Dockets
222

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

RECEIVED

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JAN 31 1992

Federal Communications Commission
Office of the Secretary

92-9 /

Honorable George W. Gekas
House of Representatives
1519 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-0702

Dear Congressman Gekas:

Thank you for your letter expressing concern regarding proposals to reallocate frequencies at 2 GHz that might impact the public safety services currently using those frequencies.

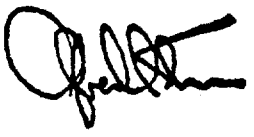
On January 16, 1992, the Commission adopted a Notice of Proposed Rule Making (Notice) in ET Docket No. 92-9 that proposes allocating 220 MHz of 2 GHz spectrum for use by providers of emerging technologies. With regard to the public safety agencies currently using portions of this spectrum, the Commission proposed to permit state and local government licensees, including public safety agencies, to continue indefinitely their current operations on a primary basis. Although expansion and new microwave systems would be permitted only on a secondary basis in this band, expansion and new systems on a primary basis would be permitted at other suitable frequencies. In conjunction with the Notice, the Commission will release a staff study of existing use of this microwave spectrum and identify other suitable frequencies available for this purpose. To further facilitate accommodation of the competing demands for this spectrum, the Commission also proposed to permit negotiation of financial arrangements between existing licensees and parties proposing new services that would facilitate access to this spectrum for services employing emerging technologies.

These provisions are intended to prevent disruption to the public safety and other state and local governmental communications, yet still provide the spectrum needed by U.S. companies to develop new and innovative telecommunications products and services and bolster U.S. competitiveness in world telecommunications markets. An example of one such new proposed service is the personal communications service (PCS), which the Commission is addressing concurrently in GEN Docket No. 90-314.

The need of the public safety community for reliable communication is of importance to the Commission, and is being taken carefully into consideration. Your constituent's concerns will be taken into account

before a final determination is made, and for that purpose, I am making his letter part of the record in the two dockets discussed above, ET Docket No. 92-9 and GEN Docket No. 90-314.

Sincerely,



Alfred C. Sikes
Chairman

GEORGE W. GEKAS
17TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEES:
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS—RANKING MEMBER
CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

REPLY, IF ANY, TO:

☐ 1519 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-4315
FAX (202) 225-8440

☐ GOVERNOR'S PLAZA NORTH
BUILDING # 1, SUITE 302
2101 NORTH FRONT STREET
HARRISBURG, PA 17110
(717) 232-5123
FAX (717) 232-2928

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FAX (717) 327-9359

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SUITE L
SELINSGROVE, PA 17870
(717) 743-1575
FAX (717) 743-1576

January 13, 1992

RECEIVED
17 992
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
OCPA

The Honorable Alfred C. Sikes
Chairman, Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Mr. Sikes:

I submit the following statement on behalf of John L. Sokol, Jr., Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission regarding a frequency allocation change on the public safety band. Enclosed, please find Commissioner Sokol's letter along with testimony to the Federal Communications Commission.

It has come to my attention that the Federal Communications Commission is considering a change involving the frequency allocations licensing in the 2 GHz frequency, which is used by the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission as a public safety band. I am concerned that state and local municipalities operating fixed microwave facilities in this frequency will be forced to relinquish their allocations. If such an action were taken it would result in the displacement of a vital communications link, thus compromising public safety.

Additionally, I am concerned that a substantial amount of capital has gone into the construction and maintenance of these fixed microwave communication facilities. As I am sure you are aware, if new communications equipment were needed, a significant cost would be involved at a time when federal and state budgets are severely restricted.

In closing, I would simply restate my opposition to a change in the frequency 2GHz band because of the possible safety risk and potential cost involved. Please keep me advised of any action with regard to this matter.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. GEKAS
Member of Congress

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE COMMISSION
HARRISBURG 17105

JOHN L. SOKOL, JR., P.E.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December 13, 1991

The Honorable George W. Gekas
House of Representatives
1519 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Gekas:

For the past 18 months, the Federal Communications Commission has been considering making changes in the frequency allocations licensing in the 2 GHz public safety band to allow more space for personal communications services. This would require that thousands of state and local agencies, like the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, who operate fixed microwave facilities in this frequency will be forced to relinquish their allocations.

