Page 1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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COMMERCE SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CSMAC)

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MEETING

+ + + + + WEDNESDAY MAY 30, 2012

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The Advisory Committee met in Room 4830, Herbert C. Hoover Building, 1401 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., at 10:00 a.m., Brian Fontes, Chair, presiding.

MEMBERS PRESENT

DR. BRIAN FONTES, Chief Executive Officer,

National Emergency Number Association, Chair DR. DAVID E. BORTH, Independent Consultant MICHAEL C. CALABRESE, Vice President and Director, Wireless Future Program, The New America Foundation THOMAS S. DOMBROWSKY, JR., Engineering

Consultant, Wiley Rein, LLP DAVID L. DONOVAN, President, Association for Maximum Service Television, Inc.* MARGARET (MOLLY) FELDMAN, Vice President of Business Development, Verizon Wireless* DR. HAROLD FURCHTGOTT-ROTH, President Furchtgott-Roth Enterprises

H. MARK GIBSON, Director, Business Development, Comsearch

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Page 2
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DALE N. HATFIELD, Executive Director, Center for Law Technology and Entrepreneurship, University of Colorado* DR. KEVIN C. KAHN, Technology Policy Consultant, Intel DOUG McGINNIS, IT Manager of Communication Infrastructure Strategy, Exelon Corporation* DR. MARK A. MCHENRY, President, Shared Spectrum Company JANICE OBUCHOWSKI, Founder and President, Freedom Technologies, Inc. CARL POVELITES, Assistant Vice President of Public Policy, AT&T RICHARD (RICK) REASER, JR., Head, Spectrum Management Department, Raytheon Space & Airborne Systems* DR. CHARLES RUSH, CMR Consulting DR. DANIEL DEAN STANCIL, Head, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, North Carolina State University* BRYAN TRAMONT, ESQ., Managing Partner, Wilkinson Barker Knauer, LLP JENNIFER WARREN, Vice President, Technology Policy & Regulation, Lockheed Martin Corporation ALSO PRESENT KARL NEBBIA, Associate Administrator for the Office of Spectrum Management TOM POWER, White House Office of Science and Technology Policy LARRY STRICKLING, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information BRUCE M. WASHINGTON, Designated Federal Officer * Present via telephone

C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S Office of Spectrum Management Overview. . . 14 of 1755-1850 MHZ Report Government/Industry Interaction to Move . . . 23 the 1695-1710 MHZ and 1755-1850 MHZ Efforts Forward Schedule of Next Meeting;

Page 3

	Page 4
1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	(10:03 a.m.)
3	CHAIR FONTES: Good morning.
4	Before we begin, I'd just like to make sure
5	that those who are on the phone who are
6	committee members, if they could identify
7	themselves.
8	MEMBER MCGINNIS: Doug McGinnis
9	from Exelon.
10	MEMBER HATFIELD: Dale Hatfield,
11	University of Colorado.
12	MEMBER FELDMAN: Molly Feldman,
13	Verizon Wireless.
14	MEMBER STANCIL: Dan Stancil, NC
15	State.
16	CHAIR FONTES: If we could only
17	have the members themselves identify
18	themselves, please.
19	ASST. SEC. STRICKLING: Only the
20	committee members, please.
21	MEMBER REASER: Yes. This is Rick
22	Reaser at Raytheon. I was wondering if you

	Page 5
	rage 5
1	could ask everyone who is, like, on the phone
2	call to mute when they're not talking, just as
3	a courtesy.
4	CHAIR FONTES: That would be
5	helpful. Is that all of the committee members
6	on the call?
7	MEMBER DONOVAN: David Donovan
8	with the New York State Broadcasters.
9	CHAIR FONTES: Thanks. Great. I
10	believe we have all the committee members
11	identified who are on the call. I'd just like
12	to go around the table if we could just to
13	identify ourselves so the folks that are on
14	the call will know what committee member
15	MALE PARTICIPANT: I just joined
16	the call.
17	CHAIR FONTES: Who is this? I'm
18	sorry.
19	(Laughter.)
20	CHAIR FONTES: Okay. I'm not
21	really sure what's going on with the audio
22	here, but if we can just go around and

Page 6 introduce ourselves. 1 2 MEMBER MCHENRY: Mark McHenry with 3 Shared Spectrum Company. MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: Janice 4 5 Obuchowski at FTI. 6 MEMBER POVELITES: Carl Povelites, 7 AT&T. 8 MEMBER RUSH: Charles Rush, CMR 9 Consulting. 10 MEMBER TRAMONT: Bryan Tramont, Wilkinson Barker. 11 12 MEMBER BORTH: Dave Borth, 13 University of Illinois and independent 14 consultant. 15 MR. NEBBIA: Karl Nebbia, NTIA. 16 CHAIR FONTES: Brian Fontes, 17 CSMAC. ASST. SEC. STRICKLING: 18 Larry 19 Strickling, NTIA. 20 MR. POWER: Tom Power, Office of 21 Science and Technology Policy. MEMBER WARREN: Jennifer Warren, 22

Page 7 Lockheed Martin. 1 2 MEMBER DOMBROWSKY: Tom Dombrowsky, Wiley Rein. 3 4 MEMBER FURCHTGOTT-ROTH: Harold 5 Furchtgott-Roth, Furchtgott-Roth Economics. MEMBER GIBSON: Mark Gibson, 6 7 Comsearch. 8 MEMBER KAHN: Kevin Kahn, Intel. 9 CHAIR FONTES: Great. Again, I'd 10 just like to remind those who are on the call 11 if they're not speaking to put the phone on 12 mute, that will help everybody who is 13 participating on the phone and here in person. 14 I'd like to just welcome everyone this morning. I'd like to turn it over now to 15 16 Larry Strickling. 17 ASST. SEC. STRICKLING: Thank you, Brian. I'll be quick. I just want to welcome 18 19 everyone here today. I just want to tell 20 those of you who felt that CSMAC wasn't 21 working hard enough, who felt that you weren't 22 working on the most relevant issues, that you

	Page 8
1	weren't getting your name in the headlines,
2	we've listened to you, and today I'm actually
3	quite excited to have Karl roll out today what
4	I hope will be a very exciting new work effort
5	under the auspices of CSMAC to really take on,
б	in a serious and intensive way, this question
7	of facilitating sharing between commercial and
8	agency spectrum operations.
9	So there really is a ton of work
10	to get done. Karl has laid out a plan for how
11	we're going to organize to do this within the
12	CSMAC framework and I hope all of you are as
13	excited to get involved in this new effort as
14	we are to have you all involved in this.
15	So with that, I'm just going to
16	turn the mic over to Tom Power from the White
17	House.
18	MR. POWER: Thanks, Larry, and
19	good morning. I really just wanted to thank
20	you all and congratulate you all for rolling
21	up your sleeves and getting down to this
22	important business of figuring out how the

Page 9 commercial industry and federal users can 1 2 share the 1755 band. 3 It was two and a half years ago that the Obama administration concluded that 4 5 re-purposing 500 MHZ of spectrum from existing uses, both commercial or federal, to wireless 6 7 broadband was the goal within ten years. And that was later memorialized in the President's 8 9 memorandum that the President issued in June 10 2010, just about two years ago. And with that direction, NTIA and 11 12 the agencies really got down to work to figure 13 out how to get to that goal. We've been 14 getting together every couple of weeks for a 15 few hours downstairs in our windowless, but 16 cool, room to, sort of, map out our plans and 17 see where we are. And that's in addition to the 18 19 individual teams within the agencies that are 20 doing work on their own. Within six months of 21 that memorandum, NTIA and the agencies have 22 identified 115 MHz of spectrum that could be

Page 10 turned over for wireless broadband and make 1 2 that available for the FCC to start their work in planning on how that could be made 3 available, and then got to work on the 1755 4 5 band. 6 When we looked back at that 7 memorandum, though, one of the words that 8 jumped out is sharing, because two years ago, 9 we recognized that that was an important piece 10 of the puzzle here. I think it's pretty clear whether you're a federal agency or a 11 12 commercial provider, sharing is probably not the first option you would jump to in a 13 perfect world, not because we all revert to 14 childhood and that reaction when mom told you 15 16 to share with your brother. Was that TMI? 17 (Laughter.) ASST. SEC. STRICKLING: 18 But in 19 your case, it's --20 But really because MR. POWER: 21 exclusive access, if nothing else, brings you 22 certainty. It's just a little bit easier to

Page 11 1 deal when you know you only have yourself to 2 worry about and that's a good thing. And whether you're trying to plan to protect our 3 training for our pilots, or got unnamed 4 5 vehicles in the air, or tracks of your weather, or how to invest and build broadband 6 7 networks to satisfy the skyrocketing consumer 8 demand for broadband, it sort of gives you a 9 good thing. 10 But we know two things. One. spectrum is finite and two, we have compelling 11 12 needs for spectrum on both sides of this equation, from the government side and from 13 the commercial side. And no one is saying 14 that either of those sides should be ignored. 15 16 So that's why we're concentrating on sharing, just as the President called for two years 17 18 ago. 19 I know sharing can encompass a lot 20 of approaches. The FCC has gotten the T.V. 21 White Spaces Program up and running, one way 22 of having devices being able to find out what

	Page 12
1	spectrum is available in the market that the
2	device happens to be located in.
3	Of course, there's a lot of work
4	on cognitive radios and other dynamic spectrum
5	technology so that you can, on a more of a
б	real-time basis, figure out what frequencies
7	are available or not available.
8	And I guess some could say that
9	sharing involves new architectures of the
10	evolving trend in architectures with smaller
11	cells, lower power, allowing greater re-use
12	within a fixed geographic area.
13	And I think for today's purposes,
14	all those solutions, obviously, got to be a
15	part of the answer here. But I think for
16	today's purposes, we really are going to be
17	looking at a more refined focus on what the
18	needs of the federal agencies are, the cost
19	and opportunities involved in relocating
20	versus staying put, what interference
21	tolerance can really be accommodated, how can
22	we accommodate co-existence into the

	Page 13
1	bandwidth.
2	CHAIR FONTES: If we could ask you
3	to put your phone on mute, please.
4	MR. POWER: I usually like hearing
5	myself talk.
6	(Laughter.)
7	MR. POWER: I don't want to give
8	short shrift to the needs on the commercial
9	side either though and how those needs can
10	best be accommodated in the band, as
11	commercial providers figure out how to deploy
12	their networks, and work around, and coexist
13	with the federal users.
14	So getting certainty out of this
15	process is certainly going to be hard. Lots
16	of challenges. Just, for example, on the
17	federal side, the need to protect classified
18	information makes it difficult. On the
19	commercial side, there's proprietary plans and
20	IP analogous to what the agencies face on the
21	classified side.
22	But I'm very encouraged by the

Page 14
fact that we are here today, that you guys are
all here today to roll up your sleeves, as I
said, and for stepping up to this challenge
here and embracing the need to work
cooperatively, and sharing. So with that,
I'll turn it back to Brian.
CHAIR FONTES: Thank you, Tom.
Thank you, Larry. I also want to thank all of
those who are in attendance today,
particularly the committee members, for their
continued work through this whole process, and
we'll talk about that at the very end.
Greg Rosston is unable to be here
physically in Washington today. He may be
able to join the meeting by conference bridge.
So in any event, again, thank you. And I'd
like, at this time, to turn it over to Karl.
MR. NEBBIA: Thank you very much,
Brian. This morning, I'll be doing a couple
things. The first aspect that I wanted to go
over was to give you some feedback on our
1755-1850 report. If you'll recall at our

	Page 15
1	last meeting, the report was not yet available
2	and it came out shortly thereafter, I think,
3	and so some of you may have been on vacation,
4	you may have missed it, so I thought I'd give
5	you a brief summary of where we were.
6	So after we completed our fast
7	track report which identified 115 MHZ of
8	spectrum that could be made available on a
9	shared basis, both cases, the 1695 and 1710,
10	and the 3550, 3650 bands, using exclusion
11	areas. And we then had set out our ten-year
12	plan to consider over 2200 MHZ of spectrum
13	currently used by the government.
14	We've since added a 195 additional
15	MHZ for consideration in the 5 GHz range. So
16	having put together that plan, we then
17	identified the 1755 to 1850 band as the next
18	band to study.
19	Now, many have asked why we didn't
20	just study the bottom 25 that industry has
21	been very direct in their calls for, but we
22	felt it was critical to take an approach that

	Page 16
1	would set a long-term direction for the
2	government that did not cut the government
3	systems into parts or limit their
4	capabilities.
5	The agencies had previously
6	yielded 1710-1755 MHZ and eliminating another
7	25 MHZ would potentially impact government
8	operations. The satellite operations in the
9	band could not be altered to eliminate any
10	operations below 1780 and redesign of all the
11	equipment to operate, potentially, more
12	efficiently in the top 70 MHZ would require a
13	significant cost, and if the band would
14	ultimately be needed for wireless broadband,
15	as we predicted, they would then require
16	redesign a subsequent time.
17	The government sets up its
18	programs to live for the long term, and while
19	they try to respond to current needs and under
20	current funding constructs, they can't respond
21	merely to market changes.
22	Given the industry insistence that

	Page 17
1	they wanted spectrum and were looking for
2	spectrum below 3 GHz, this band, 1755-1850,
3	represented the last major piece that we had
4	where relocation or redesign of major radar or
5	radio navigation systems would not be
6	involved.
7	We also recognize that it would be
8	very difficult to get to 500 MHZ in ten years
9	by doing it 25 MHZ at a time. So we took a
10	big shot here; took a significant step. Now,
11	we did our review and found that there were
12	over 3100 assignments to at least eight
13	distinct applications and a few other cats and
14	dogs.
15	Most of these have operations
16	across the entire band. Most of them operate
17	on an intermittent basis, but when they
18	operate, they have to be able to work. Many
19	of these, such as the UAVs, or precision-
20	guided munitions, air combat training systems,
21	and telemetry, are airborne.
22	You'll never see, on the

	Page 18
1	commercial side, a combination of such diverse
2	operations and while some thought to judge
3	these as being inefficient, they just don't
4	fit in the normal boxes that produce what we
5	classically think of as efficient spectrum
6	use.
7	In those cases, we primarily see
8	homogenous operations, and in many cases,
9	single point of control. One company, for
10	instance, having a portion of spectrum. In
11	this case, the government uses were
12	significantly different, the characteristics
13	varied from one to another, there were many
14	different agencies operating in the band, some
15	of the operations were low power, some of them
16	were high power, none of them had exclusive
17	access to anything.
18	In every case, the government was
19	sharing among the government agencies. So we
20	really had a complicated situation to unravel.
21	And during that review, we solicited and
22	suggested alternative comparable bands because

	Page 19
1	if the government's going to relocate its
2	systems, they have to have places to go.
3	In some cases, that may be other
4	federal bands, but in other cases, it may be
5	non-federal bands or shared bands. And these
6	are not simple systems to live with. When you
7	add in mobile, when you add in aeronautical,
8	you add in other complications.
9	In some cases, for instances,
10	microwaves, we knew where we could move them.
11	They're relatively easy to move. In other
12	cases, though, with, particularly, the
13	airborne systems, the challenges are far
14	greater.
15	For instance, in a satellite
16	control band where the emissions are an uplink
17	to the satellite, the airborne transmitter
18	doesn't represent a significant interference
19	impact into the satellite receiver.
20	On the other hand, if you try to
21	move them to a band with satellite operations
22	where we've got satellite receivers on the

	Page 20
1	ground looking out into deep space, an
2	airborne emitter flying overhead can
3	completely eliminate the ability of those
4	receivers to pick up their signals.
5	So we had a tremendous, you know,
6	very different components of this to analyze.
7	The agencies then sought cost information from
8	their programs to look at moving into these
9	comparable bands and engaged OMB as
10	appropriate to link their costs to moving to
11	other bands.
12	Now, by the report date, that
13	infamous October 1st of last year when you
14	were anxiously looking for my outcome, we had
15	what I've been describing as an interesting
16	conundrum.
17	The agencies had said that they
18	could move almost all of their systems out of
19	the band in ten years. Only the satellite
20	uplinks and the electronic warfare training
21	would have to remain. The ten years would
22	give them the opportunity to start new

