U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION (NTIA)

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MEETING OF THE COMMERCE SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CSMAC)

+ + + + + TUESDAY,
JULY 27, 2010

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The Committee convened at 9:00 a.m. in Room 1107 of the Institute of Telecommunications Sciences, located at 325 Broadway, Boulder, Colorado, Dale N. Hatfield and Bryan Tramont, Co-Chairs, presiding.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Dr. David E. Borth
Corporate Vice President for Advanced
Technology, Standards and Common Engineering
Enterprise Mobility Solutions, Motorola Inc.
Michael C. Calabrese
Vice President and Director, Wireless Future

Program, The New American Foundation

Martin Cooper Executive Chairman and Co-Founder, ArrayComm, LLC

Susan Crawford

Faculty, Cardozo Law School; former Special Assistant to the President for Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy

MEMBERS PRESENT: (cont.)

Mark E. Crosby

President & Chief Executive Officer, Enterprise Wireless Alliance

David L. Donovan
President, MSTV, Inc.
Gary Epstein
Executive Vice President for Law and
Regulations, SkyTerra Communications

Dr. Brian Fontes Chief Executive Officer, National Emergency Number Association

Dr. Harold Furchtgott-Roth President, Furchtgott-Roth Enterprises

Robert M. Gurss
Director of Legal & Government Affairs,
Association of Public-Safety Communications
Officials
Dale N. Hatfield
Independent Consultant and Adjunct Professor,

University of Colorado

Dr. Kevin C. Kahn Senior Fellow, Director of the Communications Technology Lab, Intel Corporation

Dr. James Andrew Lewis

Senior Fellow and Director of the Technology and Public Policy Program, Center for Strategic and International Studies Dr. Mark A. McHenry President, Shared Spectrum Company

Darrin M. Mylet Co-Founder, Spectru-Station/Wireless Infrastructure & Network Services (WINS) MEMBERS PRESENT: (cont.)

The Honorable Janice Obuchowski
Founder and President, Freedom Technologies

Robert Pepper

Senior Managing Director, Global Advanced Technology Policy, Cisco Systems, Inc.

Mr. Neville Ray

Senior Vice President, Engineering and Operations, T-Mobile USA, Inc.

Mr. Richard Reaser, Jr.

Head, Spectrum Management Department, Raytheon Space & Airborne Systems

Gregory Rosston, Ph.D.

Deputy Director, Stanford Institute of Economic Policy Research, Stanford University R. Gerard Salemme

Executive Vice President - Strategy, Policy, and External Affairs, Clearwire Corporation

Bryan Tramont

Managing Partner, Wilkinson Barker Knauer, LLP

Jennifer Warren

Vice President, Technology Policy & Regulation, Lockheed Martin Corporation

ALSO PRESENT:

Larry Adler

Co-Leader, Alternative Access Group and Project Manager, Google

Byron Barker

Joe Gattuso

Acting Director of Congressional Affairs,
National Telecommunications and Information
Administration

Brian Lane

Executive Officer, Institute for Telecommunications Sciences

Mike Marcus

Director, Marcus Spectrum Solutions

Karl Nebbia

Associate Administrator, Office of Spectrum Management, National Telecommunications and Information Administration

Larry Strickling

Assistant Secretary for Communications and

Information, Department of Commerce

- 1 Dale, who will handle the welcome.
- 2 MR. HATFIELD: Okay, yes, I'd like
- 3 to welcome everybody to the Commerce Spectrum
- 4 Management Advisory Committee.
- 5 And of course, it's particularly
- 6 my pleasure to welcome you to Boulder, since
- 7 I didn't have to travel. I traveled only five
- 8 miles to get here this morning.
- 9 And it's a little cooler here, I
- 10 think, than what you've been experiencing,
- 11 those of you from D.C. It's cooler in the
- 12 evening, I'll put it that way, okay.
- So, that's it. I just welcome you
- 14 all and Bryan, is there anything else I need -
- 15 l -
- 16 MR. TRAMONT: Michael Calabrese
- 17 has arrived as well. Welcome aboard.
- 18 MR. HATFIELD: Michael's here now,
- and I'll turn it over to Assistant Secretary
- 20 Strickling. Larry?
- 21 MR. STRICKLING: Thank you, Dale,
- 22 and I'll just add our welcome to you, to the

ITS, Institute for Telecommunication Sciences.

I hope many are you are able to stay for the ISART conference that opens today and continues on for the next several days here as well, where we should have some good discussion on sharing technologies and some of the other cutting-edge issues in spectrum.

I think it's good for all of us to get out of our natural habitats at least once, and it's great that we're able to do it where Dale only has to come five miles.

So, welcome. I hope everybody enjoys themselves while they're out here for today, and hopefully the next few days for ISART.

And if there's anything you need from us while you're here in the building, feel free to ask. Thanks.

MR. TRAMONT: I also want to extend a special welcome to members of our spectrum policy class. It's CU Boulder that Dale and I teach together.

	rage 10
1	I hope that the members of the
2	Committee and the members of the public who
3	are here will take the opportunity at the
4	break and afterwards to visit with the
5	students and impart some of the vast knowledge
6	that you've come to obtain over your careers
7	and the work here on the Committee. So
8	welcome to all the students.
9	MR. HATFIELD: And we'll put a
10	question or two on the quiz at the end for
11	you.
12	(Laughter)
13	MR. TRAMONT: We will proceed
14	through the Socratic method for the balance of
15	the Committee meeting.
16	(Laughter)
17	So, with that
18	MR. STRICKLING: Do the rest of us
19	get credit for that?
20	MR. TRAMONT: Let's see what we
21	can work out at CLE for you.
22	MR. STRICKLING: I need it, let me

1 tell you.

4

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2 MR. TRAMONT: With that, we had an

3 | overview of the labs -- is Brian --

MR. LANE: Yes.

5 MR. TRAMONT: Yes, there he is,

he's ready for action.

7 MR. LANE: Yes.

MR. TRAMONT: Brian Lane,

9 Executive Officer of the ITS, was gracious

enough to spend some time with us this morning

and give us an overview of ITS here in Boulder

for the benefit of the Committee and our

13 deliberations.

14 So with that, I'll turn it over to

15 Brian.

16 MR. LANE: Oh, thank you, and

17 | fourth welcome. And on behalf of Al Vincent,

18 you know, welcome to Boulder, welcome to our

19 laboratory here in ITS.

20 And one of my jobs is to serve as

a body double for Al when he's tied up. He's

22 over in the other room, and if I'm not

convincing, let me put on my glasses so I look
like Al.

(Laughter)

I think most of you know what we do here. We are -- we like to think of ourselves as the U.S. Government's telecom lab. So we support NTIA, we're the engineering and science arm of the organization.

And we've been around under one arm or another since World War II, helping federal agencies and the private sector too, to explore, to solve, and better understand telecom challenges and problems and to advance research principles. So that's really, in a nutshell, what we're about.

But as part of the DOC -- let's see -- as part of the DOC goals, we like to see ourselves as an organization that contributes to the broader goals of trade, of commerce, and in terms of NTIA, to better manage and improve spectrum management.

So here's just a few of the things or areas where we do feel we support that.

In terms of spectrum and propagation measurements, our program helps improve spectrum management through the better understanding of the spectrum environment, and telecom systems.

Our technical contributions,
particularly to standards committees, really
helps those firms here in the US to compete
abroad and to enter the foreign markets.

Our technical contributions also have to deal with working directly with industry, and we can do that through cooperative research and development agreements.

And we also develop tools for industry, and I'll talk a little bit more about those, to help the industry to better design telecommunications systems, to develop emerging systems, and to enter the marketplace.

And then finally, this is an area where we're just starting to involve NASA spectrum sharing research, but our goal of this program is to really help the industry to grow, particularly since we have a resource that is becoming more and more scarce.

The point of this slide is, you know, we are a pretty small organization, we have 65 permanent employees here at ITS. We have a handful of contractors, and we have a relatively small budget.

But the point here is that we are a unique agency. Half of our funding comes directly from Congress, and this helps us to maintain those long-standing programs that I'll talk about.

But the other half of our funding comes from other federal agencies in the private sector. And what we're trying to do here is support their specific telecom needs.

Here's just a list of our major research programs. I'll talk in more detail

about these.

Let me just point out that spectrum sharing research is sort of new and evolving for us. The other programs have been around for years, and as I recently told a budget examiner who was looking through our research to find some of the older programs that he felt were no longer relevant, these programs evolve with the technology and with the challenges.

So when you look at what we do, you can go back at the time when we were studying how to balance signals off the troposphere to get communication signals to Europe in World War II, to the sending communication signals through space, linetied, wireless, broadband. So we've evolved with the technology, so our programs are not static at all.

The public safety program is unique in that it is funded predominantly by NIST in collaboration with the Department of

Homeland Security and the Department of

Justice. So this is a program that's 14 years

in the running, and really, what we're trying

to do is solve the inter-operability programs

between technologies across different levels

of government.

And you'll see that our current areas of research, we're looking at land mobile radio standards, developing broadband standards. We're testing interoperability devices and we're trying to help those emerging technologies prosper in advance.

Our radio propagation research is one of our core strengths at ITS. I mean, it's been around a long time. A lot of those prediction models that we've developed have been widely used by industry.

We've developed these tools and models, and we place them on our website as part of the service.

So you can actually go onto this TA services, we call telecommunications

analysis services, and find models. And broadcasters often use these to design and place their antennas and transmitters and the whole bit.

So that's one service we offer that's very mature. And what we're trying to do over time is to convert the technology into GIS application so you have a better sense of the terrain that you're working with.

We are developing models for both indoor and outdoor use. The current focus is on developing models, prediction models, for short-range, mobile-to-mobile, application, ultra-low antenna heights. And we're also developing ground conductivity measurement systems.

Spectrum measurement research -this is also a very mature program at ITS.

And RSMS program, the acronym stands for Radio
Spectrum Measurement Science, is really a
combination of equipment and assets with
highly-skilled engineers.

So it's really those highly-1 2 skilled engineers who can really use this equipment and look at things like channel 3 4 occupancy, look at what individual 5 transmitters are doing, and look at the noise 6 and bit environment in general. 7 So, what our program tries to do, 8 we support OSM, and IRAC, and other federal agencies with interference issues. We're 9 often looking at radar systems or other 10 11 critical communications systems. 12 This -- the one thing I want to point out here, this radio jamming system, is 13 14 one application where we sent our truck out to 15 a prison in Maryland to do some testing, and 16 if anybody is aware of or knows where our 17 truck is, please give us a call, we're 18 offering a reward. 19 (Laughter) 20 Just to make a joke. But that's -21 - we send that truck all around. 22 PARTICIPANT: I saw it parked out

in front of the side this morning.

MR. LANE: That's a picture of the RSMS van. And you can go out and take a tour of it. It actually did go out to the prison, did some testing out there. We sent it all across the country to deal with these interference issues.

And hopefully we'll get into some more occupants -- looking at occupancy and spectrum occupancy over the next few years.

The Table Mountain Quiet Zone -- I see it more as an asset than a program per se.

I mean, it's an 800 acre facility and quiet zone just outside of Boulder, Colorado.

We have a number of residents there doing research from other federal agencies, local to Boulder, and a lot of private sector organizations that go out and use that site to do field testing.

So, in any given year, we may have five to ten small companies out there doing work, and a number of federal programs out

1 there doing research as well.

And, like I said, it is a quiet zone. There are federal and state regulations that limit the transmissions over the site.

And it's perfectly flat, so it remains a very good environment for doing telecom system testing.

And here's some of the residents - other residents, at Table Mountain.

And finally, some of the other

work we do is -- we participate in some of the

standard bodies, and here are a few of the

committees where we actually have leadership

roles on these committees helping these

committees to develop the standards and

recommendations on industry standards.

And there's just a list of the committees that we're currently participating on.

So, in a nutshell really, that is what we do. We have someone on our staff -- is Frank still here? Frank's there.

We kind of refer to him as Dex,
because he's our walking, talking
encyclopedia, so if you have any questions,
really, about what we do and more sort of that
technical realm, Frank is a good person to
talk to.

And of course, if you're going to ISART, you'll hear more about what we're doing in the area of spectrum sharing, which I didn't talk much about because I think you're going to hear a lot about what OSM and NTIA is doing in terms of this test bed pilot work.

And we're hoping that we have some funding proposals in there for the next couple of years. We're hoping that the funding for these programs will actually help us expand research and do spectrum sharing and cognitive radio and some of those applications.

MR. TRAMONT: Questions for the Committee, or folks on the phone, too?

Sure, go ahead.

MR. CALABRESE: That's great to

know, I didn't realize what a range of things you do.

One thing that you know you

mentioned, your occupancy measurements and one

truck, I seem to have heard that years ago

there were more -- more of that activity, you

know, that there were, I don't know, five,

six, or whatever trucks that were going

around, I mean, the actual occupancy

measurements. What was the thinking behind

the sort of phasing that out?

MR. LANE: Frank has been here for quite some time. I know we did -- back about 15 years ago, we did quite a few measurements in LA, and a few other cities.

That's a good question.

MR. TRAMONT: Repeat the question for the people on the phone so they can hear it.

MR. LANE: The question is, has

ITS de-emphasized doing broadband spectrum

survey measurements over the years, and if so,

1 why?

I would say that ITS did, at one time, do more spectrum survey measurements than it has done in recent years. We never had five or six vehicles. We've never had more than about two vehicles that were really set up to do the measurements.

And in recent years, we've had just higher-priority work that we needed to do in terms of electromagnetic compatibility studies, and, in fact, in the most recent years, sharing studies.

And we do think that this is probably a good time to reevaluate the possibility of doing more of the broadband spectrum surveys.

But at the time that we had done surveys for Denver, San Francisco, San Diego, and Los Angeles, about 10 to 15 years ago, at that particular point in time, there wasn't much more to be learned from that avenue of inquiry.

And, as I say, we're looking now 1 2 at whether we want to try to re-emphasize But we do have a lot of other high-3 4 priority work that we do also have to do 5 related to interference studies and spectrum 6 sharing studies. 7 MR. TRAMONT: Additional questions 8 from the Committee? Anybody on the phone? 9 I think we're going -- we'll have 10 public participation at the end if we can, 11 Mike. 12 TELEPHONE MODERATOR: We do have 13 two questions on the phone. And I was 14 wondering, is there a fan blowing in your room? Because it's really hard to hear the 15 16 speakers very well. MR. TRAMONT: We'll check on the 17 18 fan. So do we have questions from the

fan. So do we have questions from the

Committee on the phone? Members of the

Committee have questions on the phone?

TELEPHONE MODERATOR: I don't know

if they're from the Committee, but I have two

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1 questions.

MR. HATFIELD: We only, at this point, will take questions from members of the Committee. They will have identified themselves as speakers as of yet.

MR. TRAMONT: Then we can take -- we'll take -- we have a session for public participation at the end.

TELEPHONE MODERATOR: Actually, all speakers have open lines. They can just speak at any time.

MR. TRAMONT: Great, thanks.

Darrin?

MR. MYLET: Yes, I think it's very encouraging that we're hearing that this group is considering during more measurements.

Because it's tough to always revert back and talk about 2005 or 2006, shared spectrum surveys, we always reference those.

