# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE <br> + + + + + <br> COMMERCE SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT <br> ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CSMAC) <br> + + + + + <br> MEETING <br> + + + + + 

            THURSDAY
                JANUARY 17, 2013
            + + + + +
    The committee met in Room 4830, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C., at 10:00 a.m., Brian Fontes and Gregory Rosston, Co-Chairs, presiding.
PRESENT:
BRIAN FONTES, CO-CHAIR
GREGORY ROSSTON, CO-CHAIR*

LARRY ALDER
DAVID BORTH*
MICHAEL CALABRESE
MARTIN COOPER
THOMAS DOMBROWSKY, JR.
DAVID DONOVAN
MARGARET FELDMAN*

HAROLD FURCHTGOTT-ROTH
MARK GIBSON
DALE HATFIELD*
KEVIN KAHN
DOUG MCGINNIS*
MARK McHENRY
JANICE OBUCHOWSKI

ROBERT PEPPER

## PRESENT (CONTINUED):

CARL POVELITES
RICHARD REASER, JR.
DENNIS ROBERSON
CHARLES RUSH
DANIEL STANCIL
THOMAS SUGRUE
BRYAN TRAMONT
JENNIFER WARREN

## ALSO PRESENT:

BRUCE WASHINGTON, Designated Federal Official

KARL NEBBIA, Associate Administrator, Office of Spectrum Management

TOM POWERS, OSTP
LAWRENCE STRICKLING, Assistant Secretary,

NTIA
*Present via telephone
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CO-CHAIR FONTES: Thank you for joining the call.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Yes, I got a laugh already, that's good.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: No, we were doing the roll call and Larry had asked where you were, and I said you're probably in your second or third meeting already this morning on the West Coast, and then you came on.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Exactly.
CO-CHAIR FONTES: So it worked out well. So Greg and I are co-chairing this via conference and in live, in person here. Before we begin, I'd like to turn it over, before we get into the substance of the meeting, I'd like to turn it over to Larry for any comments.

MR. STRICKLING: So I'm not substance, that's what you're saying?
(Laughter.)
MR. STRICKLING: I might need to change my opening remarks. What I was going
to say was, no. I have a couple of comments to make. But first $I$ just wanted to again say how much we are looking forward to this meeting.

And we've got a number of meetings already scheduled here for the spring as all of the terrific work effort that's been underway, teaming industry with the agencies to solve these issues in the 1695 and the 1755 band are worked through.

I'm very pleased with the progress we're making, $I$ know that people have run into a couple of speed bumps along the way, but I think we're most importantly, we're attacking those issues, we're working our way through them, and I'm confident that with your continued deliberation and concentration and commitment to this effort we are going to have some good results at the end of the process.

One announcement, people may
remember that the CSMAC is chartered for a two year period. Our charter actually comes up
for renewal this spring. Traditionally when we recharter, we also go out with a request for new members.

We are going to recharter the group, but what we are planning to do, given the fact that everybody is so deeply engaged in the current work effort, is to invite all current members to stay on for another year, we'll just extend everybody's term. It's not involuntary service, anybody who wants out can get out, but you will have to come talk to me personally to do that.

Most importantly though, I'm extremely pleased to announce that both Brian Fontes and Greg Rosston have agreed to continue on as the co-chairs of the group for the next year, and so I want to thank both of them. And I think we all appreciate the leadership that the two of you have brought to this very intense effort here over the last two year period.

I also have one other thing I'd Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
like to mention, now that Marty has made it here. I think probably everyone already knows that Marty has been selected by the National Academy of Engineering to receive the, what's it called? The Draper Award at their dinner in February.

I understand this comes with a nice chunk of change, Marty, so look forward to seeing how you decide to spend all that money. But most importantly I think it's a terrific recognition for the contributions you have made in this business for many, many years.

And I think on behalf of CSMAC I'd certainly like to pass along our high regard and congratulations to you for winning this very prestigious award, so congratulations. And with that, Brian, I'll turn it back to you.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Great. Greg, do you have any opening comments that are not sensitive? Greg, do you have any comments?

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CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: No, I'm just glad that the video is one way and I can see your nice, pretty red tie but you can't see me.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: It's orange. (Laughter.)

CO-CHAIR FONTES: I just have a couple of comments to make and then we can go into the agenda today. First off, again I want to thank everybody for the work that you are doing. What we are doing $I$ think is an incredible step forward.

The need for commercial interests to have additional spectrum and looking at sharing as a possibility, obviously the need for government to have its spectrum and to ensure the services of government function as they should with their utilization of spectrum is critically important to all of us and we recognize that. So we all have the common understanding of the value and importance of spectrum in what it is that we do from
wherever we sit.
I think the challenges that you are addressing, that I think will make substantial contributions as we move forward is not only to take a look at the mechanics of the technical aspects of sharing, but also how we gain access to that information that will allow us to move forward effectively and efficiently in creating a sharing environment that's productive for all parties. So I want to thank you for the work that you are doing.

Just on a mechanics of the meeting, today at a little before noon I will have to leave. Greg will pick up as chair from the phone and Bruce, if the phone call drops, et cetera, by the processes that we have here will step in.

So I just wanted to announce that at the beginning. I just, unfortunately there was a change in schedules for this afternoon. So with that, we'd like to move on to the agenda. Karl, before $I$ do that, do you have Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
any comments to begin with?
MR. NEBBIA: Not other than to thank everybody for all the work that you've done, so I know there's been a lot of time taken and the effort, and there's been a lot of at times challenging back and forth between government and industry.

And we greatly appreciate the fact that you have accepted the role of being in between. And so we thank you for that. Just want to tell you to keep your head down.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Great. The next item in our agenda is old business. And this is the Interference and Dynamic Access Subcommittee replying to NTIA, Dave, you want to go into this?

MR. DONOVAN: I'll be very quick. this was in response to questions posed by NTIA I believe in July of 2012. At our last meeting in October a draft of our responses was presented to CSMAC and was essentially put out for folks to edit. We notified folks on

January 3rd, just to give a little jog on that incident, we had, edits were proposed by several people. Those edits have been included.

It's a long document, there were a lot of questions that were asked. Bottom line is the recommendations, most of the recommendations that were initially there, there have been no changes. I think perhaps the best, the most dramatic and really the best change was by Mark McHenry in terms of providing greater explanation, so I do want to thank you, Mark, that really was terrific. We did make some other changes, there was some references to the PCAST report that we moved around and changed. I think the other thing deals with the enforcement issue in terms of the temporary restraint of interference, which was our TRO policy, Janice, I think that you had worked on.

The original answer to the questions was rather prescriptive, and I think
we toned that down and brought that back a little bit to make it a little bit less prescriptive, because you never know what situations you're going to face. But some basic elements and thoughts as to how one would go about that are there.

And I know we have other new business that's frankly, where the rubber meets the road more significant. I want to thank all of you and Mr. Chairman, with a push for approval, subject to minor editorial edits. That's about it.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Karl?
MR. NEBBIA: Yes, I just, I think there was a lot of work that went into this and it is significant. So I appreciated the fact that you all put together responses to our comments, they were updated. I have taken time to look at them.

And I wanted to make a few comments, maybe draw attention to a few points along the way, and it's not to change the
recommendation, and I think at this point we're looking, this item becomes a closed out item.

But I wanted to mention a few areas, first of all related to the costs associated with recommendations, and certainly that one of the big challenges with the recommendations is that a good number of them recommend that NTIA seek additional resources, in some cases to perform a wide variety of activities such as more monitoring, more testing, NTIA actually doing research and development.

In some cases the tasks appear to be fairly expansive in terms of setting up maybe a new spectrum management architecture, much more reliant on connectivity, database interaction, these sorts of things. And of course, part of our reality here is we do live within a time of budget challenges, that we would expect will continue.

So I think we certainly read those Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
recommendations as recommendations, as ways to improve the processes, provide positive input, without necessarily declaring the sense that unless you do this, you know, the world kind of comes to an end.

So we see these as positive recommendations, not necessarily making a declaration that unless additional resources are reached, that we're going to have huge, huge issues.

Nonetheless, we will review each of those recommendations carefully and see how we can, you know, where we can move those things forward. It's important to recognize as we look at budget issues or proposals for the future, that each of those budget proposals gets costed, it gets scored in the budget process, and ultimately the scoring of the cost, which in this case we can take what the specific task is, we can come up with a projected cost of it, have to be compared against the benefits that are achieved.

And in this case, many of the benefits of course, are not as clearly identified, they relate to possible improvements in spectrum access and so on, without necessarily being able to quantify it.

So that I think is one of the big challenges we get into in putting forward, you know, proposals along that line. The costs are very concrete, the benefits are not quite so obvious or maybe scorable, so just to recognize that.

There's a second component of this, with respect to the costs, that while some of the proposals recommend changes for NTIA to make in terms of federal spectrum management, some of them actually have cross agency implications, so they're not items that NTIA can strictly put in a budget proposal and say we would like to do this, because it implicates all the agencies having to, for instance, if we're going to create a new architecture where all the federal systems are Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
somehow tethered and reporting, that impacts all those agencies and they would have to have similar budget proposals linked to that.

The last thing related to the costs is that there's an indication in the text about considering the possibly that the Middle Class Tax Relief Act, resulting funding under CSEA could be applied in this direction.

And it's at least my understanding from our discussions with the OMB folks that the law is clear, that the costs that get covered, whether for relocation or for sharing are costs that are linked to the actual submission of transition plans. So that is where the costs are, in fact, provided.

So the challenge there becomes, to account for a cost there has to be a transition plan involved. And that is at a point where determinations have been made regarding auctions or regarding sharing and so on or reallocation, so that it makes it difficult to account for some of the types of
costs you're dealing with here in terms of research and development and so on, which appear to be costs that have to be very much up-front in the decision process, not at the point you're ready to set up an auction.

So those challenges are certainly part of what we're going to face in moving forward any that have to do with budget increases.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Okay, Dave?
MR. DONOVAN: Karl, thank you.
And I understand exactly what you're saying, I mean this document was drafted originally in, I believe, 2010 so it starts off at sort of the 50,000 foot level, articulating some of the basic things that we need moving forward. And while I certainly understand sort of the idea that doing wide ranging research costs a lot of money, I agree, I don't think this should be divorced for the specific issues that we have in front of us, whether it's 1755 or what have you.

But I think what it does is that as we go forward with specific bands, some of the basic research or some of the work with respect to dynamic spectrum access, with respect to databases, some of that really has to be done, now we will do it within the context of the specific issues that we're examining. So we're in --

CO-CHAIR FONTES: David, I just want to check, $I$ just want to make sure everybody's still on the call, that we didn't lose connectivity.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: We're good. CO-CHAIR FONTES: All right, thank you.

MR. DONOVAN: So I think, Karl, we're in agreement?

MR. NEBBIA: We are.
MR. DONOVAN: Okay. But I think that the analysis that's here in terms of doing research on DSA or making sure we get databases going, $I$ think certainly can serve
as a guidepost as you deal with specifics. And so I think that's what, I think looking at that.

And that should handle also the middle class tax relief question, which is as you're using this as a guideline for addressing specific spectrum issues as we move forward, $I$ think that's a way to take a look at it and merge the two concepts together.

I would also, and I failed, I thanked Mark, but I also want to thank Karl and Brian as well, who contributed with edits to the document.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Oh, Tom, I'm sorry.

MR. SUGRUE: I just want to address the cost recovery under the new legislation. It was certainly the intent to liberalize what can be recovered through those auction revenues on the very straightforward ground that some of that prep work planning analysis can yield great benefits to the
government in terms of auction revenues.
And the ruling from $O M B$, or the interpretation like a lot of their interpretations frankly, I think unduly restrictive in that regard. Now there's no process I know of, you know, to take an appeal to the Court of Appeals, but although tempting as it may be, but there is going to be an effort in the Congress to sort of look at some spectrum issues again, and maybe do some fine tuning, nothing major $I$ don't think? Perhaps the CSMAC could endorse getting some clarification around here, to put a little more wiggle in the joints.

Because I know that, I mean, when we talked with the people on the Hill the intent was to allow, you know, not unlimited, but not to have these narrow categories, you can't do this, you can't do that. I mean we were, you know, the first act OMB was saying, well it said replacement. So if you have a, you know, an '82, you know, Rambler, you've
got to replace it with another ' 82 Rambler, you know, is what it said.

And we said well no, it can't be interpreted that way in terms of systems, and I think we got that clarified, but the intent was certainly to allow money to be spent and to tap into those funds. You know, the auction produced billions of dollars and we're not talking about billions of dollars in this case.

MR. NEBBIA: Just to be clear, certainly in cases where there is a resulting reallocation and auction and so on, the costs associated with preparing for that, I think it clearly is not at issue.