Page 21 1 projects, redesign and build new systems, and 2 supporting infrastructure. Of course, they would have to 3 continue to operate while they were converting 4 5 and the transition periods were likely to be long. Now, we've cleared systems before from 6 7 the 1710-1755 MHZ band in five years, but 8 those were mostly microwave systems. The transition for air combat or 9 10 telemetry UAVs would certainly be longer and the initial price tag reflected in the report 11 12 is about \$18 billion. Also, the band of greatest interest to DoD was the 2025-2110 MHZ 13 14 band used by government satellite uplinks and electronic news gathering. 15 16 So to move our federal systems into there, potentially, ends up involving 17 another rulemaking; another activity. Still, 18 19 the report clearly says that relocation is 20 possible. 21 However, as we looked at the 22 situation, the cost, the transition time, and

	Page 22
1	so on, we began to think that there's got to
2	be a better way to deal with this opportunity;
3	to provide opportunities for industry, to
4	minimize government movement, and ultimately,
5	to keep the relocation costs down.
6	And to determine that, the
7	government can hold the necessary discussions
8	by themselves. We can't do this in a closed
9	room. And as Assistant Secretary Strickling
10	has said, the days of vacating spectrum are
11	coming to a close.
12	While new spectrum may not offer a
13	100 percent access if its shared, if offers
14	significant increased access. So we can't
15	expect the government to go off in a closed
16	room to come up with a complete answer by
17	themselves, we need to work this to closure
18	with government and industry together.
19	We have to set aside, kind of, our
20	canned bullet points, and sound bites, and so
21	on, and actually roll up our sleeves, industry
22	and government together, to see what we need

	Page 23
1	to understand about the situation to find out
2	what industry, potentially, can live with in
3	terms of government transitions or ongoing
4	operations.
5	And ultimately, to bring about an
6	understanding of how we can work together, how
7	we can best share the spectrum, how we can
8	facilitate transitions that are necessary so
9	that we all get the greatest benefit out of
10	them.
11	So that's my summary of the
12	report. Happy to take any questions on that,
13	but that brings us to the point of the meeting
14	today.
15	CHAIR FONTES: Any questions for
16	Karl?
17	MR. NEBBIA: It was a good read
18	wasn't it? Okay. So we're going to move on
19	to my presentation on where we would like to
20	go at this point. And in considering how we
21	might be able to bring government and industry
22	together, it was important for us to provide

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	Page 24
1	a framework where people could work on
2	technical issues, where they could dialogue
3	back and forth, where they could breakout the
4	parts of the work into more workable pieces,
5	bite-size pieces, and then to come to some
6	result that we could ultimately use in our
7	ongoing dialogue with the commission regarding
8	the re-purposing of the spectrum.
9	So what we're looking to do here
10	is to create a number of working groups, five,
11	at this point, total, and all this is captured
12	in the framework document that you have before
13	you. So we'd like to create five working
14	groups to consider ways to facilitate the
15	implementation of commercial wireless
16	broadband in the 1695-1710, that's one of the
17	working groups, and then four separate working
18	groups in 1755-1850.
19	We would then take the outcomes of
20	the working groups that would be then
21	submitted through the CSMAC for your review
22	and ultimately, for recommendation on to NTIA

Page 25 in our ongoing work with the commission to re-1 2 purpose the spectrum. So we're planning to break it out 3 4 in those working groups. The structure for 5 the working groups is such that we actually need a CSMAC participant in each group. 6 Our 7 preference, at this point, is for that 8 designated person to act as a liaison with the 9 main body so that the main body and the co-10 chairs can be kept informed of what's taking 11 place. 12 In doing that, one of the things 13 that we've seen in setting up this structure, 14 we've seen that the 500 MHZ existing subcommittee and the sharing subcommittee, 15 16 essentially, have a lot of work in common with 17 this activity. And therefore, at this point, our 18 19 choice is to stand those down for a period of 20 time while this work is directly going on so 21 that we can focus on this specific activity 22 and come out with our results as quickly as

Page 26

1 possible.

2	So we would then, in addition to
3	having the liaison from the CSMAC, certainly
4	like to invite all of you to participate in
5	the working groups if you so choose. Now, we
6	understand that some of the backgrounds of
7	CSMAC members don't link directly to some of
8	the technical discussions that will have to go
9	on, but we certainly want you to be assured
10	that you're invited to participate.
11	We would love to have you
12	participate in the group, but we recognize
13	that you may not have the specific technical
14	background to work in some of the discussions.
15	So we would have this liaison, we would have
16	other CSMAC participants who would like to
17	join each of the working groups.
18	NTIA will provide a
19	representative, or more representatives, in
20	each of the working groups. The FCC has
21	already committed a name, or more than one
22	name, to each of the working groups, and then

	Page 27
1	we will setup the groups to be co-chaired by
2	an industry representative and a government
3	representative.
4	We've begun getting the names of
5	the government representatives thus far. We
6	will in providing our invitations to people
7	to participate in the groups, we will then be
8	soliciting people to take on the industry co-
9	chair role.
10	So in the very near future
11	well, let me go back to what we would like
12	from you today so you can even be thinking
13	about it as I continue to talk a little
14	longer. And that is, we would like to know
15	whether you would be willing to be one of the
16	CSMAC liaisons in any of these particular
17	groups.
18	So we'll look for as many answers
19	as we can get today, but obviously, this may
20	be a new idea, and therefore, we'd be happy to
21	give you a few days to consider that. Yes,
22	Mr. Rush.

Page 28 MEMBER RUSH: Charlie Rush here. 1 2 One very obvious question in my mind is, if we're to undertake a detailed analysis of the 3 potential for sharing, it would make sense 4 5 that we're going to have to do some sharing analyses. Who, in your mind, is going to be 6 7 responsible for doing that? 8 Is NTIA going to do it? Is the 9 Federal Government going to do it based on recommendations or concepts put forward by the 10 11 CSMAC and other representatives or is it 12 something that you're going to expect the, I say you should do this, then you're going to 13 14 turn around and we'll try to go ahead and do it; we'll reach a result? Thank you. 15 16 MR. NEBBIA: We're certainly 17 looking for a cooperative effort between all 18 of the participants in the group. We will be 19 using, as the beginning point, the reports 20 that we've drafted, or written. So, for 21 instance, the fast track report captures 22 information about the weather satellite uses

Page 29 1 in the 1695-1710. 2 There is an analysis associated 3 with that report. The 1755-1850 report, 4 obviously, have different components and each 5 one of them may have to be analyzed. So as we break these out, we have, in fact, broken them 6 7 into these separate groups, and I think the 8 analysis required of each will be different, 9 depending on the application that we have. 10 Now, the framework document that we have written shows the breakout of what we 11 12 are going to look at. For instance, in Working Group 1, we're talking about the 13 14 weather satellite receivers. The fast track report recommended that a number of them be 15 16 protected using exclusion areas. 17 Those exclusion areas were 18 determined based on an analysis using an 19 understood commercial environment. One of the 20 questions that we have that this group will 21 need to look at is whether we accurately 22 reflected the commercial environment in that

	Page 30
1	analysis, and that if we're able to improve
2	upon that, we might actually be able to draw
3	in exclusion areas or come up with other
4	approaches.
5	Each of them will have to have
б	that type of, kind of, direct discussion on
7	the issues related to each one. But let me
8	just finish a little bit on the work processes
9	and then we can talk about the specific
10	groups.
11	So we're looking to have co-chairs
12	from government and industry. We will be
13	soliciting the participants over the next week
14	or so. We have been provided recommended
15	lists from various industry organizations to
16	help us in trying to identify the right kind
17	of people.
18	Once again, we're looking for
19	people who can work with us performing
20	interference analysis; talk about the
21	technical capabilities of the systems that
22	they operate. We recognize that, for

Page 31 1 instance, in the case of industry, we're 2 probably talking about many of the same people across all of the working groups, since the 3 uses will be the same across the working 4 5 groups. 6 On the other hand, from the 7 government side, the uses differ greatly, 8 depending on the working group. So we would foresee there being different government 9 people, probably, involved in each of those 10 activities. 11 12 So the work, as we get people 13 together, is going to require a significant 14 amount of cooperation. We feel like, as an example, that we've had the 5 GHz Wi-Fi work 15 that was done in the past where industry and 16 government, the commission, and others, got 17 18 together and worked through technical issues. 19 They worked through how they were 20 going to analyze problems, model problems, and 21 so on, and came out with solutions that were 22 workable.

	Page 32
1	We see that as a model for groups
2	being able to come together, provide a
3	specific outcome that meets the need of the
4	particular application they have, and then
5	provide a recommendation that, ultimately,
6	worked into the international community in
7	that case, but ultimately, NTIA and the FCC
8	were able then to use outcomes of that work in
9	our own interaction and dialogue.
10	So we think that's been a good
11	example in the past of government and
12	industry, on a working basis, pulling
13	together.
14	But in that cooperative effort,
15	we're looking for the co-chairs, basically, to
16	schedule the meetings, determine where they're
17	going to be. We will help them put together
18	the contact list of people we ultimately
19	invite.
20	We, at the same time, will put out
21	Bruce Washington's name on our Web site so
22	that if someone else would like to volunteer

Page 33 to participate representing an industry group 1 2 or a company, we would certainly be interested in their participation. 3 4 So we're going to make an avenue 5 for that to occur. Yes, Kevin. Sorry. MEMBER KAHN: So if we want to 6 7 suggest other people from our own company into 8 this process, is it best to simply go to that 9 external process or should we route it internally, somehow, through you? 10 MR. NEBBIA: Your way would work 11 12 fine for us, but if you want, Bruce is pulling in, certainly, other names, but, you know, if 13 14 you called me one day and said, I got a person to suggest, I certainly would be happy to take 15 16 the suggestion. Yes, ma'am. 17 MEMBER WARREN: Sorry. Jennifer 18 Warren. 19 MR. NEBBIA: Can we pull the 20 microphone over closer to her? 21 MEMBER WARREN: If also, we have 22 members who have different technology that

Page 341fall into different groups, would you be2interested in people covering those different3areas? So if we have engineers that develop4different systems that might be in the five5different working groups6MR. NEBBIA: Right.7MEMBER WARREN: you're8interested in that kind of expertise spread9out? Okay.10MR. NEBBIA: And in fact,11numerically, the groups we're looking to be12represented is we certainly believe that the13service providers need to be involved. Some14of them may have, you know, major interest,15some of them may have rural interest, so we16want to get a mix of service providers.17On the other hand, the technical18expertise that the technology builders have is19absolutely critical to the discussion, so20we're going to be looking for participants21from the community that's building the22devices, because they often, you know,		
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21 from the community that's building the	19	absolutely critical to the discussion, so
	20	we're going to be looking for participants
22 devices, because they often, you know,	21	from the community that's building the
	22	devices, because they often, you know,

	Page 35
1	understand the immediate impact of certain
2	types of signals with the devices that they've
3	built.
4	We're also interested in people
5	representing companies that build the
6	government systems so that when we have the
7	discussion, sometimes on the government side,
8	we're managing programs in our direct
9	familiarity with all the details and so on,
10	we'll still need people that represent those
11	technologies.
12	So we're going to put our net
13	fairly wide here to try to draw in as broad a
14	range of people as possible. Nonetheless, we
15	are looking for the discussions to move
16	forward at a fairly rapid pace, so we'll be
17	making those initial invitations, in addition
18	to names that may come in to Bruce, within the
19	next week or so.
20	As part of that process, we will
21	be firming up who would be willing to act as
22	a co-chair of the group, and in that same

	Page 36
1	time, if we could conclude on who from CSMAC
2	wants to participate directly in the groups.
3	But then as the groups begin their work,
4	they're going to have to identify what the
5	critical issues are within each of the
б	application areas.
7	This will be somewhat similar to
8	our trying to identify specific questions
9	within the CSMAC and that approach that we've
10	taken. For instance, within the weather
11	satellite band, we know one of the critical
12	aspects here is the issue of the exclusion
13	areas, the size of the exclusion areas, maybe
14	even the location of some of those exclusion
15	areas, and we will need to pursue that further
16	in the dialogue.
17	Ed Drocella, from our office, will
18	be participating in that. Ed's got a long
19	history in this work and I'm sure will be able
20	to propel the discussion forward.
21	The next working group we're going
22	to form will deal with the law enforcement

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	Page 37
1	surveillance, electronic ordinance disposal,
2	and some other short-distance links.
3	And this, we'll be looking for a
4	co-chair on the government side, and I should
5	have mentioned in the last case, we'll be
6	looking for a co-chair on the government side
7	from commerce, NOAA, and Yvonne Navarro has
8	been recommended for that.
9	On the law enforcement
10	surveillance side, DHS and Justice, we're
11	looking for a name from them, and have
12	received one thus far. We just need to work
13	that out. On NTIA's side, we've got Rich
14	Orsulak and Scott Jackson, both come from a
15	long history in public safety-type operations.
16	But the focus of the work here is
17	going to be quite different. In this case,
18	based on our past experience with 1710-1755,
19	we recognize that low-power law enforcement
20	surveillance systems sharing with ubiquitous
21	newly-implemented commercial wireless is an
22	issue.

	Page 38
1	And therefore, that represented
2	the biggest hurdle I think we had in the
3	relocation of the 1710-1755 band. It will
4	represent a similar hurdle in this band. They
5	operate across the entire band. The systems
6	that they have, for the most part, are very
7	wide bandwidth receivers, and therefore, you
8	know, one signal might impact several
9	operations.
10	Also, they have a nationwide
11	authorization to go where they need to go and
12	when they need to go, so this is really a
13	challenging issue. We know that they're not
14	compatible.
15	So in this case, what we're
16	essentially asking the group to begin to look
17	at is, what is the nature of the transition
18	that the government might plan to pull out of
19	the band? Now, the federal law enforcement-
20	type agencies have actually laid out, in our
21	report, a three-step process for them, and
22	that's one of the reasons why their costs are

Page 39 predicted to be fairly high. 1 2 The first move is to get out of the 1755-1780 band within the five-year period 3 4 and to go to a digital technology; continue 5 operating in the rest of the band. The possibility exists that at a later date, they 6 7 could squeeze to a smaller number of megahertz 8 by improving their digital capability at that 9 point. 10 And ultimately, potentially, move out of the band altogether, if, in fact, they 11 12 can find another band that they can move to. So in this case, the essential 13 14 question, I believe, is going to be, what's the transition plan for them moving out? 15 Now, 16 what that means to them is they move out, 17 basically, cities at a time, at least that's 18 how it occurred the last time, so they may 19 want to move out of New York on a set date, 20 San Francisco another date, and so on. 21 The critical thing is for us to be 22 able to align, as much as possible, the

Page 40 interests of industry in moving in with the 1 2 interest of the government in moving out. And the government showed, in the past, that they 3 were willing to reorder their plans if they 4 5 knew what the requirements were. But, of course, getting into the 6 7 process and then finding somebody needed San 8 Francisco today and San Francisco was, like, 25th on the list, and we've talked about the 9 10 NFL cities, I guess that's a common term in 11 industry. 12 They are where the major bands are, so we need to go beyond recognizing which 13 14 are the major NFL cities and what the actual order of desire might be. So we're going to 15 have to talk about what industry's willing to 16 17 discuss, what government's willing, and try to 18 match up that order. So that's, in that 19 particular case, what we're looking at. 20 As we move on to the satellite 21 control and electronic warfare, the critical 22 aspects here are, obviously, the satellites

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	Page 41
1	are not moving within a near time frame. So
2	the satellite control links and those
3	locations around the country have got to be
4	protected through some sort of mechanism.
5	Interestingly enough, the
6	interference problem, however, is into
7	industry in this case. So we've got to come
8	up with a construct that will allow us to use
9	as much as that space as possible with the
10	assurances that it's not going to bite the
11	government when and if the signal gets some
12	sort of interference.
13	So that's going to be the critical
14	portion in this case is, the regulatory
15	construct that we come up with that makes
16	everybody feel that this is workable.
17	On the electronic warfare side,
18	some of you don't know, you know, too much
19	about why is this important, but obviously, if
20	you read the papers it's clear every day that
21	the bad guys set off systems, devices, using
22	current technology; cell phones.

