Exhibit C

Newfield Report

Chicago Channel 51 Interference Probability Study

December 27, 2012

Version 1.4

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1. Executive Summary

The purpose of the document is to evaluate the probability of adjacent channel interference from a Cricket LTE subscriber device, using the 700 MHz A-block, to over-the-air (OTA) Digital Television (DTV) Channel 51 (WPWR-TV) receivers.

As illustrated in Figure 1, the lower 700 MHz A band is allocated in the previous DTV television Channel 52. Channel 51 occupies 692 MHz to 698 MHz, and Channel 52 occupies 698 MHz to 704 MHz. For convenience these spectral blocks will be referred to as 'CH 51' and 'CH 52' in this document.

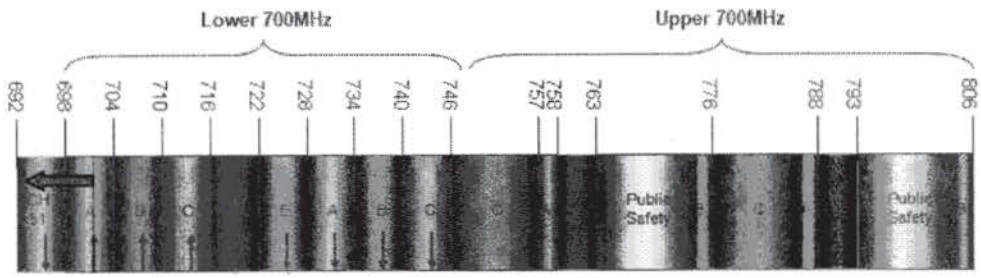


Figure 1 700MHz spectrum

An LTE subscriber device (also known as a "UE"), transmitting in close proximity to a CH 51 receiver, may cause interference which will affect the DTV picture quality.

In this study, the minimum distance required (in meters) between the UE and DTV receiver in order to provide the Desired to Undesired signal ratio to avoid interference, for each Cricket subscriber, was estimated. The effect on this distance for different LTE channel bandwidths of 1.4, 3, and 5 MHz was also evaluated.

The analysis contained in this document applies to a 60 mile "Exclusion Zone" from the CH 51 transmit location, at Wilis Tower, in downtown Chicago. This zone extends 60 miles west of the transmitter location throughout the greater Chicago metropolitan area and parts of northern Indiana. Cricket subscribers were geo-located in this zone.

The ratio of OTA DTV viewers to the general population of Chicago was used to determine the potential population of Cricket LTE subscribers.

The UE Uplink power and DTV downlink received signal level were calculated for each UE being used in the analysis. The laboratory data was then used to convert these values into a range of UE distances from the DTV receiver at which the UE would cause interference for a 98%

coverage level[1] and a worst case level. A summary of these interference risk distributions for the 98% coverage level is given in Table 1 and graphically in Figure 2. The number of DTV viewers impacted at 1 meter and greater is 182 viewers; and at 1.5 meters and greater is 19 viewers.

Table 1 Summary of interference risk distributions for OTA DTV viewers

UE distance R from DTV receiver	Total Number of People Impacted for a 98% Coverage Level
R > 0 m	1,207
R ≥ 0.5 m	268
R ≥ 1.0 m	182
R ≥ 1.5 m	19

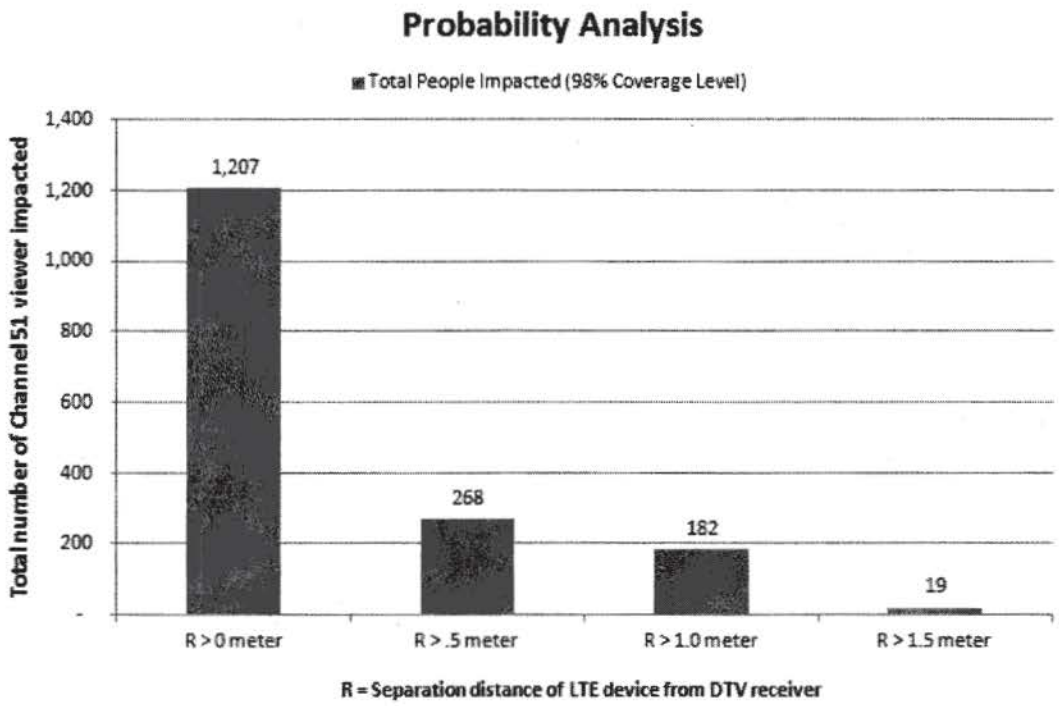


Figure 2 Histogram of interference risk distribution in Table 1

[1] "Refer to Evaluation of the RF coexistence LTE operation on 700 MHz A Block and TV Channel 51 reception on 98% Coverage Level"

2. Problem Statement

The level of interference caused by the user LTE handset or equipment (UE) will depend on the

- DTV receiver performance
- UE Transmit power
- Location of a Cricket UE relative to an OTA DTV receiver
- DTV Downlink Received Signal Level (RSL) relative to the UE Uplink(UL) Transmit power

The higher the OTA DTV RSL relative to the UE mobile transmit power the lower the probability of interference. This is a function of the Desired to Undesired signal ratio of the DTV receiver. The UE mobile transmit power level depends on distance and path loss from the Cricket e-Node B's (LTE base station). UE transmit power is reduced due to mobile power control initiated by the e-Node B. The goal of power control is to ensure the mobile transmits at the lowest possible power.

The geographical location of the OTA DTV receivers relative to the Cricket subscribers is unknown, so several approaches were investigated to estimate the probability of the Cricket UEs causing interference to OTA DTV receivers.

The Laboratory measurements, that Cricket commissioned and provided, were a key input for the analysis performed in this report. These tests quantified the distance at which the UE would cause interference to OTA DTV receivers at various RSL thresholds: -28, -53, -68, and Threshold of Sensitivity (TOS) + 3 dBm, for different LTE channel sizes (1.3MHz, 3MHz and 5MHz). The TOS is DTV receiver make/model dependant and the average value for TOS + 3dBm has been calculated at -81dBm from laboratory testing.

