

Engineers for the Integrity of Broadcast Auxiliary Services Spectrum

ELECTRONICALLY FILED TO IB DOCKET 13-213

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July 10, 2015

Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 Twelfth Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Ms. Dortch:

This *ex parte* filing of EIBASS is in response to the June 30 and July 7, 2015, *ex parte* filings of Globalstar to IB Docket 13-213 (Terrestrial Low Power System/Advanced Wireless Services Band 5, aka TLPS/AWS-5, or just TLPS). Those *ex parte* filings addressed the conflict TLPS would have with 2.4 GHz Part 15 WiFi operations, and claimed that the March 2015 demonstration of TLPS at the FCC demonstrated no interference to WiFi Channel 11.

In both of its filings Globalstar chooses to ignore the *co-channel*, licensed radio service occupying the 2,473–2,495 MHz that Globalstar asks be awarded, auction-free, to itself for TLPS. Namely, Part 74 TV Broadcast Auxiliary Service (BAS) stations operating on TV BAS Channel A9 (2,467–2,483.5 MHz) and grandfathered TV BAS Channel A10 (2,483.5–2,500 MHz). Even Globalstar must concede that a co-channel conflict is far more problematic than an adjacent-channel conflict.

EIBASS notes that the A9 use, as a licensed radio service, trumps all Part 15 operations, and that the grandfathered A10 use is co-primary, not secondary, to MSS S-band operations. As previously pointed out by EIBASS, there is no sunset date on the grandfather rights, and there are grandfathered Channel A10 TV Pickup stations in most of the large metros: Boston, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, New York City, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Sacramento, Salt Lake City, San Diego, San Francisco, and Washington, DC. In Los Angeles A10 is used as the home channel for electronic news gathering (ENG) by Station KCAL-TV, D09 (V09), CBS, Los Angeles.

Between co-primary users, the newcomer is obligated to protect the incumbent, yet Globalstar has provided no details how hundreds or thousands of TLPS Access Points (APs), whose duty cycles would be subject to subscriber demand, could protect grandfathered ENG operations,

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which by their very nature are mobile and must transmit from varying locations and at odd hours. It is not credible that Globalstar could construct a Network Operations Center (NOC) that would adequately protect ENG operations, and wouldn't suffer from a "hidden node" problem, since such a NOC would be unlikely to have sensitivity matching the network of fixed ENG receive-only sites that broadcasters have created. Even if Globalstar could construct a system to allow its NOC to shut down APs, it is not likely that paying subscribers would tolerate such secondary status.

Thus, EIBASS is submitting its *ex parte* filing, so the Docket IB 13-213 record will once again reflect that Globalstar has ignored a co-channel, licensed service. If TLPS is adopted, the R&O needs to have strong safeguards to ensure that 2.5 GHz TV BAS operations are protected.

Respectfully,

/s/ Dane E. Ericksen

/s/ Richard A. Rudman

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