I think that what is at issue is the question of whether you can do a lot of other generalized work on research and so on and some of the tasks that appeared to be possibly pulled under this is improvements to spectrum management under that thing. And I think that's where that issue came from.

MR. SUGRUE: I agree. It's not unlimited, it can't be, we just want a spectrum management in some unfocused fashion. But by improving the efficient use of the spectrum it presumably allows it to be, you get it shared more, you know, reallocated possibly more $I$ mean, so there is a possible payoff. And it's sort of a chicken and the egg problem sometimes, you can't get to the point where you can do a specific transition, reallocation plan until you do the first part and you don't have the money to do the first part.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Okay, Brian?
MR. TRAMONT: Would it lend clarity to the recommendations for David's purposes and for this draft if it said, you know, $I$ think that there's language in there that says we seek, it recommends seeking advice from the General Counsel on whether or not the middle class tax cut act covers this, or if the conclusion is it doesn't support it,
then CSMAC endorses, you know, a change in the law to allow for this funding to come forward, or something along those lines.

That way, I mean I think we'd all be happy if it's covered by the current legislation. If it's not, I think the implication from the report is that we would endorse funding through some other mechanism. And so that might capture both and also, I know you'd be reluctant to have more money to Karl, but if that is our intent, I mean I think that the general notion, the recommendation is they're worth doing and we should find the funding to do it. So that's a friendly amendment I guess.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Karl?
MR. NEBBIA: The next general area
I wanted to raise, and we did set $I$ think until 10:40 here, so $I$ just wanted to get to some of the subjects that, as I could.

One of the other areas that's discussed in here is the issue about out of
band emissions and the regulation of out of band emissions. And one of the things that we tried to call attention to is the challenge that as we're doing planning, as we're making decisions, if there's not going to be anything said in the rules, other than the standard 43 $10 \log (P)$ as an out of band emissions specification, that's essentially what the people participating in the process are left to deal with.

Now we can suggest as the recommendations do in some places that well, we can actually work from the real life numbers that the companies can demonstrate for their equipment. The challenge becomes as we certainly encourage flexibility, we're trying not to be technology specific, the question always comes back up, well that's fine, we're getting informal promises about what one company or technology is able to do.

But it certainly doesn't protect us or guarantee us for the future that Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
somebody isn't going to go back to the 43 10log(P), which when we use that it generally shows there's going to be interference.

So there's a number of places in your recommendations that touch on this. One is on Page 6, Question 1.4. There's a couple others later on, on page 36 and Page 41, all touch on this. And I get the sense that the general approach you recommend is that we would in fact, use the real life equipment characteristics as much as possible.

So the question comes up, is that a position you would advocate in dealing with rules with the Commission, that we would in fact, set those numbers into the rules for the Commission to use?

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Richard? MR. REASER: This is Rick. I've looked at this for awhile. I really think that we ought to get a group together and go redo the number. In fact, I talked to your guys about this and you can't even do fix
assignments using that number at NTIA, and you have to use other kinds of methods in order to do assignments on this in the federal side.

So why don't we just put together a group and go back, and reinvestigate this number, and come up with a new set of numbers and set a new standard, and get people working on that? Because I think that the current technical standard is it doesn't promote sharing at all. And if the idea is that we want to share the spectrum, then we need to come up with better sharing criteria and better kinds of definitions of out of band emissions.

And so I've kind of proposed that as something you want to lay on the CSMAC or some other special kind of working group, because $I$ think this is going to represent a long term impediment toward efficient spectrum use, and it's something that we ought to take a look at. That number is quite old, and I don't think we need to be technology
dependent, but I think we can come up with a new standard that basically tightens up the out of band emissions requirements.

We've already done things like that in terms of just narrow banding of just LMRs and stuff like that. We just finished up that at my company and are ready to go with our 12.5. And, you know, we really probably should have taken the next step to go 6.25. So things do evolve over time in terms of the standard, but I think that's something that the NTIA and the Commission ought to take on, is to maybe redefine that.

MR. DONOVAN: You know, Karl, I think the basis for the recommendation was, is that 43 10log(P) has sort of become that's it, and it's become a one size fits all. And I think the recommendation here was to recognize that that's not necessarily the case.

Now whether one adopts a new standard that's specific, technology specific, or we go through and adopt different rules, I
think the recommendation is that you're saying the one size fits all that we currently seem to have is that the time when this was drafted, really needs to be looked at again. CO-CHAIR FONTES: This is just a reminder, this is Brian. When you speak to the mic, could you identify yourself so that folks on the call will know who you are? Thank you.

MR. NEBBIA: So --CO-CHAIR FONTES: Karl. MR. NEBBIA: -- I guess that really leads to the question, is it likely that somebody from the commercial community is going to propose to the Commission that you take that approach? Or are you asking us to apply that to the federal agencies and kind of go around the door and invite the Commission to take it on. At this point -- talking about it for a good number of years.

MR. DONOVAN: Well certainly in the context as we're going forward --

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Dave.
MR. DONOVAN: -- and looking at, Dave Donovan, and looking at spectrum sharing proposals, it seems to me that good spectrum management means you ought to take a look at it as you're going forward with federal share.

MR. REASER: This is Rick. I
recommend that the government sort of lay that out as this sort of the steward and say listen, this is something we ought to take a look at, look for comments, get some, I mean a lot of people would prefer probably not to change it because it provides a lot of flexibility and guard bands for people.

But unfortunately I think that we're kind of beyond that. We kind of need to look at, you know, tightening things up so we can use the spectrum more efficiently and maybe move in that direction. So I would propose that the government, on the government's side as to the emission NTIA take, you know, lay that out there.

I don't think you're going to get people proposing. Change is tough as you know. And people that have existing systems and incumbents, they're not going to propose changes most likely.

MR. NEBBIA: Okay, this is Karl again. Before $I$ go into my last topic area, I just want to note that certainly in every Commission rulemaking that comes up with putting out new limits, the people that have been operating under the 43 10log(P) forever always declare it's worked.

But then when you actually look at the devices they're using, they tend to meet a standard much, much better than that standard. And that the reality of them working is based on the fact that they're not actually living with that standard, they've tightened it up for themselves.

But we don't seem to be able to get past that in the concept of providing general rules for people. So in the end, we Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
end up justifying, well we've done this successfully under 43 10log(P), therefore it should be applied to everybody else the same way.

## CO-CHAIR FONTES: Kevin?

DR. KAHN: Kevin Kahn. Yes but, I mean the problem you have here I think, is that you have to ask in who's interest is tightening the rules? And it's not in the interest of anyone who's already operating. I mean, you know, they're operating and they don't need it tight. It's in the interest of the national interest of improving efficiency. So it seems to me that the only place that a movement to move to, you know, more efficiency oriented rules is going to come from is from the, kind of the public interest side of this which is the government, really. I mean, in some sense it's you guys in the FCC, trying to drive that back.

Because someone who's already operating has no particular insight to give
themselves a tighter requirement, even if they look at their equipment and say we need a much tighter requirement. I mean why would you, there's just no motivation for that.

So the only place this is going to come from ever is if it comes from you guys collectively in the process. So now I think that's what's being asked for is that, you know, we find a way to drive that efficiency from the one stakeholder in this process that actually is trying now to look out for how can we be more efficient.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Thank you.
Harold?
DR. FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: This is Harold Furchtgott-Roth. This is a little technical note. 43 10log(P) is not universal. 2.5 band, for example, has a different out of band emission and the Commission does look at different noise levels in different parts of the rules.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Karl, did you a Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.

MR. NEBBIA: Yes, just kind of the last area $I$ wanted to raise, there's a number of recommendations here that deal with issues related to interference reporting.

And I guess, certainly while theoretically it's a critical issue, it certainly fits in to spectrum management concepts, $I$ think we're not quite so clear on what the challenges the people see out there in terms of interference reporting. If a federal agency receives interference, they report it through our process, it's relayed to the FCC who assists us in helping to hunt it down.

On the other hand, if it comes from a complaint from the private sector, it doesn't matter what band it's in, whether it's, you know, we're getting it from a band where there's federal operations, they still go through the Commission, the Commission comes over and talks to us about working it
out.
So I think we have the authority to enforce rules with federal agency operations, I think we've got a process set up for taking those. And I'm not aware that it is a significant issue that we're facing.

Now we may put that in the context of, we've had some cases where there's interference into unlicensed type devices, and the reporting of interference into some unlicensed devices is to go to the local record or whatever, and not knowing that there is an FCC that could be contacted about it.

So, I mean that may be the nature of it. There was a component of this involving a shot clock for resolving interference. As far as I know, generally when we have these issues come up it's within a matter of days that the Commission is out chasing down interference to one of our people, so we're not quite aware of the idea.

But in the end, the real challenge Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
for us become resolving the interference, correcting it so that both users are capable of functioning, the government's getting protected and so on.

So the shot clock here appears to be designed around getting the thing in a system and getting some steps taken, when the real challenge for us in many cases is how do you resolve the interference? How do you fix the problem? And sometimes that means you're getting filters to put on people's equipment, it may mean moving some stuff, that becomes the real challenge.

So we're, you know, I'm not quite sure, you know, what we'll do in the end with the recommendations related to this concept because we haven't really seen it as, I guess such a critical problem.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Jennifer?
MS. WARREN: Jennifer. Karl, just
to follow up on that, are you suggesting that the shot clock concept would actually kind of Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
put in place a process that might draw out a process that's already working on its own rhythm that's fairly, you know, could be more rapid than a shot clock? Because I mean, I hate to disrupt something. I know I've been pinged very quickly when there's been interference issue by the FCC.

MR. NEBBIA: Well, $I$ do think that it will require certainly additional management of the process to ensure that it falls within that, that let's say we haven't had the difficulty with. I think the Commission's been responsive to us.

For instance, at 5 Gigahertz, they've been responsive to us in identifying where the interference is. The challenge becomes the fixing of it so --

MS. WARREN: Right. Okay, thank you. That's a helpful point.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Dave?
MR. DONOVAN: Yes, I think the idea in stepping back and looking at the shot Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
clock recommendation as well as the recommendation for temporarily resolving interference issues is, the level of sharing that we are now going to have between the federal systems and commercial systems is going to increase going forward and may very well increase exponentially.

Sitting here today, we do not know the level of either cooperation or interference that may get out there. But if you're sharing with a commercial entity, it is entirely possible that commercial entity's customers may be receiving interference be it from a federal system or vice versa.

And given the nature of interference, given the nature of the fact that a lot of folks don't know when they're receiving it, a lot of times it will get filed. And then people wait to try to sort it out, to look for a complete solution. And in fact, Karl, $I$ think you've alluded to that.

And I think what the shot clock
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really was designed to do or is designed to do, is to rather than slow down the process, it really is designed to expedite the process. And if you are in a situation where you were sharing, where either a federal system is being interfered with or vice versa, a commercial system is being interfered with from interference from a federal system, that shot clock would allow you to look at a number, and they may be temporary or just remedial steps to resolve the interference issue while you're looking for a more complete solution.

So it is a way simply as we're going forward, to literally just put a time line. I know, at least from my experience at the Commission, a lot of times you will have complaints filed and admittedly, they're amongst commercial entities where an interference complaint, the interference has existed for months, maybe years, finally a complaint is filed. And then you follow that
process and it takes a lot of time.
So again, I think conceptually the shot clock idea coupled with the temporary restraining interference concept, was a desire to look at an expedited way of resolving these things. Not necessarily on a permanent basis, but just to prevent harm from accruing during the interim.

HON. OBUCHOWSKI: Yes, Karl, I'd like to sort of echo that complaint.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Janice?
HON. OBUCHOWSKI: Oh, sorry,
Janice Obuchowski. I just wanted to echo that point and perhaps put a little bit of historical context on it. Of course, I don't think the issue is, has government stepped up in a hurry. I think government is doing its absolute best.

The issue really boils down to giving, in my estimation, a little extra heft to that and to reinforce what the private people as well as public people, that this is Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
not just good practice, but it is in fact, you know, on paper been articulated.

And yes you're right, lots of good cases, but I have seen and, you know, there's no necessary right or wrong, but the whole Nextel covered safety rebanding had to do with protracted and difficult interference, to the point that finally it worked ultimately to Nextel's advantage, there was a reband he said, we can't iron this out, we've got to sort this out, we've got to change things.

You know, that's kind of a nightmare scenario, but those are the kinds of things that lead people to not to want to share. So, you know, I think the enforcement toughening is a bit of a, it's an attempt to tell people you're going to need to share more, you're going to need to work in kind of close spaces. But the government will do everything it can to make this, you know, a mutually acceptable solution.

