

CTIA Cost Sharing Clearinghouse

May 17, 2005

Why CTIA Should Provide Clearinghouse Responsibility

- Sole Trade Association in the United States exclusively devoted to serving the needs of wireless carriers and suppliers – an obvious choice to provide clearinghouse responsibility.
- Suited to provide this necessary service to CTIA members and promote widespread adoption and acceptance of AWS.
- Well established in the industry with the membership and relationships to ensure a smooth running program and conflict mediation if needed.

- Nearly three decades of spectrum management and regulatory expertise in telecom, healthcare and government industries
- Provide spectrum management, software & data solutions
- UTAM Prime Frequency Coordinator
- Developed and maintain official WMTS frequency coordination database
- FCC-designated database manager for 71-95 GHz bands

Current Relocation Process

Relocation Rules (Part 101, 6th R&O)

2110 – 2150 & 2160 – 2200 MHz

- Voluntary Negotiation
- Mandatory Negotiation
 - Period
 - 2 year after new licensee initiates negotiation with FWS incumbent for relocation
 - 3 years for public safety
 - Process
 - New licensee initiates involuntary process only after mandatory period lapses
 - Parties still must negotiate in good faith

Relocation Rules (Part 101, 6th R&O) 2110 – 2150 & 2160 – 2200 MHz

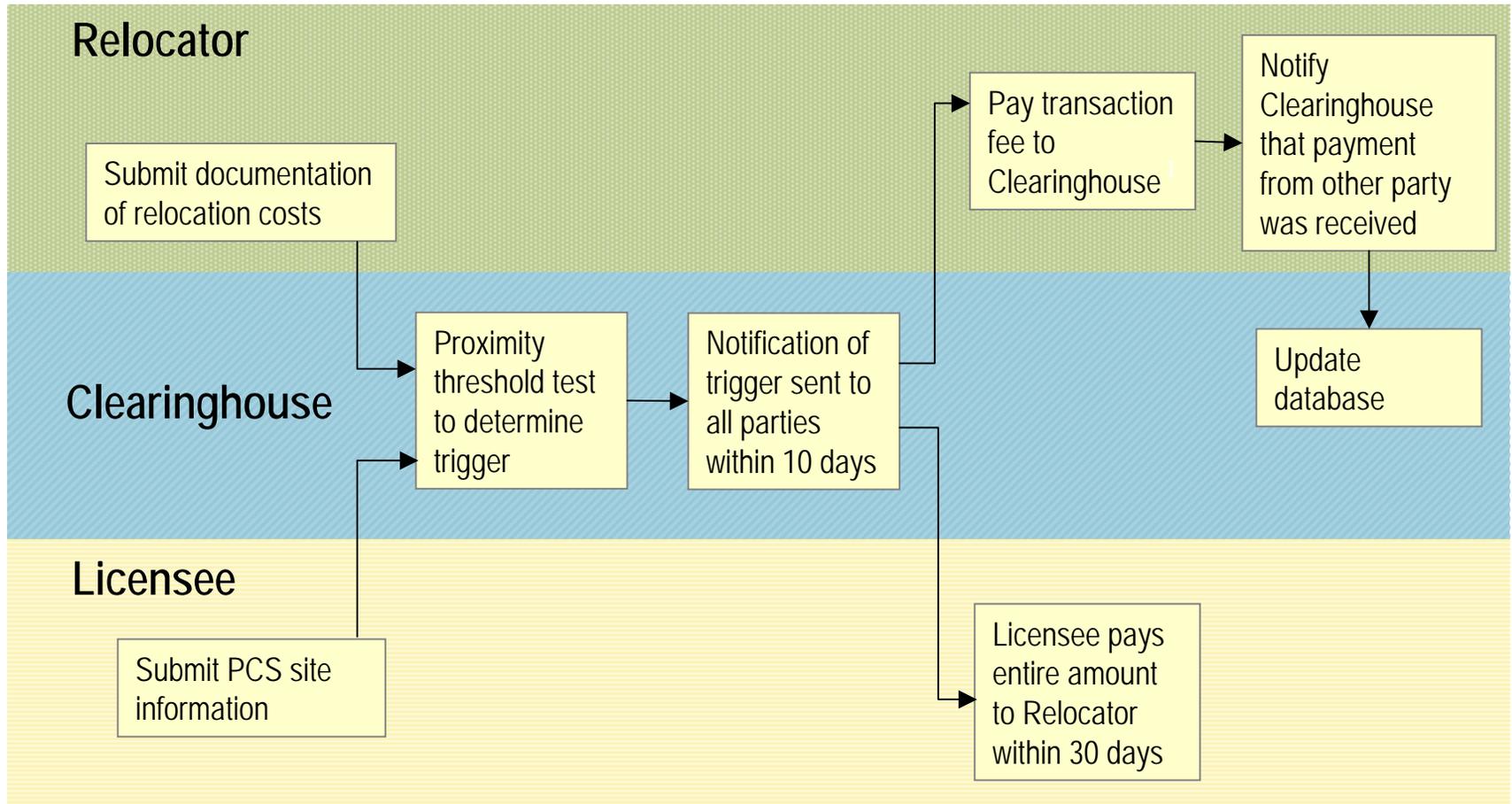
- Involuntary Relocation
 - Invoked if no agreement reached during the above relocation periods
 - New licensees required to relocate only those microwave links into which their new systems pose an interference problem
- Exception
 - MSS licensees in the 2180 – 2200 MHz band subject to mandatory negotiation only
 - Process ended December 8, 2004 for non-public safety
 - Process ends December 8, 2005 for public safety