I think it would be nice to actually reference some stuff here recently, perhaps even in Boulder. Why not do studies

Page 26 here in Boulder and report those online? 1 2 I have a question regarding the 3 NIST public safety trial network. 4 involved are you in --5 MR. LANE: The broadband network? 6 We're working in some seed money from NIST to 7 scan up a network. It's -- we're still 8 waiting for the technology from industry. 9 It's my understanding, both -- we will have a couple nodes set up here in 10 Boulder, and I think one in DC, starting 11 12 shortly, so industry can get on and test some of the broadband applications. 13 14 It's not a very large effort. 15 It's very similar to the DSA spectrum testing 16 that we're doing as part of this test pilot with OSM. 17 18 MR. TRAMONT: Any additional

MR. TRAMONT: Any additional questions from the Committee before we move on to the President's Executive Memorandum?

Great, Brian, thank you. Thanks a lot.

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1 MR. LANE: Right, sure, thank you.

MR. TRAMONT: Really appreciate

3 it.

It's been an eventful few months within the administration on spectrum issues, and so Karl has agreed, although he's physically not present --

Oh, there you go. Oh there, he's already up there. I was like, he was over there a second ago.

Karl has agreed to give us an overview of the President's announcements, and then we'll go from there into the review of the CSMAC recommendations.

So, with that, we'll turn it over to Karl at the podium.

MR. NEBBIA: Good morning. Marty
told me last night he was really looking
forward to my song and dance this morning. So
I hope I meet Marty's requirements, although
I did leave my karaoke machine behind, so I'm
going to have to do this without music today.

Also, one thing I found coming here to Boulder, you've got to kind of get into the local scene. So this is actually the first time that I've ever been seen in public without a tie on.

(Laughter)

And my administrative assistant made me the mistake of putting me in the Holiday Inn at the far north end of town, and I took the bus down, the city bus, so I'm kind of going green. But I was the only person on the bus who did not load my bicycle on the front of the bus.

(Laughter)

It's certainly a different environment than DC.

Today, I'm going to be talking about the Presidential Spectrum Memo, which was signed the 28th of June, and with great fanfare, at New America Foundation, and got a lot of -- certainly a tremendous amount of interest.

The way I would really like to describe this is that the President's memo is first, ambitious, second, it is comprehensive, and third, it is flexible in where it's going. So let me switch to the next slide.

First of all, I want to note that in fact, it is ambitious in the concept that it's taking on putting together a plan for 500 megahertz.

I know that many have indicated that -- certainly CTIA indicated that they were looking for 800 megahertz. But if you remember back in 1992, I think we came up with 200 at that point, and that was a time where there was probably some more low-hanging fruit. So 500 is actually a significantly greater number, an aggressive number to pursue.

It's also -- the plan is comprehensive. And it not only talks about the plan for the spectrum itself, but it provides for investigation into approaches for

supporting that effort through incentives and assistance, and finally emphasizes the need for research on new sharing technologies because as we look forward, more and more users are getting packed in the same amount of spectrum.

The aspect of exclusivity is probably going to be more and more challenging as we go on.

So I'll talk about each of these individually. The plan and milestones itself, I think it's important that we be clear on what is in the memo with respect to this.

First of all, we are required to put together a plan and milestones by October 1st of this year.

Now, that's going to be a plan for how we're going to identify the 500 megahertz.

Under the memo itself, there is not a requirement there to identify the 500 megahertz in October. So this is going to be putting together the plan of work to carry out

1 that effort.

It's going to be in collaboration with the Commission, given that, you know, we're playing an equal role here in identifying the spectrum.

It's giving us 10 years to make that transition. And I know that, certainly in talking with the folks over at OSTP, we want to set an aggressive goal for 10 years.

Remember, `92 was the last time we really significantly did something along this line. So 10 years, for many of us, seems like a long period of time, but in this work, it really isn't.

But they've also insured, I think, in their discussions with us, that as we get to that 10-year point, if there's something that can be done in 11, and it accomplishes great things, they would rather that we be, you know, broad in our approach and making sure that we look at as much as possible, not live by -- there's a hard-and-fast 10 year,

you then have to back up in the Commission's rule-making process and so on, so that you, in the end, push all the decisions back into a very early period where maybe we're not ready to make them.

So, 10 years is, I still think, a very aggressive goal. We are going to be looking at federal and non-federal spectrum, and spectrum that is shared at this point, so this is not aimed at coming -- all the spectrum coming out of the Federal Government.

Obviously, the Commission has put about 280 megahertz kind of on the table for discussion thus far, and that work's going to be moved forward.

But also, we're talking about spectrum that is suitable for fixed and mobile, not -- interestingly enough there, the suitable was selected specifically not to select a specific frequency limit. But once again, the goal has got to be to meet fixed and mobile broadband requirements.

So, there's no 3 gigahertz limit, there's no 4 gigahertz limit, and so on. But in the end, if we put 80 gigahertz on the table, frequencies up in that range, it may not meet the fixed and mobile requirements, so that's where that fits in.

Also, we're looking for licensed and unlicensed applications. We are not doing this strictly to support licensed broadband, but it could be unlicensed.

Also, we've not designated whether the spectrum is going to be exclusive or shared. We realize that in many of the bands that we have to look at that there are going to be infrastructure pieces that may not be moveable, and therefore, we're going to have to look more at shared opportunities.

Now, it's always important that you remember, shared does not necessarily mean unlicensed, though it can. But shared can be a licensed environment, very much so.

And then, it tells us that we're

to take into account these very critical items, the existing and planned federal, state and local, tribal capabilities, things like international implications, which, once again, we're looking at a band right now that has significant international applications.

And ultimately, as we've discussed in this body, the issue of enforcement is a critical one, to set up a lot of sharing routines that you cannot enforce has certainly issues to it.

And then the last thing it does, it guides us to use a thing called a Policy and Planning Steering Group.

This is probably one of the least known groups in the Federal Government.

Actually, it was set up a few years ago to engage executive and political-level people at the various spectrum-using agencies to include OMB and OSTP in the mix of the discussions.

These are significant differences from what the IRAC currently offers us, so,

we're going to be working within that body.

With respect to the funding and incentives and assistance, OMB has been specifically directed to work with us to ensure that the funding and incentives and assistance is there for the agencies.

Now, a lot of what that involves,

I think, is looking at ways to improve the

Commercial Spectrum Enhancement Act that's

already on the books. That was the mechanism

for transferring funds to federal agencies

when they relocated.

But we're looking at a number of changes at this point. And you'll note that there are already on the table Senate and House bills related to this.

And the items that I'm going to enumerate here quickly are items that we have been providing in feedback to the folks on the hill concerning what we see from experience some of the needs are.

And they involve things like

planning and research funds. None of that upfront money has been provided before for the
federal agencies, and therefore, any of that
planning work that goes into these moves,
they've had to take essentially out of pocket.

In some cases, the equipment that we have, if it's to be designed for a new band, is going to require some research. And that money is going to have to come up-front to fuel the process.

Also, as any of you who have been involved in the last relocation will note, that you often contacted spectrum offices from these agencies that were one or two people.

And when you had a daily call in to them, saying, can we turn this system on or turn that system on, they were really ill-staffed to deal with that aspect.

And once again, the aspect of looking for funding through the Spectrum Relocation Fund to support that is one of the things that we're looking at.

Also, another aspect was, agencies were funded to move from one band to another and buy new government systems. If they in fact chose to lease commercial systems, the amount of time that that was covered under the Relocation Act funding -- or Relocation Fund funding was limited, I believe, to three years.

So, people who really wanted to get off the federal merry-go-round of buying and building equipment found that difficult to do.

They were also in some cases told that they could only get equipment that was comparable to what they had, and the only place to get equipment that was comparable to what they had was on Antiques Roadshow on Monday nights.

(Laughter)

So, that just didn't exist. We're opening those doors.

And then the last thing that I

think is very interesting is the issue of, if we're going to move into a sharing realm that is still not without cost.

Even though you're not actually relocating systems, there's costs involved with modeling, analysis, testing, all these things, and so on.

So, that's all part of what we envision as parts of the incentives and the systems.

And then the last part is spectrum sharing technologies. This is a critical aspect for where we need to go. I've listed a few items here that we may be considering in that, coming up with generic or general test methods.

Places that we can go and do this, once again, we've got a quiet zone out here in Boulder that may be capable of handling some types of tests, but other large-scale tests that may or may not fit the requirement.

There's also funding issues for

this activity. And ultimately, how are we going to regulate these types of systems? And as Brian said earlier, aspects of basic research in these concepts are going to go on.

There's a number of agencies here that we're going to be working with, that are already engaged in this activity.

Most of you are aware of DOD, certainly, and their work down this path. But NSF and DOJ, others are fully engaged in this work, in developing systems for the Federal Government.

So, the last thing I wanted to mention is fast-track bands.

Well, everybody wants to know, well, what's a fast-track band? How does a fast-track band get on the table?

This is a term that's being used as part of the work under the Presidential Memo, but it's not specifically mentioned in the memo.

And this came up as we were

looking -- as the Commission put out in their national broadband plan the fact that they were, first of all, looking for spectrum to match with the 2155 to 2180 band, and that they were hoping to make -- move forward with an allocation within five years, and then, ultimately, to connect with that, we needed to make our decision as to whether it was go or no-go by October of this year.

Now, you'll note in the four bands that we have on the list, the first two are ones that actually hold -- or held some potential for matching with the 2155 to 2180.

The other two bands are others that we saw holding some possibility for rapid action.

And for the past few months, we have been meeting and discussing these. The 1675 to 1710 is a meteorological band, in general, with radiosondes and radio -- meteorological satellite downlinks in that band.

We have found that, in fact, the vast majority of users in that band are not licensed or registered. They are receiving dishes all over the country used by public safety, weather, new TV and radio weather reporting groups, universities, and so on.

So that's one of the types of challenges that we face even as we go out with our measurement band. All of those dishes that are listening and taking out data don't register.

So that's one of the bands we're looking at. 1755 to 1780 is one of the bands to which many of the systems from 1710 to 1755 were rolled into during the last relocation.

There's a lot of Government satellite operations in there, law enforcement activity.

And at this point, due to the fact that a decision could not be made on this band, and a plan laid out for the folks to move, this has been taken off the fast-track, but it is going to be very much considered

over the longer haul.

and a military radar band with high-powered airborne, shipborne radar systems, mobile radar systems, so we're looking at that very closely, mostly from the perspective of whether, in certain portions of the band, that most of the systems are out to sea and we might get significant opportunities on the land side.

And then the last two pieces there, these are actually the ends or edges of a radar altimeter band for which, in all of our previous measurements, we've never been able to find emissions in those outer ranges.

The struggle there is that band is committed internationally through ICAO agreements, ITU agreements. And to turn that around, to get a conclusive answer by October 1st, also, from our standpoint, has put that on the back burner -- certainly not likely to have a decision made by that point.

So, that's the work that we're

doing right now. It's going on within the PPSG, has been since about March, and we're moving that forward rapidly.

So, I'm open to any questions.

This was intended just to be an overview of where we are. And any questions or thoughts?

Yes, sir.

MR. EPSTEIN: Karl, are those last two bands -- I understand what you say about the potential difficulties with them, but are they, in your mind, potential for sharing, for matching up with AWS3 or not?

MR. NEBBIA: Yes. These two bands, once again, the first two were actually put on the table specifically looking at that. The other two, they looked at opportunities that we might be able to reach a fairly quick conclusion on them.

Once again, because in this case, we saw no record in any of our databases, in any of our measurements, that anybody was using these two portions.

One of the things that's been raised during the discussions, however, is that we obviously -- well, in these bands, neither on the SEC side or our side do we require licensing for these devices. So, in reality, we don't actually have a lot of data on what they look like.

And we also, as the FAA has brought up, we may not find any U.S. equipment that operates in those ranges. But if a foreign aircraft comes in, they're coming in under IFEO agreements, and we may not have accurate data on what they're doing.

So it's -- that presents a challenge here.

MR. EPSTEIN: Just a quick followup. And I'm out of my element here, but I
would assume that the different bands have
different technical propagation
characteristics, and they would raise
potential challenges for pairing, depending
upon what the bands are.

MR. NEBBIA: Yes. And that's why 1 2 these connect most closely on the pairing 3 There's certainly, as you go up higher side. 4 in frequency with current technology, people 5 will -- I mean, people already, 6 internationally, there's some WiMAX 7 development at 3.4 to 3.54, but it's more, I 8 think, of a -- more of a fixed oriented set-up 9 than the mobile that's being implemented at 10 2500, 2690 here in the U.S. 11 So, those issues are going to have to be faced technically as we move on. 12 13 MR. TRAMONT: So there's a lot of 14 other bands out there, and we've made 15 measurements, and I wouldn't have picked these 16 bands. 17 So what -- we couldn't get a 18 rationale why the other bands aren't on the 19 fast track? I mean, there's -- every band, 20 there should be reason it's either on or off. 21 MR. NEBBIA: Yes. Well, once 22 again, part of the emphasis was in trying to

find ones that were linkable.

The second aspect was, there are other bands that we have that we've begun developing a greater list. And on that greater list, there are ones that we believe that there may be sharing opportunities.

But the challenge is, having gone through the five years WiFi effort, if you think you're going to make a decision, do the modeling analysis, the measurement, and testing by October 1st to ensure that you can, in fact, do something in a specific band, we did not believe that that was going to happen.

MR. TRAMONT: Is there like a list of every band and why it's not on the table?
Would you ever release, kind of, your first-order analysis of all the bands?

MR. NEBBIA: I'm not sure exactly ultimately what will be released, but we are going to go through a disciplined process of looking at the bands that we have, and trying to determine which have possibilities.

And then as we go forward with our reporting process --

MR. DONOVAN: It just seems like the reason you picked these is we had existing data, it was a schedule issue. These are maybe not the best bands, but it was more of a, this is what you already had to have going.

Is that the right reason you picked these bands? No.

MR. NEBBIA: Okay, Jennifer.

MS. WARREN: Karl, is it fair to say that if this is driven for pairing with AWS3, that there is desire only for exclusive access, and so any band that would be more appropriate for pairing wouldn't even be acceptable for purposes of STC and industry that want access?

MR. NEBBIA: Well, I'm not sure the term exclusive access is a good one, because, for instance, with the 1675 to 1710 band, we're not really exploring completely exclusive access.

In fact, part of the issue was in making some decisions within six months, the question was, could we realistically make plans within that time if relocation was required.

So the bands that we've ended up talking about here, we've talked about from the perspective of not moving the government systems out, but coming up with ways that they could be used without that, because it was impossible to plan moving government systems within six months. I mean, that just couldn't happen.

So instead, we're looking at this band. I believe the satellites are going to stay, very much so. We've got several sites operated by NOAA and some other major players who take the data process and so on that we would be working around in a geographic aspect.

And then the other aspect that comes as far as we know, as the critical need

for spectrum is in high-density areas, that there's going to be large portions of the country where people can still be out there with their dishes getting the weather data.

It's just, they're probably not going to be able to do it in New York City or Philadelphia or wherever, major cities like that, where you would think -- maybe we're wrong here, but you would think, they've got optional ways of getting the data that don't require them to be pulling it in direct.

So leaving the systems there -once again, once again, about five or six
month deadline that we have by October 1st,
that's the critical part.

Mr. Chairman -- or you want to direct traffic, Dale, or you want to --

MR. ADLER: Bryan was sort of --

MR. TRAMONT: I was just traffic-copping, so I thought Michael was first, and then we'll go to Dale.

MR. ADLER: Right.

MR. CALABRESE: Okay, well, it just directly relates.

So is what you're saying right now -- it seems like you're implying actually something kind of -- what might be something new, which is that at least for 1675/1710 and 3500/3650, maybe others, that portions may be reallocated for exclusive use, and other portions may be reallocated for shared use?