3. Input Data

The following layers provided by Cricket were used in this analysis:

- *DTV Downlink Outdoor RSL provided by Hammet and Edison*
- *Exclusion Zone*
- *UE UL Transmit Power*
- *Location of Cricket Subscribers*
- *May 2012 Nielsen over the air viewership for WPWR-TV (Fox Chicago)*
- *Laboratory Measurements that correlate interference risk distance with UE Uplink transmit power and DTV downlink RSL*

3.1. DTV Downlink Outdoor RSL

Cricket commissioned a DTV outdoor downlink RSL coverage prediction[2], shown in Figure 3.

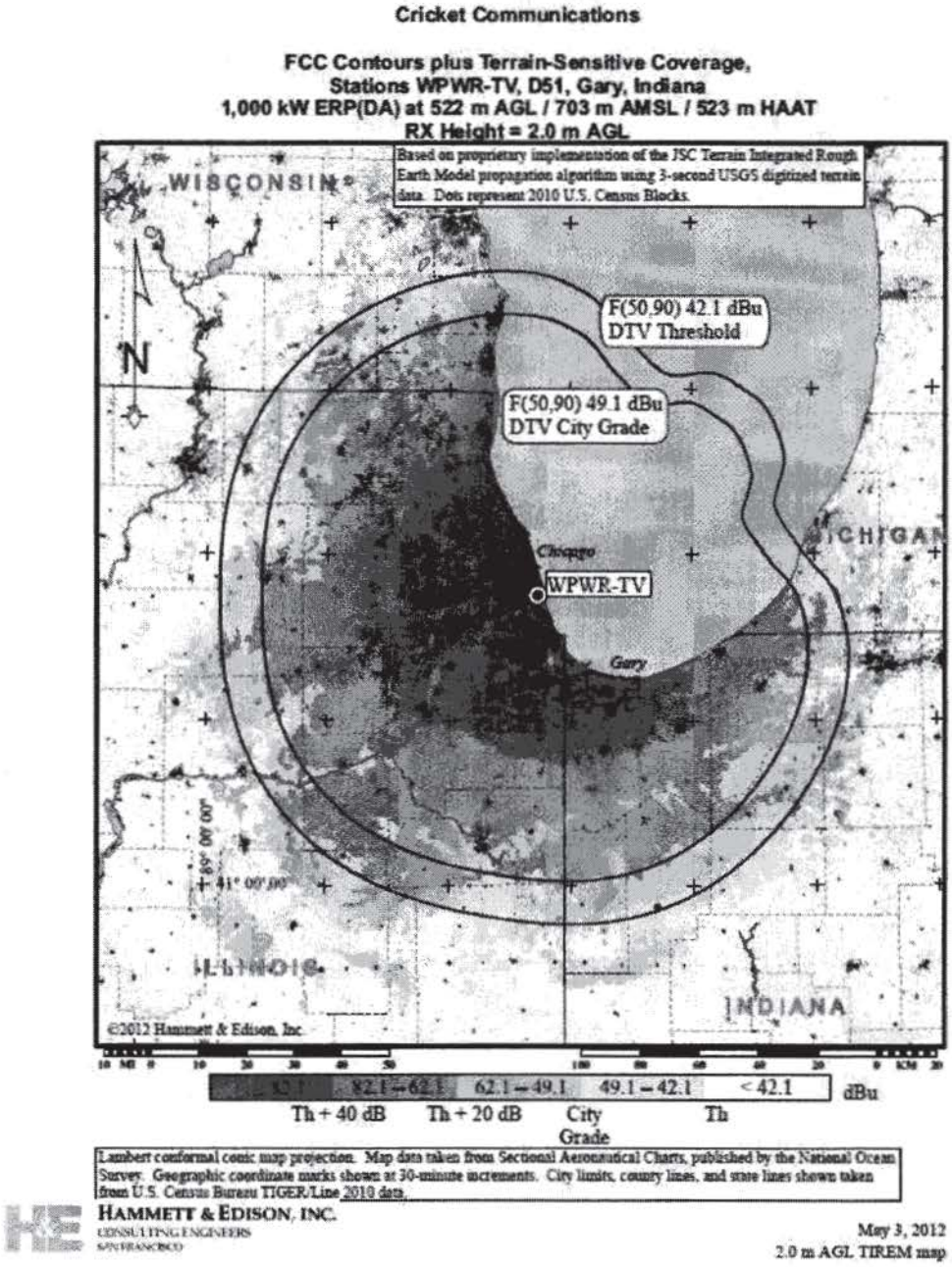


Figure 3 OTA DTV Outdoor RSL prediction.

[2] DTV coverage prediction provided by Hammett & Edison, Inc.

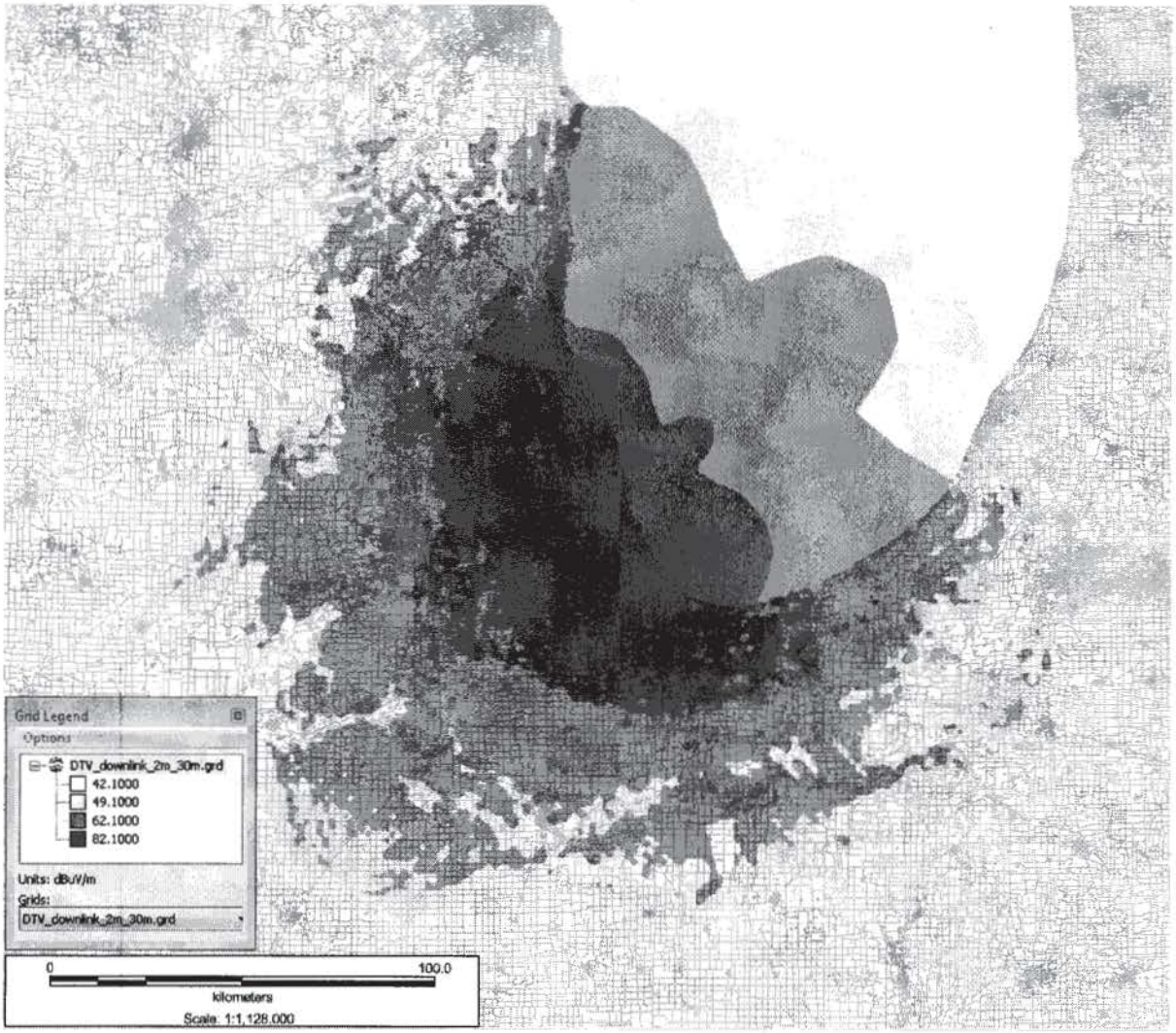


Figure 4 OTA DTV prediction resampled at 30m.