	Page 42
1	So it's important that DoD have
2	the ability to test, to train, and this is a
3	band that offers them commercial technology
4	and a band, right now, that they have access
5	to. So if we're going to provide the access
6	to the commercial community, DoD has got to
7	have guarantees that they can train as they
8	need to train.
9	And that's going to be, once
10	again, a regulatory construct that provides
11	them what they need. Tactical Radio Relay and
12	Fixed Microwave, okay, we're already very
13	familiar with the Fixed Microwave. Gary
14	Patrick, who shepherded our 1710-1755
15	relocation, will be involved in this.
16	So we have lots of experience with
17	the Fixed Microwave. The Tactical Radio Relay
18	has some different issues to it, but also, in
19	that case, we do have some experience in
20	industry and government coming together and
21	working out arrangements that allow for the
22	exclusion areas around the three permanent

Page 43 1 sites to be narrowed, in reality, on the 2 ground, and so on. 3 So we see some hope there in the 4 protection areas not being as great as we 5 might have defined in the past. We're also 6 excited about the possibility that the 7 government, military particularly, may be 8 moving toward more commercial-type 9 technologies. 10 And any way we can provide DoD with training opportunities where the 11 12 connection between the wireless industry and their operations begins to become somewhat 13 seamless, giving opportunities for both, then 14 15 maybe we should pursue those. The biggest challenge, of course, 16 17 is going to be the airborne operations, and 18 therefore, we stole John Hunter from DoD after 19 they stole him from T-Mobile, and we're glad 20 to have John onboard to work in this area. 21 We also want to note that there 22 has been an STA request put in by T-Mobile,

	Page 44
1	working together with CTIA, to do some
2	measurements and testing in the band that
3	might help them identify what the implications
4	are of these airborne operations.
5	So that work is going to depend a
6	great deal, I think, on what they see when
7	they do those measurements. Some of that may
8	be pure monitoring, some of it may be actual
9	testing with the government operations.
10	Ultimately, we are shooting for
11	trying to wrap these issues up, primarily, for
12	most of them, in January of next year. The
13	reason for that is, if we're going to be ready
14	to have a portion of this spectrum available
15	for the commission to work together with the
16	2155-2180, we've got to have that ready at
17	that point.
18	So in these discussions, we see
19	them talking about the entire band, but also
20	considering how the lower band may be able to
21	be made available earlier. If you look in our
22	report, you will note a number of agencies

Page 45 1 saying that they could vacate the lower 2 portion earlier, but only as a part of a 3 longer term plan. So we think there may be some 4 5 great potential there, but nonetheless, as we make the spectrum available, in these 6 7 transitions and in these sharing modes, the 8 distinctions of when certain portions get 9 auctioned and others, you know, happen later, 10 that may become a little less distinct, and certainly may not require different actions 11 12 from the government. If we can come out with a way of 13 14 sharing across the band, then maybe we can auction 1755, 1710, right away, but the next 15 access in the other bands is essentially the 16 17 same type of shared access. That's a 18 possibility. 19 Okay. We know it's your fault 20 It's just my booming voice. Yes. So on now. 21 the other hand, we believe that the weather 22 satellite band, 1695-1710, we would hope, can

Page 46 1 be done in a much shorter period of time. 2 We think that the issues there are much more limited in terms of seeing if we can 3 improve those coordination areas, or exclusion 4 5 areas, excuse me, so in that case, we're hoping for an earlier date in September to 6 7 complete that work. So that's kind of the order of 8 9 march. In fact, that band is likely to be the 10 one we try to kick off as quickly as possible. Sorry. We're getting more. And any mics that 11 12 are still pointing at me or something. Okay. 13 Anyway, that's the time frame 14 we're looking for. We would envision each of the working groups coming back with a report, 15 or reports, possibly more, if there are pieces 16 17 that they can identify along the way. Each of 18 those reports would come back through the 19 CSMAC for your consideration. 20 And ultimately, you would then 21 recommend what gets sent on to NTIA. Now, I 22 should say, in doing that, because we're

	Page 47
1	looking for a cooperative environment and
2	outcomes that meet both the commercial needs
3	and the government needs, we are looking for
4	outputs that represent a consensus outcome.
5	So as people are working together,
6	we need to continue to keep ourselves in the
7	same room until we work through whatever
8	hurdles and difficulties we find. So our goal
9	is that these groups would submit, up to
10	CSMAC, agreed outcomes, not ones that have
11	lots of loose ends and things we couldn't
12	resolve.
13	We need to work toward agreed
14	outcomes so that, ultimately, we can work with
15	a commission to put forward a clear path for
16	re-purposing the band. So thank you. Any
17	questions? The questions today and the
18	interaction is limited to the actual members
19	of the CSMAC, so we've got to stick with that.
20	That's the agenda today. So, yes, sir?
21	MEMBER TRAMONT: Bryan Tramont, so
22	we have a July meeting already slated, and

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	Page 48
1	probably another, like, a September and then
2	a January, and have, sort of, iterative
3	presentations from each of the working groups
4	at those three meetings, with potential, some
5	final reports in September and others in
б	January? Is that the lineup?
7	MR. NEBBIA: That's certainly my
8	hope, yes.
9	MEMBER GIBSON: Mark Gibson. You
10	mentioned that two of the existing working
11	groups will go into stasis, but what about the
12	others? Are you expecting reports from the,
13	what is my working group, Spectrum Management
14	Improvements on License?
15	CHAIR FONTES: At the end of this
16	there are, I believe, a couple of additional
17	products that are going to be produced.
18	MEMBER GIBSON: Okay. One other
19	question related to the work plan, in the
20	framework, you mentioned issues with
21	classified data, would those be surfaced in
22	the ongoing discussions or do you want to

	Page 49
1	service them at some point beforehand?
2	MR. NEBBIA: Yes. I think they
3	are going to get surfaced as the discussions
4	go on. My experience thus far is that
5	classified information, generally, does not
6	have to be brought into the mix here. We may
7	find that that's not the case, but generally,
8	I think that that is the case.
9	So I'm hopeful that we will not
10	have to have that kind of direct classified
11	discussion, however, if we do, then we'll have
12	to resolve among the participants there,
13	issues regarding clearances, and where we have
14	those discussions, and what the nature of them
15	be.
16	I mean, we foresee there being
17	some interest and concerns on the commercial
18	side about some of their plans and so on, and,
19	you know, we recognize that, and we will have
20	to work with the information that people can
21	provide to us.
22	I think on the government's side,

	Page 50
1	your bigger challenge will be in information
2	that the government agencies consider to be
3	sensitive in some way. And, once again, I
4	think in that case, we're going to have to
5	look closely at what that is.
6	A great example right now is
7	information regarding the law enforcement
8	surveillance bandwidth was not made available
9	before the 1710-1755 auction. It's now based
10	on the fun that we've had the first year or so
11	after the auction. It's, you know, certainly
12	well-known at this point.
13	So there's some aspects like that,
14	we would not expect some of the same
15	sensitivity that we might have had before, but
16	we'll have to look at those things. We also
17	recognize that, at least with some of the
18	system characteristics, it doesn't take that
19	much for someone to go out and, you know, do
20	spectrum monitoring and pick up the
21	characteristics of the system.
22	So, you know, that's something

	Page 51
1	we'll have to work through, but I think we can
2	probably avoid classified discussions, more
3	sensitive, we may have to have that
4	conversation and decide what both the agencies
5	and the commercial side are comfortable with.
6	And, once again, I think, for me,
7	a critical component here is just the
8	cooperative environment where people are able
9	to discuss these things and to say, well, I'm
10	not free to talk about that, but let's go back
11	and see how we might be able to approach that;
12	that sort of thing.
13	I think the discussions from the
14	groups really need to stay in those groups;
15	working through the issues. We can't, once
16	again, start fighting each other out in public
17	when we're actually trying to carry out these
18	conversations.
19	Yes, there's no lawyers rule.
20	Okay.
21	CHAIR FONTES: Karl?
22	MEMBER POVELITES: I'm glad to see

Page 52 1 this work effort start and really happy to see 2 that we're looking at relocation in addition to sharing. I was wondering if, as part of 3 the review, you were also going to look at 4 5 some of the cost estimates that were provided and determine how accurate or inaccurate those 6 7 may be? 8 MR. NEBBIA: Ultimately, the 9 firming up of cost estimates is part of a 10 formal process under the CSEA that we went 11 through in the last go around. And you can 12 look back on the history there and you'll find, for instance, that in about 2001, we 13 14 gave estimates, somewhere, about \$900 million, and that actually, the outcome today is closer 15 to $\frac{1}{2}$ billion. 16 17 So the numbers have actually come 18 up since that point, but nonetheless, coming 19 up with initial estimates is just that and we 20 will be working through that process as we get 21 closer to the decision point and as we get 22 into the CSEA process.

	Page 53
1	But I don't foresee these working
2	groups working on a changing of the numbers.
3	We're working on, how can we work through the
4	transition? How can we live in environments
5	where we're both there?
б	I mean, ultimately, and this gets
7	back to this question of relocation versus
8	sharing, if you have to share with somebody
9	for ten years, and that process works, then we
10	have to ask why would we spend the money then
11	to move them?
12	So I think all those things fit in
13	to the discussion. We realize, as Tom said,
14	we'd all rather have our own tents, but the
15	military issued me a shelter half many years
16	ago and told me that I was going to have to
17	bunk with a really mean looking Sergeant and
18	I, somehow, managed to do that.
19	CHAIR FONTES: Charles.
20	MEMBER RUSH: Thank you. Charles
21	Rush. I have a couple questions that are
22	probably getting into the details and you may

	Page 54
1	not want to, you know, address them here, but
2	I think they may be worthwhile, at least,
3	giving some thought to.
4	We have five different groups and
5	four of them are working in the same frequency
6	range, how do we assure that we're looking at
7	uniform characteristics of the commercial
8	deployment?
9	You know, I think it's necessary
10	that that not become an issue, that we all
11	agree, somewhere, early in the process, if we
12	can today, what it is that we envision in
13	terms of the future deployment of whatever you
14	want to call the mobile environment at this
15	point in time, that would be applicable for
16	these bands.
17	And I think that, you know, that
18	might not be something that is just simple, so
19	we need to get some mechanism established to
20	get that going, I think, sooner than later.
21	MR. NEBBIA: That's an excellent
22	question, Charlie, and as we indicated at

	Page 55
1	1695, we did an estimate working with the
2	commission on what the environment might look
3	like, but we think that estimate can probably
4	be improved.
5	And also, we'll certainly be
6	expecting that as we meet together with people
7	from the equipment manufacturers, from the
8	service providers, my expectation is that they
9	would be, you know, going back and huddling
10	themselves as to how to best present that
11	environment.
12	So we would certainly hope that
13	they can come together and provide us with a
14	good sense of what that will be.
15	CHAIR FONTES: Janice.
16	MEMBER OBUCHOWSKI: I'd like to
17	associate myself and partner with Charlie's
18	observation and tie it to, I think, a somewhat
19	thorny question. So we all operate in good
20	faith, we have an assumed set of parameters
21	for the commercial partners in the band, we
22	come up with some reasonable sharing

	Page 56
1	approaches, what is the guarantee that when
2	the FCC takes up its commercial band param
3	we're sharing, that it's implying the same
4	architecture?
5	Because you don't have to be an
6	engineer, I am not, to notice that there's a
7	really substantial difference of opinion
8	between the PCAST study and a carrier
9	perspective, upon which typical auction
10	revenues, historically, have been based.
11	So you have two different world
12	views and I don't think the FCC has signaled
13	yet which path it intends to go down and I
14	don't think Congress has either. It raises a
15	tough question for this process.
16	MR. NEBBIA: Well, I mean, we're
17	certainly looking in these two particular
18	bands for how they might be made available for
19	commercial wireless, and that's our focus
20	here.
21	We do understand that one of the
22	hidden recommendations from PCAST is moving

	Page 57
1	the commission over on to NTIA's
2	responsibility, but nobody's read that far
3	into the report yet. But we see the
4	commission working actively and participating
5	actively in these groups.
6	And I think we have at least the
7	history of cooperating over the 5 GHz Wi-Fi
8	issue to come out with agreed upon outcomes,
9	and that's certainly our goal. Mike.
10	MEMBER CALABRESE: Something to
11	add to Charlie's question is under the, you
12	know, increasingly we see, even among, I
13	think, some of the carriers, you know, very
14	recently, much more of a move towards
15	microcells, small cells, lower power.
16	So is that scenario, is there room
17	to address that in the alternative? Because
18	it could well be that, if you look at sharing,
19	that that's a much more efficient way to
20	accommodate the continued operation of the
21	federal primaries.
22	And if we only look at this at a

	Page 58
1	very high power, like the original fast track
2	report, I think, only looked at high power,
3	you know, you might miss a lot of important
4	policy insight into, you know, what sort of
5	use of the band is most efficient.
6	MR. NEBBIA: Well, I think we
7	certainly see lots of possibilities here.
8	We'll be looking for industry to represent
9	those possibilities as opposed to us trying to
10	put a construct over it. So we'll be looking
11	for them to come in, they have a sense of what
12	their financial base is, and so on.
13	And so they may find that
14	solutions for specific operations are smaller
15	cells and they'll have to consider that, but
16	we're not looking to put that kind of, you
17	know, direction into it. We're looking for
18	their input and feedback. Yes, ma'am.
19	MEMBER WARREN: Jennifer Warren.
20	I just want to continue the thread that's
21	begun here because I appreciate what you're
22	saying about you won't be directing it, NTIA

	Page 59
1	won't be directing it, but it does seem to go
2	back to the original question that there needs
3	to be a common input to all the different
4	working groups, and that that is the, you
5	know, precursor to, then, those discussions in
6	each of the working groups, so that they're
7	all working on the same, almost the same,
8	band, so the same approach.
9	So where is the working groups
10	that's going to have the industry all come
11	together and what they want the working groups
12	to look at? I mean, how does that get
13	formulated and do you have a time frame by
14	which you want that input to be ready for
15	these working groups to get started?
16	Because I don't think you can have
17	it could be somewhat inefficient to have it
18	being done, you know, in all four working
19	groups and then the product might not be the
20	same.
21	So perhaps there could be a
22	starting point where that product is put in

	Page 60
1	for distribution to the co-chairs and those
2	individual working groups.
3	CHAIR FONTES: A whole series of
4	questions.
5	MEMBER WARREN: Sorry.
б	MR. NEBBIA: You know, let me just
7	
8	MEMBER POVELITES: It's all a
9	slice as part of this search for 500, that
10	group, working group, there was some technical
11	characteristics put into that. The suggestion
12	may be that that would be a baseline and then
13	the working groups could then look at that and
14	see if it needs to be modified based on other
15	things, such as what Mike was saying with the
16	small cells.
17	MR. NEBBIA: Yes, sir.
18	MEMBER TRAMONT: You're probably
19	going to say what I'm going this is Brian
20	Tramont, I would just say that, obviously it's
21	important when you're naming the people to
22	each of the groups that we have representative

	Page 61
1	samples across all different commercial models
2	so that each can calibrate.
3	I agree with you, Jennifer, I
4	think it'll be important that the commercial
5	entities across all five working groups talk
6	to each other. I'm just not sure that adding
7	another layer of having a common set of
8	agreements from the commercial side before you
9	go into the five working groups is achievable.
10	So I think it's more important
11	that you just have consistent representation
12	across all five with good communication across
13	the industry sectors in all five so that the
14	commercial folks bring to the table the same
15	set of assumptions, because the problem is,
16	you're not going to have it, right?
17	The individual CMRS providers are
18	going to have different models. Individual
19	unlicensed providers will have different
20	models than manufacturers. You're not going
21	to have a completely uniform approach.
22	MEMBER KAHN: Kevin Kahn.