Relocation Rules (Part 101)

2110 – 2150 & 2160 – 2200 MHz

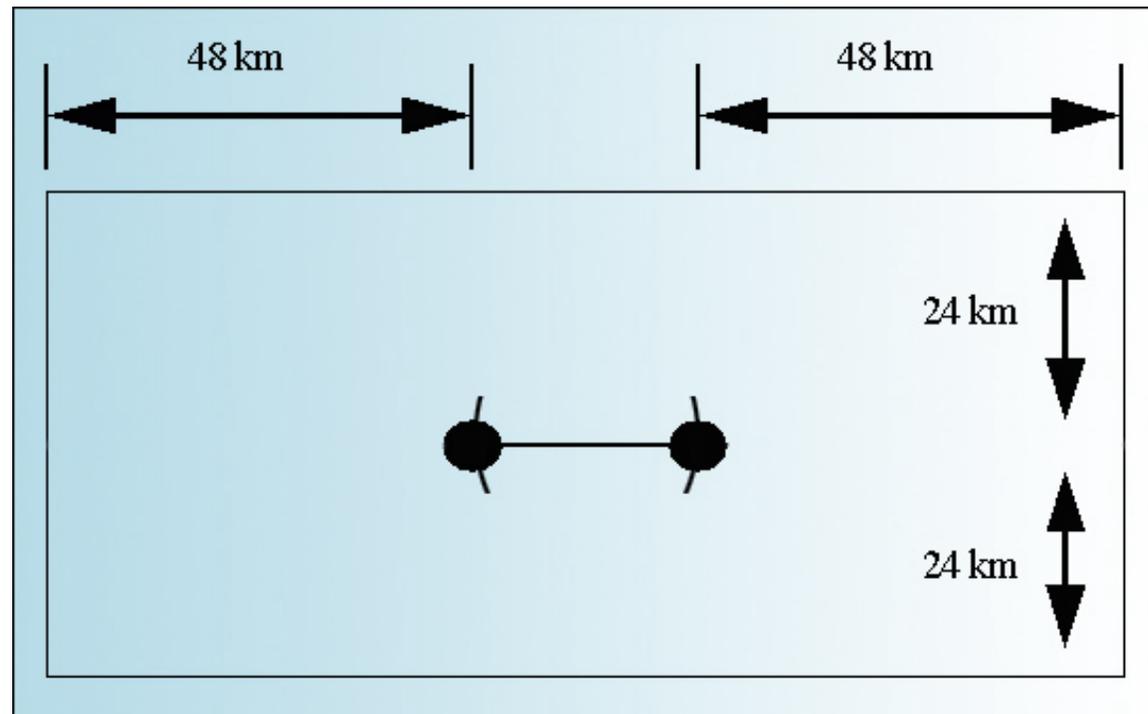
- Reimbursement of Relocation Expenses
 - Applicable to only FWS links in the above bands
 - Relocating licensee entitled to 50% of relocation costs from any subsequent licensee which would have needed to relocate the link
 - Not to exceed \$250K per paired link or additional \$150K for a new or modified tower
 - However, subsequent licensee can avoid relocation expense if it can show it would not have interfered with relocated FWS link