Cricket provided this layer in a text format, consisting of the RSL level predicted at 2m Above Ground Level (AGL) and at 1 mile intervals. This data was resampled at 30m (shown in Figure 4) and converted to a .grd format to facilitate analysis. The units of the original layer were in dBu ≡ dBμV/m and were converted to dBm using the following formula[3]:

$$RSL_{dBm} = RSL_{dB\mu V/m} - 77.2 - 20\ LOG(\ f_{MHz}\ ) + G_{RX}$$

at f_{MHz} = 698 with an isotropic dipole gain of G_{RX} = 2.2 dBi.

[3] Hewlett Packard Spectrum Analyzer Series, Application Note 150-10

3.2. DTV Downlink Indoor Residential RSL

The DTV Downlink Outdoor RSL layer was attenuated by 10dB to account for indoor penetration loss. The indoor penetration loss at 700MHz in Chicago has not been measured for this project. A literature survey was performed and is summarized in the accompanying documentation. From the literature survey it was confirmed that 10dB was a reasonable estimate for residential indoor loss at 700MHz. All data with an RSL less than -81dBm was excluded from analysis as it was assumed that is was below the DTV receiver sensitivity.

3.3. Exclusion Zone

The analysis was limited to a 60 mile radius around the DTV transmitter. All data outside this zone was excluded.

3.4. Nielsen / US Census Data

The data for the OTA DTV viewers was obtained by Cricket from Nielsen. This data set is for the month of May 2012 and it showed viewership of WPWR-TV over a 24 hour period. This data showed a peak hour viewership of 11,000 households throughout the Chicago area. The source data for the OTA DTV users is not geo-referenced. For this study it was assumed that all CH 51 OTA DTV viewers were located within the 60 mile exclusion zone.

3.5. Cricket Subscribers

Cricket currently has ~523,345 subscribers[4] in the Chicago area. Wireless carriers with a pre-paid business model, such as Cricket, have known and predictable traffic densities in certain geographical locations. Most of these factors are related to consumer demographics. Although there will be a gradual migration of subscribers onto the LTE network over time, for this analysis, it was assumed that **100%** of the current active Cricket subscribers with Smart phones (SP) and Feature Phones (FP) will have an LTE device. Cricket subscribers with other devices, such as data cards, were excluded as Cricket currently has no plans to offer equivalent LTE service for those devices. This would prove a **worst case** probability for interference. The location of each of the users was geo-located using the billing addresses. The number of Cricket Subscribers within the Exclusion Zone with LTE coverage is 235,849.

Table 2 Cricket Subscribers in the Chicago Area

Number of Cricket Subscribers in Chicago	523,345
Number of Cricket SP+FP Subscribers	402,166
Number of Cricket SP+FP Subscribers within Exclusion Zones	389,119
Number of Cricket Subscribers within the Exclusion Zone with LTE coverage	235,849

[4] All Cricket subscriber information was provided by Cricket.

3.6. Laboratory Measurements

Cricket provided results from an Independent laboratory[5] that measured the distance from the OTA DTV receiver at which the UE would cause interference at different DTV downlink RSL ranges (TOS+3, -68, -53, & -28 dBm) and configured LTE channel size. The results of the tests provided to Newfield are summarized in the tables below for a 98% coverage level[6] and worst case. The difference between these cases is the relative orientation of the OTA DTV and UE antennas: in the **worst case** the antenna bore sights between the UE and DTV receiver are assumed to be pointing directly at one another, while in the 98% coverage level case, the antenna bore sights are not exactly aligned (based on UE position and elevation to the OTA DTV receiver).

Tables 2 and 3 summarize the laboratory results [7]and can effectively be used as look up tables to determine the distance at which a UE will cause interference to an OTA DTV receiver for a given:

- UE UL Transmit power
- DTV Indoor RSL
- LTE configuration bandwidth (channel size at 1.4, 3, and 5 MHz).

To summarize the contents of the table, the x-axis shows the DTV CH51 downlink received signal level. The y-axis represents the transmit power of the Cricket UE device. Also along the x-axis are three categories of LTE channel sizes. The contents inside the table shows the maximum distance from the DTV receiver at which the UE will cause interference.

[5] Testing done by Intertek, Inc.

[6] 98% Confidence Level matrix outlined in the Intertek report

[7] Samsung R903 Bandclass 12 devices were used in the laboratory tests

Table 3 Laboratory Measurements of interference risk for 98% coverage level

	DTV DL Indoor Residential RSL Threshold											
	-28dBm			-53dBm			-68dBm			TOS + 3		
UE UL TX Power	1.4 MHz (m)	3 MHz (m)	5 MHz (m)	1.4 MHz (m)	3 MHz (m)	5 MHz (m)	1.4 MHz (m)	3 MHz (m)	5 MHz (m)	1.4 MHz (m)	3 MHz (m)	5 MHz (m)
18.0 dBm	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.11	0.20	0.45	0.62	1.12	1.22	2.99	8.95
17.0 dBm	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.10	0.21	0.40	0.56	1.14	1.00	2.67	7.98
16.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.09	0.19	0.36	0.50	1.03	0.90	2.38	7.11
15.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.16	0.32	0.44	0.89	0.67	2.12	6.34
14.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.15	0.28	0.39	0.85	0.60	1.91	5.65
13.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.14	0.25	0.35	0.77	0.51	1.72	5.03
12.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.12	0.22	0.31	0.69	0.45	1.29	4.49
11.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.12	0.20	0.28	0.64	0.40	1.19	4.00
10.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.18	0.25	0.52	0.36	1.01	3.56
9.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.16	0.22	0.45	0.32	0.90	3.18
8.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.20	0.39	0.28	0.84	2.83
7.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.13	0.18	0.36	0.25	0.79	2.52
6.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.16	0.33	0.23	0.74	2.25
5.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.30	0.20	0.63	1.98
4.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.28	0.18	0.54	1.73
3.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.26	0.16	0.48	1.45
2.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.24	0.14	0.43	1.30
1.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.23	0.13	0.38	0.94
0.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.21	0.11	0.34	0.84

