



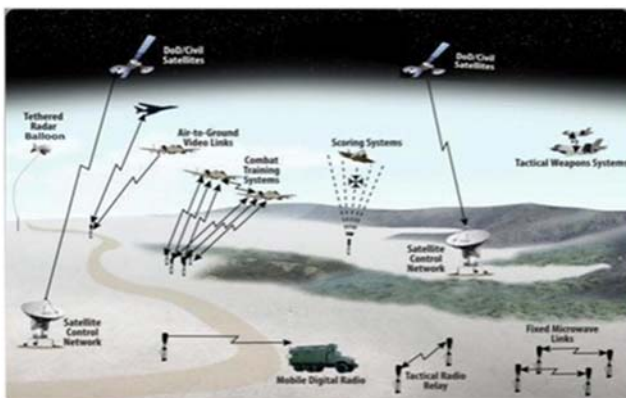
The Office of Spectrum Management (OSM) manages the growing use of the radio frequency spectrum by the U.S. government, balancing the needs of federal programs with state and local governments and the private sector. OSM's goal is to free up and share spectrum as the need for additional spectrum increases.

OSM receives advice and assistance from the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC), the Policy and Plans Steering Group (PPSG), and the Commerce Spectrum Management Advisory Committee (CSMAC).

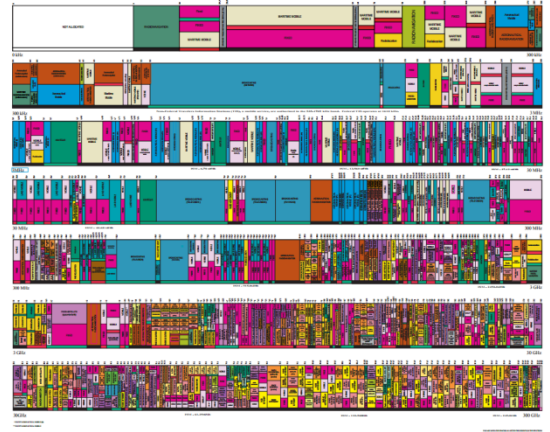
OSM carries out its responsibilities by:

- ❖ Allocating spectrum and assigning frequencies to federal agencies.
- ❖ Reviewing federal agencies' new telecommunications systems and certifying that spectrum will be available.
- ❖ Establishing regulations governing federal spectrum use.
- ❖ Preparing for and participating in international radio treaty conferences.
- ❖ Coordinating plans for emergency readiness activities.
- ❖ Performing spectrum technical analyses.
- ❖ Developing automated computer capabilities needed to carry out these activities.

Developing innovative sharing mechanisms.



UNITED STATES FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS THE RADIO SPECTRUM



Making Spectrum Available

NTIA, in coordination with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), industry, and stakeholders, has set forward a path to meeting the nation's growing demand for additional spectrum for wireless technologies, including establishing an enduring process to identify and prioritize bands for new opportunities.

OSM is committed to satisfying the growing spectrum demand of both private and public sector users, and finding additional opportunities to repurpose spectrum through the use of innovative spectrum sharing mechanisms.

NTIA, with other federal agencies, is currently implementing the *Spectrum Pipeline Act of 2015* and the productive reforms to the Spectrum Relocation Fund.