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	Page 62
1	Realistically, there's not a whole lot of
2	different standards being pushed right now.
3	I mean, there's been enough coalescence around
4	standards directions that I think, you know,
5	while we can hypothesize anything, there's
6	really, you know, only a couple, and they're
7	not much different from one another, the ones
8	that are actually in development.
9	And the standards roadmaps go out,
10	you know, easily, into the ten-year time
11	frame. So while, you know, I'm sensitive to
12	the theoretical question here, in a practical
13	sense, the systems that are going to be built,
14	for commercial use at least, are going to
15	conform to wherever those standards are
16	headed.
17	And I think, you know, we ought to
18	just assume, and maybe explicitly state that,
19	what we're looking at our systems that appear
20	to be, you know, in the general conformance
21	with where those standards bodies seem to be
22	head, because it's not a big guess.

Page 63 I mean, you know, there's drafts, 1 2 there's everything for those things. And, 3 yes, you can argue around the corners and 4 they'll be, like any standards group, you 5 know, tons of arguments around the corners of those standards, but the dominant thrust of 6 7 those standards are not going to, you know, 8 suddenly take a hard-right turn somewhere. 9 So, you know, I think this may be a little less of an issue than it could be. 10 11 MEMBER RUSH: I tend to agree with 12 what Michael said and with what Jennifer said, and I'm sorry Brian, I have to disagree with 13 14 you because I think that if everybody comes in with their own little nuance, what we're going 15 16 to have is a very, very dissected viewpoint 17 of, you know, what the shared environment is 18 going to be. 19 And, you know, I think we need to 20 avoid that. I'm going to do something that I 21 said 15 years ago that if I did I would know 22 it's time to leave, so I'm just probably going

	Page 64
1	to leave. I remember when I was working for
2	the FCC in the year 2000 and I sat down with
3	Diane Cornell and I said, we need to come up
4	with a set of parameters to do some studies
5	for this thing called INT2000, and how can we
6	get that?
7	And what the FCC at that point in
8	time did was, they asked all the industry
9	people to come in, and to provide their list
10	of parameters, and the values associated with
11	that parameter that would be needed for
12	sharing studies.
13	And we put the caveat to them
14	that, if you can't do it, we will do it for
15	you, and we will do the studies for you, and
16	you probably don't want that. And that led to
17	a major effort on the part of the industry to
18	then CTIA, or whatever it was called at that
19	time, and that's what gave birth to the
20	documentation that's in the ITU-R now for the
21	parameters for INT2000.
22	The ITU-R is going to go through

Page 65 the same process for INT Advance, but we can't 1 2 wait for them to get that done. I really think that we do need to have an agreement on 3 4 the kinds of parameters that are needed and 5 the concept, how these systems are going to be deployed, because Michael was absolutely 6 7 correct, you've moved away from the notion of 8 you have macrocells, you have microcells, and 9 picocells, all separating. 10 You now have picocells embedded within the macrocells, and you have relay 11 12 modes, and you have femtocells, all of that means that the concept of having maximum 13 14 power, and that's what you do your worst-case simulations on, has become those are worst-15 case, impossible, totally unrealistic 16 simulations. 17 We have to make the effort to take 18 19 the step to be able to, as best we can, 20 simulate what it is that the actual deployment 21 is going to be, at least on the commercial 22 side, and the gentleman from Intel is exactly

	Page 66
1	correct, there's only so many standards that
2	are out there, that we're talking about, form
3	the commercial side.
4	And it's, basically, the LTE
5	family. And that's not all that difficult to
6	be able to come to some sort of coalescence on
7	that and, you know, that particular approach.
8	And I would be glad to work on that particular
9	issue, but not by myself.
10	MR. NEBBIA: Well, once again, I
11	think, obviously, there does need to be a
12	coming together on the industry side as to
13	what represents that. We would certainly have
14	to have, I think, another discussion here
15	whether we would intentionally setup a group
16	to specifically do that.
17	In a couple of the cases that
18	we're dealing with, for instance, the
19	satellite operations and the electronic
20	warfare, we're, you know, coming up with I
21	mean, we've got government operations that we
22	know about. I don't think it's a matter of

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	Page 67
1	the construct of the commercial operation, so
2	very potentially, they could start working on
3	their regulatory construct without spending
4	the time.
5	On the airborne stuff, a big part
б	of the starting will be performing
7	measurements and identifying how often the
8	devices operate, what they look like, because,
9	once again, there's concerns into industry,
10	but as we start approaching how we would
11	protect government operations, we'll need to
12	understand that information better than we do
13	today.
14	And it should be as consistent as
15	possible across the various discussions. At
16	the same time, I'm aware that, for instance,
17	in industry's coordination with the tactical
18	radio relay on the government side, those
19	types of initial calculations produced fairly
20	large areas.
21	And it's not till you get past
22	that that you actually get to where the

Page 68 solutions are. So those things tend to 1 2 provide an initial baseline for the discussions, but ultimately, companies have 3 4 tailored their operation to be compatible 5 around those bases to the point where, in some cases, you can get a cell phone signal almost 6 7 immediately outside the base that was a 8 protected area. So there's lots of things that 9 industry can do and some of those things need 10 to come out and, ultimately, find their way 11 12 into the coordination procedures that come out of this. So I think there's a lot that can be 13 14 started without necessarily waiting for that. 15 We do have the data that was 16 provided through CSMAC before. On the other 17 hand, if that's as far as we can go with the characterization, once again, we're going to 18 end up with fairly large areas. Okay. 19 20 In some cases, for instance, on 21 the airborne side, one of the biggest issues 22 is going to be looking at the mismatch between

	Page 69
1	the bandwidth you're looking at, the bandwidth
2	that's being emitted, the timing of it, the
3	distance away, and so on.
4	We may find that you're able to
5	reach conclusions on the potential impact in
6	the industry through these measurements, and
7	so on, to get a good idea of whether that's
8	something that you can tolerate.
9	And a lot of what we're looking at
10	here on the industry side, we believe and
11	hope, is that the current technologies are
12	much more tolerant than past technologies, and
13	that's part of what we're going to be looking
14	to see.
15	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes, it's Mark
16	Gibson again. I've been listening to what
17	Kevin, and Charlie, and others have said, it
18	reminds me, going back to, you know, the '80s
19	or '90s when we did work at sharing between
20	PCS and microwave, we only really had one
21	paradigm, that being microwave systems and a
22	class of mobile systems.

	Page 70
1	As we moved into the next
2	paradigm, which is AWS, sharing with federal
3	systems, and we had a guidance document which
4	was Bulletin 10, TSB 10F. I think what we're
5	going to find out of this effort is more
6	guidance documents.
7	And so it will be worthwhile to
8	ensure, and I think you've done this, that the
9	agencies or industry associations that hold
10	those guidance documents, like TIA and others,
11	are part of this process.
12	So as those documents need to be
13	updated to entrench this and parameterize
14	these discussions going forward can be done,
15	because that's really what made it possible to
16	affect sharing in a commercial process through
17	sharing tools, and analyses, and whatnot, you
18	know, to make it work.
19	You know, because a lot of the
20	discussion we had up front was heuristic and
21	theoretical. It really was when we put that
22	stuff into sharing tools and software that it

Page 71 1 became workable. So I suspect you do have TIA 2 and whatnot involved in that. So I think that a separate effort 3 will need to be to identify the standards as 4 5 it relates to the interplay between these systems and get that, you know, memorialized. 6 7 CHAIR FONTES: Are there other Karl? 8 questions? 9 MR. NEBBIA: Are you asking if I 10 have another question? CHAIR FONTES: Yes. Any questions 11 12 of Karl, then I want to find out if you have 13 any last-minute comments. Great. I think the 14 questions that Charlie raised and Michael 15 raised are important questions to at least consider to begin this process. 16 17 I think by addressing those types of questions, we will eliminate a lot of the 18 19 possibilities of conflicts coming out of the 20 report based on differing assumptions going in 21 to the development of report. 22 So we will, I'm sure, have an

Page 72 1 opportunity to follow up in trying to address 2 the questions that were raised today. Ι appreciate the discussion that followed Karl's 3 presentation, because I think it actually 4 5 raised some very valid helpful constructive points, so hats off. 6 7 As Karl had this deja vu moment of 8 sharing a tent with a Sergeant, I had a deja vu moment of WRC-95 when the United States is 9 10 getting a little bit of slack from just about every country in the world with the exception 11 12 of one. And we had a special meeting, kind 13 of, in the sidebar of the conference center 14 and everybody spent two hours just, basically, 15 criticizing the United States and the 16 17 positions that it's taken, and so forth, and 18 so forth. 19 And so when it came to my turn as 20 the United States' representative at the 21 meeting, I just said, well, thank you very 22 much for identifying the issues, but, you

	Page 73
1	know, I don't know of any group in the world
2	that's gathered at one time that's better
3	capable of addressing the issues that have
4	been raised.
5	So why don't we roll up our
6	sleeves and work to resolve and address the
7	issues? You remember these discussions very
8	well. And I think that this is a great
9	opportunity that we have, for many years we've
10	been talking about the opportunities to better
11	share government spectrum, re-allocation of
12	spectrum, and so forth.
13	I think the report that was
14	presented was a very comprehensive report that
15	is so inclusive of potential solutions for
16	sharing, re-allocation, and so forth, and it
17	doesn't deal just with a particular slice of
18	a band.
19	And I think this is a great
20	opportunity that all of us, and those who will
21	be participating in the working groups, have
22	to roll up their sleeves and to do something

	Page 74					
1	that we really haven't achieved in a long					
2	time, and that is, trying to find solutions					
3	that will benefit both government and					
4	commercial entities.					
5	And I think this is a step in the					
б	right direction. I appreciate Karl working					
7	over the weekend to, kind of, pull together					
8	this, just kidding, proposal. We'd been					
9	having conversations about this earlier.					
10	And so I encourage folks to					
11	actively engage in these working groups, thank					
12	those who are already stepping up to do some					
13	of the work and their responsibilities. And					
14	so, again, thank you, and thank you, Karl, for					
15	that presentation.					
16	MR. NEBBIA: Can I just					
17	CHAIR FONTES: Sure.					
18	MR. NEBBIA: So in closing, what I					
19	would appreciate is if you are interested in					
20	being the liaison for one of these groups, and					
21	once again, it's critical that we have a CSMAC					
22	member on each of the groups, if you could,					

	Page 75
1	please, either see me after the meetings here,
2	I'll be around for a little while, or send an
3	email to Bruce Washington and say, you know,
4	you would like to do that, and which group you
5	would like to do that for.
б	And if you would generally like to
7	participate so we can start building the
8	contact list for the groups, if you could
9	provide Bruce, once again, that you are
10	interested in these specific working groups,
11	then we'll begin to build that contact group
12	and, you know, start setting them up.
13	CHAIR FONTES: Great. I'd just
14	like to go over a couple of other things.
15	First off, since we last met, the search for
16	500 MHZ committee, the co-chairs, Karl and
17	Gary, Gary has resigned, as we all know. He's
18	taken the position at the FCC. All of us
19	appreciate the work that Gary has done. I
20	know Karl appreciates the opportunity to have
21	worked with him.
22	And so, you know, we wish Gary the

	Page 76
1	best of luck at the FCC, and it's a great
2	addition to the commission that Gary's
3	rejoined them.
4	Next, there was a question raised
5	earlier about the other committees that are
6	not on hiatus, so to speak, and I'd just like
7	to turn it over to the committee chairs for a
8	second to see what additional work and what
9	plans are, and we're going to do it in a, kind
10	of, reverse order. So, Brian, do you want to
11	chat a little bit?
12	Mark, do you want to chat a little
13	bit?
14	MEMBER GIBSON: Well, what we did
15	from the last working group discussion, the
16	one in Stanford, is, we began to look at the
17	comments you had on the recommendations we
18	made, because I think the only ones that were
19	on the table at the time were the ones we made
20	before that meeting, which I think were the
21	ones in November.
22	So we put together a document

	Page 77					
1	that, for the most part, the working group, I					
2	think, has approved, that addresses the					
3	working group's comments to your comments.					
4	You know, so we're ready to let that go, but,					
5	you know, I think what we want to do is wait					
6	until, you know, we have a meeting.					
7	So we'll go through the process,					
8	but we have that. Then there is the work plan					
9	we had. We were working on the next question,					
10	which eludes me right now, but we have begun					
11	working on that. And I think it was dealing					
12	with how you, you know, work with systems you					
13	don't have data on, or something like that.					
14	And we've gotten some traction on					
15	that and, you know, if we need to, we can					
16	present at the next meeting as well. But I					
17	think if many of us are going to want to					
18	participate in these working groups, and so,					
19	I guess the question I had before was, you					
20	know, do you want both in July or, you know,					
21	how shall we proceed?					
22	CHAIR FONTES: Well, clearly, I					

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	Page 78
1	think the report that's nearly done
2	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes.
3	CHAIR FONTES: we can present
4	that in July. And in terms of the time
5	schedules that Karl has presented, and I know
6	that they're coming upon us already, we may
7	want to also take a look at the functions of
8	these groups and see how many of those working
9	group members are actively engaged in the
10	others, and then, at that point, judge whether
11	or not all of these are put on hiatus.
12	MEMBER TRAMONT: Might I propose
13	that Bryan Tramont, sorry. Might I propose
14	that the committee co-chairs come back to you
15	within the next ten days or something with a
16	proposal about what they think they should
17	wrap up come July and then what they think is
18	still viable to keep going on or not, because
19	it may be very distinct to each committee that
20	certain things are in different parts of the
21	work plan.
22	And then Karl and his team can

	Page 79
1	give us feedback on whether there's something
2	that we're working on that should really get
3	done that needs to get done by September.
4	CHAIR FONTES: Right. And some of
5	the work is in progress already.
6	MEMBER TRAMONT: Yes, exactly.
7	CHAIR FONTES: So we may be able
8	to just wrap that up.
9	MEMBER GIBSON: And one point I
10	had to what Bryan was saying is that, we might
11	that, through the work we're doing with the
12	new work plan, we may circle some of, at
13	least, the late issues back into the, you
14	know, various systems and services where we
15	can have them. Implicit in some of that is
16	going to be the availability of data.
17	I don't know that it's going to be
18	a grand scale, but I think we can at least tee
19	some of that up. I don't think it, you know,
20	meshes exactly, but if we can kill two birds
21	with one allocation.
22	CHAIR FONTES: I also appreciate

	Page 80
1	the process where we worked on specific
2	questions. I think it allowed responses to
3	those questions to move forward in a timely
4	fashion rather than waiting to an end report.
5	So I think that has been a very productive
6	model for us to follow.
7	Are there any questions on the
8	remaining committees? Mike, do you have any
9	comments on what you're going to be talking
10	about with respect to being licensed?
11	MEMBER CALABRESE: I don't know
12	about comments, but, you know, I think what
13	Bryan suggested would be good, that we need to
14	huddle. You know, at the Stanford meeting, we
15	were complete on the initial interference
16	questions that we had gone through. We had
17	some things in mind to move on to, but we also
18	had wanted to consult, I think again, with
19	Karl about what would be most productive in
20	the current context.
21	So I think Janice and I, at a
22	minimum, need to huddle about that and

1 probably consult with Karl.

2	CHAIR FONTES: Great. Perfect.
3	Thank you. The next item on the agenda is the
4	schedule of our next meeting. This is going
5	to be schedule in Boulder, Colorado on July
6	24th. It's in the afternoon. So some of the
7	folks from the East Coast who are flying in,
8	you'll be able to fly out that morning and
9	save a little bit of time on your schedules.
10	Any questions about that meeting?
11	Anything that we need to know? Karl?
12	MR. NEBBIA: Just one thing to
13	recognize, the ISART meeting at ITS is going
14	to be held the following two days after our
15	meeting and it will be oriented around
16	spectrum sharing. So it'll be a timely
17	discussion and so just keep that in mind when
18	you make your plans.
19	CHAIR FONTES: Great. I want to
20	thank everyone then for the opportunity of
21	being here today. And at this point, the
22	meeting is adjourned.