I mean, you can take the other Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
case, the 902 to 928, which is an unlicensed band. People were using interference, some people got into that band. Most people were good neighbors. Some people went into that band who were using interference in, you know, as a competitive tool.

We'd get in there and blast away and a lot of the other good players aren't going to be as effective competitors. And it wasn't really blasting away in terms of excess power, but they were operating across the band, operating very inefficiently, making it difficult for other unlicensed players to operate efficiently. You know, those kinds of behaviors are going to have to be dealt with if sharing's going to work over time.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Okay. Any other comments?

MR. HATFIELD: This is Dale, could I make a comment?

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Sure, Dale.
MR. HATFIELD: A lot of this focus
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this morning has been on the OOBE and the transmitter side and, you know, I'm a broken record here in terms of worrying about what's happening on the receiver side, and I know that David, you've done a terrific job here and that's the challenges of a moving target.

But it seems that the PCAST report is talked about, but oftentimes kind of as sort of a summary form, and you know, the PCAST report suggests that, you know, this notion of receiver interference rather than receiver performance standards.

And I think there's places in here where that could be brought up a little bit clearer and perhaps even a little bit more than the FCCs TAC now has spent an awful lot of time on the receiver issue, especially related to the receiver interference limits.

And I'm not suggesting any changes
in the recommendations whatsoever, but in hearing the conversation this morning and then going back through the document again in some
detail last night, perhaps that could be explored in a little bit more detail. Kevin Kahn is there, has sort of been involved in that too, Kevin, $I$ don't want to put you on the spot, but whether you might want to comment.

DR. KAHN: Well, I mean, I think any comprehensive solution that, you know, is going to improve efficiency has to look at both sides of this equation. I mean, you can't, you have to have some kind of standard on that receiver side and I think, you know, as Dale said, the TAC against, excuse me, pushing on this as well, 1 think part of the whole notion of sort of why is he even complaining about -- really doesn't have a lot of substance to it because you complain about it because you did a crappy job on your receivers.

And that's kind of the status quo in some sense, is that there really isn't a standard on that side, not to mention that,
you know, the technology for improving the selectivity on the received side is actually a key element in being able to pack things in more closely.

So, you know, over time, you know, if we don't tweak both sides of that equation you're just not going to get as much out of this as you could. And I think the fundamental thing is that, you know, and this kind of, I'm going to take this opportunity to soap box a little bit to something Karl said earlier which is, you know, I know that like all of these little changes are not necessarily, and some of the big changes, not necessarily in the context of a specific band or rulemaking, but the trouble is, is if I step back and say what do $I$ want spectrum use to look like in the United States 30 years from now, I'll pick some far down the line target, you know, $I$ don't think you get to that vision, whatever any of us think that vision is, it's going to be something that's
a lot more advanced than what we do today in terms of how utilize that spectrum.

I don't think you get to that vision by simply looking at piecemeal, individual rulemaking because without an overarching context that says, we are going to take as a goal to get to this other place, and that isn't a leadership's, you know, position, it has to come out of both government and industry. And each step along the way, we're simply going to say well, it's too hard to make this change.

And that's why I have a little trouble with the thing you're saying earlier, Karl, it's not, I mean I know your intent is good there, but if it's always too hard for every individual rulemaking or every individual instance of sharing, then it is very, very difficult to ever think that we're going to move the overall center of gravity of this problem forward.

And so I mean, I think while we Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
need to focus on the specifics, no question about it, we have to have, as I think, you know, Rick was also kind of alluding to, we have to have a grander plan that's driving some of this work, even when not in the context of a specific band or a specific rulemaking, or we're simply never going to move the wall. And the receiver thing is just another part of that, you know, that total capability.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Dennis, you had a comment.

MR. ROBERSON: Just a quick comment, mostly to follow up to Dale's comment. There is a paper coming out of the TAC that I would recommend to the group, that it should be formally issued the end of the month-ish, but it's on interference limits. Many of you have been involved in that topic, but it's a substantial white paper that will hopefully be released with some things there, and $I$ would recommend that to
the group because it is so important and it fits so nicely into the work that David and others have done in the group.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: David?
MR. DONOVAN: Dale, to your point, and I fully agree with you. I think, at least in terms of this document, if you look at the questions as they were framed by NTIA, there wasn't a real focus on receiver stands --

MR. HATFIELD: Right.
MR. DONOVAN: -- so the answers don't focus on them. But if you go back to the original document back in 2010 when I was younger and had less gray hair, there is a section on receiver standards. And I fully agree with you, you can't do one without the other, Dale, there's two sides. You've got to do both sides.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Karl, did you
have --
MR. HATFIELD: Could we take some
editorials or is too late? Because I think,

I do place a little bit of expansive language, perhaps talking about, a little bit more about the CCAS's light and worry then a little bit about the TAC work. Would that, or is that, or do we want to completely bring it to a close?

MR. DONOVAN: Well Dale, I think look, and I'll do whatever the Committee wants obviously. I think the recommendations regarding receiver performance standards and their importance is in the original document. And so going into the TAC work on receiver performance standards would be editing a set of questions that weren't asked. But if you want to put an appendix or an attachment, I'm more than happy to include it, whatever the Committee wants.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Dale, were you going to say something?

MR. HATFIELD: Well no, no. I
wasn't suggesting anything substantial it just, there's been a lot of thought given to
it and not in particularly, not a receiver standard but rather the interference limits type approach. And it just seemed like it hurt here because receivers play such a critical role.

And I'm still concerned a little about too much focus on the transmit side and not about the receiver side. I think we could probably cover it in some minor editorials but again, I understand your desire to move ahead and close this out.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Rick?
MR. REASER: What I would do is I would like to vote on the report today and maybe you could ask for an addendum to be published for the next meeting or something like that. Because we've been kind of delaying the approval for a long, long time. So I would finish the report now and then maybe an addendum could be introduced in the next meeting at Greg's place.

MR. NEBBIA: Yes, the report, this Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
is Karl, the report actually was approved before.

MR. DONOVAN: Yes.
MR. NEBBIA: So this is just part of the follow-up dialogue so I don't, it's not necessarily that you need an approval. I think everybody agreeing that the document presents responses and is accepted I think -HON. OBUCHOWSKI: Can't we just, whoops, this is Janice again. Can't we just put something in the minutes of the meeting that says this is, you know, a contribution on the overall topic of efficiency, not intended to, and oh, we do also want to highlight there's other good work being accomplished and allude to the TAC and allude to receiver standards. I don't think anybody on this Committee would object to that.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Okay. Dennis?
MR. ROBERSON: Just one final, and
I point out an acknowledgment here, the work being done in the TAC actually was taking up
the work that had been done in this body that you referenced it, and then moving it to the next mile marker. So it really is a related piece of work to the work of this body already. So that's maybe a nice way to connect all these things together. CO-CHAIR FONTES: Okay, great. Thank you, Dennis. So is it your choice then, David, to submit this report or file this report with the CSMAC as a response to the original document?

MR. DONOVAN: So moved, yes.
MS. WARREN: Second.
CO-CHAIR FONTES: Okay. Seconded by Jennifer. Any further discussion? Hearing none, we'll take a vote. All those in favor? MALE PARTICIPANT: Aye.

FEMALE PARTICIPANT: Aye. CO-CHAIR FONTES: Any who are opposed? Great. Thank you very much. Thank you, David, and thank you for all of you who worked on this. This has been a long process,
to say the least.
Okay, next we'd like to move to the reports of the various working groups. and we have Working Group 1, this is 1710 I should say, Megahertz Weather Satellite Receive Earth Stations. And Mark, are you making the presentation?

DR. McHENRY: I'm going to do it.
CO-CHAIR FONTES: Thank you.
DR. McHENRY: So there's some new graphs, we're giving out a hard copy. We're going to walk through the new graphs. This Working Group 1 is the meteorological satellites, 1695 to 1610. New Graph 2 shows participants and Ivan and Steve have been the leaders of then the golden job of corralling this, Dennis and I are the liaisons. And the FCC's been in there, and then a whole cast of thousands. I think it's more than 70, I don't know where 70 come from, that's a lot of people that work there.

MALE PARTICIPANT: Yes, I think Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
we're over 100 now.
DR. McHENRY: Now the next chart gives an overview. And the purpose, this really is the purpose for all the working groups, was explore ways to do things better, but this specific group was improve modeling in commercial wireless networks, and reduce exclusion models. And, you know, that's what all work's been focused on there and in summary, that met those objectives pretty much. I think we're at the 99 percent level of those narrow objectives.

So the principle is just to take the Fast Track forward and start analyzing it and just we can go from the very large there, how to get them smaller. So then the area of focus was work through all the LTE parameters, the federal system parameters, limited propagation model of clutter. But in the end, you know, there's generally agreed upon to what the Exclusion Zones should be.

Notice this agreement from pieces Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
of the models, with the Exclusion Zone side is really pretty well in agreement on. The other thing that was agreement on would be change this idea of Exclusion Zones to Protection Zones, and we'll talk a little bit about that.

That was one of the reasons of the delay, a big change in thought of what it means, how you would manage it, and all the issues. That was all kind of identified and worked through. I think we kind of went beyond what they asked us to do. We adjusted the approach to a better approach.

The next chart shows the method of work, with a lot of work in developing what an LTE network was, different companies gave parameters for uplink, power link, power, transmits power model, and so forth. I think both sides really, it was kind of a lack of trust, a lack of understanding and detailed knowledge of what was going on. I think that's beyond all that. I think the government really understands LTE at a very
good level, and the industry guys understand the weather problem.

And both sides, it's very complicated. So the output is the model, base station parameters, interference, population, we really had a good set of modeling tools.

Oh, and I guess the availability of the other groups, now they'll have to tailor them because some of the assumptions don't work and vary on the that circuit to ground the ground, so they've been provided to the other working groups.

So Chart 5, is now we're kind of going into some little bit more detail. On the bottom line here is the, first of all it is the interference distance Exclusion Zone side has really been reduced, anywhere from 21 to 89 percent.

I still think they're large enough that in a lot of places it's, you're going to want to share. They were never reduced down to the size near zero, where they can live
with the pure exclusions. They're still big enough that you want to find ways to share.

And we identified, there still needs to be some validation of the models, pieces of the models, that was worked on. And the other thing that was really analyzed is LTE can be done ten different ways. And I kept saying, well where's the white space, the TV white space? They had very specific sharing rules and knew exactly what each side should do.

That's not appropriate here, partly because LTE's so configurable and partly because you're dealing with one or two commercial entities and not the general public. And that came out here.

So this last bullet talks about this Exclusion Zone and Exclusion Zones. And they really nailed down what a Protection Zone was, and the definition of where a base station can be located. It's got to be $X$ kilometers away from some central point,
versus the handsets or so forth.
The next chart talks a little bit more about the framework. In fact, I should have, there is a report now and it's 100 pages long. And I only printed out the first 20 pages. There's an enormous amount of work and detail that they've done. And I think they're very, there's still some redlining in it, but we're nearly done with it.

And this framework is listed as an appendix in this document. And it talks about what a Protection Zone is. And just to define it, a Protection Zone, if your commercial entity's outside the Protection Zone, they can use the spectrum. But if they do cause an interference they have to get out. It's not an absolute thing.

And if they're inside the Protection Zone, they're kind of at the mercy of the federal user and have to prove that their a ways in. So they really work through who has the upper hand in band, what's the
level of proof. And I think they've got a very good process and mechanism to do this sharing from these Protection Zones. And then another thing that was resolved is we're going to focus on power structural density at the receiver. We're not going to focus on where the base stations are, you know, if there's an argument or a calculation needs to be made, it's going to come down to this one parameter. So I think they've simplified the process of how they communicate when they go into these negotiations.

So then Chart 7 talks more about this framework, the need for a nationally approved prediction model. And they already have a kind of prediction model and there's some parallel prediction models. It's unclear to me exactly why you need to pick just one, as long as they're all roughly agreeing.

But you do need to have a, you'd hate to come to some place in Alaska and Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
approach the locals there and start flooding them with details. So you would have to have some level of agreement how to do calculations. And we have that.

On the second bullet it talks about the procedures, about who you call if there's a problem. That's been documented. And there's more focus on the procedures versus the criteria. We're back to this white space argument. The exact criteria of INR, that hasn't been resolved exactly. But the process, the procedures, has been resolved. And then the last bullet talks about the who pays, and I guess you've already talked about, that's the ugly topic who pays. Obviously the weather people don't want to pay.

So then we talk about the testing program, view Graph 8. What's really lacking is a lot of one on one testing, where you have a satellite receiver and one LTE system and, you know, what's the receiver selectivity? We
just talked about that. The DDR ratio that, and since the documentation of the federal systems is not there, we really do need to do testing.

