**QUALCOMM Incorporated**

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March 6, 2013

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

**Re: Written *Ex Parte* Presentation in RM-11640**
**Petition For Rulemaking To Establish A Next Generation Air-Ground Service On A Secondary Licensed Basis In The 14.0 to 14.5 GHz Band**

Dear Ms. Dortch:

QUALCOMM Incorporated ("Qualcomm") has reviewed the Satellite Industry Association's ("SIA's") February 22 and March 5, 2013, filings in the above-referenced docket. Qualcomm has already responded to SIA's arguments.

Qualcomm has clearly, and repeatedly, explained in its highly detailed technical filings made over the past two years that there is no risk that the Next Generation Air-Ground Service will cause harmful interference to incumbent GSO FSS uplinks, nor is there any risk that the incumbent users of the 14.0 to 14.5 GHz band will cause harmful interference to the Next-Gen AG service. In fact, Qualcomm has made actual measurements using prototype equipment and has demonstrated that the calculations in the Petition for Rulemaking were actually quite conservative. *See, e.g.*, Qualcomm Sept. 11, 2012 filing.

The Next-Gen AG service has been designed to operate in the presence of all incumbent users of the band and will not suffer harmful interference from, or cause harmful interference to, such users. With regard to the interference concerns raised in SIA's February 22, 2013, filing, Qualcomm would like to point the FCC to Qualcomm's July 31, 2012, and October 30, 2012, filings in this docket.[1]

Given the pressing need to support broadband connectivity on-board aircraft, Qualcomm urges the FCC to promptly issue a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking proposing to establish the Next-Gen AG service on a secondary licensed basis in the 14.0-14.5 GHz band so that the proposed service can soon become a reality.

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[1] For example, Qualcomm's October 30th filing acknowledged that some satellite beams may have higher than 2 dB average G/T and suggested that the FCC seek information on G/T beam contour data over the CONUS via the rulemaking process to compute an appropriate value for the average G/T over the CONUS. SIA's request for excess margin — beyond the average G/T level that the FCC establishes via the rule making process — is not needed to protect satellite beams that are more sensitive (*i.e.*, have a higher G/T) because these beams see less of the CONUS and thus fewer ground stations. *See* SIA Mar.5 filing, Exh. 2.n 2 ("Assumed Average G/T" levels include satellites that cover just 70% of the CONUS). The average G/T should be determined using numerical G/T CONUS contour data.

Respectfully submitted,

*John W. Kuzin*

John W. Kuzin
Senior Director, Government Affairs – Regulatory

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| cc w/ Att. | Jim Ball | Julius Knapp |
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