

EXHIBIT E-1
Comments of Robert F. Gonsett in WT Docket 14-107

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Comments of Robert F. Gonsett in ET Docket No.14-14 & GN Docket No.12-268

Free over-the-air television broadcasting and safety-of-life communications could quickly become second class citizens unless the FCC acts with extraordinary caution in the 600 MHz incentive auction proceeding.

In my rural residential neighborhood, for example, Verizon has proposed to construct a cell tower at a church 1,600 feet from my 6-foot diameter UHF receiving dish that uses a mast-mounted broadband RF preamplifier. My antenna looks right at the church in my most critical (weakest signal) direction which is toward Mt. Wilson in Los Angeles.

Verizon has advised me that they may run up to the following ERPs in each of their antenna sectors, and one of those sectors is currently slated to be pointed my way:

- 2,000 watts in the 700 MHz band,
- 2,000 watts in the cellular band (presumably 800 MHz),
- 3,000 watts in the PCS band, and
- 3,000 watts in the AWS band.

Note that the combined ERP in my direction could reach 10,000 watts. If one or two other cellular companies added their equipment to the tower, the combined ERP could become 20 to 30 kW and we haven't even started to talk about 600 MHz yet. These are significant power

levels in a rural residential setting where preamps are often used for television reception. As a television viewer and the operator of a frequency and spectral monitoring lab for the broadcast and public safety sectors, I am very concerned with the prospect of having high power continuous duty transmitters nearby. People who live or work near towers such as the one proposed here may experience blanketing interference (brute-force overload) and intermodulation interference from a variety of mechanisms including front-end mixing. Rising noise floors may also impact land-mobile/safety-of-life receivers to say nothing of co-channel and adjacent channel interference in the 600 MHz band.

All this is to say that while researching DTV receiver performance is vital -- and the FCC's work in this regard is essential -- it is only part of a more complex real-world picture that should include a look at the use of high gain television receiving antennas combined with preamp overloading, and the susceptibility of land-mobile receivers in general -- and public safety receivers in particular -- to receive interference from high powered cell sites. Obviously the emissions masks pertaining to cell sites must be tight enough to prevent radiated interference.

Verizon and I are currently working together to see if their proposed signals can be reduced substantially in my direction and their efforts are appreciated. Nevertheless, the FCC needs to proceed with extraordinary caution because cell towers are proliferating, radiated powers are increasing, bandwidths are expanding and consumers do use high gain receiving antennas and broadband preamplifiers.

Sincerely,

Robert F. Gonsett

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