Table 4 Laboratory Measurements of interference risk for Worst Case Scenario

	DTV DL Indoor Residential RSL Threshold											
	-28dBm			-53dBm			-68dBm			TOS + 3		
UE UL TX Power	1.4 MHz (m)	3 MHz (m)	5 MHz (m)	1.4 MHz (m)	3 MHz (m)	5 MHz (m)	1.4 MHz (m)	3 MHz (m)	5 MHz (m)	1.4 MHz (m)	3 MHz (m)	5 MHz (m)
18.0 dBm	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.16	0.22	0.39	0.86	1.20	2.16	2.35	5.76	17.21
17.0 dBm	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.14	0.19	0.39	0.77	1.07	2.19	1.92	5.13	15.34
16.0 dBm	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.12	0.17	0.36	0.68	0.95	1.98	1.74	4.57	13.67
15.0 dBm	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.15	0.31	0.61	0.85	1.71	1.29	4.08	12.19
14.0 dBm	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.14	0.29	0.54	0.76	1.63	1.15	3.67	10.86
13.0 dBm	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.12	0.26	0.48	0.67	1.47	0.97	3.31	9.68
12.0 dBm	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.11	0.24	0.43	0.60	1.33	0.87	2.47	8.63
11.0 dBm	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.10	0.22	0.39	0.54	1.24	0.77	2.28	7.69
10.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.09	0.18	0.34	0.48	1.00	0.69	1.94	6.85
9.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.15	0.31	0.43	0.86	0.61	1.72	6.11
8.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.27	0.38	0.74	0.55	1.61	5.44
7.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.12	0.24	0.34	0.68	0.49	1.52	4.85
6.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.11	0.22	0.30	0.63	0.43	1.43	4.32
5.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.19	0.27	0.58	0.39	1.22	3.80
4.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.17	0.24	0.54	0.35	1.04	3.32
3.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.15	0.21	0.50	0.31	0.93	2.78
2.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.14	0.19	0.47	0.27	0.83	2.51
1.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.12	0.17	0.44	0.24	0.74	1.81
0.0 dBm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.41	0.22	0.66	1.62

3.7. UE UL Transmit Power

Cricket provided Newfield with its LTE RF planning project that contained the planned LTE network. Newfield used this project to predict the UE UL transmit power layer (at 30m resolution) using LTE channel sizes of 1.4MHz, 3MHz and 5MHz. An indoor penetration loss of 10dB was used in all the UL power calculations. Newfield did not change any of the input parameters except those listed below:

1. Max UE UL power was set to 18 dBm, to reflect the laboratory results from the Samsung R930 device.
2. UL power control method was set to 'Fractional'

The following assumptions were made with the resulting layer:

- The minimum UE power investigated in the laboratory testing was 0dBm therefore in cases where the UE power was less than 0dBm it was set to the 0dBm.
- UE's that did not have coverage were assumed not to interfere and were removed from the analysis. In general the LTE coverage was UL limited, with the 1.4 MHz network having the greatest coverage (most subs covered), and the 5 MHz network having the least coverage as shown in Table 5.

Table 5 Number of Cricket Subscribers with LTE coverage as a function of channel size

LTE Channel Size	1.4 MHz	3 MHz	5 MHz
Number of Subscribers with LTE Coverage	235,849	166,299	132,418

4. Demographic Data and Counts

While it's impossible to predict the exact location of a device while in use, we can leverage high level data analytics to model usage trends and probabilities. In order to create a highly probable and somewhat pessimistic/aggressive model, we made the following assumptions:

- Cricket Subscribers locations were determined from their billing address
- OTA DTV users were equally distributed across the population
- Cricket subscribers must be an OTA DTV viewer for interference to occur.

The 31,900 OTA DTV viewers, shown in Table 5, correspond to .35% of the total Chicago population of 9,100,000. This is a function of the Nielsen data set where it was shown that peak viewership was 11,000 households. Average number of population per household in Chicago was calculated at 2.9 based on 2010 census data. Therefore, as noted above, the estimated number of viewers can be estimated at 31,900.

The Nielsen data is an estimate of the average viewership in the Chicago area. However, a study from broadcastengineering.com[8] has shown that the OTA DTV viewership among lower income households (< $30k) is 46% higher. Therefore, Cricket requested that this rate of increase should be applied to the Nielsen data to be more representative for the interference risk analysis. Thus the .35% viewership (calculated above) was adjusted to .51% using this methodology.

The analysis in **Table 6** shows the high level assessment numbers based on Nielsen data and empirical Cricket subscriber information.

Table 6 Summary of the Number of Cricket Subscribers watching DTV 51

Population of Chicago	9,100,000
Nielsen Data: # of Households Watching DTV 51	11,000
Average Viewers per Household	2.9
Total Household Viewers Watching DTV 51	31,900
Calculated Percentage of Chicago DTV 51 viewership	0.35%
Adjusted viewership percentage	***0.51%***
Number of Cricket Subscribers within Exclusion Zone with LTE coverage	235,849
Cricket OTA DTV Viewer Count (Cricket Subscribers x .35% DTV 51 Viewers)	825
Cricket OTA DTV Viewer Count (Cricket Subscribers x **.51%** DTV 51 Viewers) (< $30k annual household income)	1,207

[8] http://broadcastengineering.com/rf/54-million-americans-watching-over-air-exclusively-says-report

5. Analysis and Graphed Results

Overview:

- Probability calculated with three LTE channel configurations: 1.4, 3, and 5 MHz
- The LTE coverage for the 1.4MHz channel was used for all 3 channel configurations
- Each Cricket subscriber in exclusion zone given a UE Tx power value and DTV OTA RSL value.
- These values equate to a distance based on tables 2 & 3.
- Results summarized in graphs for **98% coverage level** and **worst case**

The analysis in the following three sections is based on the criteria listed above but does not account for the following factors:

- Busy hour for OTA DTV customers does not correspond to Cricket Busy hour.
- Not all customers use cell phones during busy hour
- Not all customers make calls while in the vicinity of TV

5.1. Risk Assessment: .51% Viewership Model

The analysis in this section assumes that the ratio of OTA DTV viewers to the general population of Chicago is ~0.51%. The results for all the Cricket subscribers are therefore scaled by 0.51% to represent the OTA DTV viewers.

