities we were looking at - point to point microwave, tactical radio relay and joint tactical radio systems or software defined radios.

And so we start with the easy one, which was the point to point microwave. So the first recommendation is relocate them for the NTIA report which says they can go.

But we added a little fluff to this to say prioritize these based on commercial system deployment.

In other words, you know, if
you've got something in a downtown area that
could be relocated and give maximum benefit to
a carrier as opposed to something on the top

of a mountain somewhere in the middle of nowhere, prioritize it based on where the carriers are located to the extent feasible.

And then also concentrate if possible on the lower portion of the spectrum. And then finally, at least on the microwave, the transitional sharing approach that was used in AWS One was really crafted primarily for microwave systems so there's no reason we can't use it here as well, and the only thing is we just need to codify that, I think, for this.

Going to the next page, which is the recommendations for the TRRs, again, the first - the first bullet is to go ahead and relocate them for the NTIA report.

I would add also one of the reasons we've been kind of doing heavy lifting on this is - and as good information we got some updated information from DoD on the relocatability of some of these systems that we really didn't have or at least a little

1 more granular information.

That was valuable information but it came late in the game and it took a fair amount of effort to, you know, untangle some of what it meant and put it in terms of recommendations.

And so that's why some of this might seem a little bit self-evident and may not make any sense, which is why I'm here to give you some detail on it.

Anyhow, for the first bullet, you know, we say relocate the systems that can relocate based on the time frames in the report. If you look on slides 10 and 11 where there's a little bit of background that explains where they can go.

There's a combination compressing and relocating. So the
recommendations do that consistent with what's
in the rest of the recommendations.

Again, industry wanted to know if it would be possible to prioritize these

systems so their recommendation is to prioritize them similar to the way we do or suggesting we do it for microwave systems and that is try to relocate them out of the lower portions of the spectrum.

First, if possible, to make the 25 megs available and also, again, and consider the areas where industry has high-value market areas they're interested in and focus on those first but also consistent with DoD's ability to do that.

So it's sort of a push me/pull you kind of thing. And so that's for the relocation, you know. Then there's the sharing part of it that we concentrated on.

And so the third bullet on that page, three, talks about, you know, the sharing aspect and that's to establish protection zones around all the areas of high priority for the TRRs.

Now, we got a second set of TRRs added from the data that we got a little late

in the process and so that's that column you see on the left, the Army TRRs that are there.

And so the Army, combined with the Navy and Marine Corps, I think, comprises a total of 13 locations and so these are areas where we want to establish protection zones.

But I want to refer back to the or ahead to the recommendations for future
work because that's going to describe a little
bit about, you know, how we're going to do
those protection zones in the recommendations.

So if we'll turn to slide four, the idea behind the bullet you'll see at the top of slide four and the bullet you see at the bottom of slide three you might be going duh, and when I first looked at this I thought, duh.

And the reason we have this is what we want to do is we want to ensure that we perform protection zone analyses on all sites that - for which that are there.

There was a fair amount of back

and forth between industry and DoD on this discussion because I think that not considering the statewide locations there's over a hundred locations where there's tactical radio relay systems and DoD didn't want to take any more out of hide to do a protection zone analysis.

And so there's a bit of question as to if we do more protection zone analysis where does that come from. That's a, how shall I say, a topic to be deferred later.

However, we do believe that as a recommendation protection zone analyses should be performed on the remaining locations where they haven't been done and by the way we only were able to get four locations done for the TRRs and that's in the background.

So the idea behind this and there was a lot of back and forth on this but what the recommendation says is go ahead and perform the remaining analyses of protection zones on the areas as necessary, and as

necessary has a lot packed into it but
basically it means that if there are
situations which they went after auction the
TRR can tune out and they go ahead and tune
out there's really no reason to do protection
zone analysis.

And so that's kind of what that says and that's why we separated the bullets to kind of amplify that point.

MEMBER POVELITES: Mark, just a question on this - Carl Povelites. What is your definition of protection zone? It's not an exclusion zone, it's more in line of what came out of Working Group One?

MEMBER GIBSON: And Five. Well, no - One. Yes, we had some issue with taxonomy but in this context the understanding is protection zone is an area within which if deployment is desired there is some additional interaction that's required and we talk a little bit about that in some of the future work and recommendations.

Any other questions before I move on? Yes.

MEMBER DONOVAN: Dave Donovan. In terms of the protection zones, however they are defined, they appear to be fairly large.

MEMBER GIBSON: Right.

MEMBER DONOVAN: Is it safe to say? And so when we get to the issue of where they're relocated I assume the protection zones for incumbents on those bands would have a similar issue or would you be able to share or did you study with that? Did you study that?

MEMBER GIBSON: Well, they're yes, they're relocated, you know, and there's
a difference here. Again, in taxonomy there's
the term compression and relocation and in the
context of just this working group the term
compression really implies that they're
relocating in the upper portion, the 1780 to
1850 meg band, and relocation means that we're
moving out.

So but in any situation where TRR relocates out of the lower portion, we don't need to do any more analysis.

That's gone, and based on what Tom said a little bit earlier it's probably not necessary to do a protection zone analysis if it's in the upper portion.

But, you know, we can talk about
that. Does that answer your question, Dave?

MEMBER DONOVAN: Yes. I think I
was just trying to - just going through the
slide. It may be out of place here but
essentially in terms of relocation I think one
of the background statements on slide 11
requires 2025 to 2110 megahertz and are you
looking at that band for relocation of these
systems?

MEMBER GIBSON: We are not.

That's sort of out of the scope of the - of what we're doing.

MEMBER DONOVAN: Okay.

MEMBER GIBSON: It's to identify

1 recommending that they be moved consistent 2 with the NT - or the DoD's ability to do so 3 consistent with the industry's desire to move 4 specific ones. Does that make sense? Because 5 it didn't make sense to me. MEMBER DONOVAN: Yes, I was just 6 7 trying to figure out because, you know, the 8 interference analysis that's done here -9 MEMBER GIBSON: Yes. 10 MEMBER DONOVAN: - obviously, may 11 or may not. I mean, we just don't know it'd 12 be applicable to any incumbents that would be 13 in that particular band. 14 MEMBER GIBSON:

MEMBER DONOVAN: And the zones are

so large -

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17 MEMBER GIBSON: Yes.

18 MEMBER DONOVAN: - that it could

19 have some significant effect of folks in those

bands.

21 MEMBER GIBSON: Well, bear with me

22 as we go through this. We have

that for deployment in a sharing - in a protection zone then we need some sort of a process to do so.

Now, that'll probably be similar whether it's a protection zone that's going to stay for all time or a protection zone for a system that's relocating. But that's kind of a detail we really haven't gotten into.

Bottom line is we need to develop an approach for sharing and we have some discussion about what that might look like in the recommended future work. Any more questions on that?

Okay. We're on slide five. Slide five, the first bullet, again, may seem like it's self-evident but DoD was adamant that they wanted to make sure that their - sharing is allowed in situations where there's no commercial interest.

And so there was some back and forth and, again, this is sort of an ugly outcome of that back and forth but the bottom

line is that DoD wants the ability to continue operations in areas where there is no interest whatsoever.

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Industry's concern was that well, we don't know what no interest means and so what we tried to do is sort of bound that by saying, you know, based upon auction outcomes.

This is going to need a little more work within the working group. This is really something we came to this morning.

But both sides - they probably were weary from the discussions and so but DoD and industry were sort of comfortable with this statement. But, again, we need to work a little bit more as to what it means.

And then, finally, you know, we want to develop a testing program to ensure that, you know, as we do have relocation and moving in - deployment into sharing zones that we have a mechanism to identify whether the interference methodologies are appropriate.

At least, that's what this one says.

MEMBER ROBERSON: Mark, just real quick. In the first bullet when you talk about sharing the entire band in areas where there's no commercial, who are you sharing with?

MEMBER GIBSON: It'd be sharing with the DoD. So it'd be sharing the band where the TRR systems are still located.

So, for example, if there's a TRR system that is not one of the 13 that's on one of the previous pages but there's no interest and they have no way to know - where they've had no desire to relocate or compress then there's no reason they can't stay put.

MEMBER ROBERSON: So they'll stay put and share with other DoD utilizations?

MEMBER GIBSON: Well, that's the term is what does sharing mean if there's no interest in sharing. And so that's why it needs a little work.

Now, frankly, if there's no need to deploy there's no sharing. So it's -

MEMBER GIBSON: - it's there.

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Well, that's like it's - that's why it's a topic for future study, I can say. Go ahead.

MEMBER WARREN: So Jennifer

Warren. Well, as you think about it, unless
an auction raises the 110 percent of the
revenues necessary to compensate for the
relocation costs, it's not a foregone
conclusion that it remains FCC, right?

MEMBER GIBSON: But then the FCC would have to transfer it back to NTIA. It's either fish or fowl. That's all.