In other words, this may be a mix of exclusive/shared?

MR. NEBBIA: Well --

MR. CALABRESE: I mean, these bands, depending on whether you can get the government -- so it breaks this into two parts.

You're saying that you don't expect to clear 1675/1710. I'm wondering if you're expecting to clear 3500 and 3650 within a few years of all-government use.

And if not, are you talking about a mix of exclusive -- you know, reallocation

for exclusive use, maybe, in certain geographic areas, and then in other geographic areas allowing shared use to the extent it's compatible with the continued government use?

MR. NEBBIA: It's pretty

complicated, once again, due to the fact that

we had until October 1st to actually make the

decision on whether something could be done,

and the five year point essentially to get the

relocation done. That set some limits on us.

So in this case, we're actually -we have had no discussions at this point about
actually moving any of the meteorological
satellite activity out of that band.

It's one of the few meteorological satellite bands that exists anywhere, and it's critical for those systems.

So those major downlinks to the data processing centers, we have not had any discussions about moving them out of the band.

Now, ultimately, could they be moved in location? That's a possibility,

1 moved in location.

Right now, there's a couple of major ones that are right in D.C. We'd all like 422, and so on. And 3500 to 3650, once again, you've got big radar systems require probably not only redesign of the radar theoretically being that it would go to another band, but redesign of the aircraft that they're in, redesign of the ships that they're on.

So, at this point, what we're looking at here, is that most of the operations in this range are actually out of state. So that opens up a great possibility of land-based, exclusive licensing.

But it may mean you don't break
the coastline. So -- but you may get
opportunities for other parts of the country.
But obviously the coastline's an important
market.

But as we move forward, we're going to have to be creative as to how we get

1 land opportunities.

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There's also other issues with that band regarding high-power radars in the adjacent band that may make difficulties.

Longer term, can we look at sensing and other types of hearing capabilities? Certainly. But in the time we had, once again, we were not going to be able to work through a sensing analysis measurement and all of this with DOD and make them at all confident by October.

So this is looking at a significant subset of the possibilities.

MR. TRAMONT: Okay, Dale and then

Kevin, I think.

MR. NEBBIA: And we have time issues here --

MR. TRAMONT: Yes, we still -we'll do a couple more if we can.

we'll do a couple more if we can.

second presentation I'm supposed to make.

But, I'm sorry, who's next?

MR. NEBBIA: -- and I have a

		Page	54
1	MR. TRAMONT: Dale?		
2	MR. HATFIELD: You know, based on		
3	that, maybe we'd better go ahead. I can ask		
4	you offline.		
5	MR. RAY: A question from the		
6	phone, if possible. Neville.		
7	MR. TRAMONT: Neville, go ahead.		
8	We'll do one more.		
9	MR. RAY: Yes. Morning, Karl,		
10	sorry, and gents, sorry I'm not there.		
11	Karl, thank you for the		
12	presentation. I hear the comments on 1755 to		
13	1780.		
14	Obviously, this is, you know, a		
15	major opportunity with the international		
16	harmonization around that band in AWS, and AWS		
17	becoming a major band here in the Americas,		
18	not just in the US, but in Canada and Latin		
19	America for both 3G services and future LTE		
20	services.		
21	So, I understand the comments		

around October the 1st. But what are the next

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steps that we now take in looking at 1755 to

1780? Because this is a band that has
significant interest for the commercial
operation of wireless services in the U.S. and
North America.

MR. NEBBIA: Well, certainly that band will be a part of the broader work that we begin, as part of the plan and milestones - there will be certainly further discussions as we finish up the fast-track work.

But it will certainly be part of - a main part of the consideration for the

future. I mean, we certainly recognize the

place that it has in international agreements

that already exist, and what's being done in

other countries.

But, once again, the only reason it's come off the table for fast-track was all the various complexities, the things that we were going to have to deal with in that period of time.

MR. TRAMONT: Kevin, do you have a

1 quick one?

DR. KAHN: Yes, I think what I heard was two interesting philosophies that seemed to be implicit in the discussion here.

In the 1675 band discussion, the philosophy seems to be, look, we'll make it available unless we know we're right near somebody who has to receive it. And then basically, you know, if the stuff we start deploying interferes with somebody's ability to receive it, well, you know, that's fine, they have other ways than most places to get it.

That's sort of, the new guy gets to come in there, and he's going to operate okay because he's the stronger of the two.

The philosophy I think I heard espoused in the 3500 band is sort of the reverse of it, which also may make sense, which is, hey, we've got some high-powered stuff, you can use it anywhere you want, but recognize that you're going to blown off the

air periodically if you happen to be, in this case, on the coast.

And I think those are actually both interesting philosophical approaches to sharing, which are -- much more opportunistic than I think I often hear about sharing, where there's a lot of sort of pre-planned mechanistics around sharing.

Are those -- A, is my reading of what you said more or less accurate? And I'm trying to be a little simplistic.

And B, do you see those philosophical approaches being ones that can apply more broadly, do you think, over time, as you start to look at more bands?

MR. NEBBIA: Well, first of all, I think it's important to be clear. The 1675 to 1710, we are concerned about the people who are there. There are issues that are going to have to be looked at in terms of, obviously groups have invested in what's there, and so on.

But, in the long run, we feel like our job is to locate opportunities, to move forward with -- as aggressively as we can, recognizing that there are some things that will be very challenging to move, and therefore we've got to emphasize ways that they can operate compatively.

And the one case -- the group that we were talking about as the one being impacted, were those ones that, once again, are unregistered, unlicensed. They're passive receivers.

There are potentially other options for them to get the data that they really need. We're not doubting the fact that we need the data.

On the other hand, once again, changing some of these military major radar systems is a significant undertaking.

And once again, as we're looking to progress things as rapidly as possible and make opportunities as rapidly as possible, in

reality, where those radars are, in many cases, we may have to learn how to live and work around them, live with them.

In other cases, we may be able to look over a longer term, and say, well, some of these radars, maybe they don't have to be to this end of this band, because we've already got a lot of stuff at the other end.

Maybe we could just move that down with the other radars and have them kind of work in the same environment.

So, we're trying to look at this broadly, and as flexibly as possible, and as creatively as possible, to come up with opportunities. I think we're going to have to have that.

MR. TRAMONT: Great, Karl. Thank you very much.

Karl's second presentation is looking at an overview of the impact of the CSMAC recommendations for the 2006/2008 timeframe, just to give folks an overview of

the progress that has already been made based on the good work of the Committee.

I also have been handed a note to let everyone know that the ITS password for WiFi is csmaccsmac, continuing our famous branding work here.

With that, Karl, back to you.

MR. NEBBIA: Yes, if you want to pull that up. I thought I just hit slide show, right?

(Off-the record comments.)

Okay, this next discussion is going to be about the recommendations that the Committee drafted during the first period, 2006-2008.

And this is something that shortly after that period, we did sit down in NTIA and go through the list. Joe actually has to report in one certain way to GSA -- I think it's GSA, is it GSA, or -- GSA, regarding recommendations made by the group.

And one of the things I want to

- stress, when Joe has to make that report, he has to give counts of things that have been implemented and so on.
- So he actually has to know what the recommendation is, so that he can say yes or no. So we'll be talking about that a little bit as we go on.
 - MR. TRAMONT: Hey Karl, I just got some feedback that folks in the front are having trouble hearing you if you move too far away from the mic.
- MR. NEBBIA: If I move too far -
 okay.
- MR. TRAMONT: So if you could stay

 close, that would be perfect, thanks.
- MR. NEBBIA: Okay. I'm just kind
 of up in the gunslinger mode, you know, being
 out here in Colorado --
- MR. TRAMONT: Yes, I understand.
- MR. NEBBIA: You've got to keep
- 21 moving --

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22 MR. TRAMONT: It's your new

1 Boulder identity.

(Laughter)

MR. NEBBIA: I think it was Butch once said long ago, you know, you've got to keep moving. Actually, it lowers the target profile, so.

Okay. So, in looking at the recommendations, they were broken out in a number of groups.

table, which I have to acknowledge is a cutdown version of the actual recommendations.

And every time, of course, we have to rewrite
them, there is some information that's lost.

And you should all have this

But for a point to work from, we actually use the transition report that was written by the previous Committee, not the individual packages of recommendations, because it was very, very hard for us to pull out specifically what the recommendations were.

The transition report put them on

a large list and so on. So that's actually what we work from.

The first group of recommendations all had to do with the test bed. And I have to say overall, that the general concept of the test bed and other components, we moved forward with those recommendations.

The only things that we really could not do at this point were expand the test bed in that we did not have additional funding or staff to carry it out.

So we're essentially doing an initial test bed pilot dealing with the 410 to 420 band, and one of the commission land mobile bands, and looking at a cognitive radio, which is one of the things that y'all encouraged us to do, look at, during the research. We were within the frequency range you had recommended and so on.

But the other thing we were really not able to do was to shift the activity outside of NTIA at this point, was some

recommendations there about getting other groups to do it, getting outside funding, that sort of thing.

And, at least at this point, we believe very strongly that at least in these initial days of the development of these technologies, that the test procedures and approaches have to be very disciplined, where everybody understands what the test plans are, what the results are going to produce, and that everybody's walked through the tests where they all can then agree on the outcomes and so on.

We don't believe really that this work at this point can be done on a y'all come, everybody kind of go off and do your own test, and we will go with that.

But in general, the recommendations there were clear and straightforward, and we're moving ahead with that work.

The next area dealt with

1 government adoption of commercial

2 technologies. And the biggest challenge for

3 this -- for us -- excuse me, I'll stay near

4 the mic -- was the fact that they were very,

5 very focused on land mobile types of

6 technologies, network technologies, which the

7 Federal Government uses to a very limited

8 extent.

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Our land mobile world is essentially confined to two bands, 162 to 174 megahertz and 406 to 420, with DOD also doing some work at 380 to 399.9. But nonetheless, they're fairly small pieces of spectrum with lots of assignments in them, mostly using, currently now, narrow-band trunking.

Some of them are still wider band, 25 kilohertz. Some of them are still not trunking. But that's the route we're going.

In fact, the reality is that the 700 megahertz band, as the Federal Government is able to work alongside state and local public safety and work with the commercial

community, will probably be the first time we really get to explore these concepts of being part of a greater network, using commercial technologies and so on.

So that those recommendations, although I think they give us good advice for how to approach that, it was a challenge for us to see them in the context of the kinds of bands and technologies that we're currently using.

But certainly as we move forward, looking at 700 megahertz, our work is going to be looking toward using commercial technologies, using commercial access wherever possible, coming up with standards that provide for commonality and so on.

The next group of recommendations dealt with monitoring and different types of pro-active management.

Once again, we are still monitoring on a somewhat limited basis, and I think one of the challenges that we find there

is that monitoring can be a resource-heavy requirement, to analyze lots of bands at lots of different locations. But nonetheless, we will continue to work on monitoring.

The NTIA is looking for other ways to improve the relocation process. And once again, we've talked about in the last briefing, these kinds of capabilities that we would see as improvements to the process.

Most of the recommendations coming from the private sector side, and working through the House and Senate bills, have been oriented more toward improving the planning and time lines that the agencies provide. And in fact, we believe some of these aspects are necessary to accomplish that.

There were a number of recommendations dealing with defining efficiency by radio service. And we, through Ed Drocella's group at NTIA, are working on those issues, but they are very complex.

Every service is different, the

technologies are different. You can't talk about radar efficiency in the same way you talk about mobile radio efficiency. They're just two completely different things, and we're continuing to work on them.

The one we like the most is efficiency for passive systems. That was fairly easy for us.

And then last, you've recommended us moving forward on cognitive techniques, which is certainly our desire to do. It is the focus right now of our spectrum sharing test bed.

Byron Barker in NTIA heads up a group called the Dynamic Spectrum Access

Coordination Group. That is the government's kind of internal mechanism right now of staying on top of where the technology development is in these areas.

And then, as you saw in the Presidential Memo, the last area of work emphasizes this, and we'll be pressing ahead

1 with that work.

2.0

There was then some discussions about operational efficiencies, which once again, I think, dealt mostly with spectrum management techniques.

And we're continuing to address our processes, whether it's through IT or other mechanisms. And one of our primary goals right now, however, since we know there's a lot of interest in transparency, is we're going to work to make available and understandable information regarding our spectrum use and processes.

I can't guarantee that that means direct access to the data, because as all of you or many of you know, the data that we have in our government master file actually belongs to the agencies that provide it to us, and we do not have the ability to just turn over their data at will.

But, we are working very hard to make the information available and

1 understandable.

So, the last area in the recommendations once again gets back to federal land mobile. There was a series of recommendations there, and we, as I said earlier, we're going to continue to work with our land mobile users to work toward shared infrastructure.

In fact we've recently clarified in our NTIA manual how agencies and non-federal users can begin to work together to share infrastructure projects, once again, primarily in land mobile sharing, where we've made it clear that it's simply a matter of a federal agency coming in, making their requests to us, having an agreement with the non-federal entity, and the non-federal entity coming in on their side with a request for the spectrum from the FCC. We marry them together. It's very possible.

The request on the non-federal side, it includes federal frequencies, and

federal requests can include non-federal frequencies. We, together with the FCC, just marry these up, and we can move it forward.

There's a project like that

Interior has been running for moving forward

for a little while out in the west.

But ultimately, as we look at all the input that we received about specific standards and determining that, it's essentially an issue for the agencies to decide what meets their requirements the best.

We will certainly try to guide and shepherd use of the spectrum. But ultimately, they have requirements that they have to ensure that they meet.

The last thing, I just want to make a few general comments here, once again, to encourage you to please, as you write recommendations, make it clear what the actionable item is in terms of what you want NTIA or what you think NTIA should do.

We appreciate all the background,

but in the end, when Joe has to count them, and we have to decide whether we're taking action on them, we have to be able to identify specifically what they are.

I also want to note, many of us come from engineering backgrounds, and we went to schools that taught us that we could tack as many clauses and phrases together as possible and still have an understandable sentence.

I want to guarantee, it cannot be done.

(Laughter)

So, if you want us to understand what the specific recommendation part of the sentence is, then I suggest that you make that specifically clear, okay?

(Laughter)

If you tack on several parts, we start asking, well, which was the part you were actually trying to get us to do?

And then, the last thing was, I'd

like to encourage you -- our staff is available to provide input to you on processes and so on.

But, for instance, a couple of the recommendations came out encouraging us to set up committees to work on stuff. Those committees already existed within the IRAC, speak directly to meet the kind of requirement that was met.

We already have a website that tells people what the status of their request is in shared bands and so on.

So, as you make the recommendations, please, you know, or in interaction with our staff, seek them out about, well, how does the process work now?

They'll be able to explain it to you.

I know our staff really has appreciated the opportunity to work with all of you. It is questions that they have that they commonly come back to me and say, Karl, if they're going in this direction, I don't

think that's a good one. Do I interfere with it? Do I try to say, no, no, no, don't do that?

And that's where you kind of get into these things where you make a recommendation that is kind of out of touch with where our processes really are. They want to, well, do I try to straighten that out or not?

Well, I will encourage them on that type of thing. So please do that, provide the information that's necessary for our understanding, so.

MR. TRAMONT: Just -- on that last part, do you think it's very important as we go through the reports that we get a baseline from the staff and sort of seek out that guidance as a jumping-off point for whatever recommendations go forward, to underscore Karl's point?