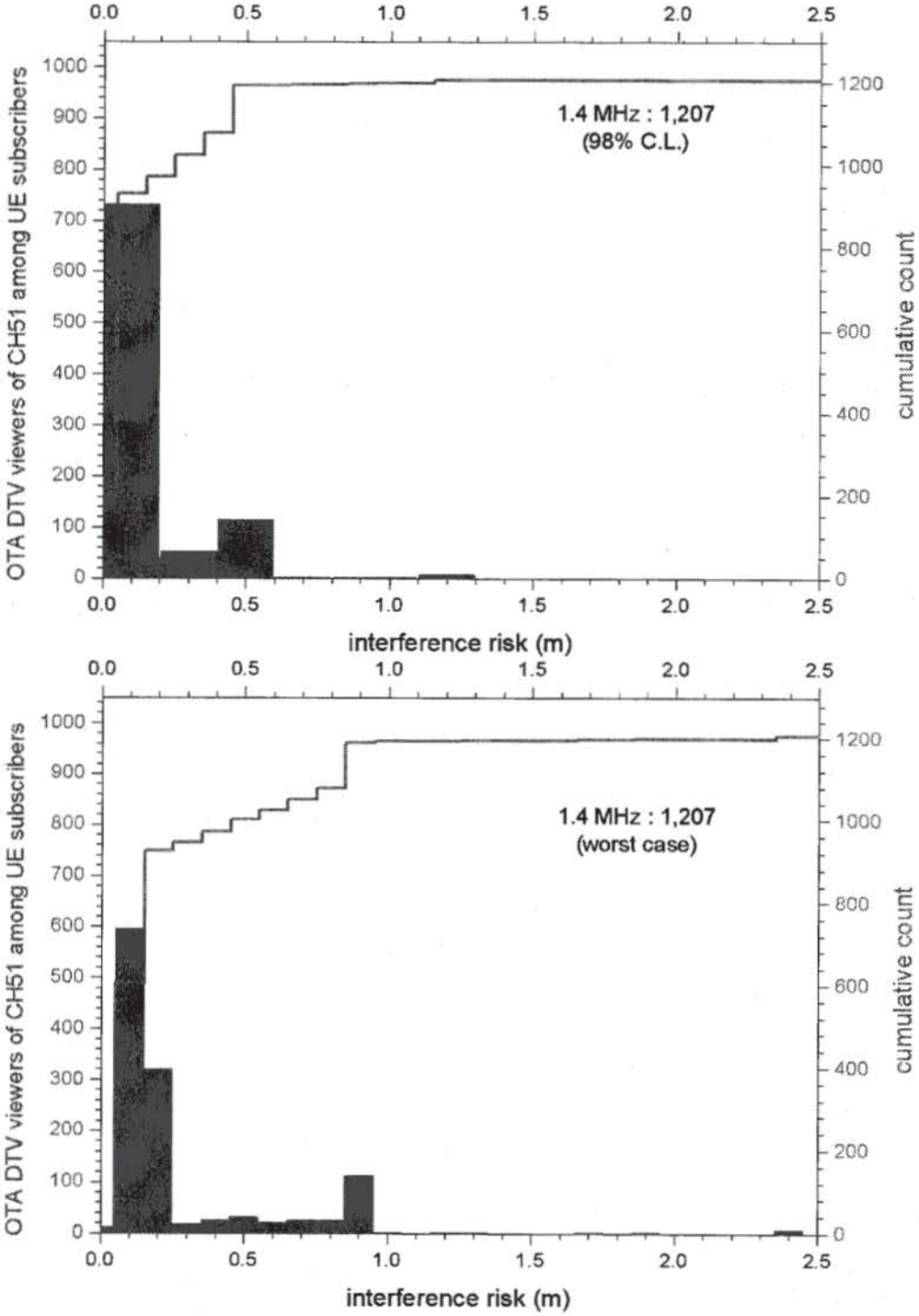
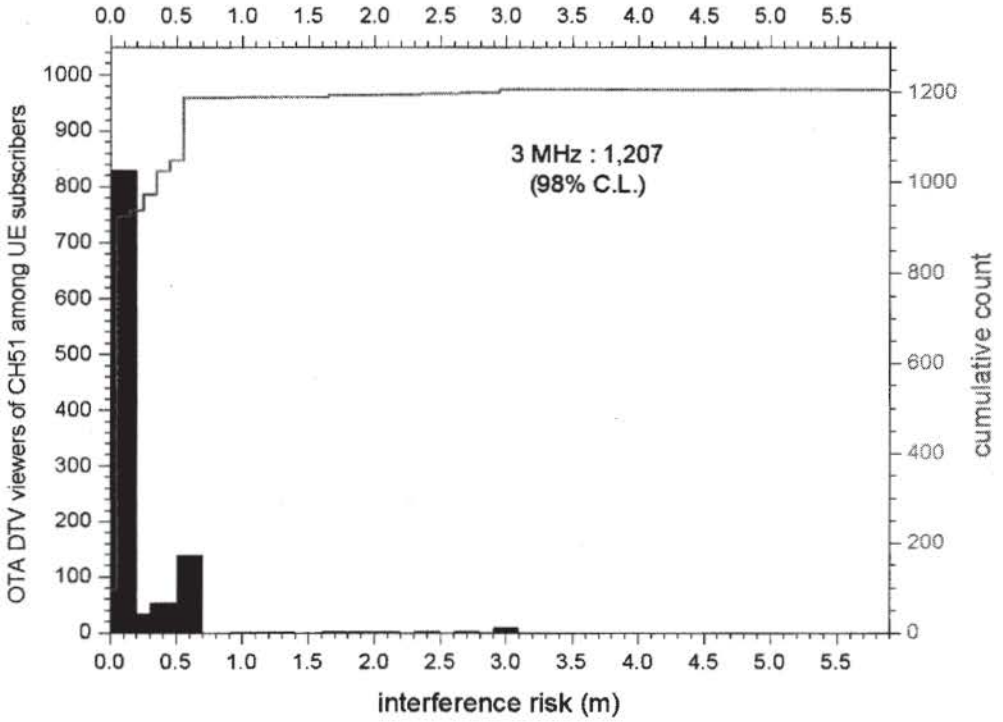


Figure 5 OTA DTV viewers interference risk distribution for a 1.4 MHz LTE UL channel size



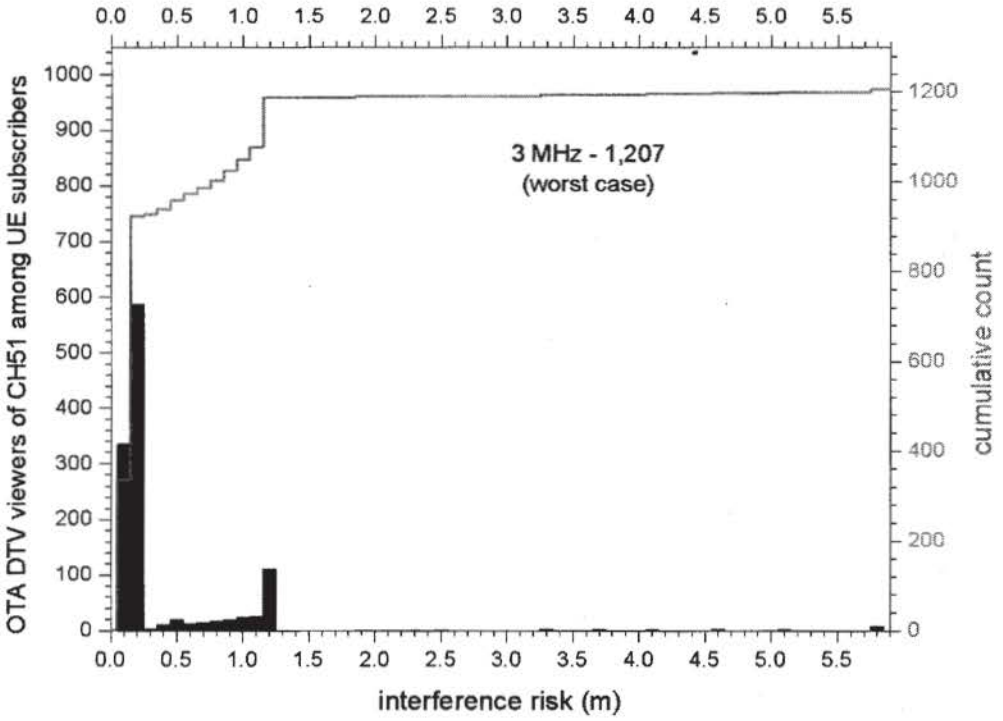
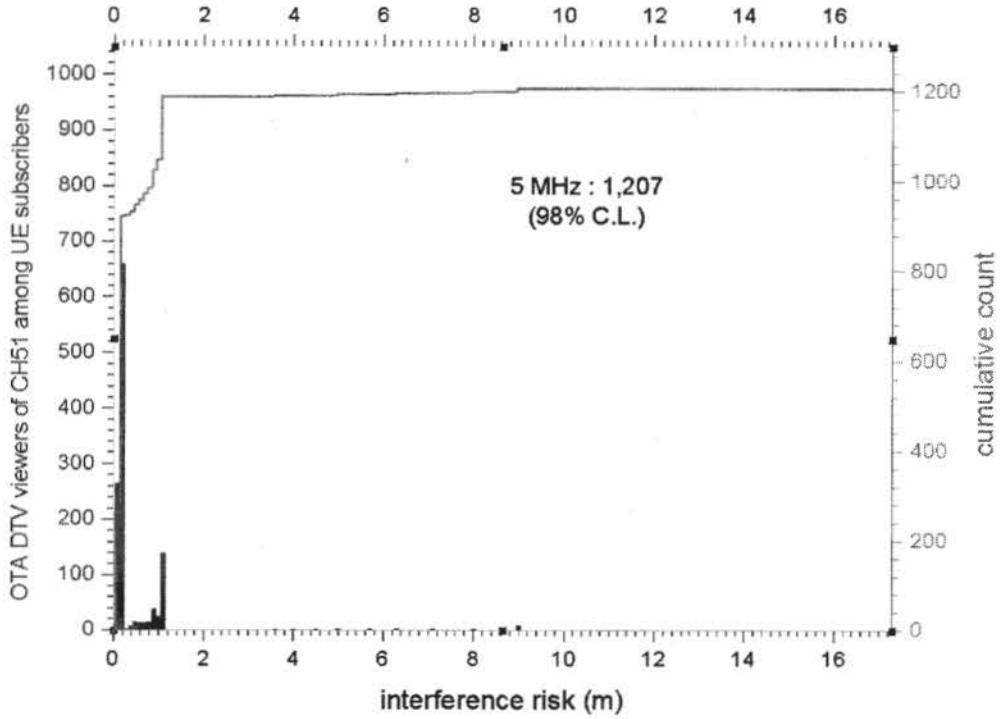