MEMBER WARREN: Yes, I'm not sure, and then Brian?

MEMBER TRAMONT: I was just saying
you could potentially - this is Bryan Tramont
- you could also potentially make them
secondary, right?

In the places where there's no commercial operations, they would therefore have a right. In the absence of other operations they'd be fine. So there would be other ways to get there, potentially.

And I don't know how you declare where there are areas where there's no commercial interest either. That's a separate problem.

But it feels like there could be - there should be ways to have it.

MEMBER GIBSON: There's lots of precedence where the commission puts licenses out for various forms of being claimed.

They are claimed and then subsequently there's an auction and then if they still aren't claimed - there's no finite point in time where the FCC says if we don't - if we don't assign a license at this point in time we will never assign a license. That isn't how the FCC looks at things.

MEMBER TRAMONT: Yes.

MEMBER WARREN: We work very well.

Again, Jennifer Warren. I do think, though,

that under the CSEA when you have federal

spectrum involved and relocation if there's a

difference - a different framework than

perhaps what is not the case in other - in other bands that I think could impact this. So I would raise that.

MEMBER GIBSON: And I was going to say with the protection zones presumably are cases where the federal users would remain primary and then for the places where there's no federal interest they'd be secondary. It wouldn't prevent the licenses from being sold at auction.

There would just be a primary commercial user and a secondary federal user who presumably could talk to the - whoever the owner is of the spectrum on the commercial side and make them aware of their existence and perhaps work out a deal to make it not be a problem. So I think there's paths there.

MEMBER TRAMONT: Yes, and thank you. I've written them down.

MEMBER GIBSON: So yes, and I appreciate the feedback.

Like I said, this is kind of ugly

right now and it hasn't been baked real well and I apologize for that.

It's just that this is one point that was a bit of a sticking point within the group and I think we need to dig into it a little more and figure out what it means and how to move forward with it.

So I appreciate the feedback. Any other questions on this one? Okay. And oh, Harold, sorry. I mean, Dale.

MEMBER HATFIELD: In the TAC I've been thinking a lot about the enforcement issue and sort of pushing the notion that enforcement kind of has to be designed in at the get-go and not wait until you do something and then try to figure out how to enforce it.

And this seems to - your second bullet seems to focus on sort of the transition but if you're thinking about sort of long ongoing sort of enforcement to make sure that the issues are identified, you know, propagation models turn out not to be valid

1 for a particular location, that sort of thing.

didn't make sense.

MEMBER GIBSON: Yes. I mean, it's

- it could be long term. The idea was that we
wanted some protections using real world
measurement data in the event that we
determined or that is not determined but it
was determined that the interference
protection criteria, for example, or the
clutter values were misused or not used or

MEMBER HATFIELD: But I'm talking about after you're all done. Then after the commercial operations are in place in some sort of a sharing mode then what the enforcement tools would look like.

What sort of cooperation there would - to follow up on the conversation what sort of cooperation would be needed between the FCC doing its thing and what DoD would be doing its thing in terms of protecting the - in protecting the environment.

MEMBER GIBSON: If you go back to

slide four, the very last bullet on the page, it's the third bullet - never mind.

It's the last bullet on the page,
third bullet under the second bullet under the
third bullet, it says that we'll establish a
process to ensure that in the event
interference can be sourced to commercial
wireless operations that there's some effect.

You know, the wireless operators will modify the operations in the band or something will happen and so that's kind of the enforcement point that we wanted to put in there so -

MEMBER HATFIELD: It seems awful general.

MEMBER GIBSON: It does. It does.

You're right. Want to join the working group

and we'll -

MEMBER HATFIELD: This I might be able or capable, I think. Some of the others are a little technical for me at this point.

MEMBER GIBSON: Okay. All right.

Thanks. I think that's it for the recommendations for TRRs. Now we're on slide six. The recommendations for JTRS are very similar so I won't dwell on them too long.

The difference between TRRs and JTRS were and in the NTIA report there's very little information about the JTRS ability to relocate.

In fact, there's nothing. And so what happened was DoD came back with some information about JTRS' ability to compress which was helpful because it at least made the discussion a little bit more about transitional sharing. It was about long-term sharing.

Nonetheless, there were some areas that DoD wanted to maintain operations and so that's this first bullet. It said, you know, establish the protection zones around the areas that are going to maintain operations and hence these six areas here.

For the other locations, the

second bullet now, for the other locations compress as possible or as indicated in the update. The update will be provided in the rest of the report.

But, again, the time frames to compress need to be consistent or should be consistent with commercial deployment and the actual system tuning should be conditioned upon a request from industry.

Apparently these things can tune pretty quickly so we envisioned a process and though that's not in here we envisioned a process that would be similar perhaps to the frequency coordination where there is a request for entrance into a zone and an entity says we can tune and there's no more interference or something like that.

So that's kind of what that means and we'll have to work a little bit more on fleshing that out in the report.

And finally, the last bullet on that page is, again, similar to the one we had

on the other page was to perform the protection zones analyses around the rest of the areas as feasible and, again, the situation we have now is there was analysis done but the idea behind this and the TRRs is to use the recommended future work to refine the process and you'll see that in a moment.

Slide seven - the same thing we just talked about so I won't dig into it.

We'll revisit the notion of sharing when there's no sharing but, you know, I understand the intent of the sharing when there is no sharing.

And they also - again, the second bullet here is, again, similar to the TRR, the transitional approach to permit deployment in protection zones.

Now, you might say what does that mean in the context of these things being able to compress.

We're not sure of the operational issues and there may be operational situations

where these things can't compress right away.

So there will need to be some measure of transitional sharing and so that's what this second bullet says and there are some protections on what that means including an enforcement protection that Dale is going to help us with.

And then finally, again, the same thing we had is with TRRs, that the testing program to demonstrate the viability and effectiveness of the interference criteria.

Now we're on the last slide, slide eight - the recommendations on future work.

You'll see this first bullet and it's a little - we're having - we had some struggle with this, this notion in the context of a national effort.

To explore protections on analyses and methods, basically to refine the analysis methodologies in terms of protection criteria, the use of clutter, the use of off-axis as opposed to main beam antenna gain and the time

1 component of operation.

This is the one area where there was a lot of discussion. A lot of it's semantics but a lot of it really detailed.

And where we ended up was DoD wanted to make sure that whatever is done here gets nationalized.

But the idea is that, you know, this is - these are equities that operate in areas where there may be other equities and so they don't want to focus this type of an effort on just TRR, JTRS or - well, TRRs and JTRS.

So that's what this means. You'll see it and I think it was either in Rick's deck or the deck first working group - Tom's deck.

MEMBER KAHN: Yes, this is the same issue we saw in the working group quite a bit.

MEMBER GIBSON: Yes. So that's what this is all about, to just to know what

that means. The other issue was the concept of study the following.

The idea here and this is part of what's being - what had been discussed and I think it's still being discussed in the technical working group which was formed out of 5 but which actually had an overlap into 4 as it relates to some of these things is that some of this stuff is ongoing.

And, in fact, we're still working on determining the impacts of clutter and how to apply that in the modeling. Also, the protection criteria and how to use the protection criteria that might be a little bit different than I over N.

And then these antenna effects you know, for these equities you're talking
about directional antennas and so is there a
way to do an analysis where you can take
advantage of the antenna pointing so you have
some off-axis discrimination.

So there's a lot of work that

needs to be done to study this. Some of it's being done on the TAC - not the TAC, the technical working group, not the TAC. Strike that.

In the technical working group but we're still, we're kind of - we're moving slowly in the technical working group and we're hopeful that some of that work will be overlaid into this.

The second bullet - the recommended future work is as you'll see in the background we only ran four sites for the TRRs out of a hundred and three sites out of 28 for JTRS.

And in order to really be able to know what a carrier is facing at auction they need to know what the size - what these protection zones look like.

So the idea behind this bullet is we really should go back and run not just the ones that need long-term access but the ones that need - don't need long-term access but

use the parameters that we talked about here in the first bullet.

So basically go back and rerun the protection zones with the - with whatever criteria comes out of this first bullet discussion.

And finally, which seemed to have been addressed earlier in the meeting, the process to share data, and again, this works across all working groups.

But, you know, like I said the issue we had with JTRS was they are FOUO and it was difficult to get any information on them.

And to the extent we could have gotten some of the information consistent, for example, like we had with TRRS, the smart people within the group might have been able to find additional methods for sharing and that might have been workable.

So but, you know, that bullet's been dealt with, I think, in the discussion we

had earlier so we may not even need to have it going forward.

And finally, and you don't see it on this, what we have - what we got as a way of update was there are statewide assignments for TRRs and in the original data we got there were two states.

In the updated data there are ten states - actually, now a total of 12 and a total of 38 plus five is 43 locations within states that have TRR assignments for National Guard.