And everyone agree those tests need to be done, but it was beyond what we could do right now with the money we have, which is zero in the working group.

And then the idea of compliance and enforcement, there was some details about the 24/7, and that's been thought through so I mean, I'm just highlighting all the progress that's been made.

So now the specific
recommendations, Chart 9, is that this band only be used for the uplink. Now it turns out that the downlink would have been easier for everyone to manage because the prediction uncertainty is much less.

And it's on the government's, I think the government kind of gave in a little bit allowing the uplinks to be used here. But
the commercial people really wanted the uplinks here so the government gave in. And so that was, there's no contention on that recommendation, and that was mentioned before.

And the last is Recommendation 2, is that we're going to, the zones are still big enough that there's going to want to be effort to move them in some places and some markets. And the places to move them have been identified.

The issues and the parameters and the requirements have been identified, but the Working Group has not exactly costed it yet and said, "oh, here's Solution $X$, we know it works." But they're, you know, pretty far down the road on doing that. So a lot of progress was made there.

And then Recommendation 3 is this framework, which is in this document which you don't have, and it gives a lot of detail. It talks about, you know, all the issues involved in the share, responsibilities, 24/7, and the
need for testing, that's all been laid out in the document. So that's the third recommendation is that we follow that framework.

And the CSMAC group is still interested in, you know, working on this. I don't think people want to quit. So we're hoping you don't disband Working Group 1, you give us a charter to keep working along at this. So $I$ went a mile a minute. Dennis, do you have anything else to add or did I leave out any highlights?

MR. ROBERSON: No, I think you covered them well. The punchline is what Mark has already said, tremendous success actually in accomplishing what was asked and, in fact, going considerably beyond what was asked to try to come up what was asked in the specific to cover what was asked in the general, which is to come up with a robust solution that is meaningful.

Mark and I have gone back and
forth, being the good engineers that we are we can punch holes in almost anything that's here. And many around this table have this same characteristic, but have to pull yourself back and look at the successes of the group. And they are really numerous in terms of accomplishing agreed-to directions across a very large group of people and organizations with very diverse interests and needs.

So it really has been quite a success and has laid out the path forward with a lot of work that still needs to be done, but it is now well-structured work and work that is really quite manageable to undertake.

DR. McHENRY: So you didn't charge them exactly to come up with a sharing mechanism. So they didn't do that. But what you charged them to do they did and did well.

But that last time we were we said, you know, we want to share in time or give the frequency plan. I think that's kind of the next step, is what exact schemes are
reasonable, and how much, what would the costs and details be? But that's not the charter at this point to do that. That's what I would suggest.

MR. ROBERSON: And to do the actual measurements. We've talked and there's agreement, Ivan's happy to have us hook into one of his antennas and look and actually see, have simulated UIs running around. And ITS is very capable of doing this, if they were chartered to do that, but that path of what the next steps is --

DR. McHENRY: It's laid out here, it's pretty clear.

MR. ROBERSON: -- is laid out, well understood, and now we need to move forward on that. Some of the next steps as well is the FCC side and NTIA negotiation on what exactly you collectively need in order to undertake the auction.

DR. McHENRY: You need white space type rules that specify everything or leave it

MR. ROBERSON: We believe, no -DR. McHENRY: -- we don't think you want that. We think you want an open framework with a more of a process recommendation than exact criteria. But it wasn't clear what level you think we need. CO-CHAIR FONTES: Okay. Thank you very much. Any other comments from either of you?

DR. McHENRY: No.
MR. ROBERSON: Well, maybe one final comment, and that is the paper itself -because we had hoped, we collectively, had hoped that we would be able to deliver that today. But one of the criteria that we've had is that we have full agreement. And right now there are still some, as Mark has said, some red line items. And the hope and desire would be that we could release that even as early as the end of today but we're -- you're nodding and that's good.

DR. McHENRY: I think they should release it now to the CSMAC and start looking at it. But they want to resolve a few more things.

MR. ROBERSON: That's fair.
CO-CHAIR FONTES: Okay. Are there other comments? Any questions of this committee?

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: This is Greg.
CO-CHAIR FONTES: Yes, Greg?
CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Hello?
CO-CHAIR FONTES: Go ahead.
CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Yes, so I just wanted to -- I sort of wanted all the working groups to include this question and address it when it comes their turn so $I$ don't have to ask each one. But I want to make sure that there's a feeling that it's not -- that there's enough information for both the government side, from the commercial folks, and commercial folks from the government side, that it feels like it's going to be -- that
we're working together on this and that there was enough input from both sides in coming to a decision coming to things, that it's not just one side pushing it or, you know, if there's a concern, because I've heard some people worry that if, you know, that these models are not being available for them to cast and poke from the government side, then as CSMAC, we don't end up being asked to sort of recommend something that is not, that the government could do on its own. I want to make sure, it sounded like this group had very much input and working together. And I wanted to make sure that all the other groups addressed that as well.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Good point.
DR. McHENRY: That's clearly the case that we had a great deal of input on both government and commercial side. So that definitely is the case here. CO-CHAIR FONTES: Great. Any other comments?

MR. CALABRESE: This is Michael Calabrese. Just a quick question. How many of these satellite downlink receive sites are there?

MR. ROBERSON: Eighteen.
MR. CALABRESE: Eighteen? And when you said reducing the separation distance by 21, 21 kilometers or?

DR. McHENRY: Percentage, that's a percentage reduction.

MR. CALABRESE: I thought it was a range of percent.

MR. ROBERSON: Yes, of the size of the zone.

DR. McHENRY: The shrinkage.
MR. ROBERSON: The shrinkage of the zone.

MR. CALABRESE: Okay, thank you.
CO-CHAIR FONTES: Bryan?
MR. TRAMONT: Bryan Tramont. So I hadn't focused on this before, but the scope of the work was 1695 to 1710. Is the nature
of the activity from 1675 to 1710 all the same or is it 1675 to 1695 different?

MR. ROBERSON: Different.
MR. TRAMONT: I'm getting the -okay, so that would be a totally different set of -- okay, got it.

DR. McHENRY: Well, not totally different.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Any other
comment? David?
MR. DONOVAN: Just a question on the -- instead of sending us specific rules such as the white space, moving more towards a process. If I, and I may be getting ahead of ourselves here, but if $I$ were a commercial entity in the share, and what I'm voting for and what is being recommended here is a process, if I go to an auction, how do I know what I'm buying?

DR. McHENRY: Well, this is Mark. I agree with you. There is a decision, is the white space, which was totally, very narrow
with no flexibility, versus this which is really more, highly flexible. What generates the most money and the best value, you know?

MR. ROBERSON: But the benefit, it is very different. We actually have had a lot of discussion about this, even this morning over breakfast. But it's very different because of the answer to Michael's question, there are 18 explicit, fixed sites.

The Exclusion Zone is from five kilometers to 85 kilometers is it? Yes. So when you take a map of the United States, the vast preponderance of the area is outside the Protection Zone.

MR. DONOVAN: Okay, got you, okay. MR. ROBERSON: Now when you try to apply this same methodology to another entity, another band, it may not work at all, and we're concerned about that. But for this specific solution, this is a very nice solution that's very workable because the zones, the Protection Zones themselves are so
small, and so discrete, and so fixed.
MR. DONOVAN: Good point. Okay, thank you.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Okay, if there are no other comments, I'd like to turn over to Larry for a moment.

MR. STRICKLING: Yes, I'd like to ask a substantive question.
(Laughter.)
MR. STRICKLING: So I just wanted to clarify, I think this was implicit in your report, but obviously in our Fast Track Report two years ago we recommended re-purposing the top 15 Megahertz, 1695 to 1710.

We now have a statutory obligation to report to the President in February about this band. And what I'm taking away from your report is that at this point you see no reason for us to do anything other than to continue on with our recommendation to re-purpose this top 15 Megahertz, the 1695 to 1710, correct?

MR. ROBERSON: To re-purpose it in Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
the way that we described --
MR. STRICKLING: Right, right.
MR. ROBERSON: -- which is a repurposing through sharing. It may be a longer term that out there in 2030 there's a notion that's maybe replaced and then this need would disappear altogether. But --

MR. STRICKLING: Right, right, but
is it --
MR. ROBERSON: -- but re-purposing in this matter, absolutely.

MR. STRICKLING: Right. But your analysis actually has shrunk the size of the Exclusion Zones --

MR. ROBERSON: Right. And transformed --

MR. STRICKLING: -- but you've now
also translated into Protection Zones and so that even with those areas there's an opportunity for the commercial industry to utilize spectrum even within what previously had been called an Exclusion Zone.

MR. ROBERSON: Correct.
MR. STRICKLING: Okay.
MR. ROBERSON: Each of the satellites, at times is not that much. And there is spectrum that it could be shared if it worked out a plan.

MR. STRICKLING: Good. So you guys have made, I think, very significant improvements, then, to our original recommendation from two years ago. Very good. Well, thank you.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: That was a substantive comment, that's correct.
(Laughter.)
MR. ROBERSON: I can see this going on all day. Okay, so at this point, this is just a briefing, an update, no vote or submission at this time. Hopefully in our February meeting we'll have a document to vote on and move forward. Again, thank you for your work, Karl.

MR. NEBBIA: I just wanted to
recommend that we do get the report output as quickly as possible so that everybody has a chance to look at it well in advance of that February meeting. So if it's ready even today, we would love to get it and get it out to everybody because we'd really like to finalize this one at that meeting.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: And I think that goes for any of the working groups who have documents that will be available for the February meeting, to have them out as soon as you have them available to distribute. Okay. Thank you very much.

Next we have Working Group 2, this is the 1755 to 1850, Law Enforcement Surveillance, Other Elements of Short Links, et cetera. So Mark, Tom, you're going to be making the presentation for --

MR. DOMBROWSKY: Yes, that's me. So with Working Group 2, we actually have a full final report that has been provided for folks to look at prior to the meeting. What

I did endeavor to do is also create a few PowerPoint slides that sort of went through the highlights of the report.

So if we turn to that, $I$ actually start with the recommendation out of the working group rather than the sort of structure of the working group, so getting to the thing that people really want to read about.

So what Working Group 2 has recommended is that federal agencies should consider, in developing their transition plans, the list of 176 industry-defined economic areas according to their implementation priorities.

While industry would like that priority list to be precisely followed, they also understand that there's needs of the federal government to do what they're going to do when they do relocate. So that was sort of the understanding of this recommendation and the output of this working group.

With that, to turn to the actual structure of the working group itself, it was co-chaired by both federal and commercial representatives, Rich von Bostel of the DOJ, and Mark Racek of Ericsson was the commercial representative.

It was unusual, this working group was unusual in that we had a lot of work done in AWS-1, where sharing studies were actually done and actual real testing was done to see the effect of short video surveillance links to wireless, commercial wireless. And it was found that you could not do sharing based on the technology that was out there and the capabilities of the existing federal incumbents.

So the focus here was really on, if we turn to Slide 4, was really focused on relocation rather than any spectrum sharing. And with that, the focus was on figuring out the priorities of the industry, of which markets they wanted the earliest access to, to
provide that list to the federal folks that were looking at relocation to say we'd like this market first, this market second, et cetera.

And the hope is to share this list with all the other working groups. We have one priority list from the industry to the federal government for all five working groups so everybody understands where the industry's coming from on priorities.

And with that, on Slide 5, we understand that, you know, different federal agency system types and operational requirements will require different clearing, geography and time lines. The economic area selection was made because we believe the FCC is likely to go down an economic area geography for licensing of this band.

And we certainly understand the agencies may very well have larger areas than economic areas that they need to clear, depending on what their system requirements
are, et cetera, and how they actually go about funding and relocation.

So with that, I think that's the overview of the report. The actual report is here for folks to look at as well. And I obviously defer to the co-chairs as to what we want to do next, whether we want to give folks a little more time to digest because they've had it for maybe a week or so, and then we could talk about it more in depth in February or finalize it in February. But all the information is here for folks to look at at this point.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Very good. Are there questions or comments? Janice?

HON. OBUCHOWSKI: I had a question, sort of a point of information. In terms of the prioritization, I mean, it looked to me as though it was generally sort of descending order of population. But there must have been other factors as well.

So if you could just kind of Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
quickly recap what were the key factors that went into the prioritization, and were there difference among the carriers? And how did that get resolved?

MR. DOMBROWSKY: Yes, there was absolutely differences among carriers. I cannot speak for the carriers as to how they figured out what their priorities were, but it's not surprising that population drives where their build out's going to be.