	Page 82
1	MR. SNIDER: I have a question. I
2	didn't see any public participation on the
3	schedule. That would be almost unprecedented
4	as far as I know. It should be precedent.
5	Last three meetings, as you know, you
6	essentially threatened to significantly reduce
7	or eliminate public comments.
8	And at the last meeting you said
9	you'd get back to me offline and it didn't
10	happen. So if you could just clarify what the
11	policy is and do you anticipate this as a one-
12	time event? Are you eliminating public
13	comments from the meetings?
14	It's been more than six months
15	since, you know, any allowed face-to-face
16	public participation in Washington and these
17	meetings that you've been having, you know,
18	meetings elsewhere and whatever. So if you
19	could just clarify what your policy is I would
20	appreciate it.
21	CHAIR FONTES: Sure. For the
22	purpose of today's meeting, this is basically

Page 83 an information meeting about what the approach 1 2 will be for the CSMAC over the next, what, seven months. And to just kind of go through 3 the outline of how the working groups will be 4 5 structured and so forth. There were no reports in order to 6 7 comment on those reports that were presented 8 at this meeting. We do provide opportunity, 9 when there are reports that are presented, for 10 the public to respond to the information contained in those reports. 11 So that's the rationale for 12 today's meeting was simply that this is an 13 14 informational meeting on how we're going to proceed in the future. 15 16 MR. SNIDER: So just to clarify, 17 there is no intended policy of eliminating public comments, especially on procedural 18 19 Because that was coming up again and issues? 20 again. 21 CHAIR FONTES: That is correct. 22 MR. SNIDER: Okay. Great. Thank

1you.2CHAIR FONTES: Any last comments3from the members of the committee? I want to4thank you for your time today. I encourage5your participation and again, the meeting is6adjourned. Thank you.7(Whereupon, the meeting was8concluded at 11:27 a.m.)910111213141516171819		Page 84
<pre>3 from the members of the committee? I want to 4 thank you for your time today. I encourage 5 your participation and again, the meeting is 6 adjourned. Thank you. 7 (Whereupon, the meeting was 8 concluded at 11:27 a.m.) 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18</pre>	1	you.
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8 concluded at 11:27 a.m.) 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	6	adjourned. Thank you.
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	7	(Whereupon, the meeting was
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	8	concluded at 11:27 a.m.)
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		l		
A	Advance 65:1	Anyway 46:13	associations 70:9	45:14,22 46:9
ability 20:3 42:2	Advisory 1:4,12	appear 62:19	ASST 4:19 6:18	47:16 55:21 56:2
able 11:22 14:15	aeronautical 19:7	applicable 54:15	7:17 10:18	58:5 59:8 73:18
17:18 23:21 30:1	affect 70:16	application 29:9	assume 62:18	bands 15:10 18:22
30:2 32:2,8 36:19	afternoon 81:6	32:4 36:6	assumed 55:20	19:4,5,5 20:9,11
39:22 44:20 51:8	agencies 9:12,19,21	applications 17:13	assumptions 61:15	40:12 45:16 54:16
51:11 65:19 66:6	12:18 13:20 16:5	appreciate 58:21	71:20	56:18
69:4 79:7 81:8	18:14,19 20:7,17	72:3 74:6,19	assurances 41:10	bandwidth 13:1
absolutely 34:19	38:20 44:22 50:2	75:19 79:22 82:20	assure 54:6	38:7 50:8 69:1,1
65:6	51:4 70:9	appreciates 75:20	assured 26:9	Barker 2:14 6:11
access 10:21 18:17	agency 8:8 10:11	approach 15:22	attendance 14:9	base 58:12 68:7
22:13,14 42:4,5	agenda 47:20 81:3	36:9 51:11 59:8	AT&T 2:9 6:7	based 28:9 29:18
45:16,17	ago 9:3,10 10:8	61:21 66:7 83:1	auction 45:15 50:9	37:18 50:9 56:10
accommodate	11:18 53:16 63:21	approaches 11:20	50:11 56:9	60:14 71:20
12:22 57:20	agree 54:11 61:3	30:4 56:1	auctioned 45:9	baseline 60:12 68:2
accommodated	63:11	approaching 67:10	audio 5:21	bases 68:5
12:21 13:10	agreed 47:10,13	appropriate 20:10	auspices 8:5	basically 32:15
accurate 52:6	57:8	approved 77:2	authorization	39:17 66:4 72:15
accurately 29:21	agreement 65:3	architecture 56:4	38:11	82:22
achievable 61:9	agreements 61:8	architectures 12:9	availability 79:16	basis 12:6 15:9
achieved 74:1	ahead 28:14	12:10	available 10:2,4	17:17 32:12
act 25:8 35:21	air 11:5 17:20 21:9	area 12:12 43:20	12:1,7,7 15:1,8	began 22:1 76:16
actions 45:11	airborne 2:10	68:8	44:14,21 45:6	beginning 28:19
actively 57:4,5	17:21 19:13,17	areas 15:11 29:16	50:8 56:18	begins 43:13
74:11 78:9	20:2 43:17 44:4	29:17 30:3 34:3	avenue 1:13 33:4	begun 27:4 58:21
activities 31:11	67:5 68:21	36:6,13,13,15	avoid 51:2 63:20	77:10
activity 21:18	align 39:22	42:22 43:4 46:4,5	aware 67:16	believe 5:10 34:12
25:17,21	allocation 79:21	67:20 68:19	AWS 70:2	39:14 45:21 48:16
actual 40:14 44:8	allow 41:8 42:21	argue 63:3	a.m 1:13 4:2 84:8	69:10
47:18 65:20	allowed 80:2 82:15	arguments 63:5	<u> </u>	benefit 23:9 74:3
add 19:7,7,8 57:11	allowing 12:11	arrangements		best 13:10 23:7
added 15:14	altered 16:9	42:21	back 10:6 14:6 24:3	33:8 55:10 65:19
adding 61:6	alternative 18:22	aside 22:19	27:11 46:15,18	76:1
addition 9:18 26:2	57:17	asked 15:19 64:8	51:10 52:12 53:7	better 22:2 67:12
35:17 52:2 76:2	altogether 39:11	asking 38:16 71:9	55:9 59:2 69:18 78:14 79:13 82:9	73:2,10
additional 15:14	America 1:1,19	aspect 14:20	background 26:14	beyond 40:13
48:16 76:8	amount 31:14	aspects 36:12 40:22	backgrounds 26:6	big 17:10 62:22
address 54:1 57:17	analogous 13:20	50:13	bad 41:21	67:5
72:1 73:6	analyses 28:6 70:17	assignments 17:12	band 9:2 10:5	bigger 50:1
addresses 77:2	analysis 28:3 29:2	Assistant 2:8,20	13:10 15:17,18	biggest 38:2 43:16
addressing 71:17	29:8,18 30:1,20	22:9	16:9,13 17:2,16	68:21
73:3	analyze 20:6 31:20	associate 2:18	18:14 19:16,21	billion 21:12 52:16
adjourned 81:22	analyzed 29:5	55:17	20:19 21:7,12,14	birds 79:20
84:6	answer 12:15 22:16	associated 29:2	36:11 38:3,4,5,19	birth 64:19
administration 9:4	answers 27:18	64:10	39:3,5,11,12 42:3	bit 10:22 30:8
Administrator	anticipate 82:11	Association 1:16	42:4 44:2,19,20	72:10 76:11,13
2:18	anxiously 20:14	1:21	-+2.+ ++.2,17,20	81:9

				_
bite 41:10	C 1:12,18 2:3	13:14	clearances 49:13	49:17 51:5 54:7
bites 22:20	CALABRESE 1:18	chair 1:13,17 4:3	cleared 21:6	55:21 56:2,19
bite-size 24:5	57:10 80:11	4:16 5:4,9,17,20	clearly 21:19 77:22	61:1,4,8,14 62:14
bodies 62:21	calculations 67:19	6:16 7:9 13:2	close 22:11	65:21 66:3 67:1
body 25:9,9	calibrate 61:2	14:7 23:15 27:9	closed 22:8,15	70:16 74:4
booming 45:20	call 5:2,6,11,14,16	48:15 51:21 53:19	closely 50:5	commercial-type
Borth 1:17 6:12,12	7:10 54:14	55:15 60:3 71:7	closer 33:20 52:15	43:8
bottom 15:20	called 11:17 33:14	71:11 74:17 75:13	52:21	commission 24:7
Boulder 81:5	64:5,18	77:22 78:3 79:4,7	closing 74:18	25:1 31:17 44:15
boxes 18:4	calls 15:21	79:22 81:2,19	closure 22:17	47:15 55:2 57:1,4
break 25:3 29:6	canned 22:20	82:21 83:21 84:2	CMR 2:11 6:8	76:2
breakout 24:3	capabilities 16:4	chairs 25:10 76:7	CMRS 61:17	committed 26:21
29:11	30:21	challenge 14:3	coalescence 62:3	committee 1:4,12
Brian 1:13,15 6:16	capability 39:8	43:16 50:1	66:6	4:6,20 5:5,10,14
7:18 14:6,19	capable 73:3	challenges 13:16	Coast 81:7	14:10 75:16 76:7
60:19 63:13 76:10	captured 24:11	19:13	coexist 13:12	78:14,19 84:3
bridge 14:15	captures 28:21	challenging 38:13	cognitive 12:4	committees 76:5
brief 15:5	Carl 2:8 6:6	changes 16:21	Colorado 2:2 4:11	80:8
bring 23:5,21 61:14	Carolina 2:13	changing 53:2	81:5	common 25:16
brings 10:21 23:13	carrier 56:8	characteristics	combat 17:20 21:9	40:10 59:3 61:7
broad 35:13	carriers 57:13	18:12 50:18,21	combination 18:1	communication 2:4
broadband 9:7	carry 51:17	54:7 60:11	come 22:16 24:5	61:12
10:1 11:6,8 16:14	case 10:19 18:11,18	characterization	25:22 30:3 32:2	Communications
24:16	31:1 32:7 37:5,17	68:18	35:18 37:14 41:7	2:21
Broadcasters 5:8	38:15 39:13 40:19	Charles 2:11 6:8	41:15 45:13 46:18	community 32:6
broken 29:6	41:7,14 42:19	53:19,20	52:17 55:13,22	34:21 42:6
brother 10:16	46:5 49:7,8 50:4	Charlie 28:1 54:22	57:8 58:11 59:10	companies 35:5
brought 49:6	65:16	69:17 71:14	64:3,9 66:6 68:11	68:3
Bruce 2:22 32:21	cases 15:9 18:7,8	Charlie's 55:17	68:12 78:14,17	company 2:6 6:3
33:12 35:18 75:3	19:3,4,9,12 66:17	57:11	comes 63:14	18:9 33:2,7
75:9	68:6,20	chat 76:11,12	comfortable 51:5	comparable 18:22
Bryan 2:13 6:10	cats 17:13	Chief 1:15	coming 22:11	20:9
47:21 78:13 79:10	caveat 64:13	childhood 10:15	42:20 46:15 52:18	compatible 38:14
80:13	cell 41:22 68:6	choice 25:19	66:12,20 71:19	68:4
build 11:6 21:1	cells 12:11 57:15	choose 26:5	78:6 83:19	compelling 11:11
35:5 75:11	58:15 60:16	circle 79:12	comment 83:7	complete 22:16
builders 34:18	center 2:1 72:14	cities 39:17 40:10	comments 3:10	46:7 80:15
building 1:12 34:21	certain 35:1 45:8	40:14	71:13 76:17 77:3	completed 15:6
75:7	78:20	clarify 82:10,19	77:3 80:9,12 82:7	completely 20:3
built 35:3 62:13	certainly 13:15	83:16	82:13 83:18 84:2	61:21
bullet 22:20	21:10 26:3,9	class 69:22	commerce 1:1,4	complicated 18:20
Bulletin 70:4	28:16 33:2,13,15	classically 18:5	2:21 37:7	complications 19:8
bunk 53:17	34:12 45:11 48:7	classified 13:17,21	commercial 8:7 9:1	component 51:7
business 1:22,24	50:11 55:5,12	48:21 49:5,10	9:6 10:12 11:14	components 20:6
8:22	56:17 57:9 58:7	51:2	13:8,11,19 18:1	29:4
<u> </u>	66:13	clear 10:10 41:20	24:15 29:19,22	comprehensive
	certainty 10:22	47:15	37:21 42:3,6 47:2	73:14
	l		l	

G (2.12	27 12 20 4 47 6	74.01	1 1 1 2 1 1	0.1
Computer 2:12	27:13 39:4 47:6	74:21	deploy 13:11	2:1
Comsearch 1:25	58:20	criticizing 72:16	deployed 65:6	disagree 63:13
7:7	continued 14:11	CSEA 52:10,22	deployment 54:8	discuss 40:17 51:9
concentrating	57:20	CSMAC 1:4 6:17	54:13 65:20	discussion 30:6
11:16	control 18:9 19:16	7:20 8:5,12 24:21	describing 20:15	34:19 35:7 36:20
concept 65:5,13	40:21 41:2	25:6 26:3,7,16	designated 2:22	49:11 53:13 66:14
concepts 28:10	conundrum 20:16	27:16 28:11 36:1	25:8	70:20 72:3 76:15
concerns 49:17	conversation 51:4	36:9 46:19 47:10	desire 40:15	81:17
67:9	conversations	47:19 68:16 74:21	detailed 28:3	discussions 22:7
conclude 36:1	51:18 74:9	83:2	details 35:9 53:22	26:8,14 35:15
concluded 9:4 84:8	converting 21:4	CTIA 44:1 64:18	determine 22:6	44:18 48:22 49:3
conclusions 69:5	cool 9:16	current 16:19,20	32:16 52:6	49:14 51:2,13
conference 14:15	cooperating 57:7	41:22 69:11 80:20	determined 29:18	59:5 67:15 68:3
72:14	cooperation 31:14	currently 15:13	develop 34:3	70:14 73:7
conflicts 71:19	cooperative 28:17	cut 16:2	development 1:22	disposal 37:1
conform 62:15	32:14 47:1 51:8	C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S	1:25 62:8 71:21	dissected 63:16
conformance 62:20	cooperatively 14:5	3:6	device 12:2	distance 69:3
congratulate 8:20	coordination 46:4		devices 11:22 34:22	distinct 17:13
Congress 56:14	67:17 68:12	D	35:2 41:21 67:8	45:10 78:19
connection 43:12	Cornell 64:3	Dale 2:1 4:10	DHS 37:10	distinctions 45:8
consensus 47:4	corners 63:3,5	Dan 4:14	dialogue 24:2,7	distribution 60:1
consider 15:12	Corporation 2:5,15	DANIEL 2:12	32:9 36:16	diverse 18:1
24:14 27:21 50:2	correct 65:7 66:1	data 48:21 68:15	Diane 64:3	document 24:12
58:15 71:16	83:21	77:13 79:16	differ 31:7	29:10 70:3 76:22
consideration	cost 12:18 16:13	date 20:12 39:6,19	difference 56:7	documentation
15:15 46:19	20:7 21:22 52:5,9	39:20 46:6	different 18:12,14	64:20
considering 23:20	costs 20:10 22:5	Dave 6:12	20:6 29:4,8 31:9	documents 70:6,10
44:20	38:22	David 1:17,21 5:7	33:22 34:1,2,4,5	70:12
consistent 61:11	country 41:3 72:11	day 33:14 41:20	37:17 42:18 45:11	DoD 21:13 42:1,6
67:14	couple 9:14 14:19	days 22:10 27:21	54:4 56:11 59:3	43:10,18
Constitution 1:13	48:16 53:21 62:6	78:15 81:14	61:1,18,19 62:2,7	dogs 17:14
construct 41:8,15	66:17 75:14	deal 11:1 22:2	78:20	doing 9:20 14:19
42:10 58:10 67:1	course 12:3 21:3	36:22 44:6 73:17	differing 71:20	17:9 25:12 28:7
67:3	40:6 43:16	dealing 66:18	difficult 13:18 17:8	46:22 79:11
constructive 72:5	courtesy 5:3	77:11	66:5	Dombrowsky 1:19
constructs 16:20	covering 34:2	DEAN 2:12	difficulties 47:8	7:2,3
consult 80:18 81:1	co-chair 35:22 37:4	decide 51:4	digital 39:4,8	dominant 63:6
consultant 1:17,20	37:6	decision 52:21	direct 15:21 30:6	Donovan 1:21 5:7,7
2:4 6:14	co-chaired 27:1	deep 20:1	35:8 49:10	Doug 2:4 4:8
Consulting 2:11	co-chairs 3:10	defined 43:5	directing 58:22	downstairs 9:15
6:9	30:11 32:15 60:1	deja 72:7,8	59:1	DR 1:15,17,23 2:3
consumer 11:7	75:16 78:14	demand 11:8	direction 9:11 16:1	2:6,11,12
contact 32:18 75:8	co-existence 12:22	Department 1:1	58:17 74:6	drafted 28:20
75:11	create 24:10,13	2:10,12	directions 62:4	drafts 63:1
contained 83:11	critical 15:22 34:19	depend 44:5	directly 25:20 26:7	draw 30:2 35:13
context 80:20	36:5,11 39:21	depending 29:9	36:2	Drocella 36:17
continue 21:4	40:21 41:13 51:7	31:8	Director 1:18,24	dynamic 12:4
				-
			1	1