So we've got to figure out how to make those work and that was just something that, you know, like I said it's ugly and I didn't get it in time. So that's the bulk of the presentation. So any other questions?

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Questions?

Thank you very much for that. Thank you.

Okay. I think we're going to move on to Working Group Five and Jennifer and Bryan.

MEMBER WARREN: We'll just see. I feel challenged there. So we'll be presenting on Working Group Five which I think is the most complex group at least in terms of scope.

Maybe not in participation but in terms of scope, and so because of the number of airborne systems that we looked at, as you all may remember from prior briefs we had to divide up into four sub-working groups to deal with each of the segments of systems.

And I'd like to first thank Kevin
Kahn, Mark Gibson and Tom Dombrowsky because
while Bryan and I were the liaisons, this team
collectively worked to make sure that we had
coverage at least at most if not all of the
sub-working group meetings as opposed to just
going to one working group meeting.

So I really want to appreciate that and those that did double duty as well because I know Tom was a liaison as Mark to others.

With that backdrop, what you have

before you is really a preview of what is to be the next step, which is a final report.

This is based on the sub-working group's report to the full Working Group Five.

So we are still in the process of pulling together the overarching report. It is - we have a defined process within the Working Group Five that was agreed to and, you know, as with everything when you see it integrated in all there are further comments that come out that things need to be corrected, assumptions need to be further discussed. So we're in that process right now.

So we've been very specific about saying this is the draft report based on the current sub-working group's report's recommendations.

The sub-working groups took an approach based on an approach agreed at the full Working Group Five level which was to do an interference analysis in both directions,

the government to LTE and the LTE to the government systems, and then to as preliminary approach determine the separation distances that were necessary.

I have to say that in a couple of overarching comments that came out that - just to share from a maybe lessons learned is that where they saw greater progress was perhaps where they were in smaller sub-working groups and where they were really technical working groups.

That was some comments we got back through the sub-working group reports. And though this may be addressed by what Teri shared with us with the NDAs, an overarching constraint with going beyond where the sub-working group recommendations go was the, you know, inability to publicly release data yet in a way that was legally tenable for the department.

So with that backdrop, we wanted to just walk through where the different sub-

working groups are right now and then I can take questions. Bryan and I and the team can take questions on them if you don't mind approaching it that way.

So an overall conclusion that you'll see repeated, quite frankly, through the sub-working groups is that sharing is not feasible, again, based on the assumptions that go into the working groups, the sub-working groups.

So when we look at feasibility between AMT and LTE, there was an agreement basically because of the separation distances required that the top 100 markets would not be really viable for LTE deployment.

For example, protection distances for LTE from AMT airborne transmitters were going to be greater than 560 kilometers.

So I know that seems like a stark conclusion when I first said it but when you hear the distances I think you can appreciate why they are where they are. That's about the

only conclusion that's agreed in that group.

There are a lot of commercial wireless industry views versus government views but that was, I believe, agreed.

As I said before -

MEMBER POVELITES: Jennifer? Carl Povelites. I was encouraged in Working Group Four that they did look at the sub-bands 1755 to 1780 with AMT and the others in Working Group Five. Is that conclusion based on the entire band or is it based on looking at any sub-band within that?

MEMBER WARREN: Well, for the subworking group AMT it's on the whole band, as I recall. A different sub-working group looked at it in the sub part.

So if I can - you'll see each working group approached it differently - well, had different conclusions based on the type of the operations. Sorry.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: This was, I guess, the compression. There was no - AMT

this point would be my - the overarching feedback that we'll see when we get the full report is going to be - we really couldn't reach a lot of conclusions because there wasn't data sharing going on due to the legal and national security concerns.

So all this is very preliminary.

I would say in general this was frequency
agnostic type of activities. There was not
really a look at segmenting the band or not
segmenting the band in any of the working
groups.

AMT operating, you have LTE operating, what are the protection distance looking like and we couldn't get into sort of what kind of frequencies people were using, what kind of time they were using, things of that nature so the next level of analysis.

So I would say any of these right now are very tentative until you can actually do that next level of drill down for any of

1 these - any of these analyses.

MEMBER WARREN: Except I would say
PGM or one of them did look at compression.
I mean, we do have some inputs on compression,
though I agree and that's what I was trying to
say earlier was that this is based - unless
the Working Group Five assumptions change,
which will be based - which would be based on
additional data, these were the conclusions
that they have - their preliminary analysis
has reached. Kevin?

MEMBER KAHN: Yes. One of the things I was a little disappointed in as this process went through was that it seemed to me that it would have been useful to distinguish between in the - particularly in the aerial, the airborne systems, between what I'd call training and telemetry systems that are in fact specifically U.S. territorially based, which - for which the analysis is, you know, there are systems that don't operate other places and so they're pretty unique in some -

in some regard at least from operational weapons-oriented type of systems.

I don't mean weapons specifically but systems that are deployable. You know, because for some of the conclusions in here at one level for the deployable systems, while I understand the worst case analysis that led to the conclusions, the conclusions are pretty silly, quite honestly, in the sense that these are bands that are in use elsewhere in the world with, you know, at least as much potential to create problems in both directions and they are presumably not or we have other problems.

And I just think it would have been - it may well be that because the U.S. telemetry-based systems in fact are a problem and cannot - you know, cannot share legitimately and are unique to the U.S. situation territorially that that's enough to reach conclusions across the board.

But there are other systems that

are in here like the small UAS that you'll come to in a moment and the others where these are systems that are known to have to deploy to other parts of the world and operate successfully in the presence of other activity in those bands and yet the same kind of conclusions are written here.

And the fact that we did not were not able to come to a distinction between
those types of situations just struck me as a
little bit ridiculous, personally. But that's
just my personal bullshit detector.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Dennis, you want to jump in?

MEMBER ROBERSON: Yes. I guess this begs the question of given that we're lacking data the question of how valuable the additional input that just came out in the first discussion might be to this working group.

It seems like it would be extremely valuable and you're nodding your

head so that's point one. The second one is really reflecting on Tom's point of the criticality of the 25 lower megahertz.

I don't know whether that was communicated to the working group or not but I would presume that it was. I know you're reaction to it indicates that.

MEMBER WARREN: Yes.

MEMBER ROBERSON: So given that,
it's a bit surprising that there wasn't at
least some consideration given to that
impression in each of the sub-working groups.
Would you comment on that?

MEMBER WARREN: Sure. And Bryan, feel free as well. There was quite a considerable discussion of this both by all participants as it was repeatedly raised at sub-working group and working group levels by a lot of different folks.

To paraphrase the discussion, I think it was and also preceded what I've understood from Tom the commitment not to go

after that upper portion was that it's just
moving off the inevitable then if this is the
next bite.

its entirety and also the impacts from auction revenues, how do you - the department, as I understood it, was very concerned with the fact that based on the information for these analyses that there would have to be two auctions, two - just a constant stream of uncertainty and disruption and questionable money flow, et cetera.

And they were very reluctant to engage in looking at the 25 megahertz when it really was a whole package that was being discussed and worried about.

Now, I don't know how what, you know, Tom and T-Mobile and AT&T and Verizon's comments and commitments may change that comfort level. I can't speak to that. We didn't discuss them.

MEMBER SUGRUE: This is Tom

Sugrue. I hope so, and also on the revenues at least in the foreseeable future 90 percent of the values in that lower 25, I mean, you know, a lot of you know Neville Ray and he was industry and he would say, "Well, even if you gave it to me I'm not sure what I'd do with it right now."

It's not standardized for any type of use we use it for around the globe. We'd find something to do with it, I'm sure.

But the point is it's not whereas the lower 25, of course, is used, as
people have pointed out, around the globe.
The equipment is right there.

A lot of the equipment in our network actually works on that band now. We just don't use it, you know, because it's made to global standards.

So it's also the case, as I
understand it, that one thing - and you
alluded to it, Jennifer, that bedeviled this
group has bedeviled the other groups but

perhaps more so here because the types of uses is, you know, lack of availability of data and worst case scenario analysis.

And you combine those two with an airborne system and you're going to get results that look like this.

So this is really one where it's very important to have some better information because otherwise we are where that is, right.

just the last point here and the reason it only says identify possible future analysis is because there was a lot of commonality, not complete commonality but commonality among the four sub-working groups as to recommended areas for a possible future analysis.

So that's on the last chart to look at in its entirety rather than sub-working group by sub-working group.

I will say a couple of other issues that -- well, they'll be flagged in the draft report in July, which is our time frame

1 for the next one.

Moving on to small unmanned aerial systems, again, based on the preliminary analysis the sharing, again, does not appear feasible, again, because of the large separation distance requirements rendering the top 100 markets undesirable.

In this case in the small UAS group industry expressed a view that they wanted to have captured was that it really - this conclusion really was due to the insufficiency of the publicly releasable data.