Historically, 2 GHz frequencies have been dedicated to emergency and other public safety services and public agencies have spent billions of dollars building and maintaining these communications facilities - facilities that ensure that when your constituents need police, fire or emergency medical services, someone responds.

Because of the importance of stopping the FCC from following through with it's intended course of action, I am enlisting your aid in our endeavor. I am certain that your intervention will make a difference, especially as it is Congress who mandated that services that protect the safety of life and property be given top priority in frequency allocation matters.

To assist you and your staff, I have attached a copy of the testimony presented by a consortium of public safety microwave users to the Federal Communications Commission on December 5, 1991 and a copy of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission's written testimony in response to General Docket No. 90-314 (also attached).

Your assistance on behalf of the public safety agencies who depend on 2 GHz microwave facilities to render emergency services is most appreciated. If you have any comments or would like further information, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

John L. Sokol, Jr., P.E.
Executive Director
Pennsylvania Turnpike
Commission

JLS/esvm

Attachments

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE COMMISSION
HARRISBURG 17105

JOHN L. SOKOL, JR., P.E.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December 12, 1991

Alfred C. Sikes, Chairman
The Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street N.W.
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Mr. Sikes:

Please find attached a copy of written testimony submitted by the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission in response to General Docket No. 90-314.

I would appreciate your consideration of same and it's being included as part of the public record on this matter. Thank you.

Sincerely,

John L. Sokol, Jr., P.E.
Executive Director
Pennsylvania Turnpike
Commission

JLS/esvm

Enclosure

WRITTEN TESTIMONY PRESENTED

BY

THE PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE COMMISSION

TO

THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

PURSUANT TO DOCKET NO. 90-314

As Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, I respectfully submit these comments in response to the Notice of Proposed Rule Making, PR No. 90-314, which amends the Federal Communications Commission rules to reallocate the 2 GHz microwave band frequencies from public safety to personal communications use.

The Pennsylvania Turnpike is a four hundred seventy-eight mile four lane controlled access highway running from the Ohio line to the New Jersey line and north to Scranton, Pa, over which 101,599,706 vehicles travel 4,300,416,834 miles each year.

Our highway traverses some of the most rugged terrain on the east coast (the Appalachian Mountains) and our weather, at times, can be the most harsh in the country. Thirty inch snow storms are not uncommon; hurricanes, such as we had in 1972 and 1976, floods, tornados, and ice storms are all weather conditions we must face. To cope with these types of conditions and to respond expediently to accidents, ill patrons, vehicular failures and a myriad of emergency situations, quality reliable communications is imperative.

For the Pennsylvania Turnpike to serve our travelers in their time of need, the Pennsylvania Turnpike has, for many years, utilized the 2.1 GHz Microwave Band as a key radio carrier. During emergency situations, communicating networking is established between state police, ambulance, fire, medevac helicopters, wrecker services, maintenance responders and central dispatching; all utilizing the 2.1 GHz frequency band. The loss of these frequencies, such as you are proposing would not only create a financial hardship, but could cause a disruption of services during changeover to a new frequency band.

We have estimated that to replace our existing equipment with that which operates at higher frequencies would cost approximately $9,000,000. A two year time frame is the minimum we would need to successfully complete a changeover of this magnitude. In Southeastern Pennsylvania (our most heavily travelled sections) it is conceivable that another option would have to be found as many of the higher frequencies have already been allocated to other users.

We are aware of the interests of the Federal Communications Commission and do not oppose a spectrum allocation for the many proposed satellite communication systems. We do, however, oppose any frequency allocation which displaces existing public safety communication systems and we feel that continued availability of 2 GHz frequencies for these life saving state and local government services is the highest and best use of the

spectrum and a statutory charge for your organization.