D.C 1:13	50:7	29:16,17 30:3	75:18 76:1	Fontes 1:13,15 4:3
D.C 1.15	engage 74:11	36:12,13,14 42:22	federal 2:22 9:1,6	4:16 5:4,9,17,20
E	00	46:4	10:11 12:18 13:13	
E 1:17	engaged 20:9 78:9			6:16,16 7:9 13:2
earlier 44:21 45:2	engineer 56:6	exclusive 10:21	13:17 19:4 21:16	14:7 23:15 48:15
46:6 74:9 76:5	Engineering 1:19	18:16	28:9 38:19 57:21	51:21 53:19 55:15
early 54:11	2:12	excuse 46:5	70:2	60:3 71:7,11
easier 10:22	engineers 34:3	Executive 1:15 2:1	feedback 14:21	74:17 75:13 77:22
easily 62:10	ensure 70:8	Exelon 2:5 4:9	58:18 79:1	78:3 79:4,7,22
East 81:7	Enterprises 1:23	existing 9:5 25:14	feel 31:14 41:16	81:2,19 82:21
	entire 17:16 38:5	48:10	Feldman 1:22 4:12	83:21 84:2
easy 19:11 Economics 7:5	44:19	exists 39:6	4:12	foresee 31:9 49:16
	entities 61:5 74:4	expect 22:15 28:12	felt 7:20,21 15:22	53:1
Ed 36:17	entrench 70:13	50:14	femtocells 65:12	form 36:22 66:2
Ed's 36:18	Entrepreneurship	expectation 55:8	fighting 51:16	formal 52:10
efficient 18:5 57:19	2:2	expecting 48:12	figure 9:12 12:6	formulated 59:13
58:5	environment 29:19	55:6	13:11	forth 24:3 72:17,18
efficiently 16:12	29:22 47:1 51:8	experience 37:18	figuring 8:22	73:12,16 83:5
effort 8:4,13 28:17	54:14 55:2,11	42:16,19 49:4	final 48:5	forward 3:18 28:10
32:14 52:1 64:17	63:17	expertise 34:8,18	financial 58:12	35:16 36:20 47:15
65:18 70:5 71:3	environments 53:4	explicitly 62:18	find 11:22 23:1	70:14 80:3
Efforts 3:18	envision 46:14	external 33:9	39:12 47:8 49:7	found 17:11
eight 17:12	54:12		52:13 58:13 68:11	Foundation 1:19
either 11:15 13:9	equation 11:13	<u> </u>	69:4 70:5 71:12	Founder 2:7
56:14 75:1	equipment 16:11	face 13:20	74:2	four 24:17 54:5
Electrical 2:12	55:7	face-to-face 82:15	finding 40:7	59:18
electronic 20:20	especially 83:18	facilitate 23:8	fine 33:12	frame 41:1 46:13
21:15 37:1 40:21	ESQ 2:13	24:14	finish 30:8	59:13 62:11
41:17 66:19	essential 39:13	facilitating 8:7	finite 11:11	framework 8:12
eliminate 16:9 20:3	essentially 25:16	fact 14:1 29:6	firming 35:21 52:9	24:1,12 29:10
71:18 82:7	38:16 45:16 82:6	34:10 39:11 46:9	first 10:13 14:20	48:20
eliminating 16:6	established 54:19	fairly 35:13,16 39:1	39:2 50:10 75:15	Francisco 39:20
82:12 83:17	estimate 55:1,3	67:19 68:19	fit 18:4 53:12	40:8,8
eludes 77:10	estimates 52:5,9,14	faith 55:20	five 21:7 24:10,13	free 51:10
email 75:3	52:19	fall 34:1	34:4 54:4 61:5,9	Freedom 2:8
embedded 65:10	event 14:16 82:12	familiar 42:13	61:12,13	frequencies 12:6
embracing 14:4	everybody 7:12	familiarity 35:9	five-year 39:3	frequency 54:5
Emergency 1:16	41:16 63:14 72:15	family 66:5	fixed 12:12 42:12	front 70:20
emissions 19:16	evolving 12:10	far 19:13 27:5	42:13,17	FTI 6:5
emitted 69:2	exactly 65:22 79:6	37:12 49:4 57:2	fly 81:8	fun 50:10
emitter 20:2	79:20	68:17 82:4	flying 20:2 81:7	functions 78:7
encompass 11:19	example 13:16	fashion 80:4	focus 12:17 25:21	funding 16:20
encourage 74:10	31:15 32:11 50:6	fast 15:6 28:21	37:16 56:19	Furchtgott-Roth
84:4	excellent 54:21	29:14 58:1	folks 5:13 61:14	1:23,23 7:4,5,5
encouraged 13:22	exception 72:11	fault 45:19	74:10 81:7	further 36:15
ends 21:17 47:11	excited 8:3,13 43:6	FCC 10:2 11:20	follow 72:1 80:6	future 1:18 27:10
enforcement 36:22	exciting 8:4	26:20 32:7 56:2	followed 72:3	54:13 83:15
37:9,19 38:19	exclusion 15:10	56:12 64:2,7	following 81:14	
			0	
	1	1	1	1

Page	89
------	----

	1	l	Í	Í
G	37:17 39:14 40:15	Greg 14:13	hats 72:6	immediately 68:7
Gary 42:13 75:17	41:10,13 42:5,9	ground 20:1 43:2	head 2:9,12 62:22	impact 16:7 19:19
75:17,19,22	43:17 44:5,13	group 25:6 26:12	headed 62:16	35:1 38:8 69:5
Gary's 76:2	48:17 49:3 50:4	28:18 29:13,20	headlines 8:1	implementation
gathered 73:2	52:4 53:16 54:20	31:8 33:1 35:22	hearing 13:4	24:15
gathering 21:15	55:9 59:10 60:19	36:21 38:16 48:13	held 81:14	implications 44:3
general 62:20	60:19 61:16,18,20	60:10,10 63:4	help 7:12 30:16	Implicit 79:15
generally 49:5,7	62:13,14 63:7,15	66:15 73:1 75:4	32:17 44:3	implying 56:3
75:6	63:18,20,22 64:22	75:11 76:15 77:1	helpful 5:5 72:5	important 8:22
gentleman 65:22	65:5,21 68:18,22	78:9	Herbert 1:12	10:9 23:22 41:19
geographic 12:12	69:13,18 70:5,14	groups 24:10,14,17	heuristic 70:20	42:1 58:3 60:21
getting 8:1,21 9:14	71:20 76:9 77:17	24:18,20 25:4,5	hiatus 76:6 78:11	61:4,10 71:15
13:14 27:4 40:6	78:18 79:16,17	26:5,17,20,22	hidden 56:22	impossible 65:16
46:11 53:22 72:10	80:9 81:4,13	27:1,7,17 29:7	high 18:16 39:1	improve 30:1 46:4
GHz 15:15 17:2	83:14	30:10 31:3,5 32:1	58:1,2	improved 55:4
31:15 57:7	good 4:3 8:19 11:2	34:1,5,11 36:2,3	historically 56:10	Improvements
Gibson 1:24 7:6,6	11:9 23:17 32:10	46:15 47:9 48:3	history 36:19 37:15	48:14
48:9,9,18 69:15	55:14,19 61:12	48:11 51:14,14	52:12 57:7	improving 39:8
69:16 76:14 78:2	69:7 80:13	53:2 54:4 57:5	hold 22:7 70:9	inaccurate 52:6
79:9	gotten 11:20 77:14	59:4,6,9,11,15,19	homogenous 18:8	inclusive 73:15
give 13:7 14:21	government 11:13	60:2,13,22 61:5,9	Hoover 1:12	increased 22:14
15:4 20:22 27:21	15:13 16:2,2,7,17	73:21 74:11,20,22	hope 8:4,12 43:3	increasingly 57:12
79:1	18:11,18,19 21:14	75:8,10 77:18	45:22 48:8 55:12	independent 1:17
Given 16:22	22:4,7,15,18,22	78:8 83:4	69:11	6:13
gives 11:8	23:3,21 27:2,5	group's 77:3	hopeful 49:9	indicated 54:22
giving 43:14 54:3	28:9 30:12 31:7,9	guarantee 56:1	hoping 46:6	individual 9:19
glad 43:19 51:22	31:17 32:11 35:6	guarantees 42:7	hours 9:15 72:15	60:2 61:17,18
66:8	35:7 37:4,6 38:18	guess 12:8 40:10	House 2:19 8:17	industry 9:1 15:20
go 5:12,22 14:20	40:2,3 41:11	62:22 77:19	huddle 80:14,22	16:22 22:3,18,21
19:2 22:15 23:20	42:20 43:7 44:9	guidance 70:3,6,10	huddling 55:9	23:2,21 27:2,8
26:8 27:11 28:14	45:12 47:3 50:2	guided 17:20	Hunter 43:18	30:12,15 31:1,16
33:8 38:11,11,12	66:21 67:11,18	guys 14:1 41:21	hurdle 38:2,4	32:12 33:1 40:1
39:4 40:13 48:11	73:11 74:3		hurdles 47:8	40:11 41:7 42:20
49:4 50:19 51:10	government's 19:1	H	hypothesize 62:5	43:12 58:8 59:10
52:11 56:13 59:1	40:17 49:22	H 1:24		61:13 64:8,17
61:9 62:9 64:22	Government/Ind	half 9:3 53:15	$\frac{\mathbf{I}}{\mathbf{I}}$	66:12 67:9 68:10
68:17 75:14 77:4	3:16	hand 19:20 31:6	idea 27:20 69:7	69:6,10 70:9
77:7 83:3	grand 79:18	34:17 45:21 68:17	identified 5:11 9:22	industry's 40:16
goal 9:7,13 47:8	great 5:9 7:9 43:4	happen 45:9 82:10	15:7,17	67:17
57:9	44:6 45:5 50:6	happens 12:2	identify 4:6,17 5:13	inefficient 18:3
going 5:21 8:11,15	71:13 73:8,19	happy 23:12 27:20	30:16 36:4,8 44:3	59:17
12:16 13:15 19:1	75:13 76:1 81:2	33:15 52:1	46:17 71:4	infamous 20:13
23:18 25:20 28:5	81:19 83:22	hard 7:21 13:15	identifying 67:7	information 2:21
28:6,8,9,12,13	greater 12:11	hard-right 63:8	72:22	13:18 20:7 28:22
29:12 31:13,20	19:14	Harold 1:23 7:4	ignored 11:15	49:5,20 50:1,7
32:17 33:4 34:20	greatest 21:13 23:9	Hatfield 2:1 4:10	Illinois 6:13	67:12 83:1,10
35:12 36:4,21	greatly 31:7	4:10	immediate 35:1	informational
	l	l	l	l

83:14	12:19 17:6 31:10	51:21 71:8,12	last-minute 71:13	60:13 67:8 76:16
informed 25:10	34:13 42:15 71:2	72:7 74:6,14	late 79:13	78:7
infrastructure 2:5	involves 12:9	75:16,20 78:5,22	Laughter 5:19	looked 10:6 21:21
21:2	involving 21:17	80:19 81:1,11	10:17 13:6	58:2
initial 21:11 35:17	IP 13:20	Karl's 72:3	law 2:1 36:22 37:9	looking 12:17 17:1
52:19 67:19 68:2	ISART 81:13	keep 22:5 47:6	37:19 38:19 50:7	20:1,14 24:9
80:15	issue 36:12 37:22	78:18 81:17	lawyers 51:19	28:17 30:11,18
input 58:18 59:3,14	38:13 54:10 57:8	kept 25:10	layer 61:7	32:15 34:11,20
insight 58:4	63:10 66:9	Kevin 2:3 7:8 33:5	leave 63:22 64:1	35:15 37:3,6,11
insistence 16:22	issued 9:9 53:15	61:22 69:17	led 64:16	40:19 46:14 47:1
instance 18:10	issues 7:22 24:2	kick 46:10	let's 51:10	47:3 52:2 53:17
19:15 28:21 29:12	30:7 31:18 36:5	kidding 74:8	liaison 25:8 26:3,15	54:6 56:17 58:8
31:1 36:10 52:13	42:18 44:11 46:2	kill 79:20	74:20	58:10,16,17 62:19
66:18 67:16 68:20	48:20 49:13 51:15	kind 22:19 30:6,16	liaisons 27:16	68:22 69:1,9,13
instances 19:9	68:21 72:22 73:3	34:8 46:8 49:10	License 48:14	loose 47:11
INT 65:1	73:7 79:13 83:19	58:16 72:13 74:7	licensed 80:10	lot 11:19 12:3
Intel 2:4 7:8 65:22	item 81:3 Items 3:22	76:9 83:3	limit 16:3 limited 46:3 47:18	25:16 58:3 62:1
intended 83:17 intends 56:13	iterative 48:2	kinds 65:4 Knauer 2:14		68:13 69:9 70:19 71:18
intensive 8:6	ITU-R 64:20,22	knew 19:10 40:5	lineup 48:6 link 20:10 26:7	lots 13:15 42:16
intensive 8.0	it'll 61:4 81:16	know 5:14 11:1,10	links 37:2 41:2	47:11 58:7 68:9
interaction 3:16	II II 01.4 01.10	11:19 20:5 27:14	list 32:18 40:9 64:9	love 26:11
32:9 47:18	J	33:13 34:14,22	75:8	low 18:15
interest 21:13	Jackson 37:14	36:11 38:8,13	listened 8:2	lower 12:11 44:20
34:14,15 40:2	Janice 2:7 6:4	41:18,18 45:9,19	listening 69:16	45:1 57:15
49:17	55:15 80:21	49:19 50:11,19,22	lists 30:15	low-power 37:19
interested 33:2	January 44:12 48:2	54:1,9,17 55:9	little 10:22 27:13	LTE 66:4
34:2,8 35:4 74:19	48:6	57:12,13 58:3,4	30:8 45:10 63:10	luck 76:1
75:10	Jennifer 2:14 6:22	58:17 59:5,18	63:15 72:10 75:2	
interesting 20:15	33:17 58:19 61:3	60:6 62:4,6,10,11	76:11,12 81:9	M
Interestingly 41:5	63:12	62:17,20 63:1,5,7	live 16:18 19:6 23:2	M 2:22
interests 40:1	John 43:18,20	63:9,17,19,21	53:4	macrocells 65:8,11
interference 12:20	join 14:15 26:17	66:7,20,22 69:18	LLP 1:20 2:14	main 25:9,9
19:18 30:20 41:6	joined 5:15	70:18,19 71:6	located 12:2	major 17:3,4 34:14
41:12 80:15	JR 1:19 2:9	73:1,1 75:3,12,17	location 36:14	40:12,14 64:17
intermittent 17:17	judge 18:2 78:10	75:20,22 77:4,5,6	locations 41:3	making 35:17
internally 33:10	July 47:22 77:20	77:12,15,20,20	Lockheed 2:15 7:1	MALE 5:15
international 32:6	78:4,17 81:5	78:5 79:14,17,19	long 16:18 21:6	managed 53:18
interplay 71:5	jump 10:13	80:11,12,14 81:11	36:18 37:15 74:1	Management 1:4
introduce 6:1	jumped 10:8	82:4,5,15,17	longer 21:10 27:14	2:10,18 3:13
INT2000 64:5,21	June 9:9	L	45:3	48:13
invest 11:6	Justice 37:10	$\frac{\mathbf{L}}{\mathbf{L} 1:21}$	long-term 16:1	Manager 2:4
invitations 27:6	K	L 1.21 laid 8:10 38:20	look 20:8 27:18	managing 2:13 35:8
35:17	Kahn 2:3 7:8,8	large 67:20 68:19	29:12,21 38:16	manufacturers
invite 26:4 32:19	33:6 61:22,22	Larry 2:20 6:18	44:21 50:5,16	55:7 61:20
invited 26:10	Karl 2:18 6:15 8:3	7:16 8:18 14:8	52:4,12 55:2	map 9:16
involved 8:13,14	8:10 14:17 23:16	/.10 0.10 14.0	57:18,22 59:12	map 2.10