Because it doesn't do anyone any good to develop vast recommendations that have

1 already been implemented.

2 It's not a productive exercise for

3 most.

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4 MR. STRICKLING: This is just an

5 easy credit.

(Laughter)

7 MR. TRAMONT: Check that one off.

With that, Dale, you had a

9 comment?

DR. HATFIELD: I just had a --

11 this may have come up before, but remind me.

12 You say that -- well, you claim

that the government master file data belongs

14 to the individual agency. And is that a

presidential directive? Is that a rule that

16 Larry's adopted?

I mean, that seems to me sort of

18 to make a little bit of difficulty for

19 transparency. I mean, under what basis does

20 it belong to the individual agencies? It

seems to me it belongs to the public, in some

22 sense.

1 MR. NEBBIA: The information

belongs to the agencies in the sense that for instance, anything that has national security classification to it, the classification authority with the individual program actually has to make the decision as to what the status of that is. And that's all in line with a classification guide that's linked to the program.

Then, the other aspect that comes into play here is the FOIA exception, which once again, the agency -- the information belongs to them. They have to make that decision.

So, for instance, if somebody comes to us, and asks us for information about one of the federal records, our chief counsel is going to turn it back to the agency that provided the information before release can be given.

So, that's the way the process has to work. They make the determination as to

the availability of their information.

MR. MYLET: So, Karl, you're saying is that it's not that the data are owned by the agency, the process is owned by the Agency?

I think that's an actually an important decision, Dale, and, you know, so focusing on that in terms of streamlining the process is different than the underlying data.

MR. NEBBIA: Well, I think -- the control of the information does belong to them. If we want to say they own the information, that's probably not as significant as the fact that they control the process for determining the releasability.

Lovely Ms. Warren?

MR. TRAMONT: Jennifer, did you have something?

MS. WARREN: My original question is different than what I'm going to say now, and then I'll come back to my original question.

Just to follow up on this point, I 1 2 mean, this is much broader than spectrum data. 3 I mean, this applies to all aspects, and it 4 extends across programs to releasability not 5 only to domestically, but internationally. 6 And this is not a spectrum-7 specific directive and guidance, so, very 8 different, in a much broader context. 9 I guess my question had to do more 10 -- and thank you for the presentation, Karl. There were a number of 11 12 recommendations that the prior CSMAC incarnation made that asked NTIA to reach out 13 14 to the FCC. And I was curious as to what the 15 16 results of that outreach were, and whether the 17 FCC had implemented any of the 18 recommendations, or begun implementation of 19 the things that were identified as being 20 meaningful by this Committee? Thank you.

based on the table, point out any of those

MR. NEBBIA: Would you like to,

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that you want to specifically refer to, and
then maybe I can --

MS. WARREN: No, more generally.

I assume it would have been a general meeting with them to share with them, and I'm just kind of curious if you guys were tracking for them, or if they would be willing, perhaps, to share with this Committee at some other time what their implementation of our -- if any --

It would just be interesting feedback, overall. Thank you.

And in addition to that --

MR. NEBBIA: Sure.

MS. WARREN: -- it's also

of our recommendations might be?

meaningful as to whether or not we bother
going forward.

18 MR. TRAMONT: Right. Right.

19 MS. WARREN: If it's being

disregarded, I think it's important to know

21 that in terms of balance of our time and

22 effort.

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Just one point on 1 MR. TRAMONT:

2 that, as I recall the way we conceived of 3 this, and Larry can correct me here, is that our recommendations are recommendations to 4 5 NTIA, and then NTIA can decide whether or not 6 they recommend it to the FCC. I don't think 7

it's an automatic pass-through.

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So, it would only be as to recommendations that the NTIA felt worthy of passing on to the FCC. So, it's a couple-step process.

MR. NEBBIA: Right. I guess in that context, there are a few that come quickly to mind. There was one that talked about the FCC establishing a public website for tracking applications that seek access to federal spectrum.

Once again, our response to that is, we've already created the website that I think people can have access to. So we really haven't pursued the commission to create a duplicate type of website on that sense.

On the other hand, there were a couple right below that on the table that we should align our application processes, and we're certainly working to facilitate improvements in the data exchange.

The application processes

themselves in the Commission's case, they've

got a wide variety of applications, depending

on what type of service you're in. So, they

don't all quite align that clearly.

And one of the ones that's been interesting as we've begun to enter into the spectrum discussion is the recommendation that y'all made about when you're doing relocation to know what it is you're relocating for.

And that we -- I think, based upon the history, and that is that we turned a lot of spectrum over in the past where some of it has not gone to great use.

MR. TRAMONT: Right.

MR. NEBBIA: Other pieces of it

22 have. But some of it has not. And that is

because we hadn't -- we didn't have an identified item that we're looking to put in there.

But as we move forward on that, of course, there's discussions about whether people want to use LTE or WiMAX. Those things create different environments for sharing.

Also, as the Commission keeps open its idea about whether it wants to use TDD or FTD as we're still identifying spectrum, if we're going to share it, it's likely that we're going to need to know what it's going for. If we're going to relocate it, maybe not so much.

MR. TRAMONT: Right. Thank you, Karl, very much, very helpful.

So, we're going to take a five minute break. We're going to try to shave five off the break time if we can, and reconvene at about 10:25, and then we'll kick it off with David Donovan's report.

Thanks.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 10:19 a.m. and resumed at 10:28 a.m.)

MR. TRAMONT: We are back for our session today, and we will begin with the subcommittee status reports and discussion of the drafts.

The report that is the furthest along and prepared for adoption today is the report of the adjacent band dynamic spectrum access subcommittee. We received a full draft of the report at the last CSMAC in Washington, and they're now prepared to move on to the next step.

So with that, Mr. Donovan.

MR. DONOVAN: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

You have before you the draft of the interference and dynamic spectrum access subcommittee. This document was presented at the last CSMAC meeting, so it has been part of the public record for several months.

In addition, it was also distributed to CSMAC members I believe about a week ago, just for final updates or any

final thoughts.

We have received edits. I've received some edits, frankly, fairly late, last week. So what you have before you really is a base document that incorporates some, but not all, and I do want to get to that, edits from the various parties who have submitted suggestions.

I would, Mr. Chairman, if I might,
I have before me and have read a document
that's been filed by M2Z, a statement
regarding M2Z, which raises some issues
regarding this particular document.

I haven't had a chance to analyze all of the suggestions or considerations in here, but I would ask that it be placed into the record, so that we may consider some of these issues.

MR. TRAMONT: Absolutely, and I

think that was the request from M2Z, so we'll definitely proceed with that in the record.

MR. DONOVAN: All right. Some of these issues we have discussed in the subcommittee. Others I think warrant consideration.

Thank you.

Without going through line-byline, I think that there are several things in the document that I would just like to highlight regarding specific edits.

First is that there was a suggestion that, while the report makes recommendations regarding NTIA and other federal agencies, some of these do apply to the FCC. So where appropriate, the FCC has been included.

In addition, while the report, several times, recommends that funding be increased, there are recommendations in there that get a little bit more specific regarding seeking funds from Congress, and also

suggesting congressional action or auction revenues or fees as a jumping-off point for discussion.

There was a concern regarding the one of the recommendations in which we recommended that spectrum inventory be completed for frequencies on which sharing is proposed.

We want to make clear, and the document now makes clear before you, that what we were contemplating is obviously supporting — and the subcommittee clearly does support the spectrum inventory legislation that is now on Capitol Hill. We clearly support that.

There was a concern in the subcommittee regarding the timing of completing the spectrum inventory before certain sharing activities took place.

And so I think it was a desire of the subcommittee to say that, look, if you wanted to move forward with sharing before completing a universal inventory, you at the

very least, before you create the database and move forward, you should inventory that specific part of the spectrum first.

So it is not inconsistent at all with legislation. In fact, I think it just further supports it.

The other issue is with respect to the database and the confidentiality of the database and the sensitivity in terms of both proprietary information and also government information.

I think included in its
recommendations, and perhaps we can make this
clearer, is that it's certainly no desire that
as part of the database that there should be
any disclosure of certain classified
information. There also may be some
confidential information as well from a
proprietary standpoint.

There was an issue regarding investment in equipment should not be stranded due to new services and devices that cause

interference. And this really is an important discussion. We went around and around on this.

And the question was, and I think

Mark was a key advocate in this debate when we
remember our tortured discussions on this.

And the question was, is that as you go forward and you start doing spectrum sharing alternatives or new options, what happens to existing legacy equipment? And to what extent do you do with the investment in that equipment?

And we as a subcommittee initially decided that investment in existing equipment, be it by the government or be it by consumers, should not be stranded.

I think there was a concern that perhaps that standard was a little bit too strict, in that it may prevent information going forward or prevent information going forward overall.

So the word unnecessarily has been

added to that recommendation, so that it should not unnecessarily strand existing equipment.

So, I think what that does is give at least a little bit more room moving forward with that.

I think the other issues are fairly straightforward. There is an important section here on enforcement, which I think going forward is something that both us and certainly the Spectrum Access Subcommittee really has to look at. It may require sort of a case-by-case approach in dealing with those issues.

There are a couple of issues that

-- and Larry, if I could raise them now, I

think that were raised by edits that we

received from Larry, which I think warrant

some discussion.

The first was a recommendation, or a statement, that frequency coordination gets more complex when sharing spectrum with

unlicensed devices, and coordination may be impossible if such devices are untethered or not connected to an accurate spectrum database.

And I guess one of the issues was,
I guess, the concept of tethered. Larry, I
think you had a concern that not all
unlicensed devices have to be tethered. And
I think maybe we can even discuss that
offline.

I think our concept is, as even under the FCC's for example, (inaudible-phone ringing) approach, that the devices, in some form or another, are tethered to a database.

And I didn't know whether you wanted to discuss that here or not, but I wanted to (inaudible-phone ringing)

MR. TRAMONT: Yes, I'd have to go back and review the comments. I don't actually remember the specific one. But I think my concern was that -- I think the comment was addressed to unlicensed the

general, and we have many examples of unlicensed devices today that aren't tethered.

So I'd have to go back and look at the details. So that's probably better for an off-line discussion on it.

But that was my concern is that the statement was very broad. TV white space is just one thing.

MR. DONOVAN: I agree. I think while it flows from that construct, I think one of the issues with whether you're sharing with either TV white spaces or other devices, I think the real question is to what extent there are -- there are a number of management systems, control systems, you can do sensing certainly is one which does not necessarily imply a database if you want to go sensing alone.

If you go with a database approach, though, I guess the fundamental question is whether or not the device has to be connected in some way, shape, or fashion,

to a spectrum database. So that, I think, frames the issue and we can certainly discuss that. I think that was a concern.

MR. CALABRESE: Although, that seems to have nothing whatever to do with whether it's unlicensed or licensed, right? It's just a question of whether on a particular band, you happen to have all the device to be somewhat connected to the database.

MR. DONOVAN: correct. I think the issue, it gets a little bit highlighted in the unlicensed, not that it's unique. But in the licensed model, if there was interference, obviously, you have a licensee that one can agree and talk to.

The issue becomes perhaps a little bit more heightened -- the sensitivity becomes a little bit more heightened in an unlicensed model, because you may not have a particular licensee which you can contact.

Therefore, it becomes even more

important that the devices work and work properly, and be connected to an accurate database.

Obviously, you're right. In a licensed model, you certainly don't want licensed entities interfering as well. But in the unlicensed regime, in a sharing unlicensed regime, it becomes a little bit more important that the devices themselves get tethered to this database.

MR. TRAMONT: And this just maybe be a slight nuance in that -- the work -- David, I think the dichotomy you set up is an exclusive licensed regime.

There are licensed regimes where the licensee may not have exclusive control.

And there could be, indeed, hundreds of licensees. And that could add a layer of complexity that is more similar to some of the unlicensed issues you just brought up.

No, either a light licensing or collective

MR. DONOVAN:

Absolutely right.

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2 MR. TRAMONT: Yes. Increased --

3 MR. DONOVAN: -- you run into

4 exactly the same thing.

5 MR. TRAMONT: Yes, yes.

MR. DONOVAN: And I can make that we will make that edit accordingly. If you don't want to draw that distinction, we can certainly.

I think the one other thing, and we can -- which is a fundamental issue, and it has cropped up in the TV context, but I think it's also more general, is whether or not the devices that connect to the database should be limited to those that have been certified or approved by some entity, either the commission or NTIA, in order to access the database.

Larry, we've had long discussions with this, that's lasted for about a year or so.

(Laughter)

The report recommended -- the

recommendation is that those devices in fact should be certified by the FCC and/or the appropriate government entity.

I think you're looking for more expansive here. I think your original edit was suggested to delete that specific recommendation.

Again, we can talk offline, or we can have a discussion here, but it is an important philosophical, I think, issue, for spectrum management in the context of overall share.

MR. ADLER: The other thing -- let me make a comment there. So, in the particular TV white spaces band, there's this idea of a database that the devices would connect to.

And David and I have had this long-standing debate, and I draw a separation between making the data available, as to what devices -- not devices -- so, in the TV white spaces, the data available is what channels

you could use and what powers you could use in this area.

And I believe that that data should be kind of generally available. People should have access to it.

And access to the data itself is not permission to broadcast on it or not. It is simply data of availability.

And I draw a separation between the data availability and any mechanism you want to put in place to grant permission for devices.

So that was the genesis of my recommendation, that I read that those two issues were being conflated.

MR. DONOVAN: I certainly agree that certainly from a policy perspective that the data should be made available. I think the question becomes a little bit more problematic whether it's white spaces or anything else as to whether in the operational phase, whether any device can access a

particular database and simply begin to operate whether it's, you know, FCC certified or not, or part of that overall process.

I think there are some issues that crop up there that are -- it's not just unique to TV white space.

DR. KAHN: Well, I didn't think you said that the device itself would operate unless it met standard SEC licensing for its band, true?

MR. CALABRESE: Exactly. I just--

DR. KAHN: I mean, he wasn't saying the device could operate simply because it could access -- I'm just trying to, you know, understand what you guys are arguing about.

And what I specifically heard was, there's a database. Anybody can look at the database. You want to operate a physical device, it's got to be certified, like always.

MR. DONOVAN: And there has to be a communication back and forth between --

1 MR. CALABRESE: That's not what 2 the report is saying, though. The language it 3 has to go with -- there's language here that says, limit access to database information to 4 5 the incumbent devices that are authorized to 6 use the database. 7 DR. KAHN: Why would you do that? 8 MR. CALABRESE: The problem -- the 9 problem with that -- well, it's different than 10 saying --11 MR. DONOVAN: That's what I'm 12 saying. 13 MR. CALABRESE: -- the device has 14 to be --15 DR. KAHN: That's weird. Why 16 would you limit the information? 17 MR. DONOVAN: Well, because what 18 you're doing in -- and we should take this 19 online. This conversation could last another 20 year. 21 MR. TRAMONT: But this is 22 important.

MR. CALABRESE: This is just the TV white -- in fact, there's about seven of these items here that are just a replay of the TV white space database debate, which is still ongoing, in which there's two sides.

And this report, I mean, just to be frank, is putting the Committee -- putting CSMAC on one side against the FCC, for the most part, because if you look at the bullet points under the database, by my count, seven of eleven bullet-pointed recommendations are contrary to how the FCC is likely to operate the TV white space database.

And so, you know, I think it's just not necessary, because the nature of the database, on every one of these points, simply depends on the band. It's going to depend on the band and the service.

And you can't say that these -that all of these restrictions need to be this
rigorous or this rigid in advance.