Figure 6 OTA DTV viewers interference risk distribution for a 3 MHz LTE UL channel size.



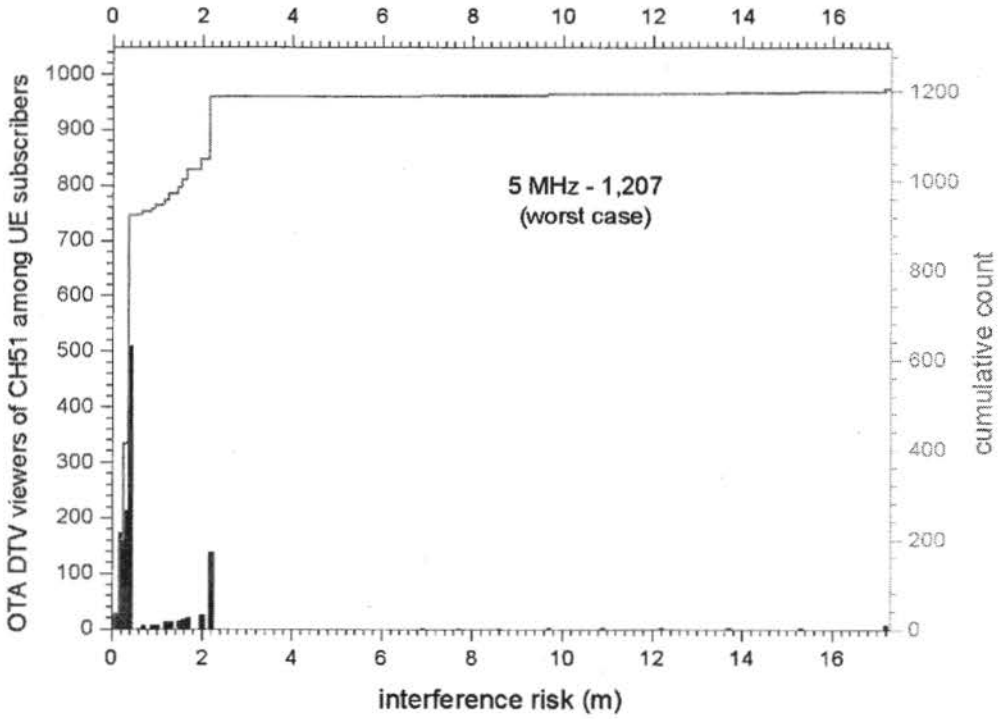


Figure 7 OTA DTV viewers interference risk distribution for a 5 MHz LTE UL channel size

Table 7 Summary of interference risk distributions for OTA DTV viewers per channel size (98% C.L.)

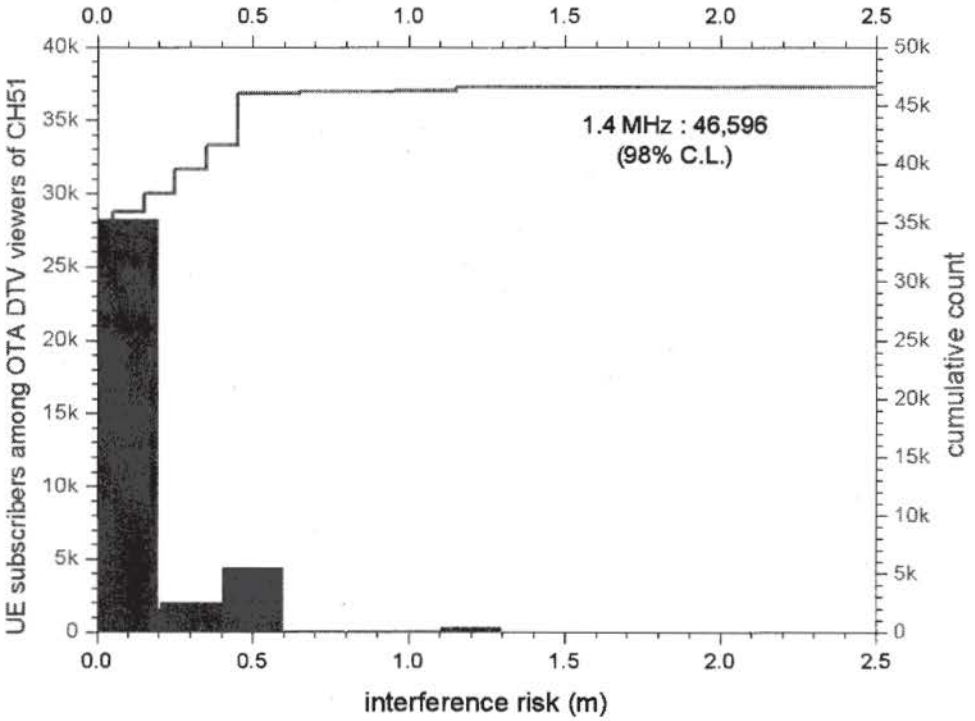
UE distance R from DTV	Total Number of People Impacted for a 98% Coverage Level		
	1.4 MHz	3 MHz	5 MHz
R > 0 m	1,207	1,207	1,207
R ≥ 1.0 m	10	19	182
R ≥ 2.0 m		13	19
R ≥ 3.0 m			19
R ≥ 4.0 m			18
R ≥ 5.0 m			16
R ≥ 6.0 m			13
R ≥ 7.0 m			11
R ≥ 8.0 m			8

Table 8 Summary of interference risk distributions for OTA DTV viewers per channel size (worst case).