But there were certainly certain markets where they don't have spectrum and they really needed it for a particular need that they had that ranked higher than others. And what was done was sort of a-- it's not a pure averaging, but we did do some level of mean distribution of the responses from the carriers to sort of come up with a summary number that all saw the final aggregate, not each other's priorities, but the aggregate, and could agree that that made the most sense and worked for them from what they had in
terms of their priorities.
HON. OBUCHOWSKI: And so there was pretty ready buy-in, or it worked out fine?

MR. DOMBROWSKY: It was actually an iterative process, not surprisingly. So the first go-round didn't quite meet what they want, but the second go-round got to where everybody did buy in completely.

HON. OBUCHOWSKI: Well, that's helpful because as you know, when you get to Committee 5, there are all sorts of issues in the sharing context, when competitors at some point, you know, have to come to grips with some issues such as that.

MR. DOMBROWSKY: Yes, exactly. CO-CHAIR FONTES: Thank you. MR. POVELITES: Where are they going to go?

MR. DOMBROWSKY: Where are they going to go? So I think that depends on particular agency I've seen. Some were looking to move up further up in the band as
a sort of two step process, some are looking at other bands, depending on what they're using it for, higher frequencies and in some cases even lower frequencies, depending on where the feds have access to spectrum that works well for what they were trying to do. And most of it's in the Fast Track Report and other reports in terms of where they're looking at and what their targets are for relocation.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Did that answer your question, Larry?

DR. ALDER: Yes.
CO-CHAIR FONTES: Great.
Jennifer?
MS. WARREN: That answered my question.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Karl, did you have a comment?

MR. NEBBIA: Yes, just one last thing I wanted to mention. Certainly based on our experience with AWS-1, this idea of
prioritization for the agencies is a critical point. In fact, they came out of that saying, you know, if we had only known and understood what the industry priorities were, then we could have mapped out a plan.

And this community's been, I think, very flexible and willing to pursue the moving. They just needed to understand a good way to lay out a plan for them, because they have to plan how they're going to implement this across their agency. And clearly the last time around, they were on a different page than industry was on. And that led to immediate conflicts in timing and so on.

So obviously there's not an absolute answer here, that everything's going to go perfectly smoothly, but laying it out in this way I think really sets a great course for being able to move forward. And I think they are all very appreciative of being able to have that kind of discussion. So thank you.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Great. Greg, this is Brian. My recommendation would be that we allow folks additional time to review this, and have this prepared for the February meeting for a vote by the group. Is that --CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Makes sense. CO-CHAIR FONTES: Is that okay with you?

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Yes.
CO-CHAIR FONTES: Great. Okay, thank you. Thank you, Tom, for your report. Okay, next we have Working Group 3. MR. ROBERSON: Brian, question --CO-CHAIR FONTES: Whoops, sure. MR. ROBERSON: -- so are we going to circulate the report, is there going to be like an email thing to make addition and subtraction like the Working Group 1? How's that going to work? If you want to vote on the next meeting, there's going to be a lot of work in between.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: I would hope
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that if anybody had comments to this document they would report back to the committee prior to the meeting, to Tom or Jennifer or whomever.

MR. TRAMONT: The same way we had to David's, right, so it would be the same process. We open the available document, we all would email inputs, and then we'd try and finalize the revised draft a week before.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Right, exactly. MR. DOMBROWSKY: So we're if we're getting to a point, we're going to summarize to get all these comments and did they all align, and we put in there or there's a disagreement and we discuss it. That's what you're expecting us to do.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Yes. Okay?
Didn't like the yes answer?
MR. TRAMONT: I think Tom's 12pager is easier than you guys' 100-pager.
(Laughter.)
CO-CHAIR FONTES: Remember when we
Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc. started this process --

MR. DOMBROWSKY: No good deed shall go unpunished.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: But it may be so thorough that there are very few comments.
(Laughter.)
MR. TRAMONT: Or very few people read it, depending on --

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Okay, Tom, thank you and the committee for their work. Jennifer?

MS. WARREN: Tom, just looking at the conclusion of the report where it cross references the NTIA report, which I did not go back and look at, $I$ have to admit, was there a time line for reconciling the assumptions and preconditions? So when the decision would be made, whether comparable spectrum was available and that sort of thing?

I think your report, Tom, says that was left to the FCC and NTIA. Can you just educate us as to what, you know, you guys
are envisioning, or remind us to what you guys are envisioning with respect to that?

MR. NEBBIA: Well, the discussions on relocation of these devices is still underway. But what was laid out in the Fast Track Report by these groups was, in fact, a multi-step process. They are aware that digital technology for what they do is available. That would enable them to take the first step to vacate the lower portion of the band.

Then at some point, in order to further confine themselves, they believe that digital technology can be improved. And then, ultimately, we've got to identify a separate band for them to finally get out of the corner they would have painted themselves into.

So that approach has advantages and disadvantages. It provided the most orderly payout for them to move, also bought them some time to come up with what these other solutions were. The challenge becomes,
it is a multi-stage conversion of technology, which of course there were -- that was one of the reasons why the costs associated with this particular component were pretty high compared to what some might have expected.

MS. WARREN: Just to follow on if I might, so are the kind of pre-conditions really with respect to Phase 2 relocation not Phase 1? Phase 1 can be a go, it's really the transition from Phase 2 to something else that requires these other decisions.

MR. NEBBIA: That's right.
MS. WARREN: Is that right? Okay, thank you.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Okay. Moving on to Working Group 3. Working Group 3 is the 1755 to 1850 Megahertz Satellite Control and Electronic Warfare. Rick, are you?

MR. REASER: Yes. On the first slide it lays out our co-chairs as Colonel Martin, who's assigned to the National PNT Coordination Office here in this building, is
the federal co-chair. Then we had two industry co-chairs, Alex Gerdenitsch from TMobile and Rob Kubik from Samsung. And then Charlie Rush and I are the CSMAC liaisons, so next slide.

Basically, our group is looking at specifically where the, you know, where --

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Rick, can you speak up? And there's rustling by the phone.

MR. STRICKLING: Yes, those who are on the phone, please make sure you've muted your phone when you're not speaking yet.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: The rustling is someone who's on the bridge, not in Washington.

MS. WARREN: Because we can hear it now.

MR. REASER: Okay. So basically what we're looking at is sort of a industry priority, 1755 to 1780, but while taking into consideration the entire band. The things we're going to try to deliver at the end of
the study are some recommendations regarding how we would share with the satellite operations and then some improved coordination rules and procedures for electronic warfare as our outputs.

So the key things we've been looking at, basically three areas. One has to do with interference from the commercial mobile devices into the satellite receivers, and then interference from the satellite uplink stations into the commercial base stations, then also the electronic warfare.

We have made kind of some preliminary findings. In terms of the interference into the satellite receivers, the initial look at things by our group was that it seems to show that their interference would be acceptable. And that's based on, there's a report that was generated by NTIA, which was published back in March of 2001, that is 169 pages. It had a 328 page DoD report, 65 pages of which dealt with these particular issues
back in February of 2001.
So the assumptions in that report were basically updated to account for the difference between IMT 2000 and 4G LTE, and it seemed to be acceptable amount. What's happening now is on the federal agency side, they're looking at a detailed study using information that's not available to the group. And they're going to let us know the answer to what their findings are using more detailed information that's not publicly available, and so we're waiting for that.

In terms of interference from the earth terminals, the satellite uplink terminals into the receiver base stations, or the commercial base stations, right now we're kind of sort of doing a worst case analysis that was done by industry that looks at, base assumes that the uplink stations transmit in all directions simultaneously, all frequencies at maximum power, and so we've come up with some models on that.

And then what's happening is the federal agencies are looking at that report, we're supposed to get comments back on it and they're doing their own study based on the non-public information. And at some point we'll get something back on that. But right now, what we've had to go with is essentially a totally worst case analysis based on those other parameters.

We've had one presentation on electronic warfare a while back and we are currently awaiting for some verbiage or some wording or text from the federal side. Based on the previous discussions on this, it appears that, you know, electronic warfare can continue to operate on a non-occurrence basis, but they would like to have some improved coordination procedures for people around those places where they do that kind of stuff, to help alleviate any future issues.

So the next slide, 4. So essentially just in terms of the status, we Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
are still waiting for the DoD to release its report on its detailed data. And so that's been kind of something we've been waiting for for awhile, so we're kind of stuck on that, the initial analysis based on public information says it seems to be okay.

And one of the concerns that I think is on the federal side is that now, what would happen if things keep on growing and how would that be controlled or mitigated against for satellite receivers and so forth? That's one of the concerns that's on the federal side.

The other issue of interference from the satellite uplink stations into the base stations, we've done this Phase 1 study based on the public information. We think that those interference zones or coordination zones could be reduced significantly with some rather simple kind of things that could be implemented on the uplink stations. There's a couple other things that can be done but, Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
once again, we're sort of waiting for the federal agencies to complete their study and report back what they can report back to us based on that.

One other thing is we did have a telecon with the United Kingdom people about kind of how this works. As you know, this band is used for mobile communications in the U.K. And they have successfully operated and there are actually DoD stations in that country which have basically cell towers very close to the uplink stations, like within five kilometers. And that's been able to be worked out.

Mike Goddard was the one we talked to, by the way, for those of you who remember Mike from the days of the RA and before they went to Ofcom. And so he told us that was workable.

In terms of what their rules are, it's basically everything's done on a noninterference basis, so essentially it's noted
that this occurs but there are really no specific technical criteria for how that might work or procedures and so forth. People are encouraged to talk to each other and it's just all kind of worked out I guess.

So what we are sort of waiting for is to see what kinds of information will we be able to get on the federal side to take a look at that to complete the study. And we would need to figure out, you know, how this would be coordinated based on what the DoD can and cannot release.

Okay, the next slide talks about the electronic warfare. And essentially we're, at this point, we're just waiting the -- that's on Slide 6 -- we're waiting for the text from the federal agencies to come over from DoD to do that. Then we'll take a look at that and then see if we can put it in the report.

In terms of our schedule, initially we had a lot of TBDs here, but we

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had a meeting on Friday to kind of put together a new schedule. Next Tuesday is in some ways the day of reckoning for whether the schedule falls apart.

What is supposed to happen on
Tuesday is we would get the review and consensus of the Phase 1 study, which essentially was done by industry from the DoD and hopefully get their comments out. And then they would also present us by next Tuesday with the electronic warfare text that would go into the reports. So we have a meeting on Tuesday and hopefully that will come together at that point and we'll get that part of it finished.

Then we get a little time to ourselves and work on, you know, what our consensus is on those things. And then we would get this interference study done by the 20th. The other thing that's going to be really a pacing item is on the 21st of April is when we're supposed to get the draft, the

Phase 2 study from the government that talks about what they generally --

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Did you say April or March?

MR. REASER: February.
CO-CHAIR FONTES: Oh, February. Okay.

MR. REASER: I'm sorry, February. And we can kind of go through it. And then we would hope to have a final draft report in March and then issue the final consensus report at the end of March. But we have a ways to go on this schedule.

So the next slide sort of gives Charlie and I's sort of observation. We don't have any agreed recommendations for today's meeting; it should be obvious. We won't have a complete report for the February meeting either, that's not going to happen for awhile. And part of the problem is we haven't been able to get all the needed technical data from the government to complete all these studies Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
and so forth.
And another thing that kind of worries me a little bit, and I had a little interchange with Colonel Martins on the phone here, but we still haven't gotten comments on Phase 1 yet and, you know, depending on what those are, it's hard to say how we're going to reach a consensus on Tuesday because we haven't see the comments.

If there's no comments, then that's a no-brainer, we'll be done. But if there are comments, that could be an issue for us and we don't have them and they've got a couple days left before, you know, when we turn into pumpkins on Tuesday.

One of the other problems I have is, and that we have, is that all the satellite uplink stations are yet to be identified. Back in 2001, and I have to admit I helped work on that report as Karl and team over here know, we actually had a lot more information than was made available in

Appendix $B$ to the DoD report in terms of all the lat logs, all locations for GPS and all the other sites and so forth.

We don't really have all that and things like how many antennas are at each site. That's somewhat not, that hasn't been released and those kinds of things. So we don't really have a good picture on where all the uplink stations are, and where they're located, and how many there are at each location. So that's one of the things I think that might be a difficulty for us.

So basically what we're trying and I think this might be going is, you know, I think in the end, the base stations and handsets will be allowed to operate, sent to a non-interference base, similar to the situation in the U.K. with sort of very little guidance is where this might be going.

Base stations will need to
determine their own protection level based on something unless the DoD is able to release
some information about what the contours are in terms of interference powers and those kind of things that is usable. Right now we're making the assumption it's, you know, all azimuths, all directions, max power all the time, all frequencies. So that kind of gives you kind of $a$, that gives you the big dome, you know, of interference.