Thank you for the opportunity to make you aware of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission's views and concerns.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN B. E. WENKE
COMMANDER, COMMUNICATIONS AND FLEET MANAGEMENT BUREAU
LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
ON BEHALF OF THE
PUBLIC SAFETY MICROWAVE COMMITTEE

BEFORE THE
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
EN BANC HEARING ON PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES
December 5, 1991

Thank you Mr. Chairman. My name is Captain B. E. Wenke. I am Commander of the Communications and Fleet Management Bureau of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

I am here today, on behalf of the Public Safety Microwave Committee (PSMC), whose members include Associated Public-Safety Communications Officers (APCO), the National Association of State Telecommunications Directors (NASTD), the International Bridge, Tunnel & Turnpike Association (IBTTA) and the County of Los Angeles.

Mr. Chairman, there are thousands of state and local government agencies throughout the United States who operate fixed microwave facilities licensed in the 2 GHz frequency band. State and local governments, relying upon long-standing Commission frequency allocations, have spent billions of taxpayers' dollars to build and maintain 2 GHz microwave facilities to support their emergency mobile radio communications networks. These 2 GHz supported communications facilities are indispensible to police and fire departments, emergency medical services, and other vital public safety agencies in virtually every state.1/

1/ On June 28, 1991, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, APCO and NASTD submitted detailed charts and maps to the Commission for filing in General Docket No. 90-314 which illustrate examples of public safety use of 2 GHz frequencies.

Continued availability of 2 GHz frequencies for these life-saving state and local government services is the highest and best use of the spectrum. Yet, this Commission is now considering whether to reverse its prior policies and force state and local government public safety agencies to relinquish their microwave frequencies to proponents of new, unproven technologies such as PCS. Mr. Chairman, this is hardly what Congress had in mind when it mandated that services that protect the safety of life and property be given top priority in frequency allocation matters.

The Commission must not displace public safety users so as to allocate spectrum for PCS, especially where there would appear to be reasonable alternatives for PCS. Congress is currently considering legislation that could release up to 200 MHz of Federal Government radio spectrum, some of which would be appropriate for PCS. Even without that legislation, the Commission should work with NTIA to find underutilized Federal Government spectrum that could be shared with non-Government users. In particular, we suggest that the Commission look specifically at the 1710 to 1850 MHz band, which has the same propagation characteristics as the adjacent 1850 to 2200 MHz bands now targeted for PCS.

Ironically, and sadly, many of the public safety communications systems that would suffer the most by a reallocation of the 2 GHz band are state-of-the-art systems built at the Commission's own urging. For example, the Arkansas State Police recently completed a state-wide 800 MHz mobile communications network which is tied together with over 150 microwave paths using 2 GHz frequencies. This system, which was

built by Motorola, was designed at enormous expense to comply with the FCC's own National Public Safety Plan.

Similarly, the Commission took the major step several years ago of reallocating UHF Channel 16 in Los Angeles for public safety use to alleviate serious spectrum shortages. Pursuant to that reallocation, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department built and recently went on-line with a $60 million mobile radio communications system. Critical to this system are 2 GHz microwave paths that connect dozens of remote transmitters, sheriff stations, and other facilities.

Reallocating the 2 GHz band and forcing existing microwave users to relocate would severely disrupt these and thousands of other critical public safety communications systems, costing state and local governments (i.e. taxpayers) millions of dollars--funds which simply do not exist. Public safety users such as the County of Los Angeles have already endured the displacement of their 12 GHz microwave facilities for DBS, an idea which has yet to make actual use of the spectrum. We should not have to lose more spectrum to another catchy combination of letters.

We do not oppose the introduction of new technologies and services which can benefit the American public and economy. However, these should not be at the expense of vital and irreplaceable public safety spectrum. There has been an unfortunate assumption that existing users of the 2 GHz band can simply move up the spectrum. However, in some major metropolitan areas, such as Los Angeles, all microwave bands are already congested. For my Department, there is simply no place to go.

Even in those parts of the country where higher frequencies are or become available, migrating up the spectrum often involves far more than simply replacing and adjusting existing transmitters.

Many of the transmission paths for existing 2 GHz facilities are much too long for higher frequency transmissions. Twenty and even thirty mile long transmission paths are common at 2 GHz, but are generally unacceptable in higher bands because of signal attenuation.