DR. KAHN: Well, let me ask -- let

- me ask -- can I ask a hypothetical?
- 2 MR. CALABRESE: Sure.
- 3 DR. KAHN: Suppose that I was
- 4 somebody thinking about buying a white spaces
- 5 device.

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- MR. CALABRESE: Yes.
- 7 DR. KAHN: Don't have it yet.
- 8 MR. CALABRESE: Correct.
- 9 DR. KAHN: Is there any reason
- 10 that I shouldn't have access to an application
- 11 that would let me ask the question of the
- database, were I to get a white space device,
- could it operate here, and if so, what channel
- 14 | would it operate on?
- Is there some reason why I, as a
- 16 citizen, couldn't get the answer to that
- 17 | question?
- 18 | MR. DONOVAN: If it wasn't -- if
- 19 it was part of this -- and see, that's the
- 20 problem. It should not necessarily be limited
- 21 to the TV whitespace.
- 22 If, in fact, the government is

going to go forward and order sharing, whether it's in this band or any other band --

DR. KAHN: Well, all right --

MR. DONOVAN: And you're sharing - and you're sharing with -- particularly if
you're sharing in a situation where you do not
have a licensed entity, I think the question
becomes, what devices would be allowed to
operate in that band on those frequencies.

DR. KAHN: No, no, no. But you didn't answer my question. I don't own the device yet. I'm thinking about acquiring such a device.

MR. DONOVAN: Correct.

DR. KAHN: I want to ask the question -- oh, sorry. I want to ask the question of the database, were I to get a device, could I operate it here, and if so, on what band would it operate? That does not seem --

MR. DONOVAN: No, I don't disagree with you at all.

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1	DR. KAHN: Okay. Then that means
2	that to do that, the database must be
3	available, independent of devices. That's not
4	saying that any device can operate.
5	MR. DONOVAN: Well, exactly.
6	DR. KAHN: It's
7	MR. DONOVAN: And I think that's
8	the important issue here.
9	DR. KAHN: Right.
10	MR. DONOVAN: That it's not a
11	question of not denying the public access to
12	this information. The question is whether or
13	not the devices in fact that operate on those
14	frequencies, whether or not it has to be
15	certified by the appropriate government
16	DR. MCHENRY: They're asking, can
17	a stranger just access the database to see
18	what's going on?
19	MR. DONOVAN: Sure.
20	DR. MCHENRY: Well, it says no.
21	MR. DONOVAN: The answer is yes.
22	DR. MCHENRY: It says no.

DR. KAHN: The document says no. 1 2 I think that's the objection. MR. DONOVAN: I think the document 3 4 was interpreted in the context of an 5 operational device. 6 In other words, a device that has 7 not been certified should not be able to get 8 access to the database and operate on those 9 frequencies. DR. KAHN: Leave out the word 10 11 operate. 12 MR. DONOVAN: Or transmit. 13 DR. MCHENRY: Devices cannot 14 operate unless they're certified. That's just 15 an --16 MR. DONOVAN: But there has to be a connection between the device and the 17 18 database. That's the critical thing. 19 DR. KAHN: I'm not sure what 20 you're telling me.

and the language doesn't limit access to

MR. CALABRESE: And the other --

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- 1 database information. It says, more
- 2 specifically inside, but --
- MR. DONOVAN: Okay. We'll make --
- 4 | we can make the edit.
- 5 MR. CALABRESE: But the other
- 6 reason too, is, imagine if you're an
- 7 entrepreneur, and you want to decide whether
- 8 to invest, you want to know whether you're
- 9 going to be able to operate, and the public
- 10 may want to --
- MR. DONOVAN: I don't disagree
- 12 with you.
- 13 DR. MCHENRY: The bullet needs to
- 14 be written.
- DR. KAHN: That bullet says,
- 16 nobody can touch the database unless you're a
- 17 certified device.
- 18 MR. DONOVAN: The edit is duly
- 19 noted, and we'll make the correction.
- 20 MR. TRAMONT: And just to be
- 21 clear, it will say that the public should have
- 22 access to the database --

		Page	10
1	MR. DONOVAN: Right.		
2	MR. TRAMONT: But that in order		
3	that devices that operate the band must be		
4	certified in order to utilize the database in		
5	order to operate.		
6	MR. DONOVAN: And consistent with		
7	national security, with other classified		
8	MR. TRAMONT: But the public will		
9	have access to the database.		
10	MR. DONOVAN: Sure. I don't think		
11	that that's a problem.		
12	MR. TRAMONT: That's what needs to		
13	be changed. There's a consensus on that.		
14	Okay.		
15	DR. MCHENRY: Although there's a		
16	security issue, though. Some guy would hack		
17	in and do a denial of service attack		
18	MR. TRAMONT: Sure, sure, and we		
19	don't want to make		
20	DR. MCHENRY: And you'd have to		
21	give a credential to get access		

MR. DONOVAN: Precisely.

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DR. MCHENRY: -- because we don't

2 want to be hacked, manipulated.

3 MR. DONOVAN: Precisely.

DR. MCHENRY: That was the intent

of this bullet.

MR. DONOVAN: Well, we'll make --

7 if I could request editorial improvements,

8 | we'll make editorial improvements on it.

MR. TRAMONT: Sure, of course.

10 All right.

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11 | Any --

MR. DONOVAN: I think those were

sort of the two major sort of policies.

14 MR. TRAMONT: Other comments on

15 this report?

16 MR. CALABRESE: Well, yes, just

17 coming back around, you know, I've had seven

of the eleven bullet pointed recommendations

on the database are directly contrary to where

20 the FCC is likely to end up with the TV bands

21 database, which just sort of -- I mean, I

22 think just sort of really reflects not that

the TV bands database will be in the right place or all uses of databases for dynamic spectrum access in the future, but that really the report should probably be phrased much more in terms of depending on the particular band and circumstances.

Because I think this whole thing is phrased too much as a one-size-fits all, so for example, just, you know, the very first bullet point, says that the database must be real time. It must be able to update in real time.

The Commission has pretty much decided that's not the way they're going to do it. That's incredibly expensive, and it's not always necessary.

So, Karl, for example, when he was up there was suggesting that the main problem in terms of accessing certain bands may be exclusion zones.

Well, those exclusion zones don't need to require, you know, a real-time updated

database, and the continuous re-authorization of devices from second to second.

It may just simply be that the devices need to know periodically from a database where those exclusion zones are, and where they are located in terms of their own GPS.

And I could go down, and it's bullet point after bullet point, where it's contrary, it's the TV white space debate played out.

This takes one side against the FCC's -- where the FCC's likely going to go.

And it's not that we -- not that one side or the other is right, but that it's really going to depend.

And I think this needs to be rewritten to be much more conditional. In terms of, you know, you want to consider realtime in certain circumstances, and it's not necessary in other circumstances.

The government needs to have

administrative -- needs to have administrative control in some circumstances, and not in others.

MR. DONOVAN: We could get into a very long discussion here, I mean, for example, with respect to whether it has to be in realtime, the document does say we have these -- so it's not -- it's not an absolute condition.

But the document has been out
there, Michael, now, for three months. And
I haven't received any of those specific
comments at all. And so I'd be more than
happy to consider them, and I think we should.

The discussion and the things that are raised in here are not unique or specific to the white space issue, although, I will say, and I do think it's important for all of us here, is that as we move forward, and Jerry will -- and Gerry will run into this as well, as we move forward with the concept of sharing going forward, the proceeding that's moving

the fastest in developing those issues is in fact the FCC's white space mission.

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So, a lot of the issues that are arising in that context are very specific issues, which I think we're going to have to address going forward.

And, I'll be more than happy to work with you, Michael, on some of the language discussions here.

But there are no conclusions.

They're just issues that the entities ought to discuss and ought to look forward or at least look out for as you're going forward with the database recommendation. They're certainly not conclusive at all.

MS. CRAWFORD: Bryan? Dale?

MR. DONOVAN: I'm sorry.

MR. TRAMONT: Does someone -- a

Committee member on the phone?

MS. CRAWFORD: Bryan? Dale?

21 Bryan, Dale, it's Susan Crawford calling in.

I apologize, it's my very first meeting here,

1 I hope you can hear me.

I have just joined the Committee and I'm very honored to be part of it.

I share some of Michael's concerns about the process here. This is the first chance I've had to look at the documents, and I just want to know, how is this group going to act with respect to this draft?

Are we voting? Surely we don't want to do a line edit, but we want to come to some consensus about what this report is going to say.

Can you give me some advice about the process here?

MR. TRAMONT: Susan, thank you,

I'm glad you were able to join.

David presented a scope of work document two meetings ago, if I'm correct, and some draft conclusions, and then at the last meeting, presented a full draft that has been put up on the website about three months ago.

And so our aspiration had been to

vote the item at this meeting, which has been our traditional process, with the draft being presented at the meeting before for public comments.

So our hope had been to move, indeed, to adoption here today. So, if that's responsive.

I don't know, Dale, if you want to share?

DR. HATFIELD: No, I just get concerned that these things go on forever, and we need to reach closure.

And I think here there's been pretty adequate notice given, the fact that we've had a draft out and so forth.

MR. TRAMONT: Bob, did you have something else in addition to that -- Jennifer

DR. PEPPER: No, I just -- I think, there, some specific language that can fix the problem. And I guess the question is, you know, a recommendation would be to, again,

- give David some editorial privileges to fix

 it.
- And so, for example, on this one,

 Michael's point, building off of what Karl

 said, real time, where needed and feasible --

6 MR. NEBBIA: It says with respect

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DR. PEPPER: -- where feasible and needed would be, if nothing's dynamically changing, you don't need the real time, the cost.

But those are really, I think, relatively minor changes that could be dealt with offline as part of sort of an editorial, you know, modification -- and still be able to adopt.

DR. HATFIELD: So you're suggesting that we can go ahead and adopt it today, subject to those --

DR. PEPPER: Subject to those edits, yes.

MR. TRAMONT: I mean, it is a 65

- page report, or more. I forget where we ended

 up, but a lengthy report.
- 3 DR. HATFIELD: 72, and I carried 4 it all around DC.

5 (Laughter)

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MR. TRAMONT: Excellent, yes, and multiple copies, as I understand.

So, perhaps we can, consistent with Bob's recommendation, since we've had some discussion here, adopt with editorial privileges.

If something emerges that there is not a consensus and we're not able to get to closure on, then we can bring it back, but it would be with the expectation that we're done.

MR. MYLET: I would like -exactly -- that are consistent with what the
conclusions are of the documents.

MR. TRAMONT: Good. And then Karl right after Jennifer, yes.

MS. WARREN: Sorry.

First, I want to support that line

of action. I think there's a lot of work that's been going on here, so I'm fully in accord and encourage that.

A separate point, though, and I wasn't going to address this, but since it's been raised twice, I'm a little concerned by our being in any way bounded by a proceeding that maybe three people over there are very active in.

When we -- and I read this document, I'm not bounded by the discussion going on in the FCC by any parties here. And I think the report stood very well on its own. And so, I'm supportive of this.

I'm just very concerned about anybody trying to bring into our group a barrier of what's going on in one agency. I think we're supposed to be thinking outside of that, and not only driven by that in our particular hats that we wear when we're not sitting here.

MR. TRAMONT: Karl? I'm sorry.

1 Karl?

MR. NEBBIA: I just wanted to note, our engineering people who kind of followed along with the work did indicate to me that they were hoping maybe as this goes forward that we could continue some of the discussion on some of the technical aspects that maybe weren't quite as sexy, didn't catch as much attention as some of the normal heated debate.

And this involved things like application of guard bands, where traditionally, it's been the new entrant that's had to come up with some guard band to protect everybody else.

We've just gone through a rulemaking, in fact, where the aeronautical
telemetry people, who are essentially -who've been there for many years, really had
to eat the guard band. So it doesn't always
work quite so simply, I think.

Also, issues regarding the long-

term incorporating into equipment margin for interference protection that right now most groups like to design to meet the exact requirement that they have, and yet ultimately, to squeeze more things in the spectrum, we may have to look in another direction.

Some -- I think we need to look
more broadly at some of the unwanted emissions
spectrum policies that we've had, and the
limits that we've set before. These didn't,
once again, kind of bubble up to the heat of
discussion, I think, on this issue.

So it may be just items that we need to continue the discussion. I'm not sure whether the plan was that this group would end after having done this report, or there would be continued work on those.

But we've kind of put up a list of more detailed technical types of things that we think are worthy of discussion.

MR. TRAMONT: I guess I would

recommend sort of a two-pronged approach, to the extent that we have editorial privileges, that we'll help finalize David's report, and we should do that.

And then the second piece is that the work that Gerry and Gary are doing built on a lot of the things that are in this report. And there may well be ways that we can sort of build it through their subcommittees, would -- Karl, does that make sense?

HON. OBUCHOWSKI: I just wanted to close this discussion, at least from my point of view, to thank the Committee, and especially David, because an awful lot of work went into this report.

And on some level, I think aspects of it are cutting-edge in that sharing's going to be a very big issue going forward, and I think the analysis was good. And people from very different points of view did sit on this Committee.

And then, the second observation I 1 2 wanted to make to Karl's point, we had excellent technical support from some of the 3 companies. I think, in the spirit of an 4 5 advisory committee, people brought a lot of resources to the table. 6 7 So I, for one, do support some 8 venue or some Committee continuing to address 9 those points. I think people were ready, willing, and able to roll up their sleeves. 10 11 But, you know, 66 pages already was kind of getting to the limits of round 1. 12 13 MR. TRAMONT: Great, Janice. 14 Thank you. Yes, Michael? 15 16

MR. CALABRESE: Yes, I just wanted -- you know, in terms of adopting it now, yes, I think that would be -- well, one thing, I just wanted to respond, that I certainly did not mean to say that the Committee should be bound by what other agencies are doing.

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But I thought it was a very good

touch point for recognizing that this isn't necessarily the way it has to be done, when in fact, it's being done entirely differently elsewhere.

So I just wanted to raise that I think we should be free to recommend, you know, whatever we think is best.

As far as adopting this subject to change, if we're -- I guess if we're in agreement on the sort of points that Larry and Kevin and I have raised, that we could add more conditional language later, you know, so that this shows that depending on the band and circumstances, then that would be, I suppose, you know, possible.

MR. TRAMONT: Yes, I think that's the idea. And then if irreconcilable differences or some larger issue emerges, then we would need to bring it back. And if that's necessary, then we'll do that to get to the right answer.

So, with that, if we can call the

question, all those in favor of adopting the report with editorial privileges subject to the conversations had here this morning, signify by saying aye.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. TRAMONT: Opposed?

Very good. The ayes have it.

Congratulations, David. And thank you for you and the Committee's great work in producing the report.

MR. DONOVAN: Thank you to the Committee. They did terrific work here.

DR. HATFIELD: Yes, I was just going to say here with my students -- there are students over here on the right. There's a lot of good stuff in that report for the students, too.

MR. TRAMONT: So, you know, some Friday night, when you're sitting at home -- 72 pages of David Donovan. That's what I'm thinking right there.

(Laughter)

It goes down better 1 PARTICIPANT: 2 with a glass of Scotch. 3 (Laughter) 4 MR. TRAMONT: That's an important 5 lesson as far as spectrum management courses 6 go. 7 Well, going forward, with that, 8 status report on the Incentives Subcommittee. Michael? 9 10 Frying pan into the fire, right 11 here. 12 MR. CALABRESE: Yes. No doubt, that report is incredibly informative. 13 14 Okay, so Incentives Subcommittee, we've continued to meet several times since 15 16 the last general meeting, and have actually --17 you know, I think made substantial progress, 18 though less than we were hoping to make. 19 I think particularly folks who 20 were on the Committee prior to last year 21 realized that this has been a difficult set of 22 issues to work through.