UE distance R from DTV	Total Number of People Impacted (worst case of Coverage Level)		
	1.4 MHz	3 MHz	5 MHz
R > 0 m	1,207	1,207	1,207
R ≥ 1.0 m	15	157	268
R ≥ 2.0 m	8	18	157
R ≥ 3.0 m		16	19
R ≥ 4.0 m		13	19
R ≥ 5.0 m		10	19
R ≥ 6.0 m			19
R ≥ 7.0 m			18
R ≥ 8.0 m			17

5.2. *Risk Assessment: OTA DTV Viewers = Cricket Subscribers*

The analysis in this section assumes that the all OTA DTV viewers are Cricket subscribers. The graphs are scaled by the factor (46,596/235,849) = 0.1976 = 19.76% to determine the effect on each OTA DTV viewer.



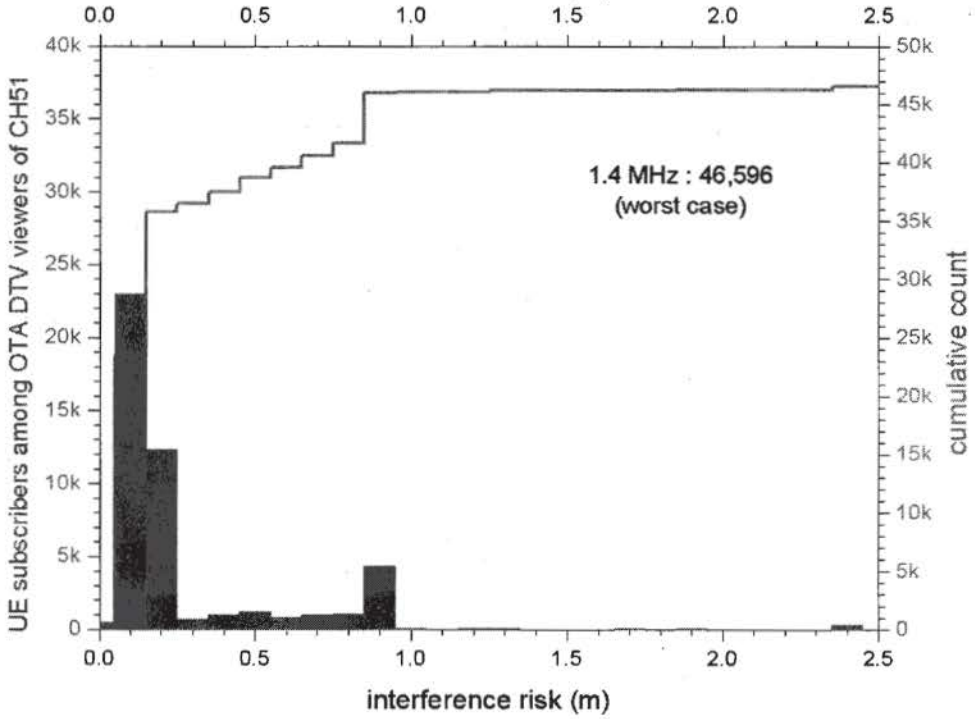
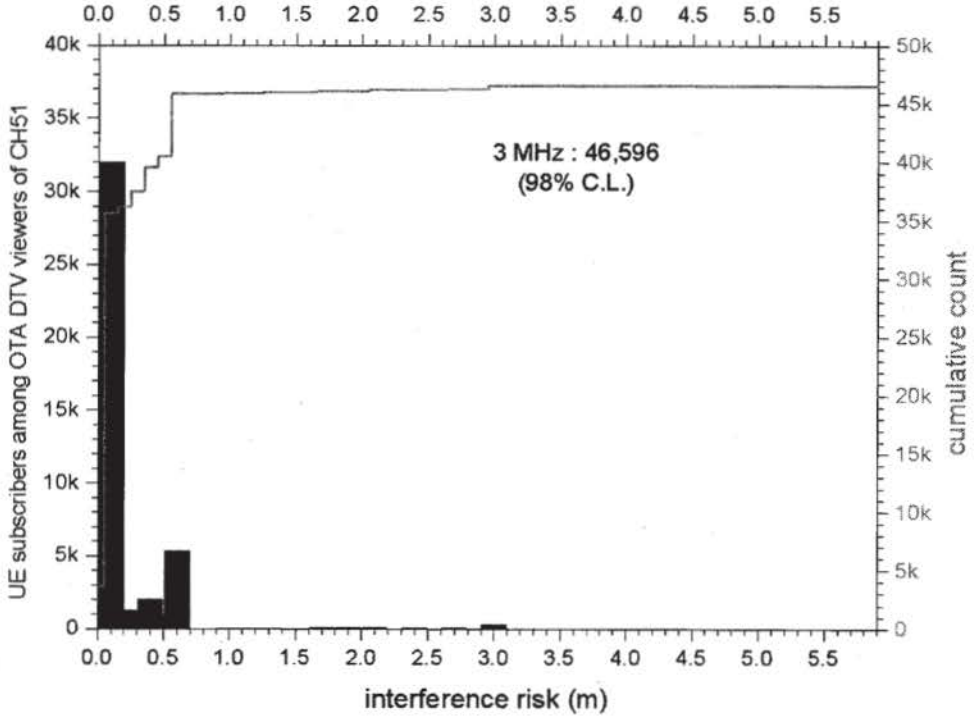


Figure 8 OTA DTV viewers interference risk distribution for a 1.4 MHz LTE UL channel size.



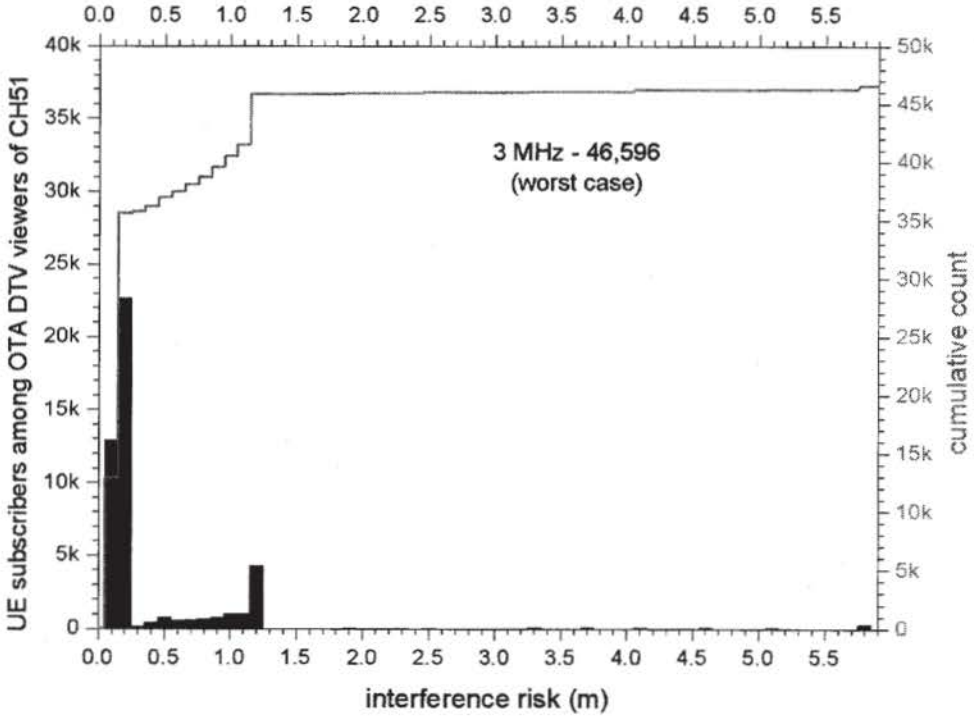


Figure 9 OTA DTV viewers interference risk distribution for a 3 MHz LTE UL channel size