But when you look at what - based on the data that was released, what the protection distances are as in AMT you're looking at fairly large protections that consist of 300 kilometers and 285 kilometers depending upon the direction.

MS. TAKAI: Can I just make one comment?

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Sure.

MS. TAKAI: Okay. I didn't pipe

up before. I wasn't sure. I was just asking
Karl. Let me just go back to the question of
the compressions, right, and why, you know,
the DoD folks were not looking at compression.

We actually did not tell - I mean, we effectively said to the DoD guys don't look at compression because we are not clear that compression is an option that's on the table, okay.

I mean, the way that we looked at it was that it was either the - that, again, we were looking at the whole band and that it was initially potentially 1755 to 1780 but that that would then be followed by 1780 to 1850, just to be clear.

So we didn't look at those as independent options. So if you got a reaction from the DOT folks that said well, look at compression and they said to you well, no, we're not looking at compression, that was because from a total DoD perspective we said we're looking at either, you know, 1755 to

1780 and we don't even know if that's what we're looking at but we made an assumption of that, or we're looking at 1755 to 1850.

Now, you know, we have had some just kind of brainstorming sessions around well, you know, what if in fact we were faced with compression and compression was the right thing to do.

We did take a look and parse it out kind of system by system and there are some different options.

Now, there are some that still won't work even in a compression scenario, quite frankly.

But I just wanted to clarify that we just didn't look at it as an option and, again, back to the point around - I mean, I'm not saying the DoD folks should necessarily say, give me more money to do another study.

But, you know, we are trying to work sort of within a limited number of people working. So it's not that we're not willing

to explore additional options as the CSMAC work continues.

We're just trying to figure out how much work is to get to one set of conclusions and then we decide what the next set of work is, if you follow me.

So we're prepared to continue with the CSMAC work. It's just you can do an - sort of an infinite number of what-if scenarios and we're just trying to figure out what's the right process to get to the right what-if scenario so we're spending our time on those that are most beneficial.

So, again, I just don't want to leave the impression that, number one, you know, we did deliberately not look at compression because we thought that those were the parameters. At least, that was the parameters I set for the DoD folks, right.

I mean, Tom, we didn't take your option and say this is an option that we want you to explore. Now, maybe that was our

misunderstanding but, you know, it is the way
that we looked at it.

And then the second thing is, I
think, you know, we're prepared to do
additional analyses. We'd just like to do it
as a directional thing that's decided by the
CSMAC working with us as opposed to sort of
well, let's try this, let's try this - you
know, kind of let's try this.

MEMBER WARREN: Thank you. That's helpful.

MEMBER SUGRUE: If I could - I
mean, I think we really should focus on that
and I understand - on, sorry, compression and
the lower 25 first.

For some of the reasons I said initially, you know, we have - the time to resolve the lower 25 is measured in months.

The time to resolve the upper 70 is measured in years.

And those issues are complex and all but I'm hoping by - we think and we've -

you know, and Teri, you and I have probably
put more staff time into this than anyone else
around the table and all and we're a little
short ourselves.

So we don't have the biggest teams. But so we've looked at it very seriously and we think that's doable and a focused discussion on that would really, I think, pay great dividends potentially.

If we could free up that 25 that would be, you know, the biggest breakthrough in terms of relationship between industry and government and this whole process would just get a shot in the arm as to how we can go forward.

The credibility of the administration and the White House - I mean,

I'm just trying to put a little political sort of aura about it too because we live in that world.

But it would be - there would be a dynamic, I think, that would take over this

process that would be worth its weight in gold as well.

MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: This is

Janice. Thanks, Tom, and I think the aspect
of your proposal that said we're taking less
of the band off the table for ten years was
also a breakthrough because as you know as of
February the entire band was advertised on the
CTIA band website as being sought after.

So, you know, this has been a bit of a moving target and, you know, I think that statement - ten years is a long time but not really.

You know, I'm the old lady of spectrum here and the last - the AMS - one auction was launched before 9/11. It's kind of hard to believe that that was ten years ago and more.

If this really is something that the Pentagon and other federal users can rely on for ten years and that the issue doesn't get resumed for dialogue I think that is a

1 breakthrough.

But I don't think they have the confidence level based on what the industry was saying that that was the case.

MEMBER SUGRUE: This is Tom again.

I would add CTIA signed that letter. I didn't
mention them but Steve Largent signed that as
well, I believe.

MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: Yes. Well, that is the breakthrough.

MEMBER SUGRUE: Yes, okay. Okay.

I just wanted to clarify that.

MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: It just kind of was a change at heart. You know, it happened after this process was launched - I mean, months after it was launched and back in February that was not the official position of CTIA.

MEMBER SUGRUE: Yes. I mean, I'm sorry. And my point is I'm going to go back and say how come you guys weren't doing this earlier. Now that we're where we are we heard

1 you and we tried to be responsive to it. So
2 anyway -

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: I'm sorry,

4 Jennifer. I've got one more.

MR. NEBBIA: Just I guess the big question we have about that, and I appreciate that input, we were asked to find 500 megahertz over ten years.

So when somebody refers to we're not going to implement or get access to the system for ten years it doesn't - it doesn't sound much different because actually to do it at that ten-year point we got to start the work now.

So it doesn't really sound like you're - in doing that you're really offering something completely - you know, I appreciate the promise.

But it's sounding a little bit like the promise we got the last time around that they weren't going to come after the 1755 and above spectrum.

so I'm not sure that the ten years actually buys us and we're just trying to, you know, keep the understanding clear and even it's - I think it was a nice gesture but it doesn't appear to really commit us to more and more security than we have right now.

We're already looking toward that ten-year point and we've got to start working now to get there so -

MEMBER SUGRUE: Can I revoke
Karl's award? I just want to -

12 (Laughter.)

Let me just respond quickly. I
don't want to take more of Jennifer's time.

I realize we're over time.

What we were reacting to was consistent themes and we heard this - I'm not saying this in any sort of accusatory way.

This is what we heard.

The narrative was you guys said this before and you've come back very quickly. You know, not ten years - you come back the

next year and immediately and you say, you know, no sooner was that auction done on 1710 to 55 that you were back asking for that other spectrum.

We were back. I don't believe we promised anything along the lines you suggested. But who cares at this point?

That's ancient history.

So we were - what the ten years is saying okay, we hear you - you were going on the record at the CTO level. This isn't just some Washington guys who will say anything, you know.

A senior officer in the company, which I hope has some credibility with the group, they take what they say very seriously.

So that's what it is, Karl. I realize the process may take an extended period of time. I also thought you were getting at can we count this 70 megahertz towards the 500 because it's a counting exercise and we're fine with that too if

1 that's - because we'll be working on it.

And I would suggest this isn't we're also not suggesting we take the 70 and
put it in, you know, the back room in the dark
room someplace but that we use that interim
period to sort of look and see what's possible
and how it can be done.

But that we wouldn't say okay, give it to us sooner than ten years. So that's - you know what I'm trying to say?

MEMBER WARREN: Yes. Oh, sorry.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Okay. Can we wait until after - let Jennifer finish and I'll make sure you get recognized first?

ASST. SEC. STRICKLING: I have an announcement to make. No.

(Laughter.)

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: I think we're ASST. SEC. STRICKLING: I don't
want to extend this debate much longer but I
do want to have the last word. Getting us
back to Karl's point, you know, we have this

obligation to find 500 megahertz.

If we - for anybody around this table to think that getting 1755 to 1780 done in isolation, solves our nation's spectrum needs we're all kidding ourselves.

I think it's also the fact that what we tried to put in motion here and I think it's largely been successful is to get people thinking about spectrum differently than they have before because before this it was all you got to clear it for us so we can have exclusive use.

We're finally having the debate about sharing and the thing that - and maybe now is an appropriate time to figure out how we meet the immediate needs.

But it has to be in the context of a plan for all 95 megahertz. It has to be in the context of how are we going to solve these problems for the next five to 15, 30 years, which requires us to really confront how do we work together with each other, how do we solve

information sharing, how do we create the rules of engagement for sharing of the spectrum.

And this has been a terrific first effort in that regard and we can't just kick the can down the road and say okay, well, it's not working - we've got these immediate needs and now we have to go back and focus on doing it the old fashioned way we've done it.

So somehow we have to keep building on what we're trying to put in place here because it's the way we're going to have to do this stuff going forward.

We're going to have to solve these problems. So I understand the industry's imperatives here. But, frankly, the ten-year promise really - as Karl said, it's not meaningful to us and it's certainly not meaningful to the Department of Defense because it avoids the issues we have to be dealing with that we've tried to be dealing with through these working groups for the last

1 year. So -

MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: You go, Larry, with CTIA and see you in 20 years.

MEMBER WARREN: Okay. So for ACTS, the Air Combat Training System, you know, what we've done is obviously specify the distances that would be necessary to have everybody understand why, again, sharing based on the current assumptions is not feasible for this system either.