Therefore, moving up the band would require adding new transmitter sites. Acquiring land and building new transmitter towers, however, is nearly impossible in many areas because of terrain, environmental problems, zoning concerns, and the lack of undeveloped land. Even where new sites are theoretically available, the cost of land acquisition and site construction would be enormous. My Department recently spent nearly $1 million for a single microwave site.

There have been suggestions that PCS providers compensate those microwave users who are forced to move out of the 2 GHz band. We question, however, whether the nascent PCS industry is willing or able to compensate <u>all</u> of the costs of moving microwave users. Compensation schemes also fail to address situations, such as Southern California, where existing users have no place to go because of the lack of available spectrum in appropriate bands.

If the 2 GHz band is to be reallocated, and if new users are required to compensate those forced to relocate, that requirement must (1) cover <u>all</u> costs related to moving to different frequencies (including new transmitter site acquisition) and (2)

not be limited to the mere five year period proposed by Motorola. Regardless when a PCS operator moves into the 2 GHz band, it must be required to compensate state and local governments for the entire cost of relocation to other frequencies.

Finally, there have been various proposals that existing microwave users share the 2 GHz band with PCS. Three criteria must be kept in mind as the Commission looks at those proposals.

First, public safety microwave systems carry vital emergency communications and, therefore, cannot be subject to even the slightest possibility of harmful interference. Spread spectrum and other proposals have failed and are likely to continue to fail this test.2/

Second, sharing proposals must take into consideration the degree of spectrum congestion in urban areas such as Los Angeles, where there is virtually no room for additional users, whether mobile or fixed.3/

2/ On August 9, 1991, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and the County of Los Angeles, Internal Services Division filed an engineering study with the Commission critical of the PCN America report regarding its test of spread spectrum technology in Houston and Orlando. The County's study found numerous technical flaws in the PCN America report, and questioned its relevance to the far more densely populated and spectrum congested Los Angeles area. Similar concerns were raised at the Commission's recent spectrum refarming seminar when it was explained that spread spectrum is unlikely to work where there are thousands of spread spectrum units in a defined area because aggregate power levels would eventually cause interference with existing conventional radio licensees operations.

3/ On July 24, 1991, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and the County of Los Angeles, Internal Services Division, submitted diagrams to the Commission in response to the PCN America report (FCC File NO. 1343-EX-PL-90) which illustrate the extreme congestion which currently exists in the 2 GHz microwave bands in the Los Angeles area.

Third, sharing concepts must accommodate future, as well as present, public safety needs for 2 GHz microwave frequencies. Public safety communications needs are growing rapidly with increased crime and population growth, especially in major metropolitan areas. Expanded radio communications operations to meet these needs will require new and greater microwave capacity. New 800 MHz trunked radio systems, built pursuant to the National Public Safety Plan, will also require new microwave facilities, and frequencies.

The FCC has a statutory obligation to provide adequate radio spectrum for those services which protect the safety of life and property, and to give those services top priority in frequency allocation matters. The Public Safety Microwave Committee urges that you heed this obligation as you search for radio spectrum for PCS and other new services.

379589

PUBLIC NOTICE

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
1919 M STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

20723

News media information 202/632-5050. Recorded listing of releases and texts 202/632-0002.

November 21, 1991

Commission To Hold Hearing On Personal Communications Services (PCS)

The Federal Communications Commission will hold an en banc hearing on personal communications services (PCS) on Thursday, December 5, 1991. The hearing will convene at 9:00 a.m. in Room 856, at 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. and will continue all day.

The hearing will focus on four major issue areas including: (1) defining personal communications services; (2) technologies for PCS; (3) spectrum for PCS; and (4) regulatory issues.

A tentative schedule including participants for the hearing is attached.

The record in Gen. Docket No. 90-314 will remain open until December 19, 1991 to receive comments relating to issues discussed at the hearing.

For more information on the hearing contact the Office of Plans and Policy, (202) 653-5940. For information on the Commission's PCS proceeding, contact David Siddall, Office of the Engineering and Technology, 202/653-8108.

The contact for media coverage is Steve Svab, Office of Public Affairs at (202) 632-5050.