Page 91 34:6,10 48:7 49:2 52:8 54:21 56:16 9:21 24:22 26:18 28:8 32:7 46:21

march 46:9	63:11 69:15 74:22	80:6	34:6,10 48:7 49:2	9:21 24:22 26:18
MARGARET 1:22	76:14 78:2,12	models 61:1,18,20	52:8 54:21 56:16	28:8 32:7 46:21
Mark 1:24 2:6 6:2	79:6,9 80:11	models 01.1,18,20 modes 45:7 65:12		58:22
7:6 48:9 69:15	members 1:14 4:6	modified 60:14	58:6 60:6,17	NTIA's 37:13 57:1
76:12			66:10 71:9 74:16	
	4:17,20 5:5,10	Molly 1:22 4:12	74:18 81:12	nuance 63:15
market 12:1 16:21	14:10 26:7 33:22	mom 10:15	necessarily 68:14	number 1:16 24:10
Martin 2:15 7:1	47:18 78:9 84:3	moment 72:7,9	necessary 22:7	29:15 39:7 44:22
match 40:18	memorandum 9:9	money 53:10	23:8 54:9	numbers 52:17 53:2
matter 66:22 maximum 1:21	9:21 10:7 memorialized 9:8	monitoring 44:8 50:20	need 13:17 14:4	
65:13	71:6		22:17,22 25:6	numerically 34:11 N.W 1:13
		months 9:20 82:14	29:21 32:3 34:13	N.W 1:15
ma'am 33:16 58:18	mentioned 37:5	83:3	35:10 36:15 37:12	0
McGINNIS 2:4 4:8	48:10,20	morning 4:3 7:15	38:11,12 40:13	Obama 9:4
	merely 16:21	8:19 14:19 81:8	42:8,11 47:6,13	observation 55:18
McHENRY 2:6 6:2	meshes 79:20	move 3:16 19:10,11	51:14 54:19 63:19	Obuchowski 2:7
6:2 maan 40:16 52:6 17	met 1:12 75:15	19:21 20:18 21:16	64:3 65:3 66:11	6:4,5 55:16
mean 49:16 53:6,17	MHz 3:14,17,17	23:18 35:15 39:2	67:11 68:10 70:12	obvious 28:2
56:16 59:12 62:3	9:5,22 15:7,12,15	39:10,12,16,19	71:4 77:15 80:13	obvious 28.2 obviously 12:14
63:1 66:21	16:6,7,12 17:8,9	40:20 53:11 57:14	80:22 81:11	27:19 29:4 40:22
means 39:16 65:13	21:7,13 25:14	80:3,17	needed 16:14 40:7	41:19 60:20 66:11
measurements	75:16	moved 65:7 70:1	64:11 65:4	occur 33:5
44:2,7 67:7 69:6	mic 8:16	movement 22:4	needs 11:12 12:18	occurred 39:18
mechanism 41:4	Michael 1:18 63:12	moving 20:8,10	13:8,9 16:19 47:2	October 20:13
54:19	65:6 71:14	39:15 40:1,2 41:1	47:3 59:2 60:14	offer 22:12
meet 47:2 55:6	microcells 57:15	43:8 56:22	79:3	offers 22:12 offers 22:13 42:3
meeting 1:6 3:21	65:8	munitions 17:20	net 35:12	
14:15 15:1 23:13	microphone 33:20	mute 5:2 7:12 13:3	networks 11:7	office 2:18,19 3:13
47:22 72:13,21	microwave 21:8	N	13:12	6:20 36:17
76:20 77:6,16	42:12,13,17 69:20	$\frac{1}{N2:1}$	never 17:22	Officer 1:15 2:22
80:14 81:4,10,13	69:21		new 1:19 5:8 8:4,13	offline 82:9
81:15,22 82:8,22	microwaves 19:10	name 8:1 26:21,22	12:9 20:22 21:1	okay 5:20 23:18
83:1,8,13,14 84:5	mics 46:11	32:21 37:11	22:12 27:20 39:19	34:9 42:12 45:19
84:7	Mike 57:9 60:15	names 27:4 33:13	79:12	46:12 48:18 51:20
meetings 32:16	80:8	35:18	newly-implemen	68:19 83:22
48:4 75:1 82:5,13	military 43:7 53:15	naming 60:21	37:21	OMB 20:9
82:17,18	million 52:14	narrowed 43:1	news 21:15	onboard 43:20
meets 32:3	mind 28:2,6 80:17	National 1:16	NFL 40:10,14	once 30:18 42:9
megahertz 39:7	81:17	nationwide 38:10	NOAA 37:7	50:3 51:6,15
member 4:8,10,12	minimize 22:4	nature 38:17 49:14	nobody's 57:2	66:10 67:9 68:18
4:14,21 5:7,14 6:2	minimum 80:22	Navarro 37:7	non-federal 19:5	74:21 75:9
6:4,6,8,10,12,22	Miscellaneous 3:22	navigation 17:5	normal 18:4	ones 47:10 62:7
7:2,4,6,8 28:1	mismatch 68:22	NC 4:14	North 2:13	76:18,19,21
33:6,17,21 34:7	missed 15:4	near 27:10 41:1	note 43:21 44:22	ongoing 23:3 24:7
47:21 48:9,18	mix 34:16 49:6	nearly 78:1	notice 56:6	25:1 48:22
51:22 53:20 55:16	mobile 19:7 54:14	Nebbia 2:18 6:15	notion 65:7	Opening 3:8,10
57:10 58:19 60:5	69:22	6:15 14:18 23:17	November 76:21	operate 16:11
60:8,18 61:22	model 31:20 32:1	28:16 33:11,19	NTIA 6:15,19 9:11	17:16,18 21:4
	l		l	l

Neal R. Gross & Co., Inc. 202-234-4433

30:22 38:5 55:19 70:2 46:1 43:6 45:18 problem 41:6 67:8 **param** 56:2 possible 21:20 26:1 61:15 periods 21:5 **problems** 31:20,20 operating 18:14 parameter 64:11 permanent 42:22 35:14 39:22 41:9 person 7:13 25:8 46:10 67:15 70:15 39:5 parameterize procedural 83:18 operation 57:20 70:13 33:14 possibly 46:16 procedures 68:12 proceed 77:21 67:1 68:4 parameters 55:20 perspective 56:9 potential 28:4 45:5 **operations** 8:8 16:8 64:4,10,21 65:4 **phone** 4:5 5:1 7:11 48:4 69:5 73:15 83:15 7:13 13:3 68:6 16:8,10 17:15 part 12:15 35:20 potentially 16:7,11 process 13:15 18:2,8,15 19:21 38:6 45:2 52:3,9 **phones** 41:22 21:17 23:2 39:10 14:11 33:8,9 23:4 37:15 38:9 60:9 64:17 67:5 physically 14:14 67:2 35:20 38:21 40:7 **Povelites** 2:8 6:6.6 43:13.17 44:4.9 69:13 70:11 77:1 **pick** 20:4 50:20 52:10.20.22 53:9 participant 5:15 **picocells** 65:9,10 58:14 66:19,21 51:22 60:8 54:11 56:15 65:1 67:11 25:6 **piece** 10:9 17:3 power 2:19 6:20,20 70:11.16 71:16 opinion 56:7 participants 26:16 **pieces** 24:4,5 46:16 8:16,18 10:20 77:7 80:1 opportunities 28:18 30:13 34:20 **pilots** 11:4 12:11 13:4,7 processes 30:8 12:19 22:3 43:11 49:12 place 25:11 18:15,16 57:15 produce 18:4 **produced** 48:17 43:14 73:10 participate 26:4,10 **places** 19:2 58:1,2 65:14 opportunity 20:22 26:12 27:7 33:1 plan 8:10 11:3 practical 62:12 67:19 22:2 72:1 73:9,20 36:2 75:7 77:18 15:12,16 38:18 precedent 82:4 product 59:19,22 75:20 81:20 83:8 participating 7:13 39:15 45:3 48:19 precision 17:19 **productive** 80:5,19 opposed 58:9 36:18 57:4 73:21 77:8 78:21 79:12 precursor 59:5 products 48:17 **option** 10:13 participation 33:3 **planning** 10:3 25:3 predicted 16:15 **Program** 1:18 **order** 40:15,18 82:2,16 84:5 plans 9:16 13:19 39:1 11:21 40:4 49:18 76:9 46:8 76:10 83:6 particular 27:16 preference 25:7 programs 16:18 ordinance 37:1 32:4 40:19 56:17 81:18 present 1:14 2:17 20:8 35:8 please 4:18,20 13:3 2:23 55:10 77:16 organizations 66:7,8 73:17 progress 79:5 30:15 particularly 14:10 78:3 projects 21:1 75:1 propel 36:20 organize 8:11 19:12 43:7 point 18:9 23:13,20 presentation 23:19 oriented 81:15 partner 2:13 55:17 24:11 25:7,18 72:4 74:15 proposal 74:8 original 58:1 59:2 partners 55:21 28:19 39:9 44:17 presentations 48:3 78:16 **Orsulak** 37:14 parts 16:3 24:4 49:1 50:12 52:18 presented 73:14 propose 78:12,13 ought 62:17 78:20 52:21 54:15 59:22 78:5 83:7,9 proprietary 13:19 **outcome** 20:14 path 47:15 56:13 64:7 68:5 78:10 **President** 1:18,21 protect 11:3 13:17 32:3 47:4 52:15 **Patrick** 42:14 79:9 81:21 1:22,23 2:6,7,8,14 67:11 outcomes 24:19 **PCAST** 56:8.22 pointing 46:12 9:9 11:17 protected 29:16 32:8 47:2,10,14 **PCS** 69:20 points 22:20 72:6 **President's** 9:8 41:4 68:8 57:8 people 24:1 27:6,8 policy 2:3,9,15,19 presiding 1:13 protection 43:4 30:17,19 31:2,10 outline 83:4 6:21 58:4 82:11 pretty 10:10 **provide** 22:3 23:22 outputs 47:4 31:12 32:18 33:7 82:19 83:17 previously 16:5 26:18 32:2,5 42:5 outside 68:7 34:2 35:4.10.14 **portion** 18:10 price 21:11 43:10 49:21 55:13 overhead 20:2 47:5 49:20 51:8 41:14 44:14 45:2 primaries 57:21 64:9 68:2 75:9 **Overview** 3:13 55:6 60:21 64:9 portions 45:8 primarily 18:7 83:8 percent 22:13 position 75:18 44:11 provided 30:14 Р perfect 10:14 81:2 positions 72:17 probably 10:12 52:5 68:16 **pace** 35:16 performing 30:19 possibilities 58:7,9 31:2,10 48:1 51:2 provider 10:12 **papers** 41:20 67:6 71:19 53:22 55:3 60:18 providers 13:11 paradigm 69:21 period 25:19 39:3 possibility 39:6 63:22 64:16 81:1 34:13,16 55:8

Neal R. Gross & Co., Inc. 202-234-4433

Page 92

<i>(1.15.10</i>)		15 4 94 4		1.05.0
61:17,19	72:2,5 73:4 76:4	17:4 21:1	representative	role 27:9
provides 42:10	raises 56:14	reduce 82:6	26:19 27:2,3	roll 8:3 14:2 22:21
providing 27:6	range 15:15 35:14	refined 12:17	60:22 72:20	73:5,22
public 2:9 37:15	54:6	reflected 21:11	representatives	rolling 8:20
51:16 82:2,7,12	rapid 35:16	29:22	26:19 27:5 28:11	room 1:12 9:16
82:16 83:10,18	rationale 83:12	regarding 24:7	represented 17:3	22:9,16 47:7
pull 33:19 38:18	Raytheon 2:10	49:13 50:7	34:12 38:1	57:16
74:7	4:22	Regulation 2:15	representing 33:1	Rosston 14:13
pulling 32:12 33:12	reach 28:15 69:5	regulatory 41:14	35:5	route 33:9
pure 44:8	reaction 10:15	42:10 67:3	represents 66:13	rule 51:19
purpose 25:2 82:22	read 23:17 41:20	Rein 1:20 7:3	request 43:22	rulemaking 21:18
purposes 12:13,16	57:2	rejoined 76:3	require 16:12,15	running 11:21
pursue 36:15 43:15	ready 44:13,16	related 30:7 48:19	31:13 45:11	rural 34:15
pushed 62:2	59:14 77:4	relates 71:5	required 29:8	Rush 2:11 6:8,8
put 7:11 12:20 13:3	Realistically 62:1	relatively 19:11	requirements 40:5	27:22 28:1,1
15:16 28:10 32:17	reality 43:1	relay 42:11,17	resigned 75:17	53:20,21 63:11
32:20 35:12 43:22	realize 53:13	65:11 67:18	resolve 47:12 49:12	S
47:15 58:10,16	really 5:21 8:5,9,19	relevant 7:22	73:6	$\overline{\mathbf{S}}$ 1:19
59:22 60:11 64:13	9:12 10:20 12:16	relocate 19:1	respect 80:10	safety-type 37:15
70:21 76:22 78:11	12:21 18:20 38:12	relocating 12:19	respond 16:19,20	samples 61:1
puzzle 10:10	51:14 52:1 53:17	relocation 17:4	83:10	San 39:20 40:7,8
P-R-O-C-E-E-D	56:7 62:6 65:2	21:19 22:5 38:3	responses 80:2	sat 64:2
4:1	69:20 70:15,21	42:15 52:2 53:7	responsibilities	sat 04.2 satellite 16:8 19:15
Q	74:1 79:2	remain 20:21	74:13	19:17,19,21,22
question 8:6 28:2	real-time 12:6	remaining 80:8	responsibility 57:2	20:19 21:14 28:22
39:14 48:19 53:7	Reaser 2:9 4:21,22	Remarks 3:8	responsible 28:7	29:14 36:11 40:20
54:22 55:19 56:15	reason 44:13	remember 64:1	rest 39:5	41:2 45:22 66:19
57:11 59:2 62:12	reasonable 55:22	73:7 remind 7:10	result 24:6 28:15	satellites 40:22
71:10 76:4 77:9	reasons 38:22 recall 14:22	reminds 69:18	results 25:22 revenues 56:10	satisfy 11:7
77:19 82:1	received 37:12	reorder 40:4	reverse 76:10	save 81:9
questions 23:12,15	receiver 19:19	report 3:14 14:22	revert 10:14	save 01.9 saying 11:14 45:1
29:20 36:8 47:17	receivers 19:22	15:1,7 20:12	review 17:11 18:21	58:22 60:15 79:10
47:17 53:21 60:4	20:4 29:14 38:7	21:11,19 23:12	24:21 52:4	says 21:19
71:8,11,14,15,18	recognize 17:7	28:21 29:3,3,15	re-allocation 73:11	scale 79:18
72:2 80:2,3,7,16	26:12 30:22 37:19	38:21 44:22 46:15		scenario 57:16
81:10	49:19 50:17 81:13	57:3 58:2 71:20	re-purposing 9:5	schedule 3:21
quick 7:18	recognized 10:9	71:21 73:13,14	24:8 47:16	32:16 81:4,5 82:3
quickly 25:22	recognizing 40:13	78:1 80:4	re-use 12:11	schedules 78:5 81:9
46:10	recommend 46:21	reports 28:19	Rich 37:13	Science 2:19 6:21
quite 8:3 37:17	recommendation	46:16,18 48:5,12	RICHARD 2:9	Scott 37:14
1	24:22 32:5	83:6,7,9,11	Rick 2:9 4:21	seamless 43:14
R	recommendations	represent 19:18	right 30:16 34:6	search 60:9 75:15
radar 17:4	28:10 56:22 76:17	35:10 38:4 47:4	42:4 45:15 50:6	SEC 4:19 6:18 7:17
radio 17:5 42:11,17	recommended	58:8	61:16 62:2 74:6	10:18
67:18	29:15 30:14 37:8	representation	77:10 79:4	second 76:8
radios 12:4	redesign 16:10,16	61:11	roadmaps 62:9	Secretary 2:20
raised 71:14,15		51111		
	1		1	I