But as I said, we will be getting to a chart that talks about, you know, some optimism.

The last chart here on the fourth working group is the precision-guided munitions one and other miscellaneous airborne systems and this was really, I think, the hardest in some ways just because of the vastness of the systems being analyzed.

So with the sites identified and the distances provided, not surprisingly we've said that sharing is not feasible.

However, in this case the majority of the systems in terms of numbers of systems indicated that relocation to comparable spectrum could be an approach.

Now, talking about comparable spectrum has been very important to the department because it's not we'll move, oh, and then later we'll figure out where but we'll move to a comparable spectrum.

It's a single sentence, not two clauses. So the industry and government in this group has put forward identifying what bands, specific bands in fact, that could be looked at as comparable spectrum with a number of caveats associated with them, recognizing that the bands that are identified are congested, would require a change to the table of allocation and, you know, we also would want to put a caveat in there that, you know, the stakeholders in those bands have not been necessarily part of this dialogue to make their sharing requirements and issues

1 understood as well.

With that said, for the two bands in particular for those systems would be 2025 to 2110 and 1435 to 1525 megahertz.

I believe these were also in the NTIA report. But the group is putting those forward as what I would call bands per study, primary study as potential locations.

With respect to JTRS AMF, which is - yes, Dave? Sorry, I should have looked down there.

MEMBER DONOVAN: Why don't you finish, Jennifer, and then we'll go back.

MEMBER WARREN: Okay. Thank you.

With respect to JTRS AMF, which is the
airborne part of JTRS as opposed to what Mark
was discussing in Working Group Four, there
they took a little bit different approach
which was but for selected priority sites for
JTRS operations the rest of the JTRS AMF used
to be compacted or compressed into the 1780 to
1850 band.

However, there were some key sites that would have to be across the entire band. And then finally, with respect to TTNT, except for the Navy version, I think this just covers Army and Marine - I have it Army and, I think, Marine - the entire - the DoD's priority sides would have to be protected across the entire band.

There would be no compression here for these sites. Now, that's kind of a dark view. As I've said, you know, no sharing is feasible.

However, as a reminder, all four sub-working groups identify areas for promising future study and what we've done on the last page is really try to capture those areas.

The first two are time-based and geographic-based sharing. In the context of time-based sharing, there were some presentations by the commercial wireless industry vendors that came in to talk about

how a license shared access system that's in the process of SC development, as I understand it, or certification, could be used.

In the context of a geographic-based sharing approach, that would be looking to prioritize government assignments outside of the top commercial markets of the wireless operators.

Another option for study would be off tuning of the LTE base stations so that basically you could avoid direct co-channel operation.

A third was notching for given times and the narrower the channels that the government systems were using the easier the notching would be. But, again, an area for promising study.

To look at a different approach to the interference threshold rather than identifying the desired signal level, looking - I'm sorry, identifying the desired signal level rather than using the noise floor as an

1 approach.

The effects of clutter and terrain

- now, the AMT group indicated that they had
looked at least at ground-to-ground clutter in
their - ground-to-ground terrain issues in
some of their studies but air-to-ground had
not been with respect to terrain and clutter
not at all in any of the sub-working groups.
So there's a lot of potential there.

And, finally, the UE antenna heights there was a 1.5 meter height used and there was the thought that, you know, if the terrain-dependent losses, propagation losses or the clutter losses that were incorporated into the analysis then there could be the change in the antenna height that could be meaningful in terms of potential sharing.

That's what's in - you know, that,

I think was in all of the sub-working group

reports. So they've identified some really

solid areas for potential study but this needs

- you know, the decision about where should

the study take place, should it be within the CSMAC process, how do we go forward, I don't want to say how should it be funded but how should the resources be brought to bear to work on these and how do you prioritize them on them - what are the potentials to yield the greatest result.

I think these are conversations that are still going to take place.

MEMBER TRAMONT: And just before we turn to David, I do think that Working Group Five demonstrates the importance of Teri's announcement on a path forward today because I think this is the group that would benefit the most from that information sharing.

And we - you know, we have draft sub-working group reports. We have a draft working group report that are now in the process, as Jennifer outlined, to be ready for July.

Those aren't going to get done

with some alteration with additional information. I mean, those are finished. So there's got to be some sort of new process moving forward.

Whether it's, as Jennifer referred to, whether it's inside CSMAC or outside a CSMAC process, the results for our sub-working group I think - or for our working group are particularly missing key data that I think will greatly benefit from that process.

So I think it's hard to drive a lot of lasting data from what the work that's already been done with Group Five.

MEMBER DOMBROWSKY: Just one other thing to add to that and I think the other thing that's not on here is determining whether even these are the right next step for this Working Group Two because I think, you know, from the industry even with the preliminary information the question of do you put resources towards doing these extra level - are we actually going to go from 300

kilometers to 290 kilometers - that needed to do another three months of work to do that.

So I think that's something that hasn't been discussed among the full working group yet either. If - you know, while we could do these things would it have enough benefit to actually go down that path. I think that's the other thing to think about.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Dave?

MEMBER DONOVAN: Yes, thank you very much. But first of all, I want to thank all the sub-groups. I really wasn't on the sub-groups at all but I think one of the questions I have is as I understand this the interference analysis was done with respect to the airborne systems and other systems to LTE, correct?

MEMBER WARREN: And LTE.

MEMBER DONOVAN: So there was no interference analysis done to potentially those bands where entities may be relocated.

MEMBER WARREN: Correct.

1	MEMBER DONOVAN: And unlike
2	Working Group Four, which believed making
3	specific recommendations were beyond the scope
4	in this working group, those recommendations
5	I believe have been or are being made,
6	correct?
7	MEMBER WARREN: Do you want to
8	comment on -
9	MEMBER GIBSON: Well, yes. The -
10	let me comment from 4. The recommendations
11	were not about where they should locate any
12	different than what were in the report.
13	So all we did was to say take what
14	you put in the report and any information that
15	we got out of that and work on the relocation.
16	So we didn't make any
17	recommendations about where they should go at
18	all in 4. Is that clear?
19	MEMBER DONOVAN: Right. So you
20	didn't go beyond the NTIA report?
21	MEMBER GIBSON: Right.
22	MEMBER DONOVAN: All right. Which

1 itself says look at numbers of things,
2 correct?

MEMBER GIBSON: Yes. Exactly.

MEMBER DONOVAN: Okay. You have gone - you're different, correct?

MEMBER WARREN: Always. But with respect to the sub-working group reports, yes, there are actually recommendations - at least the language is phrased in the sub-working group report to recommend looking at comparable spectrum that's being recommended for looking at is or are those two bands.

MEMBER DONOVAN: Okay. And so the

MEMBER WARREN: I went back and double checked a couple of times that that's was how it was drafted. That may change to reflect the caveats more strongly that I put out there. But it -

MEMBER DONOVAN: Yes, if I might then, the concept then of comparable spectrum was just based on the spectrum characteristics

of a particular band would work for these situations?

MEMBER WARREN: I think it was drawn, and I look to Tom but I think it was drawn from the NTIA reports which is the basis.

MEMBER DOMBROWSKY: Yes, exactly.

It really is - even though the wording is a

little bit stronger in 5 it really is

following the NTIA report.

It's the bands that NTIA and the federal agencies identified as possible comparable spectrum that could be homes for them if they did have to relocate.

MEMBER DONOVAN: Okay. If you would just bear with me for a couple - just a couple - I don't - a couple more minutes. I don't want to drag this out too long.

I think one of the concerns I have here are obviously the 2025 to 2110 is broadcast EAS spectrum. That's essentially the spectrum that we use for every live local

1 newscast we do on a day in day out basis.

It's also enormously congested,

particularly during times of emergencies. I'm

very sensitive to this because I'm responsible

for the New York State EAS system and was very

much involved in how that system and the new

system responded to Superstorm Sandy.

And if I read this analysis

correct and admittedly the interference

analysis was done to LTE and not EAS, but EAS

systems those masts can be as high as 30 feet

and you've got in New York City alone about 80

news trucks floating around, all hitting

receive sites all over various parts of that

city.

So the potential interference to Defense Department systems is probably greater or vice versa. In any event, that analysis needs to be made.

So to suggest that it - that is comparable spectrum without at least conducting an analysis there is - as a matter

of procedure, I think, is of concern to me because your protection zones, your interference zones here are so huge that in effect there may - we're not talking about sharing here.

I think what you're talking about is moving these systems into the EAS band and essentially moving the EAS band someplace else.

We don't know where that is and apparently that's beyond the scope of what we're looking at here. So it's entirely possible if the recommendations are followed that you could have a preclusive effect of onthe-spot news coverage particularly during emergencies across the entire East Coast.

The - you know, the tactical link system - I mean, if you did that in New York that essentially may preclude EAS throughout the entire New York DMA. That's 19 million people.

