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10 G Street, NE, Suite 550
Washington, DC 20002

Tel: +1.202.346.3240
Fax: +1.202.346.3241

September 10, 2010

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

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

Re: *Ex Parte* Notice

GN Docket No. 09-51, WT Docket No. 06-150, PS Docket No. 06-229, DA-10-592, WT Docket No. 07-293, IB Docket No. 95-91, RM No. 11592, WT Docket No. 07-195, WT Docket No. 04-356, ET Docket No. 10-142

Dear Ms. Dortch:

On Friday, September 10, 2010, Patrick Sullivan, Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA); Carolyn Holmes Lee, TIA; John Kuzin, Qualcomm; Giselle Creeser, Lockheed Martin; Mark Racek, Ericsson; Derek Khlopin, Nokia Siemens Networks; and JoAnne Dalton, Harris Corporation met with Ruth Milkman, Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau; Julius Knapp, Chief, Office of Engineering and Technology (OET); and Alan Stillwell, Deputy Chief, OET.

During this meeting, TIA communicated support for the Commission's plan to free 500 MHz of spectrum for wireless broadband use. TIA noted that technology advancements alone will not meet expected demands for spectrum, but that the Commission's efforts in the WCS, MSS, D-Block, AWS, and broadcast bands are an excellent start towards meeting these future demands.

TIA voiced support for voluntary incentive auctions that could free up spectrum for valuable advanced wireless services, while allowing incumbents to gain access to additional capital to develop their own business models. Because spectrum reallocation can be a lengthy process, TIA believes that the Commission should be given the ability to conduct voluntary auctions by Congress as soon as possible.

TIA advocated pairing of suitable bands for use by commercial mobile broadband. Ideally, the 1755-1780 MHz with 2155-2180 MHz should be paired due to existing operations in these paired bands and because AWS-1 base stations would require negligible adjustment to receive 1755-1780 MHz transmissions, resulting in higher auction revenues. In addition, the 1675-1710 MHz band could be used as it is adjacent to the AWS-1 band, but was noted as less advantageous due to the 1675-1710 MHz band being less harmonious with regional and global standards, thus requiring extensive antenna modifications and new filtering technologies to be developed.

TIA also discussed how spectrum sharing is an important vehicle to increase spectrum access as long as several key principles underlie sharing rules. Protection of primary licensees from interference, avoiding overbroad “one size fits all” regulations that ignore band-specific conditions, and having flexibility in the implementation of new spectrum sharing technologies into regulatory polices were all stressed as critical guidelines.

Finally, TIA noted that it is essential that Federal research agencies improve processes for industry input on priorities, encourage cooperation and information sharing with other nation’s research efforts, and improve coordination of basic communications-related research being done by federal agencies and as the Administration creates a new spectrum-focused research and development efforts. TIA further noted that a long-term commitment to research should include multi-year federal research plans that reward high-risk research that results in long-term successes, as well as tax credits.

Pursuant to Section 1.1206 of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. § 1.1206, a copy of this submission is being provided to the meeting attendees. Please contact the undersigned with any questions in connection with this filing.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Patrick Sullivan

Patrick Sullivan

cc:

Ruth Milkman

Julius Knapp

Alan Stillwell