11/20/91

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES HEARING
DECEMBER 5, 1991

379591

TENTATIVE AGENDA

9:00-9:15 Opening Statements

9:15-10:45 Defining Personal Communications Services

Craig O. McCaw, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
McCaw Cellular Communications, Inc.

John E. Defeo, President and Chief Executive Officer
U S West NewVector Group, Inc.

R. Craig Roos, President
LOCATE

Clifford A. Bean, Director
Mobile Telecommunications Consulting Practice
Arthur D. Little, Inc.

W. Russell Neuman, Director
Communications Research Group
The Media Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

10:45-12:15 Technologies for PCS

Donald C. Cox, Executive Director
Applied Radio Research Department
Bellcore

James Chiddix, Chairman
Advanced Network Development Committee
Cable Television Laboratories

David Nagel, Vice President
Advanced Technology of Apple
Apple Computer, Inc.

John E. Majors, Senior Vice President & General Manager
Worldwide Systems Group, Land Mobile Products Sector
Motorola Inc.

Michael Patriarche, Vice President
Cellular Systems
Northern Telecom

12:15-1:30 Lunch Break

379592

1:30-3:00 Spectrum for PCS

Dale E. Stone, Director
Personal Communications Networks
AT&T

Irwin M. Jacobs, President
Qualcomm Inc.

J. Barclay Jones, Vice President for Engineering
American Personal Communications

Carl Bailey, Manager of Technical Support
Communications Technology Department
Chevron Information Technology Company

Captain B. E. Wenke, Commander
Communications & Fleet Management Bureau of the
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

3:00-4:30 Regulatory Issues

Kenneth Gordon
Chairman, Maine Public Utilities Commission
President, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commission

Dennis Patrick, President and Chief Executive Officer
Time Warner Telecommunications Inc.

Robert D. Cook, Vice President
San Marcos Telephone Company
San Marcos, Texas

Charles L. Jackson, Vice President
National Economic Research Associates, Inc.

Herbert P. Wilkins, Managing General Partner
Syndicated Communications, Inc. (Syncom)

FCC No. 91-338
38267

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of	)	
	)	
Amendment of the Commission's Rules to Establish New Personal Communications Services	)	GEN Docket No. 90-314 RM-7140, RM-7175 and RM-7618

POLICY STATEMENT AND ORDER

Adopted: October 24, 1991; Released: October 25, 1991

By the Commission: Commissioner Barrett issuing a statement.

1. The Commission issues this Policy Statement to provide preliminary guidance for the development of personal communications services (PCS) in the United States and to solicit additional views addressing a wide range of issues affecting future development of PCS. This Policy Statement will serve as the basis for an En Banc hearing that we believe will better inform the Commission about this important communications development.

2. The concept of PCS has grown in scope and complexity since the ideas of second generation cordless telephone service (CT-2) and personal communications networks (PCNs) were introduced about two years ago. A class of mobile and/or portable technologies and services is developing under the name of PCS that promises both advanced generations of current mobile/portable services and new services. Comments filed in response to the Notice of Inquiry in this proceeding indicate broad interest from new entities such as cable TV providers, microwave common carriers, and private radio entities, in addition to the local exchange carriers and cellular radio telephone providers.[1] Equipment manufacturers also have shown strong interest in unregulated, wireless office concepts. Computer manufacturers who envision PCS providing networking capabilities for future personal computers also have entered the field. While it seems certain that these new underlying technologies will offer an array of advanced voice and data services, such as improved wireless links for computers and medical equipment, PCS will provide the more fundamental capability of communicating directly to individuals rather than locations.

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[1] See Notice of Inquiry in GEN Docket No. 90-314, 5 FCC Rcd 3995 (1990).

3. The Commission intends to broadly define personal communications services and make available an adequate amount of spectrum to foster the development of innovative and competitive markets for these services.[2] The spectrum allocation should facilitate local, regional, national and international uses. Additionally, the spectrum should be allocated in phases in order not to find early developments precluding later ones. The first phase should occur in 1992.