If I'm doing a tactical system in

Pawtuxet under a TTNT system that takes out

EAS in Washington. Now, if the analysis said

yes, we can share, we could look at stuff like

that, that would be great.

And I'll just close with it is that this is not old analog technology. Just a few years ago, we gave up 35 megahertz of spectrum to MSS and that was reallocated for MSS services, which is pretty close in the same band. So maybe that's comparable.

And new digital systems were in place and you can talk to - is anyone from Sprint here? Because we worked two or three years to get that relocation done and it was done.

So I guess I would ask is that if
we go forward with this can we have an
analysis done of the impact on where the
"comparable spectrum" is? Would that be
appropriate?

MEMBER TRAMONT: So no. So I just want to - I want to reiterate what Jennifer

said. These - what you're reacting to and what we had to react to was this draft of the sub-working group reports.

We will - we are in the process of refining those recommendations and they will come to the CSMAC for final review at the next meeting.

There is substantial concern among the CSMAC liaisons and others about the nature of this language and I think, as Jennifer also flagged, particularly the dangers associated with recommending specific bands when those constituent groups aren't represented.

And, indeed, putting beyond the constituent element there just hasn't been any technical assessment done about whether sharing is possible, what it would look like, what have you.

So I think the Working Group Four report is a probably more refined approach that will probably be ultimately a little bit closer to where we end up.

But there is sensitivity to what you flagged and I think we'll all be reacting to that as we review the drafts going to the July meeting.

MEMBER DONOVAN: And since some of it is for sniper spectrum I want to make sure the red dot is not on any of us.

MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: You raised an important point about comparable spectrum, but, of course, it is statutory that comparable spectrum be identified if there is going to be relocations.

And I think one of the sore spots of this process, frankly, is that relocation does not imply consolidation within the narrow band in all cases.

So, you know, I don't think I'm talking about any specific band but I do think it behooves the FCC as an esteemed partner in this process to begin to think about placing where, if the relocation is required, it can be a partner in the process for federal

1 systems.

You know, frankly, I'm tired of hearing data thrown out in the public domain about how much spectrum the Feds use. Sixty percent, 80 percent - I mean, I don't where these numbers are coming from but they're not true.

And as our national security
depends on this, you know, it is statutory
that that spectrum be identified and it may
well be that this isn't the perfect place but
it does behoove the FCC and the commercial
growth to think about this seriously.

MEMBER DONOVAN: Janice, I fully agree with you. I think one of the concerns that - because I think this is a national security concern particularly in any event whether it's natural or manmade is that the only alternatives that we have right now are bonded cellular systems which rely basically on the underlying cellular system.

And as we found in New York, that

is problematic at least for the near future.

I have no idea how all those issues are going

to work themselves out.

So the only way you can get a camera in front of a public safety official and get that information out to people during an emergency is through the two gigahertz band. That's what we ended up using.

So it's caution and I'm just requesting some in-depth analysis before we start identifying landing purchase.

MEMBER WARREN: So - I'm sorry.

Excuse me.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: So I recognize

Kevin Kahn and then go back to Jennifer, okay?

MEMBER KAHN: Okay. Kevin Kahn.

Just one thing that Jennifer touched kind of
in passing but I just wanted to emphasize it
because it jumped out at me listening to the
Work Group 5 discussions was that there is there are, I think, some real advanced sharing
techniques that are not possible today but are

certainly worthy of a lot of serious study.

You know, the cellular guys were observing in some of their presentations that they could probably vacate channels in times measured between milliseconds and tens of seconds, worst case.

And at the same time the DoD people when asked, you know, how do you schedule use of certain channels were saying, well, you know, we schedule maybe as soon as tomorrow, you know, which sort of suggests that somewhere between those there's actually ways to react to stuff.

My concern is that those kinds of sharing schemes are very difficult to even discuss today because they cross so many boundaries.

They cross the NTIA and the FCC, they cross the government - you know, the DoD and the commercial operators, and they're going to require a lot of work in, if not standards, at least agreements on how

notifications happened, what the channels are by which these things occur.

You know, can they occur without compromising security issues. You know, I mean, if it's just a training mission maybe that's easy. If it's something else maybe it's not.

But that kind of work. You know, what I took away from all of this is that, you know, we're probably going to try to wind up doing reload to clear the 25 megahertz because that seems to be only practical but that if you really want to look at a 20-year solution we've got to find ways to utilize whatever those advanced techniques are for sharing.

And my concern is coming out of
this process there needs to be some way to
drive the kinds of discussions that are very,
very much more across organizational and
across structural than exists today because if
you just have that kind of discussion once in
a while when something like this gets set up

and some industry guys show up in the same room with some, you know, some DoD contract type people you're not going to get the mechanisms in place to be able to even explore what's feasible and what isn't.

So I hope coming out of all of this that there's an overarching recommendation that says, you know, whatever we do for the immediate solution, and hopefully Tom gets some of the spectrum he's talking about, that we get mechanisms in place that will allow the government and industry - all the government and, you know, the FCC side and the NTIA side and industry, and the standards bodies to actually find ways to work toward having some of these structures that are going to allow much more advanced kinds of sharing techniques.

Because in the long run, I think those are your only real solution paths over, you know, measured in decades. But they're not going to happen unless we can start down

1 that road.

MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: I think the one thing you need to know though is that imperfect as this process has been and emotional as we all can be about our different equities, this has been the most fulsome discussion of sharing that has happened in the public domain.

So while we can all be selfcritical - I surely can be - my last note on
this is I just want to thank everybody because
I think we did embark on that discussion.

There, obviously, are differences of opinion between folks that are interested in unlicensed and sites that want clear spectrum.

I'm happy that as a result of this the president in his memorandum identified this kind of process as useful going forward.

And so I don't want to - I want to compliment all of us for trying to do something that was actually unprecedented and

1 not to be overly self-critical about it.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Just one process thing before I let Tom talk is I think we're skipping the break.

So feel free to get up and move around but I thought this was important that we continue the discussion. So just I give you warning as to what the agenda is going to be, right, for the rest of the time so you don't count on a break.

MEMBER DOMBROWSKY: And then you give the microphone to Tom Dombrowsky to say I'm the one stopping the break.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Yes, exactly.

MEMBER DOMBROWSKY: Thank you very

much.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: We do want to tell you we'll wrap this up in a couple more minutes so I'm going to go -

MEMBER DOMBROWSKY: All right.

I'll try to be - I'll try to be brief and my
only point is that we've come to the

fundamental problem that we've had all along, which is the comparable spectrum question.

Frankly, I don't think - there's
no one in the industry that says you don't get
comparable spectrum. When we get moved, you
get moved, whoever gets moved you share
comparable spectrum.

I think the issue we have had all along is what spectrum are we talking about.

There has not been a desire in the industry side for 1780 to 1850.

There's a lot more desire for 2025 to 2110. So look at that. We're both looking for the same spectrum impact. The CTIA has filed a petition for a piece of that 2095 to 2110 megahertz band.

So that's where our fundamental differences of opinion on this sort of effort of where we're planning the next 70 megahertz of spectrum is coming from at some fundamental level.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Jennifer, now

1 you can go.

MEMBER WARREN: Okay. I just want to try and close this. This has been a very far-ranging conversation but I do think it is illustrative of the conversations that have been happening actually in Working Group Five.

And I do want to echo Tom's point. It has been very hard to have the discussion about agreement to relocate or that's the only solution without words that make the whole sentence with the need for comparable spectrum and, you know, a desire to at least, based on the work that went into the NTIA report, which concluded that 2110 to 21 - or sorry, the two gigahertz band would be a good solution and it did recognize.

For example, I know Dave won't like this that either, you know, EAS would move or be operating on an NIB basis. So not music to anyone's ears, I'm sure, if they're the incumbent.

And then 1435 to 1525 there were

alternate bands, I think, that were identified in the NTIA report but they were secondary, not primary, and I believe that's probably why Working Group Five or the sub-working groups at least concluded with the bands that they concluded.

But as Tom said, we're working to make sure we caveat it properly and that we recognize that the stakeholders were not included in that discussion and so that it is not taken as a industry CSMAC wide recommendation, if you like. Thank you.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Okay. Thank you for that concise report.

Okay. Dennis, are you going to take charge on this?

MEMBER ROBERSON: Yes. As we do the ping pong I'll take the lead this time and this should be a short and concise report.

In fact, I'm sure some of you around the table are asking why is Working Group One reporting out at all because you're

already done. Our report has been approved by this body.

But I think, perhaps, even in the context of what we've been discussing it's worthwhile going over a few points with Working Group One.

As we completed our work initially we did have a couple of caveats that there were potential additional sites that might be considered if you all remember and I'm sure you have this memorized.

There were 18 sites in the original report. There were a few more sites that we identified, actually 22. So it was a considerable number of additional sites.

Of those - and there was a reason for this. Initially, with the very large protection zones, multiple sites were within those zones and so it was not deemed necessary to separately identify the sites.