22:9	55:22 56:3 57:18	size 36:13	17:1,2 18:5,10	25:15,15
sectors 61:13	64:12 69:19 70:2	skyrocketing 11:7	22:10,12 23:7	submit 47:9
see 9:17 17:22 18:7	70:16,17,22 72:8	slack 72:10	24:8 25:2 44:14	submitted 24:21
22:22 32:1 43:3	73:16 81:16	slated 47:22	45:6 48:13 50:20	subsequent 16:16
44:6,18 51:11,22	shelter 53:15	sleeves 8:21 14:2	73:11,12 81:16	substantial 56:7
52:1 57:3,12 58:7	shepherded 42:14	22:21 73:6,22	spend 53:10	suddenly 63:8
60:14 69:14 75:1	shooting 44:10	slice 60:9 73:17	spending 67:3	suggest 33:7,15
76:8 78:8 82:2	short 13:8	small 57:15 60:16	spent 72:15	suggested 18:22
seeing 46:3	shorter 46:1	smaller 12:10 39:7	spread 34:8	80:13
seen 25:13,14	shortly 15:2	58:14	squeeze 39:7	suggestion 33:16
send 75:2	short-distance 37:2	SNIDER 82:1	STA 43:22	60:11
sense 28:4 55:14	shot 17:10	83:16,22	Stancil 2:12 4:14	summary 15:5
58:11 62:13	showed 40:3	software 70:22	4:14	23:11
sensitive 50:3 51:3	shows 29:11	solicited 18:21	stand 25:19	supporting 21:2
62:11	shrift 13:8	soliciting 27:8	standards 62:2,4,9	sure 4:4 5:21 36:19
sensitivity 50:15	side 11:13,14 13:9	30:13	62:15,21 63:4,6,7	61:6 71:22 74:17
sent 46:21	13:17,19,21 18:1	solutions 12:14	66:1 71:4	82:21
separate 24:17	31:7 35:7 37:4,6	31:21 58:14 68:1	Stanford 76:16	surfaced 48:21
29:7 71:3	37:10,13 41:17	73:15 74:2	80:14	49:3
separating 65:9	49:18,22 51:5	somebody 40:7	start 10:2 20:22	surveillance 37:1
September 46:6	61:8 65:22 66:3	53:8	51:16 52:1 67:2	37:10,20 50:8
48:1,5 79:3	66:12 67:18 68:21	somewhat 36:7	67:10 75:7,12	suspect 71:1
Sergeant 53:17	69:10	43:13 55:18 59:17	started 59:15 68:14	system 50:18,21
72:8	sidebar 72:14	sooner 54:20	starting 59:22 67:6	systems 2:10 16:3
series 60:3	sides 11:12,15	sorry 5:18 33:5,17	stasis 48:11	17:5,20 19:2,6,13
serious 8:6	signal 38:8 41:11	46:11 60:5 63:13	state 2:13 4:15 5:8	20:18 21:1,6,8,16
service 1:21 34:13	68:6	78:13	62:18	30:21 34:4 35:6
34:16 49:1 55:8	signaled 56:12	sort 9:16 11:8 41:4	States 1:1 72:9,16	37:20 38:5 41:21
services 79:14	signals 20:4 35:2	41:12 48:2 51:12	72:20	62:13,19 65:5
set 15:11 16:1	significant 16:13	58:4 66:6	stay 51:14	69:21,22 70:3
22:19 39:19 41:21	17:10 19:18 22:14	sought 20:7	staying 12:20	71:6 77:12 79:14
55:20 61:7,15	31:13	sound 22:20	step 17:10 65:19	
64:4	significantly 18:12	space 2:10 20:1	74:5	T
sets 16:17	82:6	41:9	stepping 14:3	table 5:12 61:14
setting 25:13 75:12	similar 36:7 38:4	Spaces 11:21	74:12	76:19
setup 27:1 66:15	simple 19:6 54:18	speak 76:6	stick 47:19	tactical 42:11,17
seven 83:3	simply 33:8 83:13	speaking 7:11	stole 43:18,19	67:17
share 9:2 10:16	simulate 65:20	special 72:13	Strategy 2:5	tag 21:11
23:7 53:8 73:11	simulations 65:15	specific 25:21	Strickling 2:20	tailored 68:4
shared 2:6 6:3 15:9	65:17	26:13 30:9 32:3	4:19 6:18,19 7:16	take 8:5 15:22
19:5 22:13 45:17	single 18:9	36:8 58:14 75:10	7:17 10:18 22:9	23:12 24:19 27:8
63:17	sir 47:20 60:17	80:1	structure 25:4,13	33:15 50:18 63:8
sharing 8:7 10:8,12	site 32:21	specifically 66:16	structured 83:5	65:18 78:7
11:16,19 12:9	sites 43:1	spectrum 1:4 2:6,9	studies 64:4,12,15	taken 36:10 72:17
14:5 18:19 25:15	situation 18:20	2:18 3:13 6:3 8:8	study 15:18,20 56:8	75:18
28:4,5 37:20 45:7	21:22 23:1	9:5,22 11:11,12	stuff 67:5 70:22	takes 56:2
45:14 52:3 53:8	six 9:20 82:14	12:1,4 15:8,12	subcommittee	talk 13:5 14:12
L				

				-
27:13 30:9,20	51:12 64:5 81:12	78:4 81:9 82:12	46:10	unrealistic 65:16
40:16 51:10 61:5	things 11:10 14:20	84:4	trying 11:3 30:16	updated 70:13
talked 40:9	25:12 47:11 50:16	timely 80:3 81:16	36:8 44:11 51:17	uplink 19:16
talking 5:2 29:13	51:9 53:12 60:15	timing 69:2	58:9 72:1 74:2	uplink 19:10 uplinks 20:20
31:2 44:19 66:2	63:2 68:1,9,10	TMI 10:16	TSB 70:4	21:14
73:10 80:9	75:14 78:20 80:17	today 7:19 8:2,3	turn 7:15 8:16 14:6	use 18:6 24:6 32:8
team 78:22	think 10:10 12:13	14:1,2,9,14 23:14	14:17 28:14 63:8	41:8 58:5 62:14
teams 9:19	12:15 15:2 18:5	27:12,19 40:8	72:19 76:7	users 9:1 13:13
technical 24:2 26:8	22:1 29:7 32:10	47:17,20 52:15	turned 10:1	uses 9:6 18:11
26:13 30:21 31:18	38:2 44:6 45:4	54:12 67:13 72:2	two 9:3,10 10:8	28:22 31:4,7
34:17 60:10	46:2 49:2,8,22	81:21 84:4	11:10,11,17 48:10	usually 13:4
technologies 2:8	50:4 51:1,6,13	today's 12:13,16	56:11,17 72:15	usuany 15.4
35:11 43:9 69:11	53:12 54:2,9,17	82:22 83:13	79:20 81:14	V
69:12	54:20 55:3,18	told 10:15 53:16	type 30:6 38:20	vacate 45:1
technology 2:1,3,14	56:12,14 57:6,13	tolerance 12:21	45:17	vacating 22:10
2:19 6:21 12:5	58:2,6 59:16 61:4	tolerant 69:12	types 35:2 67:19	vacation 15:3
33:22 34:18 39:4	61:10 62:4,17	tolerate 69:8	71:17	valid 72:5
41:22 42:3	63:9,14,19 65:3	Tom 2:19 6:20 7:2	typical 56:9	values 64:10
tee 79:18	66:11,14,22 68:13	8:16 14:7 53:13	T-Mobile 43:19,22	varied 18:13
telemetry 17:21	70:4,8 71:3,13,17	ton 8:9	T.V 11:20	various 30:15
21:10	72:4 73:8,13,19	tons 63:5		67:15 79:14
telephone 2:23	74:5 76:18,20	tools 70:17,22	U	vehicles 11:5
Television 1:21	77:2,5,11,17 78:1	top 16:12	UAVs 17:19 21:10	Verizon 1:22 4:13
tell 7:19	78:16,17 79:18,19	total 24:11	ubiquitous 37:20	versus 12:20 53:7
ten 9:7 17:8 20:19	80:2,5,12,18,21	totally 65:16	ultimately 16:14	viable 78:18
20:21 53:9 78:15	thinking 27:12	tough 56:15	22:4 23:5 24:6,22	Vice 1:18,22 2:8,14
tend 63:11 68:1	THOMAS 1:19	track 15:7 28:21	32:5,7,18 39:10	viewpoint 63:16
tent 72:8	thorny 55:19	29:14 58:1	44:10 46:20 47:14	views 56:12
tents 53:14	thought 15:4 18:2	tracks 11:5	52:8 53:6 68:3,11	voice 45:20
ten-year 15:11	54:3	traction 77:14	unable 14:13	volunteer 32:22
62:10	thread 58:20	train 42:2,7,8	understand 23:1	vu 72:7,9
term 16:18 40:10	threatened 82:6	training 11:4 17:20	26:6 35:1 56:21	
45:3	three 42:22 48:4	20:20 43:11	67:12	W
terms 23:3 46:3	82:5	Tramont 2:13 6:10	understanding	wait 65:2 77:5
54:13 78:4	three-step 38:21	6:10 47:21,21	23:6	waiting 68:14 80:4
test 42:2	thrust 63:6	60:18,20 78:12,13	understood 29:19	want 7:18,19 13:7
testing 44:2,9	TIA 70:10 71:1	79:6	undertake 28:3	14:8 26:9 33:6,12
thank 7:17 8:19	tie 55:18	transition 21:5,9	uniform 54:7 61:21	34:16 39:19 43:21
14:7,8,8,16,18	till 67:21	21:22 38:17 39:15	United 1:1 72:9,16	48:22 54:1,14
28:15 47:16 53:20	time 14:17 16:16	53:4	72:20	58:20 59:11,14
72:21 74:11,14,14	17:9 21:22 25:20	transitions 23:3,8	University 2:2,13	64:16 71:12 76:10
81:3,20 83:22	32:20 36:1 39:17	45:7	4:11 6:13	76:12 77:5,17,20
84:4,6	39:18 41:1 46:1	transmitter 19:17	unlicensed 61:19	78:7 81:19 84:3
Thanks 5:9 8:18	46:13 54:15 59:13	tremendous 20:5	unnamed 11:4	wanted 8:19 14:20
theoretical 62:12	62:10 63:22 64:8	trend 12:10	unprecedented	17:1 80:18
70:21	64:19 67:4,16	try 16:19 19:20	82:3	wants 36:2 warfare 20:20
thing 11:2,9 39:21	73:2 74:2 76:19	28:14 35:13 40:17	unravel 18:20	40:21 41:17 66:20
				40.21 41.17 00.20

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W 0.14 C 00	<pre><c 10.00="" 10<="" c0="" pre=""></c></pre>		¢000 50 14	2100 17 10
Warren 2:14 6:22	66:18,20 68:18	31:22 41:16 71:1	\$900 52:14	3100 17:12
6:22 33:17,18,21	69:9,13 70:4 76:9	worked 31:18,19	1	3550 15:10
34:7 58:19,19	77:4 79:2,11	32:6 75:21 80:1	<u>1</u> 29:13	3650 15:10
60:5	83:14	working 7:21,22	1 29:13 1st 20:13	4
Washington 1:13	we've 8:2 9:13	24:10,13,17,17,20		4 3:8
2:22 14:14 75:3	15:14 19:22 21:6	25:4,5 26:5,17,20	10 70:4	
82:16	25:13,14 27:4	26:22 29:13 31:3	10F 70:4	4830 1:12
Washington's	28:20 31:15 36:9	31:4,8 32:12 34:5	10:00 1:13	5
32:21	37:13 40:9 41:7	36:21 42:21 44:1	10:03 4:2	5 15:15 31:15 57:7
wasn't 7:20 23:18	44:16 47:19 50:10	46:15 47:5 48:3	100 22:13	500 9:5 17:8 25:14
way 8:6 11:21 22:2	66:21 73:9 77:14	48:10,13 51:15	11:27 84:8	60:9 75:16
33:11 43:10 45:13	whatnot 70:17 71:2	52:20 53:1,2,3	115 9:22 15:7	00.9 / 5.10
46:17 50:3 57:19	White 2:19 8:16	54:5 55:1 57:4	14 3:13	7
68:11	11:21	59:4,6,7,9,11,15	1401 1:12	7 3:10
ways 24:14	wide 35:13 38:7	59:18 60:2,10,13	15 63:21	70 16:12
weather 11:6 28:22	Wiley 1:20 7:3	61:5,9 64:1 67:2	1695 15:9 55:1	
29:14 36:10 45:21	Wilkinson 2:14	73:21 74:6,11	1695-1710 3:17	8
Web 32:21	6:11	75:10 76:15 77:1	24:16 29:1 45:22	80s 69:18
WEDNESDAY 1:9	willing 27:15 35:21	77:3,9,11,18 78:8	1710 15:9 45:15	81 3:22
week 30:13 35:19	40:4,16,17	79:2 83:4	1710-1755 16:6	
weekend 74:7	windowless 9:15	works 53:9	21:7 37:18 38:3	9
weeks 9:14	wireless 1:18,22	world 10:14 56:11	42:14 50:9	90s 69:19
welcome 3:8 7:14	4:13 9:6 10:1	72:11 73:1	1755 9:2 10:4 15:17	
7:18	16:14 24:15 37:21	worry 11:2	45:15	
well-known 50:12	43:12 56:19	worst 65:15	1755-1780 39:3	
went 52:10	wish 75:22	worst-case 65:14	1755-1850 3:14,17	
weren't 7:21 8:1	Wi-Fi 31:15 57:7	worthwhile 54:2	14:22 17:2 24:18	
we'll 14:12 27:18	wondering 4:22	70:7	29:3	
28:14,15 35:10,16		wrap 44:11 78:17	1780 16:10	
37:3,5 49:11	words 10:7	79:8	1850 15:17	
50:16 51:1 55:5	work 8:4,9 9:12,20	WRC-95 72:9	195 15:14	
58:8,10 67:11	10:2,4 12:3 13:12	written 28:20	2	
75:11 77:7	14:4,11 17:18	29:11		
we're 8:11 11:16	22:17 23:6 24:1,4		2000 64:2	
23:18 24:9 25:3	25:1,16,20 26:14	<u> </u>	2001 52:13	
28:3,5,16 29:13	30:8,19 31:12,15	year 20:13 44:12	2010 9:10	
30:1,11,18 31:1	32:8 33:11 36:3	50:10 64:2	2012 1:9	
32:15 33:4 34:11	36:19 37:12,16	years 9:3,7,10 10:8	2025-2110 21:13	
34:20 35:4,8,12	43:20 44:5,15	11:17 17:8 20:19	2155-2180 44:16	
36:21 37:10 38:15	46:7 47:7,13,14	20:21 21:7 53:9	2200 15:12	
40:15,19 42:5,12	48:19 49:20 51:1	53:15 63:21 73:9	23 3:16	
43:5,19 44:13	52:1 53:3 66:8	yielded 16:6	24th 81:6	
46:5,11,14,22	69:19 70:18 73:6	York 5:8 39:19	25 15:20 16:7 17:9	
50:4 51:17 52:2	74:13 75:19 76:8	Yvonne 37:7	25th 40:9	
53:3,5 54:6 56:3	77:8,12 78:21	\$	3	
56:16 58:16,17	79:5,11,12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\frac{3}{317:2}$	
62:19 63:15 66:2	workable 24:4	\$1-1/2 52:16	30 1:9	
		\$18 21:12	501.7	

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Commerce Spectrum Management Advisory Committee Meeting

Before: US DOC

Date: 05-20-12

Place: Washington, DC

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

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