We spent most of the -- I would say the lion's share of the time on the issue, and we still have no consensus on, which is spectrum fees.

We got the furthest I think on the notion that there could be a low, flat fee on all spectrum use. And some held the view that at least that would provide some tangible opportunity that would raise awareness, and that actually you could start at a low, flat fee. And then if that proved reasonable, transition over a long period of time, 10 years or more, perhaps, to more market-based rates.

But then there were others who believed that really considering the administrative costs, it might not be worth putting a kind of a token fee, that you need something closer to market rates to have any kind of behavioral impact.

And then there were other members of the Committee -- and I'm grossly over

simplifying all the nuances that we argued but other members of the Committee that arque that spectrum fees, at least, particularly on the federal side, would have little or no impact on behavior, since the mission would always be put first, and the people who make those decisions about spectrum management would not be involved in that overall budgeting, and that it may also -- that fees may also be inappropriate considering the societal importance of the federal missions, and the fact that very often, in fact, in most cases, probably the most sensitive missions in terms of national security, health and safety, have the largest amount of spectrum, so anything approaching market rates would be -could be quite punishing.

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So, we are going to revisit the question one more time and see if there is any consensus to be had. Otherwise, we can discuss how to handle it, perhaps in terms of pros and cons.

Where we made a lot more progress and are fairly excited about a recommendation concerning strengthening the OMB circular All process, and I think as most people know, that's -- circular All seeks to integrate spectrum resources into the procurement and management process.

So OMB has stated in there that spectrum should not be considered a free resource, and should be included to the extent practical in economic analysis of procurement and alternative systems.

However, it's quite vague in general, and it's not clear to what extent that sort of cost benefit analysis is done at all, or done in a very rigorous way, or reported in any detail to NTIA.

And so we have a consensus that circular should be rewritten to do a number of things which are on my short report, just five bullets there.

For example, to indicate whether

in the procurement process, RFPs included requirements to address spectrum efficiency factors, to indicate whether the bidders or the agency chose the spectrum, the most spectrum-efficient solution, or had good reasons not to, to indicate whether the system was shared spectrum, and whether that was considered, to indicate improvements in spectrum efficiency and effectiveness compared to the prior system that's being replaced, and if not, why not, and to certify consideration of non-spectrum- dependent or commercial alternatives that could be effective.

So we're in agreement on that, and we're going to next consider whether and how to put more teeth into this process.

For example, one thing to consider, but we haven't really gotten really far into discussing, is that as part of circular All, the NTIA currently is required to -- well, agencies must obtain a certification from NTIA that the frequencies

that they propose to use are actually available and appropriate.

And that could, perhaps, be expanded into something of a cross-benefit analysis that certifies that OMB, in fact, that all of this required information, had been provided and made sense. That's one option, but we're open to other ideas.

The other area where we have -- I guess, some consensus, although not complete, relates very much to what Karl discussed in both of his presentations, and that is this question of up-front costs that agencies face for research modeling and testing evaluation, and beginning, in terms of, if they want to expand spectrum sharing or improve spectrum efficiency in general, there's little in terms of resources made available for these activities.

And so, what we've talked quite a bit about is a spectrum -- something we're now calling a spectrum innovation fund that would

be a separate pot of money that NTIA could use to grant out funds to agencies upon application, probably on a merit or costbenefit basis, for research modeling, testing, evaluation, and planning.

And then we're going to move on to talk about whether -- and for that purpose, we were just -- it's almost like throwing darts, saying, well, would something in the 10 to 50 million dollar range have an impact, would that make sense.

But then we'll move on to also explore the potential uses of such a fund to provide resources for agencies to actually implement modifications of systems, to upgrade particularly existing systems to be more spectrum efficient or to facilitate sharing. Perhaps that's buying filters to improve sharing, or whatever.

The one thing that the Committee had a consensus was that we have to be careful that this doesn't become an end run-around the

traditional procurement process, that you're not getting the next generation of system kind of through this process rather than the way it should go through the regular cycle.

So, that's about where we are, and we'll also be looking at several other issues before we finish.

MR. TRAMONT: And what's the time frame for the next step? Or what do you hope to have done by the September or October session?

MR. CALABRESE: So, what we hope is to have a draft, at least a rough draft, report recommendations on the full scope.

MR. TRAMONT: Great. Any questions for Michael? Comments?

MR. DONOVAN: Just one quick question, Michael. There was an economic analysis done by, I believe, Coleman, Bazelon, and Moore back in the late `90s on spectrum fees, when they would CBO.

Has that been put into the

		Page 13	30
1	Subcommittee record?		
2	MR. CALABRESE: No, not that I		
3	know of. I'd have to look that. It was		
4	Bazelon and		
5	MR. DONOVAN: Yes, it was Coleman,		
6	Bazelon, and David Moore. And the bottom line		
7	is they took the position that spectrum fees		
8	are not appropriate or an efficient way to		
9	manage spectrum. And so it may be something		
10	that you might want to consider, because he		
11	did it at the time when he was at CBO.		
12	MR. CALABRESE: Okay. Thank you.		
13	MR. TRAMONT: Anything else for		
14	Michael?		
15	Very good. Moving on, the status		
16	report of the Sharing Subcommittee.		
17	Gary?		
18	MR. EPSTEIN: Thank you, Bryan.		
19	This period was we're one of the two new		
20	subcommittees, and this was our formation and		
21	discussion period.		
22	We had a conference call, a series		

of other calls, and a lot of email traffic back and forth. And we quickly decided that the topic is so broad and so omnipresent, and you've heard that today and virtually every discussion we've had, that our first, and probably our biggest task was to figure out what would be useful for us to provide to the subcommittee.

And we're getting there, but I
don't think we're there yet. And this meeting
today, by the way, I had hoped and already is
been immensely helpful, I think, in helping
our future deliberations.

Karl's presentations were particularly good, because there was a lot of discussion about sharing in those presentations, and I think that will help us.

What we did was, we did not want to do what had been done before. So we have already briefly reviewed some of the CSMAC, or as Bryan keeps trying to make us say, "siz-mac", work, which has done in the past. So we

don't do a lot of duplication.

And we were also smart enough to recognize the relevance of the Presidential Memorandum. And so we've discussed that in our deliberations.

And where that led us is to attempt to narrow the topic of sharing, and to provide something really useful. And the first thing, I think, we decided, was that we're really going to confine our work to sharing between the Federal Government, commercial entities, for broadband.

You know, there's a lot more we can write about, a lot more we can do, and many other things that we can provide opinion and discussion on. But that seems to be the most relevant and the most important.

So, at least for now, and again, our tentative conclusion, and we'd like to hear the committees -- the full committees, and other people's views, is that we're really not going to explore government sharing with

public safety, and we're not going to look at narrow band. And we're really going to focus on areas where there is potentially broadband.

Marty Cooper made a couple of, I think, excellent comments at the start on a very helpful, up-front piece for what our deliberations and our work will be, which is really to define our terms.

What are we going to talk about, what do we mean by sharing in this context?

And I think that will be an important part of our work.

And then what we said, and here's where we're continuing to struggle, are we going to try to reach general conclusions, or are we going to try to look at some specific bands, and will that -- what will be the most helpful, and what will be the most relevant for our recommendations?

One of the things that immediately jumps to mind, and Karl discussed it, was the AWS3 pairing. Would it be helpful for us to

make recommendations in that area, or maybe the train has already left, and whatever we decide, you know, we'll be too far in the past.

We haven't figured that out, and I think we're going to have some more discussion on that. As I say, I learned a lot from the discussion already that we've had.

So we then talked about, okay, so, we're going to make some recommendations. It probably would be better if we were specific rather than if we were general. And then what would we do?

And one thing that we thought would potentially be worthwhile was to come up with some best practices, some ways to look at what US Government and commercial sharing would look like, and what are some fairly specific best practice recommendations that we could make.

And maybe there's some sort of model document that we could produce.

There were some other -- you know, some particularly specific questions that we talked about. We talked about the test bed and where that was, in the matter of sharing. But again, we now have the right points of contact to be able to figure out where, exactly, that is, and how that will finish up in our report.

And so what I think we need to do is we need to -- again, this is one of the two new subcommittees. We need to step up the pace of our action. We need to come to some fairly definitive conclusions about really what the scope is going to be.

And any input that people here have, either at this meeting, or whether you're not on the subcommittee, any recommendations, feel free to email me, let me know.

And by the time we come back next time, I think we want to have a pretty detailed outline of what our report is going

to look like, with some maybe potentially some tentative conclusions.

MR. TRAMONT: great. Comments on Gary's draft, other than urging rapid action?

Karl?

MR. NEBBIA: Yes, just a couple of things I wanted to mention -- that we know other groups are looking particularly at cognitive technologies, and therefore, we really don't want Gary to have to kind of rehash the same information.

But for instance, we historically have shared some bands with the Commission, where essentially, in the allocation table, they look like shared bands, and then when you get into the actual band, they have these channels, we have these channels, they have these channels, and so on.

And that may be a scheme that works in general for sharing. But I think we're looking to what approaches can be taken in the future that are a little bit more

creative and really get -- make better use.

But I still think answering some of the tough questions like, for instance, is a geographic arrangement with licensed-type operations where you end up with kind of a Swiss cheese geographic setup, is that something that industry would really find appealing?

I think it's a way that we can -in fact, we have certain bands where there are
fixed location radars, where that kind of
Swiss cheese geography may be doable.

But we always get back to the question, is industry going to be happy with that kind of sharing arrangement?

And a good example right now is, we have done a lot of relocation of 1710 to 1755 band. But part of the original agreement is that there were two specific areas which the Marine Corps was not going to have to move out, and they were Yuma and Cherry Point, North Carolina. And that was all part of the

arrangement.

And now as we're moving on, of course, the industry wants to expand, the service has been successful, and all of a sudden, now we're getting questions about Yuma and Cherry Point as to, well, do they really have to stay there?

So, there's certainly -- this is the kind of thing I think we need to ask ourselves as we devise sharing schemes. Are they really something that industry wants to use? And ultimately, what becomes kind of the proof mechanisms that it's going to work on the other side, so that people are confident that we're making proposals that make sense?

MR. TRAMONT: Great, Karl. Other comments for Gary as they move forward for the Committee?

MR. GURSS: This is Bob Gurss. I just wanted to note, unfortunately, I was not able to be on Gary's call. It was scheduled at a time I had a conflict, and I just want to

note that it certainly would have been my 1 2 preference that we do look at public safety 3 sharing of federal spectrum. However, I 4 certainly understand the need to narrow the 5 scope because it is potentially so broad, and 6 to focus on what people thought was going to 7 be most useful to work on. But I just wanted 8 to make that point. 9 MR. TRAMONT: Thank you, Bob. 10 Other comments for Gary? 11 MR. RAY: Bryan, this is Neville, real quickly again, from -- on the phone here. 12 13 Can you hear me? 14 MR. TRAMONT: We can. But 15 actually, for everyone on the phone, speaking 16 up is helpful, because you're on a microphone muddled up by a speaker phone, which is 17 18 somewhat attenuated. So the louder you can 19 be, the better. Thank you. 20 MR. RAY: Yes. So, sorry. 21 And Gary, thank you for the

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overview.

Just to add on some additional comments on sharing and with my, you know, T-Mobile hat on briefly, I think if you look at the -- you know, the ambition here that's -- was it Karl mentioned, said by the White House originally in the first presentation, I think geographic sharing, you know, even time-domain sharing are all things that we need to, you know, aggressively consider on a go-forward basis.

And I think that there's no way to reach some of the objectives that we need to meet to promote, you know, the rapid growth of broadband wireless services, unless we aggressively take on some of those sharing opportunities. And the geographic domain, I think, is one which I believe there's certainly some rich opportunities there that we all need to consider.

And representing T-Mobile is, from a commercial perspective, it's certainly something that we're very interested in and

1 very focused on.

2 MR. TRAMONT: Thank you, Neville.

Jennifer?

MS. WARREN: I just wanted to pick up on Karl's point, because I thought it was really interesting about the update.

And I guess I would ask whether

Gary's group could also -- and I'll volunteer

to join, since I'm asking this -- could also

take on, then, how do you create a sharing

environment that is actually enforceable, or

more importantly, sustainable?

Because all this does is create questions about sustainability of sharing if parties want to change the terms of the agreements after the fact, which we all know goes on in the commercial world. But there are penalties in the commercial world for that, contractual breaches and the like.

So, what is it that would be appropriate in the context where agreements are struck between government and commercial,

and to ensure adherence to them, at least -I'll stop there.

MR. EPSTEIN: You know, while I would never turn down an offer of help from Jennifer -- in fact, I already accept it -- I'm not sure that the enforceability issue isn't something that another -- that we haven't looked at in another context.

Have we, or not?

MS. WARREN: I think the enforcement of -- I'm sorry, Bryan.

I think the enforcement issue of actual sharing regimes in terms of sticking to the power levels and that, but not in terms of going back and correcting interference, but not in terms of revisiting the overarching agreements, for example, 3G.

DR. HATFIELD: Oh, basically, how strong is the right that you got. That's what it comes down to for my students. Isn't that what we're talking about -- how strong is that right? We're not talking about property

rights here, but it's basically negotiation,
yes.

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Right. I think Gary MR. TRAMONT: did -- although it's right that the other subcommittees have addressed enforcement, I think, in discussing sharing, some treatment of enforceability seems important, in particular in light of the few things that Karl just flagged about if the Federal Government makes available spectrum nationwide except for these two zones, and then, the immediate instinct is, well, now that we've got it subject to those two zones, how can we get those two zones? That is a problematic outcome that probably needs to be assessed DR. KAHN: I think using the other word that Jennifer used, sustainability, or

MR. TRAMONT: Yes.

some word like that --

DR. KAHN: -- is probably better to distinguish it. Because it's not so much enforcement. I mean, you're not allowed to do

1 it there.

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It's really this issue of camel's nose under the tent, right? So you've agreed on something that sounded pretty good, but now you're starting to use the political process after the fact to kind of continue to leverage it, which will discourage -- legitimately will discourage agencies from being willing to do the first instance of sharing, if that happens a lot.

MR. TRAMONT: And on the other hand, if you have a commercially reasonable way to get -- that those two zones no longer need to be occupied, that you wouldn't want to be just static.

DR. KAHN: Right. So I mean, so,

DR. HATFIELD: Yes, because you

19 have new information.

MR. TRAMONT: Right.

I mean, that's the issue.

DR. HATFIELD: How do you not

realize this wasn't just something, some wild

- thought? It actually does work, there's a
 commercial demand for it.
- 3 MR. EPSTEIN: Yes, I think, I
- 4 think that's --
- 5 DR. HATFIELD: The conditions do 6 change.
- 7 MR. EPSTEIN: We will look at it, 8 and I think it's correct, and you know, one, 9 circumstances change, and number two, the law actually requires you, if circumstances 10 11 change, and somebody comes in for a waiver, to 12 give it a fresh look. It's actually a 13 requirement that I -- Jennifer is hereby the 14 chair of the sub-sub Sustainability Committee
- 16 (Laughter)

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of the Sharing Committee.