I think Karl is about to point out so I will for him - those on the line if you

could mute your phone that would be helpful to all of us. Thank you.

So the sites were identified now that we're reducing the size of the production zones.

Of the 22, nine of them were deemed worthy of additional focus because they were sufficiently outside the bounds if they would expand the protection zone. So that's just an update on the process.

And part of the reason for identifying that is that as we go along in each of these working groups we can anticipate that there will be new information coming along as we go, either information that was not deemed worthwhile sharing at the first blush or information that simply was omitted for whatever set of reasons.

But we have redone the calculations, adjusted - readjusted some of the protection zones, coordination zones and so the impact is roughly, depending on whether

you're doing the top hundred or the full nation 10 percent or 8 percent of the population.

So that's the - that's the impacted area by the protection zones. Second piece of this is moving the ball even further we have begun work to put together a test plan that would allow us to further inspect and understand.

The model gives us one answer. To vet that model on the ground testing was deemed quite desirable. How this might be funded once we've identified how it ought to be done is a whole another question.

Access, which land - which earth station should be focused on and so on is part of what the process is going through. But we are continuing that process and hopefully will have the ability to proceed with a test plan and I would suggest that that test plan is consistent with the presidential memorandum. So that fits that one very well.

Finally, and probably most importantly, we identified that - the fact that a coordination process would be preferred to an exclusion process which is where we've started and particularly in this case - it doesn't work for all cases but particularly for this case where it's quite predictable with the satellites going over and the fixed earth stations, the coordination notion - time sharing notion was deemed highly desirable and put that forward, put it in the report but didn't really identify in detail how that coordination would take place.

So the continuing efforts of the working group are to try to determine the details of how that coordination might optimally work.

And so we continue to move forward with the working group even though we've submitted our report and have that box checked.

And that is a succinct report, Mr.

1 Chairman.

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CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Are there comments or questions for Dennis? Great.

Okay. I'm glad you enjoyed the break. Now let's move on to the next steps.

MR. NEBBIA: Okay. Looking ahead our next meeting is scheduled for the 24th so we want to encourage each of the working groups - excuse me?

10 PARTICIPANT: Tell them where.

MR. NEBBIA: Excuse me?

12 PARTICIPANT: Tell them where.

13 MR. NEBBIA: Oh. Here at - here

14 in July.

15 PARTICIPANT: Not Boulder?

MR. NEBBIA: I'm sorry?

17 PARTICIPANT: Not Boulder.

18 MEMBER NEBBIA: Not Boulder - a

19 Boulder meeting. Yes, it's here. So it is

20 important if we're going to be able to come to

21 closure on the outcomes of these working

22 groups.

It's important that we get them in time to then circulate them to the members for that meeting. We would really like to be able to close that decision process at that meeting.

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me?

So please keep them in mind and resist the thought that your new deadline is July 23rd at, you know, 2330 or something.

But think in terms of getting them in a couple weeks early.

There's always going to be a little slippage. You know, I just know how that works. So please strive toward that. We would love to get this wrapped up in - at the end of July.

So we know at that point - excuse

MEMBER TRAMONT: Just pick a day.

19 CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: We actually

have a - we actually have to worry about,

21 like, a registered publication.

22 MEMBER TRAMONT: So pick a date.

1 Just tell us - give us a number. Just -

MR. NEBBIA: Actually, I don't think there is a requirement. The requirement is to give you a reasonable amount of time.

So we will come up with a - we will come up with a date and send that out to you when we're looking for them.

Not that you've followed those dates in the past so and then change your mind. So that's what we're - that's what we're working toward so we can close out those recommendations.

I think these recommendations are getting us to the place that I think we could logically have expected this work to get us to to tell us what types of things are very likely to have to be moved.

I think as we've seen in the
Working Group Five they're focusing on some
areas of things that are probably going to
have to be moved but also they're identifying
for us the cases where they are likely to have

to be moved unless we can get down and work out some more detailed solutions to the process and I think that was a necessary step to get through.

So in the same way that Working Group One has continued we may find that at the decision point in July that some of these other working groups may continue on this process.

On the other hand, we may also be enlightened by the outcome and the discussions between DoD and the companies involved or the people involved in these NDAs that they're going to meet together for a period of time, have some discussions and then feed information back to the group.

So I think we are going to need to look at that as it's - as it's coming up.

Ultimately, NTIA will be taking the input that we've received here and developing our input as the FCC rulemaking process goes forward, trying to inform them of our views and

concerns and so on and, certainly, these

questions about comparable spectrum are going

to be coming up in that - in that process.

But so we do - we do logically expect that there will be some additional work going on after these working groups finish in July.

Whether it's DoD, industry
discussions that feed back into the working
group, whether it's those discussions somehow
feed our understanding in a way that we can
move forward, but nonetheless, the commission
rulemaking process is going to move forward.
Our process of establishing transition plans
and so on is going to be moving forward and so
on.

So there may be additional work required as we go forward. I think the work that we've done thus far is going to lead to outcomes that are going to benefit everybody and I think that's important.

Obviously, it's tough committing

more and more and more effort to it. But we're looking for the best possible outcome we can get here and we appreciate the effort that people put in.

Any questions on that before I touch on future work for those who aren't exhausted yet? A few other thoughts?

So we did, at the last meeting, begin a discussion of some future ideas and we have listed five of those subjects that have gotten some play recently.

The first and second bullets - I
think the third bullet, each of those clearly
links into the presidential memo recently so
then the database concepts, how we might use you know, do spectrum management via
databases when in fact we've got classified or
FOUO databases and so on, how me might do
that.

I think these are all great subjects to look at, and then the last one we had put on the table this idea of how do you

pay for spectrum sharing when there's no auctions.

In other words, if we introduce unlicensed how are we going to pay for the efforts of going in right now.

We're doing work right now on five gigahertz. There's no assumption that there's going to be payment because the law doesn't currently allow for it but what approach might we take there.

So we are looking at these as work ahead of us and it seems like at least on our review and discussions the first two might be able to be grouped together, this concept of how do we use general occupancy measurements to get a good picture of how the spectrum is being used.

That is, there is a pilot program in the presidential memo, to look at that particularly.

Also, this issue of quantification of federal use is in the memo. We deal with

lots of different systems. Questions come up as to whether the quantification is a geographic factor of how many people tops that a particular operation covers but also the time factor - how does that fit in there, how to - how do you account for operations to move around to different locations. In fact, they may have a nationwide allowance and they're not linked to a specific place.

So we've got some significant work ahead of us on that and would certainly appreciate the help. I think as was discussed earlier, though, in an extremely cryptic manner I think this idea of how can the government use spectrum in non-federal bands that maybe they're not using.

That's where, you know, we may end up there, and certainly there's an interest because the government is always looking for places to train.

If you can give them greater freedom in the, certainly, the major training

areas to use bands that may have been licensed years ago or auctioned years ago that would be a help.

So anyway, between now and the next meeting please give these some consideration how we should break them out and what order of priority we should give them.

Five has probably quite a bit of work to do, and then the big question is would you be willing to be on one of the groups that looks at this and, even more important, would you be willing to lead the group that looks at each of these - individual questions along the way.

So these are the ideas that we've got for future work and, certainly, please consider that over the next month.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: So I think we also want to make sure that we have some discussion of these topics today and also other ideas that you guys might have as to what we should consider and then sort of to

bring them up as ideas today and then move forward at the July meeting to talk about - you know, putting together a specific work plan and other things.

So that will be a subject at the July 24th meeting in addition to this. So Rick looks like he's ready to jump out of his seat.

MEMBER REASER: Ready - I'm ready to jump out of my seat. It's Rick Reaser. I think it might be good to have another inventory topic again.

That seemed to be a highlight in there, and since we were talking about ideas about sharing and stuff like that lately that might be something to consider.

The other thing - this one guy
told, same as I said, you know, I thought that
paying for the cost of spectrum sharing when
there's auction I thought that meant something
else and I thought it meant this issue that
we're sort of hearing from federal agencies,
listen, you're draining me dry of blood to

1 support all this stuff.

And so there's a lot of work that has nothing to do with getting ready to auction all the stuff we're doing now. The question is is there some way that the federal agencies can get funds to do this stuff now and I just - I think that that's the other issue, I think, that's kind of hitting us.

Because early on, you know, when the sequestration hit, there was rumor - it quickly was squelched but oh my God, we can't do anything because there's no money and I think that's - and if you're serious about this, you know, the federal people need to get their paycheck, you know, build-up.

So those were my two. I think inventory might be another idea and then the issue of maybe expanding this to, like, how do you pay for stuff in the meantime before there's an auction.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Jennifer?

MEMBER WARREN: Just something

with respect to the next meeting. I think a number of us at least in the Working Group Five were very impressed with one of the technology presentations and perhaps that might be worthwhile because it's down as something that was recommended perhaps for future, you know, to incorporate into future analysis and that's the time-based sharing.

