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Via Electronic Filing

Ms. Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Office of the Secretary
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Ex Parte Notice, WT Docket No. 11-69, ET Docket No. 09-234

Dear Ms. Dortch:

Pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 1.1200, *et seq.*, Harris Corporation (Harris) submits its strong support for the Request for Further Clarification filed by Enterprise Wireless Alliance (EWA) in the above-captioned proceeding.¹ Harris agrees with EWA that the FCC should:

- 1) Clarify that applications involving TETRA technology are subject to all applicable Part 90 frequency coordination requirements, including the narrowbanding exemption; and
- 2) Make clear that TETRA may be deployed only in systems that are exempt from the normal Part 90 monitoring requirements.

I. Need For Clarification of Application of Narrowbanding Exemption to TETRA.

The Commission recently allowed operation of TETRA equipment exclusively in Industrial/Business Pool frequencies in the 450-470 MHz band and Enhanced Specialized Mobile Radio (ESMR) frequencies in the 800 MHz band.² Harris lauds the Commission's limitation of TETRA equipment operation to these frequencies as Harris recommended.³

Under the Commission's Narrowbanding Exemption, applications for a reduction in the currently authorized emission bandwidth or a deletion of an existing emission designator need not be accompanied by evidence of frequency coordination.⁴ Harris supports the Commission's attempted clarification that it intends to ensure that the frequency coordination exemption for modification applications to implement TETRA technology is no broader than that for modification applications to

¹ Request for Further Clarification of the Enterprise Wireless Alliance, WT Docket No. 11-69 and ET Docket No. 09-234 (filed Oct. 31, 2011) (EWA Further Clarification Request).

² See Amendment of Part 90 of the Commission's Rules to Permit Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA) Technology, Notice of Proposed Rule Making and Order, WT Docket 11-69, ¶ 20, 26 FCC Rcd 6503 (2011) (Waiver Order).

³ See Comments of Harris Corporation, WT Docket No. 11-69 and ET Docket No. 09-234, 5-8 (filed Jun. 27, 2011).

⁴ See 47 C.F.R. § 90.175(j)(20).

implement narrowbanding technology.⁵ However, as EWA has demonstrated, the intent to strictly apply the Narrowbanding Exemption to TETRA technology was frustrated by the Commission's statement:

... frequency coordination is not required for TETRA modification applications only if the only proposed change to the station's technical parameters is the emission bandwidth. For example, a change from emission designator 20k0D1W to a TETRA emission designator of 21k0D1W would not require coordination.⁶

EWA accurately notes that such a change would, in fact, increase bandwidth – not reduce it as is required for application of the Commission's Narrowbanding Exemption.⁷ Therefore, the example provided by the Commission has created confusion among vendors and customers as to whether TETRA technology is granted a form of exemption beyond that of 47 C.F.R. § 90.175(j)(20). Thus, the Commission should make clear that, regardless of emission designators or any other factor, TETRA must abide by all Part 90 frequency coordination requirements, and that 47 C.F.R. § 90.175(j)(20) applies to TETRA technology without exception.

II. Need For Clarification That TETRA May Only Be Deployed in Systems Exempt From Normal Part 90 Monitoring Requirements.

Harris agrees with EWA and the TETRA Association that TETRA technology “is not suitable for operating in shared channels.”⁸ Harris also agrees that this fact requires a licensee operating a system utilizing 25 kHz channel bandwidth channels below 512 MHz in a shared spectrum environment to:

- 1) Amend its emission designator to indicate TETRA use; and
- 2) Secure frequency advisory committee certification to operate exclusive use channels for all 25 kHz channels used within the centralized trunked TETRA system, pursuant to 47 C.F.R. §90.187.

Given the complexities of the Part 90 rules and their application to TETRA technologies, it remains unclear to some manufacturers and customers that 47 C.F.R. §90.187 applies in this context. Again, this confusion has made it more difficult for demonstration of the suitability of TETRA and other technology use in certain frequencies and scenarios. Accordingly, the Commission should clearly state the applicability of this rule and the fact that TETRA may only be used in systems that are not obligated to abide by standard Part 90 monitoring rules.

⁵ See Order on Clarification, WT Docket No. 11-69 and ET Docket No. 09-234, ¶ 10, 26 FCC Rcd 13360 (rel. Sept. 28, 2011) (Clarification Order).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ See EWA Further Clarification Request at 2.

⁸ See EWA Further Clarification Request at 3; see also Reply Comments of the TETRA Association, WT Docket No. 11-69 and ET Docket No. 09-234, 12 (filed Aug. 9, 2011).

I thank the Commission for its consideration, and urge it to make the clarifications consistent with the EWA Further Clarification Request.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/

Patrick Sullivan
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Harris Corporation