- MR. TRAMONT: Get those business cards made now, Jennifer.
- 19 (Laughter)
- 20 All right, anything else for Gary?
- MS. OBUCHOWSKI: You know, I just
- 22 want to say -- I kicked myself off this call,

I guess, and just wanted to make a point on sharing.

I think one of the things that has concerned me most in my career is not so much the fact that people revisit deals going through the legal process. I've seen interference used as a competitive advantage.

You know, in a limited number of shared bands, or even where people are in adjacent bands, people -- it's not unknown that people somewhat deliberately push the envelope.

And I think that is what diminishes people's confidence in sharing as a possibility. And to my mind, the only way one kind of meaningfully addresses that is to ensure some form of enforcement.

It's not simply a matter of conditions changing. It's the fact that, you know, spectrum's always been a bit of a jungle.

And it's not unknown even in the

unlicensed bands, where I've heard it said that, you know, certain unlicensed players, for example, the WISPs had a very hard time sharing with folks that were also in the band that just really felt it was not desirable to engage in protocols.

Those are the kinds of issues I think that make sharing a much nubbier issue than simple administrative process, and what mandates some form of enforcement.

MR. TRAMONT: Great. Thank you,

12 Janice.

I'm getting a little feedback

here.

So, with that, Gary, anything else? Any closing comments before we go to -- okay, great.

With that, Mr. Salemme, on the Unlicensed Subcommittee's work to date.

MR. SALEMME: Thank you. And the Unlicensed is the second new subcommittee, and arguably, off to a slower start.

And we really looked in soliciting the aid of many of the new members to see if we can get more participation in moving forward with this group.

And I know there's been a lot of activity in David's group, so hopefully, as that peters out, we'll have some refocus of some of those participants in Unlicensed.

And, we have circulated a work plan, and Chairman Hatfield has made a recommendation on a way to narrow the focus so that we probably can have a product that is able to be accomplished within the time frame that we have.

And the recommendation is that we really assess the Government's view on how they are looking at the value of unlicensed.

How do you begin to take the elements in from a practical standpoint of determining why and how government should make spectrum available for unlicensed? What is that process?

So, we're going to begin to examine, you know, from a very practical standpoint, the economic, technical, and policy applications around unlicensed.

So, it will look at, what are the unlicensed service offerings that are currently available and on the horizon?

Do they complement or do they supplement the licensed service offerings that are currently in the marketplace today?

Do they serve in -- or do they target unserved or under served groups that are not basically being met appropriately by licensed spectrum?

Do they add to a public good or public benefit that is also not, you know, generally available to unlicensed?

And are we going to be able to find a way in which we can see that there are productivity or other economic benefits that are able to be recognized in having spectrum available for unlicensed?

Then look at some of the quick technical aspects on what are the RF propagation characteristics for unlicensed.

For instance, as we just heard about the sharing techniques, and Karl mentioning that maybe sharing, you know, could be done on a geographic basis.

Unlicensed that may not need a full geographic licensed nationwide, and can be more targeted, may be a very good candidate for some of these Swiss cheese type geographic areas.

So if a full licensed nationwide broadband provider may not be able to succeed with the geographic Swiss cheese, unlicensed applications may be very applicable for that type of thing.

So, it's one of the things that you can look at to see how we can come together and work kind of across disciplines with Gary's group and others on that type of an arrangement.

We also want to look at, you know, what are the real kind of, you know, propagation characteristics? But also, what are the ways in which we can have loading

factors?

You know, how many consumers, how many people are really able to utilize spectrum that's unlicensed? Is it something that you can get more spectral efficiency out of an unlicensed band because you could actually be getting more users than you may be able to get from a licensed?

And then the last thing are the public policy elements. I know that we've heard a lot about the white space proceeding going forward in the FCC and there in the NTIA applications on sharing and others. So we're going to examine those and make sure that we kind of pull that together.

But again, we're at the early stage. We've had feedback, but we're really looking for more. We'll start in earnest next

week with the Subcommittee meetings and look forward to everyone's comments and participation from the broad group.

MR. TRAMONT: Great. Comments on Gerry's presentation?

Karl?

MR. NEBBIA: Just a couple things. First, one of the items that the Commission raised in the National Broadband Plan for the first time, I think, in the U.S., was the idea of having specific spectrum for unlicensed.

In the U.S., our policy right now traditionally has been that there's only a few bands that can't go in, but they're at very low power. There's a few bands where they've been given some special -- made some special arrangements.

But, for instance, at the 902 band, that has essentially made that band unusable for federal operations other than things off the coastline. There are other even licensed users who are now having trouble

1 getting access to that band.

So I think that it's time for us
to at least ask the question about whether, as
we look at unlicensed, there isn't some
benefit of some finding -- finding some
commons, so to speak, that's outside of the
space where there's other licensed operations.

So, if you could, you know, consider that.

And then, although the enforcement aspect comes up on -- we talked about technologies, or we talked about specific sharing arrangements, with unlicensed, the enforcement component is one that I think is essential for us to look at, because certainly, one of my parents would not understand if somebody came to their door and said, your device that you bought at K-Mart is interfering and we're going to have to shut it off.

They also don't understand being interfered with by a licensed operation. On

- the other hand, that's their status, that type 1 2 of thing. So I think we do need to look 3 specifically on unlicensed. If they start 4 5 causing interference, how do you find them? 6 How do you determine who's doing it? 7 So that sort of thing, as 8 specifically linked to the unlicensed thing. 9 MR. TRAMONT: And just related to 10 your parents, there's also no one -- there 11 aren't enough people to knock on their doors, 12 right?
- 13 (Laughter)

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Even if we could figure all this

out, there's a sort of a institutional

difficulty of the width there's no real

process.

MR. NEBBIA: If we could get up to six vans, then we could get around, do all the knocking.

(Laughter)

MR. TRAMONT: I think deputizing

the CSMAC, actually. We could all just do this ourselves.

MR. SALEMME: I was just going to say, I was going to suggest that, that we could all be knocking on doors to help with that enforcement.

Karl, I think that is helpful.

And as we're looking at it, I -- you will see that there are many areas where even some of the basic, you know, WiFi services are already interfering and loaded. So I do think it's a very important point for the subcommittee to examine and try to address.

DR. HATFIELD: And yet, we see the commercial operators trying to offload some of their heavy traffic volume onto unlicensed to further exacerbate the problem.

MR. SALEMME: Right. Without having any spectrum actually designated for unlicensed, which is, you know, back to the original point, you know, we all have a process issue.

How should the government be examining the import of unlicensed and, at that, should spectrum actually be specifically designated for it?

MR. TRAMONT: Other comments on Gerry's report?

Jennifer?

MS. WARREN: Could I just -- could I just add to the point that you said you were going to take off from Karl's, which is, as you look at the dedicated concept, also look at the international ramifications of that, and whether or not it would be meaningful or more or less meaningful from the international organization perspective. Just to look at, I'm not sure what the conclusion might be.

MR. TRAMONT: Okay. Karl?

MR. NEBBIA: Just one other thing
I forgot to mention. And that is, as, for
instance, we're doing the inventory right now,
one of the questions that's going to come up
is, is there some way to reflect where all the

various types of unlicensed users are? For instance, we know where WiFi is.

MR. TRAMONT: Right.

MR. NEBBIA: That's not a problem.

But, for instance, it did come as somewhat of
a surprise when DOD started hammering the
garage door openers.

And I've mentioned to people that the garage door openers are in the government band that is primarily used by DOD.

And people said, well, how did they get in there?

Well, they're allowed by our rules to be in there. Car key-fobs, and other types of things that are not part of broadband, they're not part of this greater perspective, but they're still part of the unlicensed world.

And I think if there was some way that we could at least, in a frequency sense, get a sense of where all these different products are, so we would have a better sense

1 of dealing with spectrum issues.

2 MR. TRAMONT: Great. Marty?

MR. COOPER: Well, Gerry, I wonder

if part of your assignment, and I'm afraid to

ask this, because I may end up being asked to

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(Laughter)

can do and what discriminates between unlicensed and licensed in the sense of what kind of services can be offered, and what I'm getting at is, I think we all know that you don't do services that require infrastructure in unlicensed bands because nobody will invest in that.

That's a huge constraint, and I don't know if that makes any sense.

DR. KAHN: Except some of the WISPs actually do.

MR. COOPER: Yes, I was going to say, they have. Yes. May not, perhaps, wisely, but they sure --

		Page	159
1	(Laughter)		
2	MR. SALEMME: I think it's a bet		
3	on the likelihood that the infrastructure		
4	investment will be at risk. So that's why the		
5	WISPs out in the rural areas.		
6	MR. COOPER: Well, that's exactly		
7	right.		
8	MR. TRAMONT: But it's fair to		
9	assert that that there has not been as		
10	widespread infrastructure investment in		
11	unlicensed as there has been in licensed, I		
12	think Marty's factoring there.		
13	MR. SALEMME: That's fair. It's		
14	just not quite a rule.		
15	MR. COOPER: Are there differences		
16	between the kinds of services that could be		
17	unlicensed compared with licensed?		
18	MR. SALEMME: I think that's very		
19	appropriate, and we would love to have you		
20	join.		

MR. TRAMONT: They're recruiting

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continuously.

1 Other comments for Gerry?

2 All right, with that -- and what,

for our next meeting, can we hope for,

4 perhaps, a draft?

5 MR. SALEMME: I think a draft with

6 some recommendations would be appropriate.

7 MR. TRAMONT: Terrific. Okay,

8 | we'll look forward to that.

9 With that, does the subcommittee

10 reports -- any other comments from members of

11 the Committee on other topics of interest?

12 Dr. Cooper, perhaps?

MR. COOPER: Well, I do have a --

Bryan and I were trying to figure out where my

comment would fit in, and it turns out it

16 doesn't fit.

17 (Laughter)

18 It may be that I should be

19 discussing this with Larry. But Karl gave a

20 report on the Presidential Memo, and I have to

21 tell you, I was very disappointed, not in your

22 presentation, Karl, that was superb.

But there was a severe omission, and the omission is, what technologies exist today that should be used that could improve use of the spectrum?

And I just want to, if you'll bear with me, give you a couple of examples, because finally, I'm going to end up with a recommendation.

First of all, we talk about 500 megahertz. I don't think there are a lot of people here who think we're really going to find 500 megahertz.

But if we do find 500 megahertz, it's totally inadequate. If you look at the projections for what the requirements just in land mobile are for the next four or five years, they are many times more than 500 megahertz.

So, clearly something else has to be done. And here we are kind of working around the fringes on tiny amounts. And of course, the answer to that is, it's got to be

1 technology.

And if you look around the world today, it turns out that this country is way, way behind, and the standards are way behind.

Because there are, in countries like China and Japan, and maybe 15 other countries, the technologies that are using land mobile spectrum, the order of three to five times more effectively than we're using it today.

So, somehow, whatever methods we have to encourage people to use the spectrum more efficiently are not working.

And I just want to give you one more example, and that is -- and I hope that,
I think there's somebody from T-Mobile in here

17 PARTICIPANT: On the phone.

MR. COOPER: Well, this is not public information, but I'm not under non-disclosure with it.

T-Mobile ran a test some years ago using a multiple antenna technology system,

smart antennas, with 29 sectors. It's a very expensive and large test. But their objective was to demonstrate that smart antennas can triple the capacity of the spectrum. Triple.

5 They failed. They only did two 6 and a half times.

Now, why isn't that technology being used today? Well, T-Mobile has to answer that question.

But I only point out to you that there was a demonstration, and it was successful.

And I have to tell you, Dale, since you commented the last time I did my little lecture, that if smart antennas work at 60 miles per hour, and yes, they fail at about 100 miles per hour.

But we have done some studies about how many people are communicating at 100 miles per hour. And it turns out that's not a severe problem.

PARTICIPANT: Mostly in Wyoming.

MR. COOPER: And I have to add, the smart antenna technology is lower in cost. Just think about it. If you can serve two and a half times more people with the same number

of base stations.

So, what's the recommendation?

Somebody should do an inventory. Not of where the spectrum's being used, but what technologies are available, when they are available, what their capabilities are, and this somebody should be somebody objective.

Because I know every time I start talking, people say, oh, there's Marty again, trying to sell smart antennas. And Mark Henry (phonetic) is trying to spell dynamic spectrum access. And it occurs to me that there are objective people around.

And I'm only making this as a suggestion. I guess I may be talking back to Larry again. How about the National Academy of Engineering? This is an objective organization that does think on a -- but

1 somebody ought to be doing that inventory.

I suggested that we do that as part of Gerry's Committee as a starter, but that is my recommendation.

MR. TRAMONT: Thank you.

Any other comments from the

balance of the Committee?

MR. RAY: Yes, so it's Neville again. So, somebody, I have to come in obviously as I am the T-Mobile guy, and I am on the phone, apologies.

But, so, you know, just commercial industry perspective, obviously, we aggressively, you know, look to evaluate new technologies.

And if you look at what the industry's doing, moving from 2G to 3G and now into 4G, we are finding massive improvements in the utilization of spectrum, and we look at all aspects of technology to provide that.

That said, I do have to challenge your comment that spectrum is somewhat is not

necessary. It absolutely is.

In Europe, in Germany, for example, they've just recently auctioned 360 megahertz of spectrum to meet the broadband growth needs in that country, a very successful auction. And we're still here in the U.S. talking about 500 megahertz in ten years, a decade away.

So -- and believe me, technology is being looked at and applied in every possible means and measures available to us that they're commercially appropriate, and supporting.

And we believe we deployed that technology when we believe it's technically ready for us to support commercial services.

So, I think in summary, you know, we have to work all these aspects. But I don't think it's appropriate to leave a comment on the table that just says, we somewhat don't need spectrum, we can fix this from a technical perspective alone.

And, yes, we could, but it would take us many, many more years, and billions of dollars investment to do that.

So, the industry is working very aggressively to better utilize the spectrum assets available to it today. There is a clear need for more, and much more spectrum, to be provided to support commercial growth in the U.S. and in other parts of the world.

MR. TRAMONT: Great. Thank you,

Neville.

Any other comments? Jennifer?

MS. WARREN: Just a question, a

14 process one.

When a member makes a recommendation like Marty made to recommend that an inventory be done of technology, irrespective of the context that that was done in, how do we treat that, and what do we do -- do we adopt it? Do we vote on it? I mean, what --

MR. TRAMONT: That is an excellent

question. I don't think this has come up

before. I mean, I think we could -- there are

a number of different approaches. Obviously,

it is now a public recommendation, Larry can

do with it what he will.

It certainly could become something that is part of the scope of work for a new subcommittee, for example, the next cycle. Or it could be folded into existing work.

So I don't think there's any sort of absolute way to have us proceed.

But if it was the sort of thing that required study, or that the Committee and NTIA determined was sort of a deep enough question that we needed to have a full subcommittee work on it, we could proceed in that fashion if people decide that's the right approach.

Anything else?

MR. BARKER: I was just going to comment. Karl mentioned earlier about the DSA

dimension, and we have already started some surveillance of the technologies, under the banner of DSA. We made it DSA to make it more encompassing of various technologies.

One of the things we're doing with the Presidential Initiative, we had one of the working groups to invest innovative spectrum sharing technologies, to help facilitate and implement the broadening of research development.

One of the first things out that we have to looked at is, what do we mean by that? What is the scope, what technologies fall into that category?

It's something I think would be possibly for this Committee, kind of help us, guide us on what that could be. What does that encompass?

