

**Ex Parte**

May 31, 2019

Ms. Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street SW  
Washington, DC 20554

**Re:**     Unlicensed Use of the 6 GHz Band, **ET Docket No. 18-295**;  
          Expanding Flexible Use in Mid-Band Spectrum Between 3.7 and 24 GHz, **GN Docket**  
          **No. 17-183**

Dear Ms. Dortch:

On Thursday May 30, 2019 DeVan Hankerson, representing the Leading Builders of America (LBA), met with Will Adams, Legal Advisor to Commissioner Carr. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the Leading Builders of America's pleading in the 6 GHz proceeding.

With respect to the 6 GHz proceeding, the undersigned stated that new home builders care about wifi because home buyers want connected homes. There was discussion about one of the LBA Members' WiFi-Certified Home and consumer demand for smart-home connectivity. Just as granite countertops went from optional to standard due to demand, the same thing is happening to wifi-enabled homes.

The undersigned summarized main points in the comments filed on February 15, 2019. First, modern building codes and energy efficiency standards at the federal and state levels have a direct impact on building entry/exit signal loss (BEL). Over time, the home building community has witnessed that national, state and local building codes have become more stringent in an effort to reduce energy consumption. In order to meet building code energy efficiency standards, home builders integrate "green materials" and better insulating materials.

Second, we noted that the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) studies cited by the FCC in the 6GHz Notice identify certain building materials and techniques that led to reduced BEL in higher frequencies. These materials include stone, cement and brick, various fenestration elements (double-paned and multiple layers of metal-glazing on windows), and radiant-barrier sheathing elements. The undersigned stated that contemporary federal and state building codes and energy efficiency standards result in greater energy efficiency techniques in new construction year over year. The U.S. Department of Energy's ("D.O.E.") Building Energy Codes program certifies minimum efficiency

standards which often are more stringent with each new version of the IECC code. States and municipalities have adopted various editions of the IECC model energy code. A number of states, including California, Oregon, Washington and Massachusetts, are more energy efficient than the 2012/2015 IECC baseline.

Third, the ever-escalating energy efficiency mandates cause builders to use materials and methods that tend to increase BEL. The undersigned reiterated the high use of radiant-barriers which have been shown to impact signal attenuation. Various insulating techniques and materials like stone and better window insulation incorporating metal-coating, foil-lined sheathing and deeper wall cavities impact BEL.

Greater indoor BEL (signal loss) has implications across numerous issue areas.

Ideally, building codes should include consumer disclosures indicating the impact on BEL so that consumers have options that offer the same efficiency level but different BEL levels. With respect to the further implications of this nexus between the built environment and wireless, the undersigned said that the DOE and other standard-setting bodies should include experts in wireless technology so that decisions about energy efficiency can be informed by experts on wireless propagation.

Finally, the undersigned stated that regardless of the outcome of the 6GHz proceeding, the intersection of building codes and indoor wireless coverage should be addressed through greater disclosure, better labeling, and more inclusive participation of the FCC at the code-setting level.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/\_\_\_\_\_

DeVan Hankerson, MPP, Goodfriend Group

cc:

Will Adams, Legal Advisor, Office of Commissioner Carr