The license-shared access - I

think Kevin mentioned it as well - it was very

impressive what - I'm going to mention one

vendor. There may be others, but Nokia

Siemens presented and that might be worthwhile

for the full CSMAC to see.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Dale?

MEMBER HATFIELD: I was going just to add to what - I've already made my pitch before on the enforcement issue and I would personally recommend adding something in regarding enforcement.

MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: I would support that. Thanks, Dale.

that and in the interim it may be something that the working groups can at least take on.

Maybe it's even looking at the industry framework that the three companies put together. I'm just trying to figure out how we can help you with your - in the next steps.

MR. NEBBIA: I think the primary thing is trying to complete the activities that we've been doing.

I think there will certainly be discussion here or elsewhere on the roadmap concept and how do we - how do we sort all this out.

But I think from my standpoint, I think trying to resolve and improve upon the work that's been done here I think is the immediate crisis.

We're going to have to figure out how we move the process forward, comparable spectrum issues, the transition plans and so on.

I'm not sure that's something that you're going to be able to actually help us with. But if we can come to better, I think, defined solutions then that gets us into what the commission is going to have to ultimately draft up as here's what we're going to be auctioning. Here's what we're going to be providing. That gets us closer there.

MEMBER POVELITES: Would that include then the aggregate effect of all the activity - AMT, JTRS? You know, what's the aggregate effect going to be because that's something we're going to need to know as potential bidders.

MR. NEBBIA: Well, I think

certainly - I mean, that's true. You're going

to be looking at what the final end result is

and that end result in any case is going to be

a combination of things that stay permanently,

things that stay temporarily.

There's always a transition.

Nobody walks out on day one, and then this -

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what the sharing arrangements are and then how long people are taking to move out.

But so I think that's going to go on in these discussions of various approaches to road maps and I don't think it's going to be only industry that has ideas there.

But so at least from my standpoint we would like to see the groups that we have fine tune as best they can these outcomes so that we can take that into these other processes.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Kevin, Dennis and then Tom.

MEMBER KAHN: Yes, I was going to come back to your list of future topics. I don't know if I'm taking this off the path or on the path.

But I was just going to observe
that in the context of the comment I made
before about advanced sharing techniques, one
of the things the FCC TAC has on its plate
this go around is the near and dear old topic

of COTS and use of commercial off-the-shelf technology and how - et cetera.

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And while that probably is not applicable to, you know, certainly, the more exotic DoD requirements but for the government as a whole to the extent we could find or encourage systems that can be on common platforms in the future to be on common platforms whether they're government systems or civilian systems and for a lot of, you know, just domestic communication kind of systems you probably can, it seems to me that some of these sharing problems long term for the government and also your notion about, you know, federal spillover into non-federal bands, a lot of those things become a lot easier.

And so I wonder whether one of the topics somewhere, you know, kind of queued up - as I say, the FCC is already looking at this for some, you know, I think with an eye mostly toward commercial use of commercial systems -

I mean, you know, for quasi-commercial like power systems and things like that.

But, you know, is that something that we should be looking at on this side of the house as well with the motivation being that the more common things we can get at least for that set of applications the sharing problems, the flexibility problems get a lot easier, just for your list.

MEMBER TRAMONT: Kevin, we did do

a - I know, I'm sorry. But we did do a report

on commercial adoption of - sorry. We were

just going to follow up and update that.

Sorry, sorry, sorry.

MEMBER KAHN: Yes. I mean, it's just since the FCC is back on this tack again I just figured I'd put it on the table then.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Dennis?

MEMBER ROBERSON: This is sort of an adjunct to the fourth item, the spectrum management via databases. I think the broader topic that needs to be addressed is the whole

notion of data sharing between government and industry.

And as just pointed out, it's not just DoD either. There's a lot of other uses of the spectrum that are not DoD uses but that preserve the sensitivity, particularly of - or the security of sensitive data but enables sharing.

That's an increasingly important topic and it really does fit very much with the presidential memorandum and the discussion that we had here.

But the techniques - how do you sufficiently obfuscate the data that you're not divulging secure information while at the same time providing the necessary information to allow sharing to take place.

And I think there are means by which that can be done.

MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: I would absolutely second that. You know, it's - there's so many billions of dollars going into

cyber issues in our country and rightfully so.

Well, you know, this sharing is just another area of great vulnerability if not done properly. If done properly, of course, it advances us.

So I think ways to develop that are well worth funding. So thanks for that suggestion.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Okay. Tom?

MEMBER SUGRUE: I want to reiterate

what Karl said and I hope the process on the

most important 25 megahertz, which is on the

table right now which is a \$15 billion

opportunity, I'm afraid we're as a country

about to squander if we don't get this right.

At least the dialogue can continue past the delivery of the CSMAC reports next month. I don't think, given where we are, we're going to crack the nut completely.

I realize everything has to come to an end even as much fun as this is, right?

But there is a report in January. I think

it's perfectly appropriate for NTIA to continue to engage with stakeholders on both sides of that. That's always been a function NTIA has performed.

We sort of welcome the opportunity along, I'm sure, with our colleagues in the industry to have that talk. We have information as well to share on this and I've devoted a lot of work and effort to it.

so it's - and then, finally, you know the old saying about don't let, you know, the perfect become the enemy of the good, I mean, I am concerned and focusing on - we're going to have this grand thing and a ten-year plan we're going to let the perfect become the enemy of the very, very, very good, which is a very important, you know, first step to take.

And you can't - maybe - you can't just focus on short term but you can't ignore the short term. You know, I mean, in the long term we're all dead and we have an opportunity

1 right here to do something constructive.

And my final point is, you know, something I hear about the ten years and the president's - the president say 500 megahertz in ten years and not a day sooner than ten years. That's not what he meant.

He meant let's do it within five in ten years but sooner if possible and that's
what the point of our sort of concession on
the ten years was. We'll take the outer date
and say we won't be pressing for anything
sooner.

So let's try to work through that constructively and we look forward also to dialogue with our friends in DoD and the other agencies as well.

MEMBER ROBERSON: This ten years is actually outside the president's window.

Ten years from now is ten years starting a couple years ago.

MEMBER SUGRUE: A couple years ago, yes.

MEMBER WARREN: So I wanted to go back to possible work areas. I looked at my notes from when Teri presented and she talked about the trusted agent concept. It's on this agenda.

And she had a question or two about what could the private sector do but then, you know, was looking for other examples.

Is there value that the CSMAC could bring to actually trying to define some recommendations for a trusted agent concept?

And I don't mean one a year from now but I mean, you know, on an expedited basis with all the different types of stakeholders that are here and at the other agencies, DoD and others, could come together.

We could do a little, you know, tiger team on that and see if we could come up with something, even if it's just a set of options to choose from but that's agreeable to everybody.

So I wanted to put that out maybe for an expedited approach. Thank you.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Thank you. Are there people on the phone who would like to jump in?

MEMBER ALDER: Sure. This is

Larry Alder. I just wanted to say I think

that this work that you guys have been doing

with the 1755 has been great but I - and I'm

seconding that it needs to continue and

conclude.

But I do welcome the opportunity
to study some new elements because for some of
us it's been hard to participate in all the
details of the working group.

So I think it would be good to kick off some new elements and one thing that would be important is that we do something that has some tangible value so Karl and the people at the NTIA could help shape some of these things.

I mean, for example, one of the

areas that I've been interested is the use of these databases to do things like time-based coordination, and we could do something in the abstract on that.

But it would be great to, you know, find something that really applies to a particular band or a particular problem if the NTIA wants to solve very near term.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Great. Thanks.

So there's been a lot of ideas in addition to the - in addition to the five that were listed here.

I think it would be really helpful to Karl and his team if you could follow up your ideas with two or three sentences at least about sort of what you think the project should be that - and send those to Karl and me and Bruce to make sure that we get a better idea and a better description of what they are and that the people that we can sort of circulate these ideas among the committees so that we're ready to discuss it in July on

1 that.

Great. So we are now dead on time for opportunity for public comment. So we're right on time.

So first, I'm going to go - anyone in the room and then I'll come to the phone but anyone in the room who would like to make a public comment? There's opportunity for public comment in the room.

Okay. Anybody on the telephone for a public comment?

Okay. Great. Before we adjourn let's make sure that everybody is aware that Karl has an award coming up.

(Applause.)

MR. NEBBIA: I want to personally invite everybody that if you'd like to buy a ticket from FCBA and you may come and enjoy.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Great. All right. Meeting adjourned. Thank you.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled meeting concluded at 3:42 p.m.)

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## <u>C E R T I F I C A T E</u>

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Commerce Spectrum Management

Advisory Committee Meeting

Before: NTIA

Date: 06-18-13

Place: Washington, DC

was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Court Reporter

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