Because part of what we want to do is investigate inventory, just like Dr. Cooper was saying. And then we want to assess them, where is it in its maturation and its

readiness? And so, and then, where we could 1 2 help determine, is there further investment 3 that needs to go into that technology to help 4 bring that further, or is it at a point where 5 it can actually be implemented. Where does 6 that go? 7 So that's part of what we're 8 thinking about with that one objective there 9 MR. TRAMONT: For the court 10 reporter, can you identify your name and affiliation, and for the phone folks? 11 It's Byron Barker. 12 MR. BARKER: 13 MR. TRAMONT: Yes, thank you. 14 Just so we know from whence that voice from 15 afar came.

So that's a great point. And as we were forming future subcommittees, that may well form the basis of additional work, and also helps inform Marty's recommendation.

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Anything else from the Committee before we move to some administrative matters?

Okay, hearing one, Mr. Gattuso?

MR. GATTUSO: Let's see which one of these is on.

I came up here because there's more space, as much as I like to be informal, I'll talk with my hands and hit whoever I'm sitting next to. So let's see if I can talk on my feet.

I put myself on the agenda for the last few minutes. I know we're running just a little bit behind, so I'll try to speak quickly but clearly, if I can.

There have been some interest,
both by members of the Committee, and also
from the public, on some of the things that we
do and how we proceed with our meetings, how
we make our information available, how
transparent we are.

And I thought I'd run through some of the procedures, especially since some of our members are new and haven't worked with this group that's been going on for how long, three years? Since 2006.

Just for starting, how we set the meetings. The meetings come up -- we shop the date first with the co-chairs. The co-chairs may suggest a date.

It has to do with where the work flow is, also has -- an important factor is when people are available, particularly our co-chairs and Mr. Strickling, if he's going to attend the meeting.

Sometimes, we're able to set the meeting at the previous meeting, largely because Bryan will ask me to set the date.

And I think, for example, we didn't do it for this meeting.

If the Committee wanted to set a schedule in advance, that would be fine. It's totally up to the Committee how they would like to proceed.

Once we have the date, I do like to check for conflicts and with the members. When we set it, we have an obligation to publish the notice in the federal register.

By law, it has to be in 15 days before the meeting. We try to do it sooner.

I try to do it sooner, especially after I discovered that that's the hook for putting out the notice on the website, that the Public Affairs Office likes to have that notice.

We get the notice of the meeting out in other ways, too. It's on the website.

We have a Facebook account. We have a twitter account. We have an RSS feed.

One thing we don't do is we don't maintain a mailing list. Listserv that we maintain is for the Committee's business, and that's available for subscription by the Committee members and people who are supporting the Committee members and their firms, their administrative support, their policy support.

That is for us, and as a matter of fact, I encourage members to use that. You're all subscribed. Just please tell me when you

change your address, and please make sure I have changed the address, because I have lost some folks if they change their addresses.

So that's how we get the meeting information out.

Some questions have come up with respect to the transcripts. Our transcript posting policy that I'm responsible for has evolved, let's say, over time.

I chose early on in the Committee, although we were obtaining transcripts from every meeting, not to post them.

One of the reasons I didn't want to post them was that the quality tends to be not so good. Even with the best court reporters, it's difficult with so many people.

I found that the transcripts were useful in terms of being able to go back, make the minutes. I am not very good at taking notes here during the meetings. I'm often outside the room. Make the minutes from the transcript, have those as a working document.

At the beginning of this administration, we started posting the transcript following the meetings.

There's two reasons. One is transparency, to be more transparent with our information.

More practically, we post them because it's a 508 requirement, along with our webcasts. When we have the webcasts, we just either have the webcast captioned -- close-captioning I think is not the technical term, but we caption them, or we put a transcript up when this goes up on the website.

We have to do one or the other.

For certain procurement issues, we ran into a certain wall that I won't get into last fall.

NTIA was not able to procure captioning services, so we went the transcript route. We put the transcripts up for that reason mainly.

At the same time that happened, we ran into technical problems with the webcasts.

One thing that several people have pointed out

is that, to this day, some of the webcasts archives are not posted.

We're checking into that, and hope to see if the files exist, and if so, we will post them.

Right now, all the transcripts of the previous meetings are up. The webcasts are not all up. We're looking into that.

Going forward on the issue of quality, even though not all transcripts are perfect, we did find some quality control issues with the company that we'd been using regularly, and back in February, we started using a different company, and we will continue to consider different companies for both quality and price.

I haven't stopped completely using the first company, and we may use them again, and particularly because there's another twist in that that's the only company that I've found that will provide both the transcript and captioning service for one price. So, we

might go back to them if we're in the position of needing them for that.

But the transcripts, that's why the quality and the posting goes together.

The minutes are all up to date,

I'm happy to tell you, up through -- the

previous meeting has not been posted. As a

matter of fact, the FACA law gives us 90 days

to complete the minutes.

They must be certified. I ask

Bryan and Dale to certify those minutes before
they're posted. So I want to actually catch
them for the May minutes. As soon as they're
okay with them, we'll post those as well.

The discussion documents is also something that has evolved. Up until last year, I only posted final reports. I looked back in the records, I may have been a little bit inconsistent. If we had a PowerPoint or something, I think I posted it under the term discussion document.

Starting I think two meetings ago,

I started posting the documents that were discussed on the web following the meeting, at whatever time we got to that.

I felt that was a little bit confusing still. For example, at the last meeting, we had the Adjacent Band Interference Report in draft, but it wasn't the final version, and it seemed funny to post that with the final report coming, although it hadn't come -- quite soon, same with the other reports.

For this meeting, because we were traveling in particular, and also because of interested people outside of Washington, I asked that all the documents for this meeting be posted before the meeting.

And going forward, we can continue to do that, or we can go back to posting them after the meeting. But I think we will continue to post the discussion documents, and just clearly mark them as discussion documents.

They are documents that, under FACA, are available to the public, and must remain available to the public. It's just a matter of whether they're available online or by request.

The teleconference, I have a similar question how we proceed. We have always had the teleconference bridge available for members to participate.

For today's meeting, we opened it to the public, and as you noticed earlier in the meeting, our members can speak. The public can only speak when we say okay, which we'll do in a couple minutes for the public comment period.

If there's interest and if that's valuable, we can do that for future meetings as well.

I might also mention -- Karl

mentioned the GSA reporting. GSA has a FACA
- Federal Advisory Committee Act -- a FACA

website called fido.gov, where all basic

information on all advisory committees is posted online. That is something that must be kept up to date. That's my responsibility.

We also have a fiscal year responsibility. It's actually more or less in real time, but at the end of every fiscal year, we close out a report on what the Committee did, how much it cost for the year.

And this is what Karl was referring to. We must say that the total number of recommendations given over the life of the Committee and the percentage of those recommendations that are implemented or not.

This goes back to -- this the bureaucrat's part of the practical part of why we've been emphasizing clear, concise recommendations to us. Because we both want to carry them out, and understand them, and I also want to have a percentage at the end of the year. So we have that as well.

Finally, I did want to mention that, it might seem that that was very quick,

1 but each of you has a two-year term.

Many of you, I think 17, your term will be expiring in January, so very soon,

NTIA will start the process of announcing that we have openings for new positions.

We will decide at NTIA whether existing members need to reapply, or, as we did last time, simply, unless you say no, we will consider your application in.

We will also decide whether we will make the applications process, because we've had a request to make people's application process, we would not post any personally identifiable -- I mean, the personal information, but we might go that route. We haven't decided yet. We need to do that in the coming year.

And don't forget, every year, I'm after you to do your ethics forms. I think we just closed up that process again just a couple of days ago for some folks. This is an annual obligation.

1 The reason being, just as a 2 reminder, as many of you know, you've had the briefing, this Committee is a committee of 3 4 experts, not representatives. 5 As experts, you're brought in as 6 special government employees. Special 7 government employees must file the financial 8 disclosure forms. So we will start that again 9 sometime near the end of the year. 10 So I think that's the types of 11 questions I received. If there's anything 12 else that I overlooked, please feel free to 13 ask. 14 MR. TRAMONT: Any questions for 15 Joe? 16 (Laughter) 17 MR. GATTUSO: What's your name again, sir? 18 19 MR. STRICKLING: So Joe, a couple 20 of months ago, one of the members of the 21 public, I think Jim Snider, raised a number of 22 questions and concerns about what we had

1 posted and how transparent we were being.

Have you responded to every one of his issues at this point?

MR. GATTUSO: I believe so. I have a copy of that section of the transcript with me, and I don't know if Mr. Snider is listening and can tell me if I've missed anything by the phone, but he listed several things.

He listed that the video, the transcript, the minutes, public notice -- I'm trying to read the last one, I don't see five. But the public notice.

One thing I didn't address, this
Mr. Snider pointed out that one of our notices
was incorrect at the start of the meeting.
And I'm very sorry this happened. I hope to
never see this happen.

I'm glad to say that at the meeting that happened at, I don't know of anybody who missed the meeting because of it.

We do try to have one starting time for all

- 1 the meetings, and if anybody did miss the
- 2 meeting, I'm sorry, and we hope to keep that
- 3 up.
- 4 But I do think that addresses
- 5 everything he raised.
- 6 MR. TRAMONT: Karl?
- 7 MR. GATTUSO: It's all NTIA.
- 8 MR. NEBBIA: We never see each
- 9 other.
- MR. TRAMONT: I was going to say,
- 11 can you guys do that --
- MR. NEBBIA: The other thing that
- I think came up for the first time today here
- is the reference to members putting on their
- 15 company hats. Is that a problem in the
- 16 discussion here?
- 17 Once again, there's a relationship
- with being a government person, essentially,
- 19 while you're in here, and the fact that
- 20 there's supposed to be personal expertise and
- 21 | not company inputs.
- MR. GATTUSO: Well, having worked

with the Advisory Committee Act for a while, and not being -- by the way, I'm an attorney, but not an attorney for the government. I'll give you my informal answer.

I think it's okay. And the reason
I think it's okay is, while you are experts,
you are chosen not to represent your company.
You are not here to represent your sector.

Nevertheless, we are operating under the requirement that there be a balance of viewpoints, a diversity of viewpoints on the Committee.

A major part of how we choose people for the Committee is what they bring to the table. And what you bring is where you work.

And we have that in mind when you're appointed. We also have the filings -- there's an assumption that you have a conflict of interest with your employer, because you will bring your employer's interests. People understand that.

So, when somebody says, I have my 1 2 company hat on, I think it's okay, because you're basically disclosing something. You're 3 4 reminding people of something we already know, 5 which is, you are here because you bring that 6 viewpoint that might be consistent with your 7 company. 8 And if you're telling us again, 9 it's probably healthy to remind us. Other questions for 10 MR. TRAMONT: 11 Joe? 12 Thank you, Joe. Appreciate it. 13 So now we're up to the opportunity 14 for public comments. So with that, I'll ask 15 for the operator to open up the public comment 16 period, and obviously, anyone here in the room who has comments. 17 18 Yes, probably up there at the 19 microphone, and speak to everyone. 20 MR. MARCUS: How much time? 21 OPERATOR: This is the conference 22 coordinator.

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1	MR. TRAMONT: One second. Okay.
2	OPERATOR: Hi.
3	DR. HATFIELD: Hi, operator.
4	OPERATOR: Yes.
5	DR. HATFIELD: We're going to go
6	into a public comment period first. Our first
7	comment will be from somebody in the room.
8	OPERATOR: Okay, I wanted to let
9	you know, I opened Mr. Snider's line, so he
10	can speak. I heard you mention his name, so
11	he has an open line now.
12	But I'll introduce him on how to
13	do that. I'll have to join you in first,
14	though.
15	DR. HATFIELD: Okay. We're going
16	to take a comment from the room first.
17	OPERATOR: Okay.
18	MR. TRAMONT: If we can start with
19	three minutes, if we can, and go from there.
20	MR. MARCUS: Okay, great. Let me
21	go back to the charter of this Committee. It
22	deals with licensing radio frequencies as a

way to maximize public benefits and keeping wireless networks as open to innovation as practical, comes from the charter.

MR. TRAMONT: I'm sorry, yes.

Could you identify yourself for the court reporter?

MR. MARCUS: My name is Mike Marcus of Marcus Spectrum Solutions.

My concern with the interference report that was presented today and approved subject to revisions is that it doesn't seem to strike the balance that those two parts of the charter address, and mainly in the context of things that are just missing from the report.

For example, the issue of what is harmful interference is evaded on page four of the report.

Harmful interference is not an abstract concept. It's a phrase which is used in Title 3 of the Communications Act in at least five different places, and which depends

on a 25-word ITU definition.

The FCC has raised the point, with this community may or may not agree with, that that definition is not practical. And in resolving cases of that, the time duration involved discourages innovation.

I think the Committee should address those issues.

Another thing which I think the

Committee ought to address is an ongoing

controversy of whether worst-case or minimum

coupling loss should always be the criteria in

considering interference, or is probabilistic

modeling in some cases appropriate.

There is an anecdotal viewpoint that NTIA, in protecting government uses, always wants minimum coupling loss. Is this a good policy, when should minimum coupling loss be used, when should probabilistic analysis be used, is a reasonable question.

The issue of filters is key in all interference except co-channel interference.

Filters often get involved in a chicken and egg effect with spectrum policy.

If the spectrum policy community does not seek state of the art filter performance, the manufacturers will not produce it in production, affordable components. And I think that better dialogue is needed with the filter community to achieve that.

And, finally, Chris Marshall (phonetic) who most people in this room know, has repeatedly pointed out that while cognitive radios can be used to find vacant frequencies, in cases of which a new band is next to an incumbent band there are vacant frequencies that will cause interference and there are vacant frequencies that will cause interference and there are vacant frequencies that will not cause interference through the other-than-flow-channel interference mechanisms. And Chris has repeatedly pointed out that in some cases cognitive radios are an alternative to guard bands.

And this concept is never 1 2 mentioned in the report. The report focuses 3 on guard bands, or indeed focuses on guard 4 bands coming from the new person not the 5 incumbent, presumably because the incumbent is using every hertz of his spectrum and I hope 6 7 in the editorial process for that report that 8 these points be considered. These were points 9 -- this document comes from John Muleta, my former FCC colleague although I must have been 10 there for the first draft of this. Thank you. 11 12 So, that's the MR. TRAMONT: 13 document that you did reference earlier, 14 Okay, good. So that has been correct? 15 submitted in the record? Anything else? 16 Thank you very much for your comments. 17 Additional public comment on the 18 phone or here in the room? 19 Jim are you ready? 20 Okay, is there anyone else on the 21 phone who has a public comment? 22 OPERATOR: Okay, for the people on

the phone, if you'd like to ask a question,
please press star one and record your name.

That'll take just a moment.

MR. TRAMONT: Anyone else in the room while we -- any students that would like to hold forth on their favorite topics?

All right, I want to give a reasonable amount of time for people to activate their comments. Is there any folks on the phone?

Operator, do we have anyone?

OPERATOR: And I have no questions at this time.

MR. TRAMONT: Great, thank you.

Very good. With that, the next items of business, we will be in touch with future meeting dates. I think we aspire to getting something done in the late

September/early October category, but we'll obviously be coordinating with the Assistant Secretary and the Committee on future dates for our next Washington meeting.

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1	Anything else for the good of the	Page 193
2	order?	
3	Excellent. Thank you all very	
4	much.	
5	Thank you to our hosts here in	
6	Boulder for having us, and hosting an	
7	excellent meeting. Enjoy ISART and have a	
8	great rest of your day.	
9	(Whereupon, the above-entitled	
10	matter was concluded at 11:59 p.m.)	
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22		

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