1.9 GHz Clearinghouse Process (Part 24)



1.9 GHz Cost Sharing Obligation Model

FCC's Proximity Threshold Rectangle



1.9 GHz Cost Sharing Obligation Model

FCC's Reimbursement

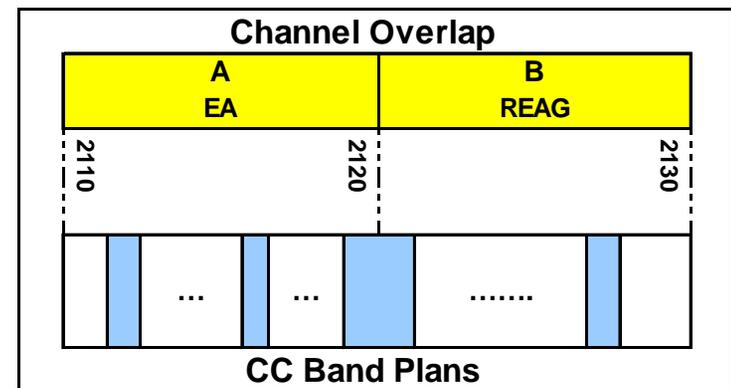
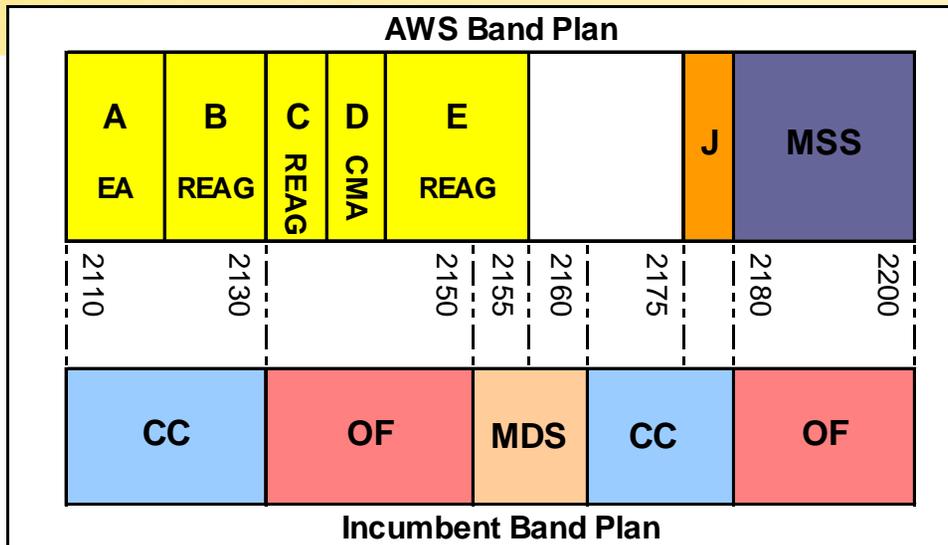
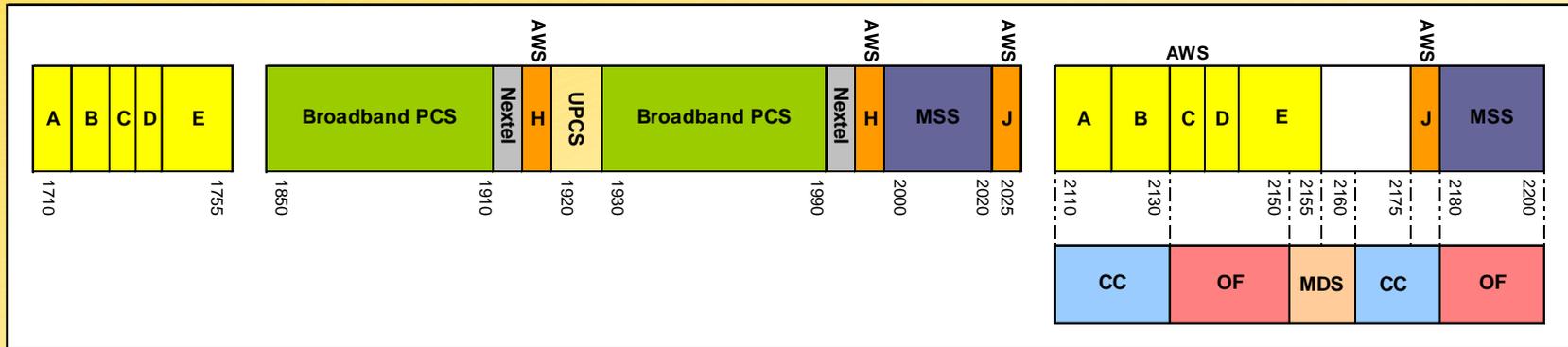
- All PCS sites that fall within the rectangle and are co-block in receive frequency to either end of the path will trigger a cost-sharing obligation for that path

	Fully Within Relocator's Block	Partly Within Relocator's Block	Outside of Relocator's Block
Both endpoints inside Relocator's MTA/BTA	No reimbursement	Pro rata reimbursement under cost sharing formula	100 % reimbursement (up to the cap)
One endpoint inside Relocator's MTA/BTA	Pro rata reimbursement under cost sharing formula	Pro rata reimbursement under cost sharing formula	100 % reimbursement (up to the cap)
No endpoints inside Relocator's MTA/BTA	100 % reimbursement (up to the cap)	100 % reimbursement (up to the cap)	100 % reimbursement (up to the cap)