And the other thing that's of some
concern to us is if the government doesn't believe that this protected interferences levels into the satellite receivers is acceptable, we're going to have to have some kind of methodology about how that really works because they can't, I don't think industry or anybody would be well served by I think hey, you need to stop doing 4G LTE now because we think we're getting some interference.

The other thing that was sort of pointed out by the U.K. guys, you know, there's a lot of stuff we don't really control
outside the government. These satellites generally don't operate just over the U.S. And these bands are pretty well built out in the other countries and we don't have a whole lot of control over that.

I mean, I think originally in 2000, and Karl and I and Jennifer were at the conference, and we tried to prevent the designation of these bands, this IMT 2000 bands. We didn't really get real far in that except maybe in Region 2 of some countries. But the point is that, you know, that's been on the books now for, you know, a dozen years now and so that's going to be another issue. In the report, and I'm not saying I'll just say for the NTIA and the federal side is that in the report that was done in 2001, we actually looked at the international impacts of this. And so there's tables and charts that talk about population centers: Paris, London, all the other places if the band was declared to be that case.

And I think that the federal agencies would be well served to take a look at not just what happens here in the U.S. in terms of how we're going to do these auctions, but if there's going to be really concern for the satellite receivers, they really need to look at this in a global basis because the band has pretty much been declared a band for IMT 2000, which is sort of our, you know, globally. And that, so then Charlie, if you have any other comments you'd like to make. Maybe you want to make some about the build out thing, you were kind of worried about that one.

DR. RUSH: Yes, thank you. Charlie Rush here. The likely outcome statement on the last viewgraph, I think we'd just like to explain a little bit more about what this means.

At least in my mind, if we were asked today to make a firm decision as to what it is that you can say that can be used as a
basis for going forward to allow sharing or access to the band 1755-1850 by commercial entities in the United States based on what it is that we know is going on at this point with regard to electronic warfare and the satellite uplink control operations, these are the statements that we could make, that the handsets should be allowed to operate on a non-interference basis.

That process as Rick has indicated, seems to be working at least at the station, the uplink satellite control facility in the U.K. A very important point that Rick alluded to was the fact that this whole band, 1710-1785, paired with the 1805-1885, is a commercial band that is identified for IMT. And it's used as a secondary band to the 800 band in many, many countries in the world and it's being built out.

So the reality is, we're going to have to live with that. And just about the only country in the world that doesn't have a
viable mobile service in this band, whether it be 1st Generation, 2nd Generation, 3rd Generation mobile is the United States.

I'm not saying that this band is used all, from 1755 to 1785, but parts of this band are used in most countries of the world for mobile service. So the pressure is on for that to become a mobile band. Let's not get, you know, be mistaken about that.

With regard to the base stations determining their own protection levels, having looked at this issue over the course of the last ten years or so, with regard to potential operations in the 2 gigahertz band as part of the potential relocation, that came out of the decisions when we went through the first round of access to 1710-1755, most of the satellite control facilities in the United States are located in relatively rural areas. It's not all, that's not always the case.

I would think that there are ways in which an operator can certainly discern
whether or not they're being interfered with. And the assumption is that this band is going to be used for downlink, which means it's going to be based, will be used for uplink, I'm sorry, which means base station receive.

So the operator can certainly discern whether he or she is having interference. And probably can take some options to move around to be able to deal with that. The operations, each of these channels that operate, operate on basically 4 megahertz channel. And it's very, very rare $I$ believe, I could be corrected, but I think it's very, very rare that they operate in the full 4 megahertz at any one time.

And unless there's an anomaly, which means that the satellite is tumbling or the rocket in a launch is going off course and has to be destroyed, they're not operating on a given frequency from a given location, 24/7, 365.

So I think that there are ways of
being able to work around this. But it's not easy to convince, let's say a banker or someone like that, that they ought to put in a couple billion based on what Charlie Rush believes.

It would be nice if we had some data that would show what's happening on Boston Common relative to signals that are emanating from the new Boston site in New Hampshire. And if the results show that you're not seeing anything, it doesn't make any difference whether or not the reason you're not seeing it is because propagation is being blocked or whether the system is not operating at all.

The fact of the matter is if you're not seeing anything then maybe I can use it in Boston on the Boston Commons. And I may be very happy to do that as opposed to being sad about not being able to provide mobile service in Manchester, New Hampshire. It's a trade-off that $I$ could make as an
operator.
And the other thing that I think that, $I$ would like to say, that concerns me quite a bit is a comment as $I$ perceive it that there's concern on the part of the government that if they agreed that the interference into the satellite systems from the mobile handsets increases, that we're going to have a problem and that we're going to have to have some sort of safeguards against that.

I don't know how we can implement that. It's pretty clear that one could assume that the demand for mobile services in the form of added capacity and the form of data rates is going to increase.

I'm not sure that that increase is all just going to mean that in any given frequency band there's going to be more users operating at higher powers because these systems themselves, and unless there's a major shift in how we operate these systems, the systems themselves are interference-limited.

So you only can go up so far in power before you start killing your neighbor. And that's in absolutely no one's interest.

So I really don't see how we get to a point where we could come up with something that could be used to try to -measurable as to what happens if the systems grow, because the systems will grow. The question is, what measurable can you come up with that would allow you to assess that it's going to create interference? And if it does, how do you measure it?

Other than that, that's all I have to say. And I'd just like to thank Rick and certainly thank Rob and Alex for all the work that they've done, as well as the DoD and federal users' contingent led by Colonel Martin and his team, for helping us sort of work our way through this morass.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Okay.
HON. OBUCHOWSKI: Well I'd like to make a couple observations.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: This is Janice. HON. OBUCHOWSKI: Sorry, this is Janice. I'd like to make a couple observations. I don't think anybody around this table would dispute that the handwriting is on the wall as far as this band, that it's under challenge and there's no way that it will, and so I can't imagine that DoD, I mean they've been party to the decision to turn it over, over time. So I don't think, I mean that's really not a debating point. On the question, however, of how to achieve this, $I$ don't think, and this is your conclusion, but $I$ don't think anybody can come away from this saying this is an easy matter. There's no clear cut, you know, way forward.

And we certainly, as the world's remaining superpower, heavily dependent on the intelligence that we're probably receiving through some of these satellites, we can't walk away from the problem.

And to that end, $I$ observe that this information release that was more plentiful, came out in February 2001. I wonder if the same information release would have been made in October of 2001. Over the last decade, we have encountered numerous cyber incursions, strategic electronic warfare on a global scale. It's not being mitigated.

So I don't know the answer, but I don't think it's an easy, you know, it's an easy point to make. These players have every right to want to protect a lot of information about their systems on the security side.

And it behooves us as a country, if we want to solve this problem and free the spectrum up for more commercial use and continue to lead the way on both fronts, commercial as well as security, you know, to answer it.

And I, you know, I want to applaud the committee because I think people proceeded in good faith. And I think everybody's
learning from everybody else. But as we walk, you know, on to the next chapter, $I$ don't think the answers are easy, but I think both sides are going to have to give a little and maybe give a lot.

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Okay, thank you.
Kevin, you had a comment?
DR. KAHN: Yes, Kevin Kahn, I probably shouldn't be making it, but I always come back to the same place here which, you know, and Lord knows, I don't want to in any way, shape, or form, damage our defensive posture or our intelligence community or anything else.

But, you know, what we see here is an example of it. $A$, we see systems that are in fact operating apparently just fine in other jurisdictions. And what's more, are codified to have to operate that way around the world because those frequencies are, in fact, being deployed for commercial use against these kinds of systems.

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Second of all, if I break the government systems into honest-to-God warfareoriented systems of some sort, I'll put, you know, kind of real-time intelligence in that category as well, and what I'd call more, it's not quite the right word, but I think you'll understand what I'm getting at, casual communication systems, not that they're casual in terms of not being important but, you know, they're not really likely subjects of attack by a, you know, a foreign party that we're engaged with.

You know, the ones that are honest to God, real time warfare systems have much greater problems to deal with than handsets. I mean, let's be serious. If I can take down a critical warfare system by marshaling 100 LTE handsets, that's not my concern then with the guys depending on that warfare system, because it is so damn trivial to generate far more interference with stuff that is far less sophisticated than a few damn handsets.

So I just think we have to keep a sense of perspective as we look at this. Yes, you know, we need to find ways forward that are cost-effective, it's sensible, and security-sensitive for the government systems. But at the same time, we have to look for real context that particularly the critical systems operate in. And handsets are not their biggest threat.

HON. OBUCHOWSKI: I wasn't making that point. I was making a point about release of information on satellite parameters. I agree with you, the threat would not be coming as a response to that from LTE handsets. But the release of the information enables behaviors that allow players far more serious than that to take a shot.

And again, I don't think we're going to finish this up. I just don't think it's an easy issue in this country and, you know, analogy to one system in the U.K.,
important though that may be, is not going to define the answer.

And I would further make the point that it did, you know, an alternative of course has been relocation. A unified satellite band is off limits, it's secondary at the FCC because of the broadcasting, you know, incumbents.

There are answers, but those answers involve sacrifice by way of freeing up other spectrums so these people can relocate. They also involve the costs of relocation, which are much heftier than the costs of sharing.

So we're going down this path because it was the decision of our government and the public policy that we ought to keep some of those systems where they are and share, because the alternative of relocation on a fast track was pretty costly.

So I don't think anybody's sitting here saying, oh gee whiz, we're being
intransigent. There was that willingness, it was ruled off the table at least in the first instance.

MR. NEBBIA: Jennifer had her hand up and Charlie, and if at all possible, we would like to get to the next working group, especially since we're not finalizing the work here so, you know.

MS. WARREN: I intend it to be short.

MR. NEBBIA: You are already short.
(Laughter.)
MS. WARREN: Oh! Okay, so Larry, can we talk about training?

MR. NEBBIA: I've been through all the classes.

MS. WARREN: Moving right along, to go back to the point that Charlie was making, first of all, I do think that we need a larger conversation about releasability of data. And I think, you know, a number of the
working group reports will be teeing that up, including ours.

But I thought it was interesting the forecasting of kind of where this working group might end up given where it is now. But one of the things that I just wanted some clarification on, and if it takes too much time we can do offline is Charlie, when you were referring to the interference levels, were you talking about the actual absolute power of the LTE or the system or were you talking about the aggregate interference caused by the growth of the number of mobile handsets that would be operating at any given time? I didn't understand if you were talking about aggregate interference or just an absolute power level. Can you just clarify or tell me offline?

DR. RUSH: There is, this is Charlie, an LTE system like a CDMA system is interference-limited. So there's only so much power that can be engendered out of, for the
activity in one cell before it starts to interfere with what's going on in the adjacent cells.

And a lot of effort goes on within an operator and between operators to make sure that they minimize the potential for intracell interference within the system, an intercell interference.

MS. WARREN: That's what you meant.

DR. RUSH: And that will continue to be the basis for operation as long as we are operating with a cellular-based paradigm.

MS. WARREN: Thank you.
DR. RUSH: Now I didn't mean to imply, and I hope no one has taken it that way, that what we're trying to do here is to gain access to a band of frequencies that would really harm the government if the commercial side was, you know, was -- been able to gain access to that.

The fact of the matter is that we Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
have very little data that shows how mobile systems can operate in the presence of these kinds of, for lack of a better word, satellite tracking facilities or satellite operational facilities or satellite radars, whatever you want to call them, they're big systems that are transmitting lots of power, okay?

And they're only being transmitted
in a few places around the world. The United States is probably the biggest user of this band for that, because since the band is not being used around the world for this kind of operation except maybe a few places in Russia and one place that $I$ know of in England, maybe some place in the southern hemisphere.

So the pressure clearly is on to gain access to this for mobile because everybody else is doing it. But yes, there is an issue with saying, okay, we will turn this band over. And you can't just say, okay, I'm going to turn this band over and by the way, if I have 400 satellites or 300 satellites or
even 50 satellites, I'll just go up there and I'll just change the batteries.

I mean, one doesn't do that with satellite systems because of the cost, you're talking ten, 15 years out in order, before you can refurbish the whole inventory. It's a slow, tedious process.

It's a lot easier, even though it does potentially drive me crazy at times and very, very frustrating. Overall, it's a lot easier to try to work out a solution here on the ground than to either give up or say, well, let's, you know, let's wait 15 years and we won't have any satellites that will be impacted by this particular thing.

MR. STRICKLING: Can I say something?