4. Important equipment, cost and international considerations suggest that a portion of the spectrum to be allocated should come from 1.8 to 2.2 GHz. We recognize that serious issues may exist for the incumbents in this band and we intend to reallocate the spectrum needed for PCS with minimum disruption to existing users. Explorations of spectrum availability in that band should proceed to a successful conclusion and should answer the questions dealing with sharing and the cost of substituting services. We also observe that in preparing for the 1992 World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC), the Commission proposed to maintain the primary mobile service allocations in the 1.8 to 2.2 GHz band. This would provide the United States with the flexibility to implement PCS based on domestic needs. We intend to consider the results of the WARC in developing our domestic PCS allocations.

5. Additionally, PCS developments will be encouraged in less congested bands. We will monitor closely current experiments in those bands and license quickly future experiments aimed at utilizing unused frequencies for this family of services.

6. We will encourage significant flexibility in the development of technologies and services. Anticipating, however, difficult issues dealing with transmission systems, interference avoidance, inter and intra industry protocols, roaming and other technical issues, we will empanel an advisory committee to help resolve those issues. If necessary, the advisory committee will make recommendations to the Commission for establishing rules when issues cannot be privately resolved.

7. Mobile services traditionally have been provided pursuant to both common carrier and private regulatory schemes. Each has its advantages and disadvantages. We lack sufficient information now to determine whether common carriage, private carriage, or some combination of both concepts will be optimal for PCS. The regulatory scheme we eventually decide upon will depend in part upon public interest factors such as our desire to promote

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[2] Consistent with this broad definition, we will consider the data PCS proposed by Apple Computer, Inc. (RM-7618) as part of the family of PCS services to be addressed in this proceeding.

the rapid development of this service and our interest in promoting competition in PCS and in telecommunications generally.[3]

8. Commission policy towards PCS will be guided by these general conclusions. But we do not have sufficient information before us to propose tentative conclusions on how all the issues should be resolved. We seek additional information on issues such as how licenses should be assigned and policies affecting participation in PCS by new entrants, e.g., parties not currently engaged in the provision of telecommunications services, including the application of pioneer's preference and possible financial qualification issues. The En Banc hearing will be structured to address these and other questions relating to four general areas:

(1) definition of personal communications services, for example, the types of service anticipated and demand for each service type;

(2) spectrum requirements, such as the amount of spectrum required for PCS, the timing of spectrum allocation, the desirable spectrum for various members of the PCS family of services, bandwidth requirements, the accommodation of current licensees, and the ability to share spectrum;

(3) technologies for personal communications services, such as the relative advantages of competing technologies for different applications, the degree of technical flexibility that should be granted PCS licensees, the results of PCS experiments or trials, the role of unregulated low power devices, and the need for mandated Commission standards; and

(4) regulatory issues, such as the method of assigning licenses, the appropriate geographic scope of licenses, the feasibility of a voluntary negotiated approach to relocating existing users, the merits of exclusive as compared to non-exclusive assignments, privacy implications of personal radio-based communications services, the terms and conditions of interconnection to the public switched network, the need for a new

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[3] The Commission is in the process of forming a Small Business Advisory Committee. One of the functions of the Small Business Advisory Committee will be to review FCC dockets in new, emerging technologies/services and to assess the policy implications of such developments on small businesses, including the impact on rural businesses and minority and female entrepreneurs. Included in this Committee's work will be an assessment of the potential impact of PCS allocation and licensing decisions on the participation of small businesses and new entrants.

377311

SEPARATE STATEMENT
OF
COMMISSIONER ANDREW C. BARRETT

RE: Amendment of the Commission's Rules to Establish New Personal Communications Service (General Docket No. 90-314, RM-7140, RM-7175 and RM 7618)

I am pleased to see this effort. I think we should begin to address the regulatory framework for PCS services. This item initiates that action. I will be particularly interested in reviewing comments that address the various ways we can ensure that PCS gives new entrants and small businesses new opportunities to get into the mobile service business. Whether that be through private carriage, or some combination of private and common carriage, I hope commenters will address these matters from that perspective. Also, I hope we have flexibility in our spectrum allocation scheme for PCS. I look forward to our December en banc to discuss these issues further.