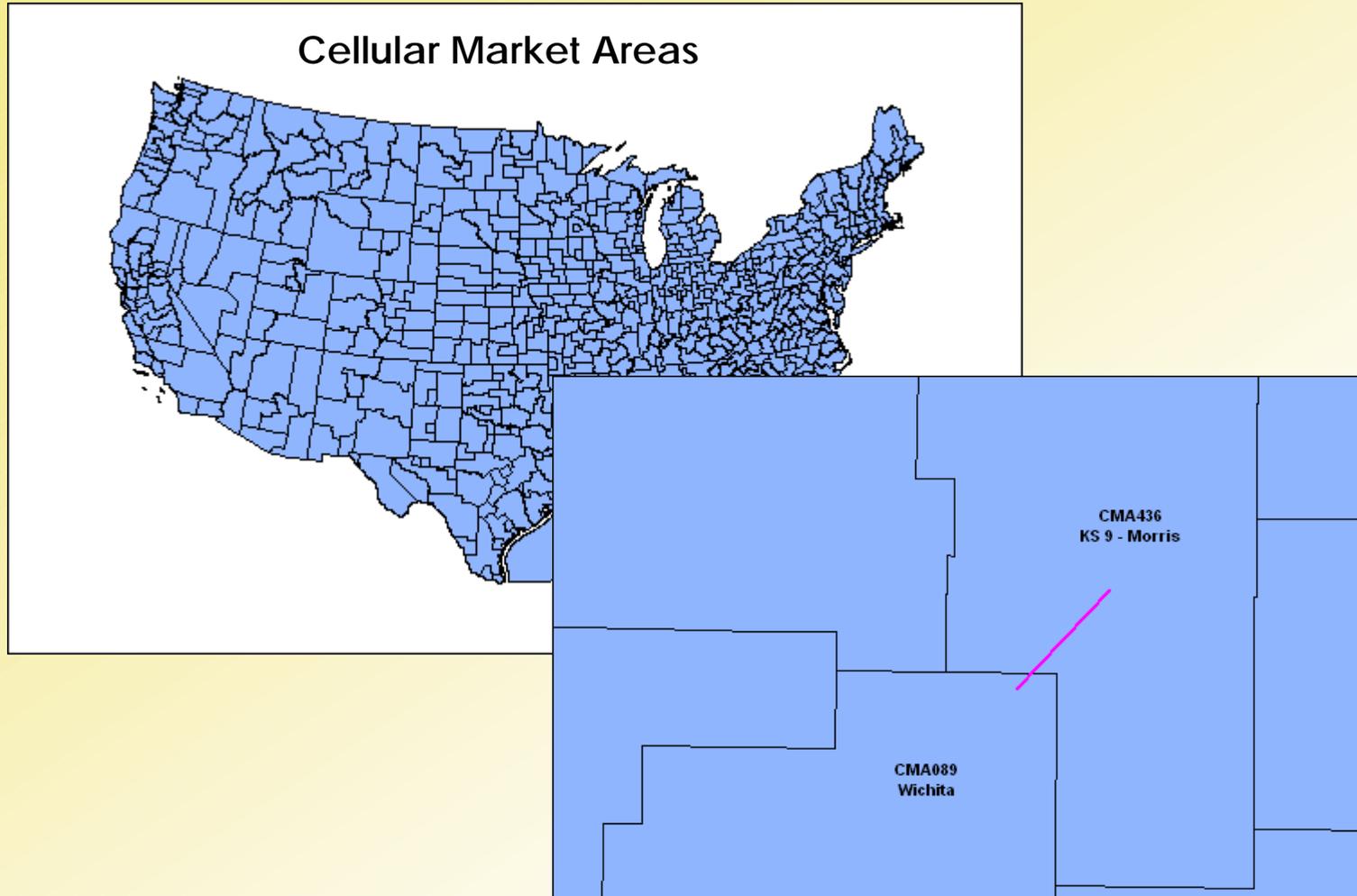
AWS Specifics

AWS Frequency Allocations in Encumbered Spectrum

Advanced Wireless Services – 1.7, 1.9 and 2.1 GHz



Geographic Overlap



Differences Between AWS and PCS

	AWS	PCS
Geographic Service Areas	REAG EA CMA	MTA BTA
Services Impacted	MSS MDS FMS (OF, CC)	FMS (OF)
New Channel Pairings versus Incumbent Channel Pairings	Poorly matched	PCS blocks selected to match existing OF channel plan