CO-CHAIR FONTES: Sure.
MR. STRICKLING: I just wanted the record to reflect, that question could only have come from a person of great stature and wisdom. And I'm sure Karl would agree.
(Laughter.)
CO-CHAIR FONTES: There's a lot of great stature here. Tom, you had a comment. And what we'd like to do is to try to wrap up this group's presentation, if you don't mind. MR. SUGRUE: This is a general comment, I think it applies to, I'm sorry, Tom Sugrue, to the subsequent working groups as well, just about sharing information and following on what Charlie said. I think the point of that isn't to jeopardize national security, and I know you're not suggesting that, Janice, but the point was to find solutions.

And this band is being used you say commercially around the world for mobile systems. When we share information we, first of all, $I$ think we can provide the agencies a lot of comfort that the scope of the problems is likely less than they're worried about, and they're right to be worried about it.

And if there are problems then we Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
could address it here in this country through whatever techniques we have to minimize the interference, that is a problem. And right now again, as Rick said with a lot of worstcase scenarios, you just, you don't really have much to go on.

We found a similar thing in the 1710 to 1755 band, as you know T-Mobile is very active in that band and clearing. And initially, a lot of worst-case scenarios, not much information and so forth.

Finally we got past that and once we did, the process worked the way I just described. The government side got a lot of comfort, the level of interference was not as acute as perhaps they might have worried because they understood our systems, our deployment plans, and so forth.

Vice versa, if there were problems and we knew, okay, that's a problem, we can't do $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ or Z ; we've got to do it differently. And so it's really just to try to solve the
issue, not to do anything to hurt the systems.
CO-CHAIR FONTES: Thank you very much. Thank you for the work that's been done on this committee, not an easy task. None of these committee assignments or working group assignments are easy. Next we'd like to go to Working Group 4, and this is the 1755 to 1850 Megahertz Tactical Radio Relay, and the Joint Tactical, I'm sorry, what?

MS. WARREN: Sorry, JTRS.
CO-CHAIR FONTES: Yes, I was going to say the Joint Tactical Radio Systems. Before we go into the presentation here, and Mark, are you making this presentation? Before we do that, I'm going to have to be leaving here shortly so, Greg, I want to basically at this point turn it over to you and to Bruce.

Bruce will be your eyes and ears here around the table in terms of identifying people to speak. And again, I want to express my apology for having to do this, but
schedules were moved around that I had later this afternoon to this, earlier afternoon. So Mark?

MR. GIBSON: All right, good morning. All right, so as Brian said, this is the Working Group 4 which deals with microwave J, Tactical Radio Relay and JTRS. JTRS was added in the middle of the process, and you might know JTRS as software-defined radio because those terms seem to be used interchangeably. What I forgot to put in this deck was the co-chairs of this group, which include Dave Pierce from the DoD and Mike Chartier, so that was my bad.

The next slide is an overview of the deck, we're just going to go to the Slide 3. So for point-to-point microwave, there is a lot of experience with that from AWS-1. And so while the group wasn't ready to make recommendations on that per se, I think that we're working toward recommendations in the near term.

What we want to do is we want to combine all the recommendations in one final report, so we may not make recommendations in February, and you'll see where our schedule is later on, but I think, you know, for the most part for this group microwave was low-hanging fruit and we're in pretty good shape with that.

One comment to make on it, if you see in Bullet 2, that there is actually some precedent out there from AWS-1 and we're going to stand on that precedence, so we're probably going to parrot the rules as well as the public notice that came out from the NTIA and the Commission back in April of 2006 that described the process.

Where we are right now with this equity specifically is trying to determine whether we need to dig into interference criteria, and whether there is a difference between transitional sharing and long-term sharing.

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And then finally, we're also
trying to overlay the work that has come from the previous working groups, one I think came from 1 or 2, the list of the market areas, to possibly prioritize relocation of microwave systems consistent with where there may be high value deployment for carriers.

So that's where Working Group 1, or Point-to-Point Microwave is. On the other thing, I'd like to thank Working Group 2 or 1, before I forget, was the taxonomy on the concept of protection areas and coordination zones. That's good work and I think that it's helpful, maybe in not terms of reference, but something I think we can all use.

We're struggling with the
difference between what an exclusion zone may mean, what a protection zone may mean, and what a coordination zone may mean. And they may mean different things to different people, and they may mean different things to different equities, so we're going to take
that work and keep it.
For the Tactical Radio Relay
Systems and the next one which is JTRS, we're struggling with being able to make any determinations at this juncture as to whether sharing it, or relocation versus sharing is where we are. There was really no data in the report that we are using to identify the situation with sharing.

There was a figure put in the report of $\$ 160$ million for relocation, but we don't have any detail on how exactly we can share with those systems. And so we're crunching through that process right now.

This is one equity that's fairly highly deployed nationwide, different than AWS-1. AWS-1, I believe, there were 16 or 18 locations, which is now down to two, and that process has working very well and we'll try to use that process to the extent it makes sense here.

But for these TRR systems, we're Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
in the process now of trying to determine how big these areas are, these protection areas are, and we have a set of results now, which we'll probably have to go back and redo because there is other work that's going on, which is sort of working with, under a technical working group that was kicked out of Working Group 5, but which Working Group 4, well, not kicked out of, but use --

MR. NEBBIA: Just say exiles.
MR. GIBSON: Exiles, yes, it's an exiled group and we're kind of, no, it's a working group that sort of overlays both. And that working group was developed out of 5 and 4 is glomming on to it, to use some of the technical aspects of the analysis which primarily relate to the, how we determine a cell layout for analysis, how we employ a propagation model, and how we use interference objectives.

And so you'll hear more from 5, but we're still struggling within the working
groups on exactly how to use that. And we don't want to waste the government's money running studies unnecessarily, so we're very mindful and very appreciative of the work that has been done so far, the work that was done to create the NTIA report, and then the work that the DoD is doing to support this work in TRRs and JTRS.

Nonetheless, there's still more work to be done. You see in this brief, which is just a status report, that we've only really done three of 86 . And we're not saying we have to do all 86, but we've got to do more than three to be able, well to make that determination. And that's kind of where this working group stands.

Nonetheless like I said, there is a precedent with respect to what was done with AWS-1, and we're going to try to see to what extent that work is germane to this issue here, so that's the TRRs.

The JTRS, it's a little bit more
challenging. If you look at the NTIA report, the only reference really to these and its SDR systems is that there's no applicable cost for these. So we're struggling with how we share with them or whether we relocate them. And we recognize there's more work that needs to be done and DoD is doing some of that analysis for these systems. And so this is one of those things that it's just TBD.

We're hopeful to have some better results, you know, by February, but we are kind of at, almost at square one with some of the work we've done. And we just don't know enough about these systems yet to make any determination on them.

The other issue we've run into with these systems is that the latest on them is that the data for these systems is not releasable to industry. We understand it's releasable, it's FOUO, so it should be releasable to some extent but we're not really, we're struggling a little bit with how
we get to that data. And that's, you know, we see these references to trusted agent which we're also struggling with, we and Working Group 5. So this is one where you just say stay tuned, wait until the film comes out I guess and it will be a blockbuster.

So finally, you know, I've blown through this pretty quickly. Finally with respect to the schedule, you know, I'm just not at a position to say what our schedule is just yet. I had to submit this for publication about a week ago.

Since then, there's been some new information on how DoD is running these analyses, and we understand that we should get some results within a few weeks, probably in time for the February meeting, to at least show some preliminary results, but certainly not within time to make any determinations or any recommendations.

So, you know, I guess the takeaway from this is, we're still working, we're
working hard. DoD is doing a lot of work. We've heard it loud and clear, they're taking it out of hide, we all appreciate that as taxpayers. And so that's kind of where it is. It was pretty quick, but questions?

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Thank you very much. I need, the video is about three, it's very good by the way, coming over the video but it's about three seconds behind so I can't recognize anybody in real time. But if Bruce would call on people, I think that would be helpful.

MR. WASHINGTON: Any comments?
No? There are no comments, Greg.
MR. GIBSON: Good job! See, once Brian left everything goes smooth.

MR. TRAMONT: And he's a lot
taller than some of you.
(Laughter.)
CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: I was going to say that I run a short meeting.

MR. TRAMONT: At a macro level, a
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lot of what Mark said applies with equal force to Working Group 5. Jennifer and I are the liaisons along with Tom, reporting back here. And Colonel Reese, as well, you've done a very nice job as our co-chairs.

As you recall, Working Group 5 was subdivided into four sub-working groups, dealing with air combat training systems, aeronautical mobile telemetry is the second one, small unmanned aerial systems, $I$ try not to use the acronyms because $I$ find this clearer for everyone, and finally precision guided munitions and other miscellaneous systems. So within the Working Group 5, there's four subgroups.

In addition we did spin out the technical working group that has been lending support to Working Group 5 as well as Working Group 4. We have had a series of in-person, face-to-face meetings as well as a series of conference calls over the course of our time since we were chartered or first met in July
of last year.
We have made progress in developing the various methodologies that we will use for interference to the airborne systems, but there's still a lot of work that needs to be done. And like some of the other working groups, we face some real challenges that have caused our timeline to slip.

The time line initially set up called for our work to be done by now, but the complexities have led to the point where today we're probably about six months behind schedule. And we're hopeful that sometime during the summer we'll be able to have final work product. Jennifer and I have a dinner bet on the exact timing of how that's going to work out.

So even with those delays, we had hoped that we could have our work complete on ACTs today, however an issue arose about the nature of the LTE interference modeling and whether we should assume that the LTE model
was done in a uniform grid pattern or we should use an actual network to give a more realistic assessment of what the commercial model would look like. This has been a very, very hot topic over the last few days.

Now it appears we're headed towards an anonymized network approach through the good graces of Comsearch, that would be able to use a real network but it would be made anonymous if you will, by the Comsearch efforts.

So as a result of this change, we will have a more realistic assessment, but the analysis done to date by Allion, DoD's contractor that's working with us on a lot of these matters, will need to be rerun and the final report will be delayed as a result of that.

So under the new schedule, we are hoping that the sub-working groups can begin producing additional data somewhere between late February through May, with a final report
hopefully ready by mid-June. And obviously we'll continue to have our meetings as we've discussed.

The greatest challenge is one that Mark flagged, which is sort of this confidential information, how to maintain confidentiality of non-public information while providing the industry representatives with the appropriate role in the evaluation process.

The trusted agent approach that Mark flagged with NTIA and to some degree the FCC playing this role, that is they would look at information that's not going to be able to be made available to the industry. But the parameters of how the trusted agent arrangement would work have not yet been defined.

And there's a lot of concern on the industry side about how much transparency they would have under the trusted agent process, would the trusted agents have

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sufficient time or technical expertise to do what needs to be done to assess what Allion and the government actors are doing. So this is a large issue for our group that we really struggle with and it will need to be resolved before we can make substantial progress and certainly in order to meet the deadlines. Jennifer and I have talked a lot about internally, you know, this is a precedent-setting opportunity and process. And it has a lot of challenges associated with it. And we think that it's very important that for Working Group 4 and 5, as well as for the larger challenges that we face as a country that we get a process in place that allows for commercial entities and government to work together in a trusted environment to ensure that there's a real assessment of the national interest and how to move forward on these things. And so this seems to be the key now of the issue that we face. And I think that I summarized everything in our one slide.

I know Jennifer may have some supplemental comments.

MS. WARREN: Just to emphasize one or two points, while the ACTs analysis has been delayed and we won't have that until end of February, I think the other sub-working groups will be producing their analyses in a staggered fashion. By staggered, we mean AMT may be, it will be faster perhaps than precision guided munitions. So all of that's going to be worked, we're not going to hold it all up for the final, so each of the subworking groups will complete when they do and then that will be shared up to the Working Group 5.

I think we can discuss, you know, whether we hold off everything for a final Working Group 5 report or if we, you know, sever it. I think that's still to be determined by the time lines that, you know, if we stick to these time lines or if there are further challenges that come up.

And I just want to emphasize and perhaps there's a discussion we can have, Karl, about the process for getting to options for data releasability. It's something that's common to all the groups, it needs to be a process that, you know, is broader than spectrum experts and spectrum. It's not a spectrum issue, it's a security classification issue, it's a data release issue that has much broader precedent and implications, and there just needs to be the right people involved to look at what are the carve outs for spectrum or not, or what have you.

And as Brian said, this is precedent-setting for future sharing discussions, not just this band. And I'm just a little worried about, you know, getting options on the table for both government and industry to look at and decide how or whether, you know, any of the options meet the needs. So I just wanted to highlight that because I think --

MR. TRAMONT: When you say options, you mean process options.