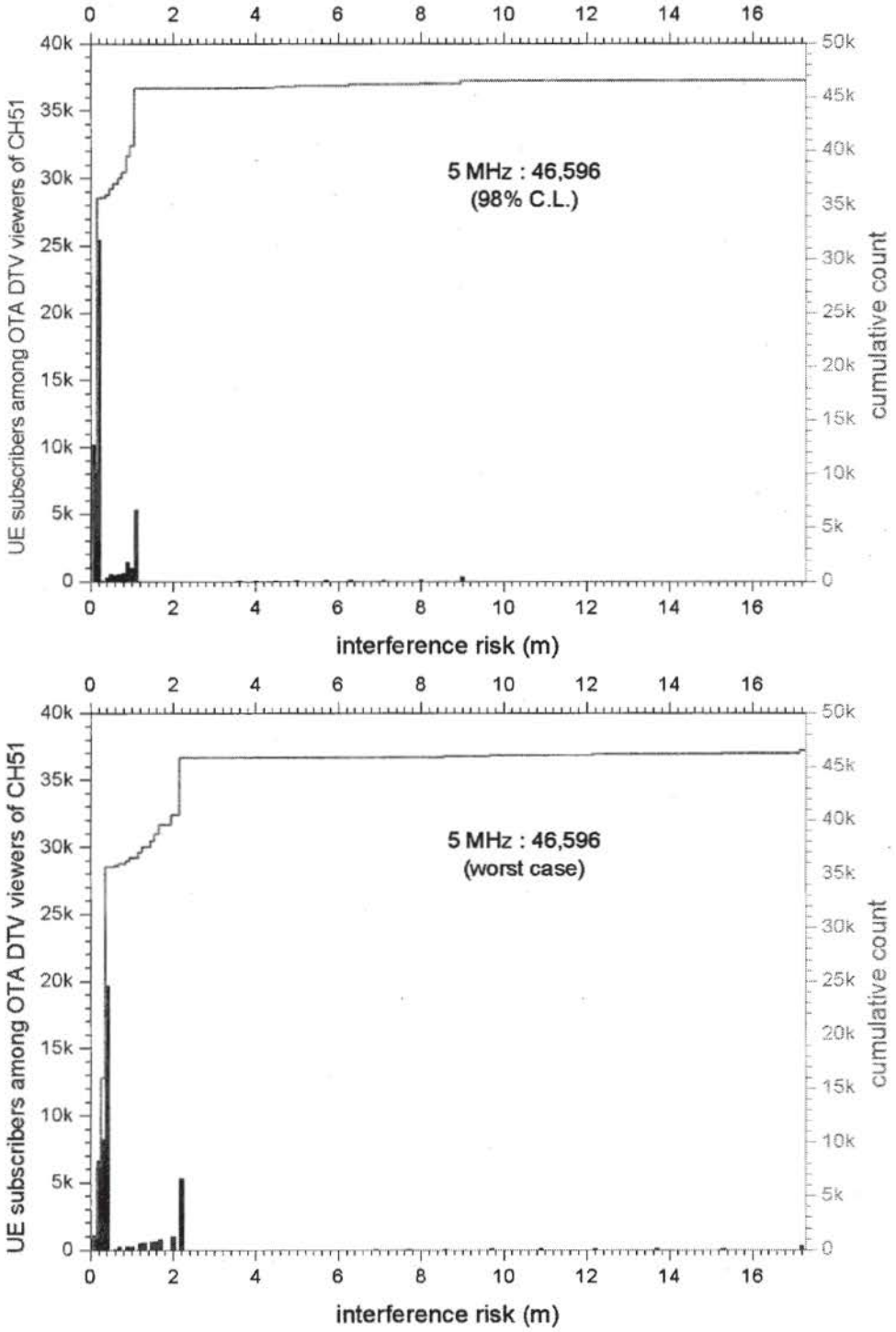


Figure 10 OTA DTV viewers interference risk distribution for a 5 MHz LTE UL channel size

Table 9 Summary of interference risk distributions for OTA DTV viewers per channel size (98% C.L.)

UE distance R from DTV	Total Number of People Impacted for a 98% Coverage Level		
	1.4 MHz	3 MHz	5 MHz
R > 0 m	46,696	46,696	46,696
R ≥ 1.0 m	378	728	7,042
R ≥ 2.0 m		512	743
R ≥ 3.0 m			735
R ≥ 4.0 m			700
R ≥ 5.0 m			634
R ≥ 6.0 m			512
R ≥ 7.0 m			439
R ≥ 8.0 m			308

Table 10 Summary of interference risk distributions for OTA DTV viewers per channel size (worst case).

UE distance R from DTV	Total Number of People Impacted (worst case of Coverage Level)		
	1.4 MHz	3 MHz	5 MHz
R > 0 m	46,696	46,696	46,696
R ≥ 1.0 m	571	6,073	10,369
R ≥ 2.0 m	307	699	6,073
R ≥ 3.0 m		633	744
R ≥ 4.0 m		511	743
R ≥ 5.0 m		378	739
R ≥ 6.0 m			735
R ≥ 7.0 m			699
R ≥ 8.0 m			672

6. Analysis – Coverage Behavior of LTE Bandwidth Configuration

The different UE UL coverage for each channel size was used to repeat the analysis in Section 4. The UL UE coverage (numbers of covered subs) was different for each channel size.

The number of covered Cricket subscribers for the following channel sizes are:

- 1.4 MHz; 235,849
- 3 MHz; 166,299
- 5 MHz; 132,418

6.1. Bandwidth Dependent Risk Assessment: .51% Viewership Model

The analysis in this section assumes that the ratio of OTA DTV viewers to the general population of Chicago is ~0.51%. The Cricket subscribers with LTE coverage are therefore scaled by 0.51% to represent the OTA DTV viewers.

Table 11 Summary of interference risk distributions for OTA DTV viewers per channel size (98% C.L.)

UE distance R from DTV	Total Number of People Impacted for a 98% Coverage Level		
	1.4 MHz	3 MHz	5 MHz
R > 0 m	1,207	852	678
R ≥ 1.0 m	10	14	131
R ≥ 2.0 m		13	10
R ≥ 3.0 m			10
R ≥ 4.0 m			10
R ≥ 5.0 m			10
R ≥ 6.0 m			10
R ≥ 7.0 m			9
R ≥ 8.0 m			8

Table 12 Summary of interference risk distributions for OTA DTV viewers per channel size (worst case)

UE distance R from DTV	Total Number of People Impacted (worst case of Coverage Level)		
	1.4 MHz	3 MHz	5 MHz
R > 0 m	1,207	852	678
R ≥ 1.0 m	15	135	144
R ≥ 2.0 m	8	14	123
R ≥ 3.0 m		14	10
R ≥ 4.0 m		13	10
R ≥ 5.0 m		11	10
R ≥ 6.0 m			10
R ≥ 7.0 m			10
R ≥ 8.0 m			10