MS. WARREN: Process options, yes.
MR. TRAMONT: Or how to deal with these issues. And especially because the systems are not monolithic, right, some of them are secret, some of them are fouo, and there needs to be, I think at a higher level than the working group, a decision made about, you know, so what is the industry prepared to do to make this process work? Who are they prepared to get clearances, how long will that take? Can we get that, how does that work? What is the government willing to do and how do we get to a common approach?

So I think that's the real challenge and sort of developing a process for FOUO, a process for secret and et cetera, so -- I don't know if Mark, you want to go.

MR. GIBSON: Actually, I'd like to make a comment because there's an issue that's at least across these two working groups. And
that is an update of the information that was made available before, in terms of the number of assignments.

We're still running on the data that came out two years ago, maybe three years ago. And we're hearing a little bit that some of that's changed. One other thing I didn't touch about in my presentation is that, for example, for some of these TRRs, the area of operation is the state of Iowa or the state of Ohio or the state of Pennsylvania. And that means a much different sharing methodology than if it's just the bases within there. So that's one issue.

The other is just the number of assignments. If it's increasing or decreasing that's fine, but if we're looking at -- and we don't even have any information on the number of assignments associated with JTRS. So, you know, I think I speak for both working groups where, you know, any more information that could be updated that's already been released
would be very welcome at any juncture in the process, but the sooner the better.

MR. WASHINGTON: Rick, back to you. Oh, Karl?

MR. NEBBIA: Yes, let me just note, we certainly in the process knew we were breaking a lot of new ground. We had some examples in our 5 Gigahertz Wi-Fi effort that we'd gone through a number of years ago, where a lot of information was shared, some of it very generalized at the beginning and later as we got into it -- and remember this is with the unlicensed community so it's not an easily identifiable crowd -- we were able to work through some approaches where people with clearances directly engaged in testing and work like that.

So we didn't want to up-front try to proscribe all the structural mechanisms that would go into this because we had worked through some of those in the past. The difficulties have certainly been greater in
that we've had data sharing in order to perform analysis. We're also -- so they've come up with a construct for a trusted agent doing the analysis after the sides have both put in their inputs and agreed to an analysis method.

We've also talked about, in terms of NTIA and the FCC or some other group, possibly looking over what those outcomes were. Ultimately, we are going to have to ask ourselves the question, what information absolutely is necessary for the auctions when that time comes up. And it may be a slightly different set of parameters.

And then lastly, if we're really going to encourage a coordination mechanism that goes on, what the expectation sharing information is going to be there.

So at least in those latter points, it might even be a good thing for CSMAC to begin thinking about, and maybe by, you know, February we may want to assign a
task there related to this idea of what information is really necessary at auction time and what information or what mechanisms are necessary in the coordination processes that would go on once you know who the auction winners were.

So I think we should at least give that some thought ahead of time. I know we're kind of racing to get back on the schedule, any other comments before? We've got a couple.

MR. REASER: Yes, I think it would be a great help, the trusted agent thing. It started to creep into our group, and it may have creeped in already and we don't know it, but I think that the issue is that what -like one of the things, like $I$ think that at some point they're going to have to clear in some industry people to see what's going on because no one's going to really trust what's under the hood unless they can see it.

But one of the big concerns is,
like for our group is, like, well, what exactly you assuming about the lay down or the roll out of an LTE system? And are you implementing it properly, because it's complicated. And so you want to have an LTE -- not going back and telling their buddies classified, I mean, that's not even the issue. The issue is whether what's going on by the trusted agent is, can it be trusted that it's accurate?

And so that is really, I think that's the concern I've sort of heard from industry. So there has to be some way of building some trust in the trusted agent world, because, you know, it's pretty complicated, this LTE stuff, we agree it's pretty complicated.

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                                MR. NEBBIA: Janice?
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HON. OBUCHOWSKI: First, to that point I would ask you to reach across to the FCC and, you know, I know they want to go out with the rulemaking and they need to go out
with the rulemaking relatively quickly to pull off an auction that potentially involves this band.

There's a lot of confusion on, or not confusion, there's been a lot of, you know, concern about delay on the government side related to, you know, security levels, et cetera.

I sat in on a five hour discussion related to grid versus real network. One of the big issues was among the private sector companies that could not -- which is why we've yielded this theoretical, anonymous real network companies don't want to share their network designs with one another just like they weren't happy with sharing LTE designs. That's fine, $I$ mean, it's totally understandable. It's commercially important information.

But as we go forward, I really think the FCC has to pull together industry. And it's not at the good faith working group
level here. People like Steve Sharkey's got a body double. He's been like ten different committees at once. You know, it's not this level that can resolve this stuff. And absolutely, the FCC and the industry has to decide in real time how much information and in what form needs to be provided to whom at these companies before the auction.

I think the process with T-Mobile worked great, in part because T-Mobile got its people cleared, they had won the auction, they were in there operating in a very nitty-gritty fashion.

But when we're looking at the upcoming auction involving this, there's going to be a lot of information that $I$ would want if I were a bidder or if I were a banker. And I agree, $I$ probably wouldn't want to rely on a trusted agent, which is why there is a lot of concern on a private sector, you know, there wasn't really a happy ending to that meeting, as I saw it, on part of the private Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
sector, justifiably.
We can't resolve that. The FCC has to get to work and it has to bring in the proper people from all the companies that they think might be interested and work this through at an entirely different level, in their own self interest of running an auction in this brave new world where there's going to be some form of sharing.

MR. NEBBIA: Jennifer?
MS. WARREN: Just two points, because I thought something that Janice raised was interesting. I didn't see how -- well, when industry requested that the analysis shift from, you know, the grid to the randomized, real network approach, how did industry come to an agreement as to what the data was or what that would look like? That must be a precedent for how, you know, data is being shared among, you know, the various potential licensed carriers.

And then my second question was, I Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
imagine it was easier in the first AWS with TMobile because they were the licensee. Here what's, I think, very precedent-setting is that we're dealing with the unknown of who will be, so it's not just clearing the heir presumptive, but a lot of contenders. And I think that's very different and very valuable precedent work that we're doing here. But we've got to figure -- I just want to emphasize, I really think we have to figure out that MO going forward.

MR. NEBBIA: Mark?
MR. GIBSON: Let me address -- I have two things $I$ want to address. First is it occurred to me as I was thinking through what $I$ had said a minute ago that $I$ wasn't clear enough about the -- at least for Working Group 4 and I think also for 5, that the reworking of the analysis results was at the request of industry. Industry pushed it pretty hard.

Part of the reason was that the
results weren't meaningful for LTE, in some regards. And the other is for some of the JTRS systems, the results weren't meaningful at all.

With respect to the cell layout that Jennifer was referring to, I can add a little clarity to that because Brian referred to the work that we did. And we took it in the shorts too, we did that free of charge so I want to be sure everybody's aware of that, although it was very minimal.

MR. NEBBIA: That's a different use of the word shorts but that's -
(Laughter.)
MR. GIBSON: Yes, well. Moving right along. It was realized -- and I don't want to get too much into the work of technical working group -- but there was a thought that -- and this more or less came out of 5-- that grid layout would tend to overpredict interference with the way the grid was being done, I'll leave it at that.

There was a conversation that occurred right before the holidays that perhaps there may be the availability of a real cell layout or semi-real cell layout. And because we do a lot of the coordination work for a lot of the carriers across all the -- sharing with, mostly with private microwave, it was suggested that we might have some of that information, and we do.

And so what we did is we went back to the various carriers who own that information, got permission to use it for this effort, but we did this sort of randomization. And by virtue of randomization, what we did is we inserted a variable to move the site some random distance just based on a random number. And then, so we made that data available. And that is what was talked about at length at the meeting last week. So that's the detail on that.

## MR. WASHINGTON: Marty?

MR. COOPER: I'm just a little
troubled by the use of the term real and grid systems. LTE is still a work in process. And we don't even know what the ultimate technology used in LTE is. So any data that they come up with in this thing is going to be problematic and troublesome. And I don't know how diversity is going to be interfered with to deal with that.

MR. WASHINGTON: Someone -- yes, go ahead, Tom.

MR. SUGRUE: I was just going to add, on the sharing of information on the commercial side, that our techniques and as we refer to get over that problem, $I$ was just checking with Steve. And we think there really aren't those problems.

HON. OBUCHOWSKI: T-Mobile's been very forthcoming. I mean, just to be blunt, that's issue at this meeting, but that is not where the consensus led.

MR. SUGRUE: Well, we think we can work it out with our fellows on the commercial
side, let me put it that way rather than no issue. And we'll certainly endeavor to do that. And even the AWS-1, we were very much involved and we work with them. And their information was included, or sometimes they come and remind us. But there are ways to do it.

HON. OBUCHOWSKI: Okay. MR. WASHINGTON: Harold?

DR. FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: Harold Furchtgott-Roth, just following up on one that Janice made. At an auction, the control of information among bidders is not limited to one person, bidding party, or potentially it's a very large number of people because there are a lot of people involved in the bidding process. It's difficult for me to see that information can be classified in any way and have a meaningful auction. So that's -- I just toss that out there, that Janice's point for an auction actually is a very problematic one.

MR. WASHINGTON: Okay. Greg, back to you. We're at the committee questions and discussions.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Okay, we had a lot of comments and discussion, but is there anything that people from the committee wanted to bring up at this point in time?

MR. WASHINGTON: Looks like there are not.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Okay, I think we'll turn it over to Karl now for the NearTerm and Hot Topics.

MR. NEBBIA: Okay, very quickly, just wanted to indicate under the near-term objectives, this is what, the one we've been working for on here, is the center of what we're doing. So I would just want to encourage everybody to keep pressing ahead, I think this is very, very important work and I think it is groundbreaking. But that's where our focus is going to remain for the short term. There may be other bands that we may
want to use this forum for in the future in a similar way, so we have to keep that in mind.

With respect to the hot topics we're dealing with, I think part of that is what some of those other bands are that are on our plate right now, not necessarily brought in here but a very active 5 Gigahertz for unlicensed, this very active topic. We hope to be able to provide our outcome report here shortly.

And we also have an interest in this, with the international community is going to be looking at 5 Gigahertz, so the WRC prep schedule is not necessarily slow moving or for the faint of heart, you know, it's going to be moving along quickly. So that's a critical item.

Secondly, the 3.5 Gigahertz activities over at the Commission, where they've started their process of looking at how they can improve outcomes that we provide in our Fast Track. And so I think it might
behoove us to ask whether there's some involvement that CSMAC can play in that now that the Commission actually has a rulemaking underway, maybe the things that we can do in establishing a group to look at some of those issues and help us through that, once again in bringing government and industry together.

Also then, last wanted to touch on the spectrum management improvements group before has focused to a great extent on data improvements on our side. And one of the things that it's left us looking at very closely is how we would approach a data cleanup effort and whether it's limited to a few specific priority bands or, more broadly, certain aspects we believe will be dealt with in improving our data checks, some of that included in FSMS develop.

But, for instance, some of those data checks will never resolve the issue of whether an agency has turned the system off and taken it down and just not put the report
in. So we've asked ourselves a lot of questions about how we would realistically go about this, would it help if our frequency assigners re-reviewed records that they may have already reviewed several times, is that going to yield real benefits?

If we go back to the agencies who submitted the data and say we'd like you to check this one more time, will that yield many, you know, benefits? Going out in the field and trying to do measurements to identify whether people are doing things the way they said they would, and seeing we've got 250,000 government records, not an easy challenge, some of them are nationwide allocations.

So we have convened a group within NTIA to try to pursue this issue of how we would specifically do this, so we are trying to follow up in that area. So that's my general layout, wanted to move along as quickly as possible given our time today. But Neal R. Gross \& Co., Inc.
they are some of the things we're looking at as follow up. So that's all I have. Now come the public comment.

MR. WASHINGTON: Greg, it's back to you for the opportunity for public comment.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: Okay. First, before that, is there anyone who has questions for Karl? And if not, then we'll move straight to the public comment. I'll let you recognize people, Bruce, if you would do that for me.

MR. WASHINGTON: Sure. If there are no individuals who wish to make public we'll move forward. There are none, Greg.

CO-CHAIR ROSSTON: So the next thing on the meeting is the schedule of the next meeting, which looks like it's going to be in the building where I'm sitting, which is great, February 21st at Stanford, and the address is on the agenda.

I wanted to take a moment to thank everybody who's been working so hard on, not
only from the CSMAC on these different committees, but also from all the different working group members. We have a huge number of people from the government, from the private sector, everybody working together to make big progress on this. And I think this is extremely important and it's going very well, but we still have a lot of work to do. But I wanted to thank everybody for doing that. If there is nothing else, I think we can adjourn the meeting. And we're only seven minute behind the schedule.

MR. WASHINGTON: We're officially adjourned.
(Whereupon, the meeting concluded at 12:22 p.m.)

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