

RURAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP

advocate of rural wireless telecommunications providers

1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, 10th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

To: Magalie Roman Salas, Secretary
Federal Communications Commission

From: Caressa D. Bennet, General Counsel
Brent Weingardt, Senior Counsel

Date: November 29, 2001

Re: *Ex Parte* Presentation – November 28, 2001

In the Matter of Reallocation and Service Rules for the 698-746 MHz Spectrum Band (Television Channels 52-59)
GN Docket No. 01-74

In the Matter of Service Rules for the 746-764 and 776-794 Bands, and Revisions to Part 27 of the Commission's Rules
WT Docket No. 99-168

In the Matter of Promoting Efficient Use of Spectrum Through Elimination of Barriers to the Developments of Secondary Markets
WT Docket No. 00-230

On November 28, 2001, Caressa D. Bennet and Brent Weingardt of Bennet & Bennet, PLLC, representing the Rural Telecommunications Group (“RTG”), participated in a meeting with Commissioner Kathleen Q. Abernathy and Bryan Tramont, the Commissioner’s Legal Advisor, concerning the above-referenced proceedings. In addition to the materials set forth below, the attached document summarizes this discussion.

In regards to the upcoming Lower 700 MHz decision, RTG supports the Federal Communications Commission’s proposal to recover underutilized analog broadcast spectrum. However, RTG noted that the Upper 700 MHz auction will result in large amounts of unused spectrum because the Commission has decided to auction this band in large geographic areas, six regional Economic Area Groupings (“EAGs”), and the FCC has proposed to do the same in the Lower 700 MHz band. RTG reiterated that it should license the Lower 700 MHz in the smallest possible geographic areas, such as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (“MSAs”) and Rural Service Areas (“RSAs”).

Millions of rural Americans are not receiving the benefits of advanced wireless services. The Commission's recently released commercial mobile radio service ("CMRS") Report to Congress drastically overstated the amount of "coverage" in rural counties for cellular and personal communications services ("PCS"), arguably the most widely available wireless services. Even using the Report's charitable definition of "coverage," 42 percent of rural Americans do not have access to cellular or PCS alternatives.

To date, the Commission's spectrum allocation policies are not working for rural America. Auctioning spectrum in large geographic areas results in large unserved or under served populations. The FCC's liberal build-out requirements promote spectrum warehousing in violation of 309(j)(4)(B) of the Communications Act. Congress clearly concluded that rural telephone companies have a record of providing service in isolated communities and should receive advantages in competing for radio spectrum to bring advanced wireless services to these communities. Rural telephone companies are entitled to auction benefits as designated entities under Section 309(j)(4)(D), but the Commission has simply ignored this mandate. The FCC must do more to meet the mandate of Section 309(j)(3)(A) to speed the delivery of wireless services to rural areas of the United States.

Rural and small companies must have access to spectrum in the primary auction markets, but RTG supports the Commission's proposal to create a more vibrant secondary market for spectrum. The Commission must ensure that proper incentives are in place to promote voluntary spectrum leasing. RTG believes that licensees cannot be held responsible for the actions of spectrum lessees nor should licensees monitor the day-to-day activities of lessees. RTG stressed that leasing, as commonly understood, does constitute a partial transfer of control of the rights and obligations that accompany a radio license. However, the Communications Act grants the Commission with unquestioned authority to enforce its rules against "any person" who uses radio spectrum. The Commission can ensure day-to-day compliance with its rules by adopting RTG's proposed "Functional Leasing Approach."

Under this approach, a licensee must follow the Commission's checklist for determining the initial eligibility of a lessee to qualify for the use of spectrum; a licensee must inform each lessee of the lessee's service, technical and operational obligations within the language of a lease; a licensee must require that the lessee acknowledge and submit to Commission jurisdiction through a certification process in the lease that it will comply with the Commission's rules, policies, and laws and that it recognizes the authority of the FCC to cancel a lease for failure to comply; a licensee must require that all lease terms be committed to writing; a licensee must retain a record of all leases, FCC filings and coordination/interference agreements reached by its lessees; a licensee must make these records available to the Commission upon request; for each lease, a licensee must submit identifying information to the Commission that allows the Commission to identify and contact each lessee; and a licensee must commit to assist the FCC in identifying non-complying lessees and to take all reasonable steps to halt non-compliance brought to its attention.

RTG also discussed alternative approaches regarding spectrum leasing with the Commissioner. RTG suggested that the FCC adopt a streamlined procedure similar to Section 214 applications for spectrum leasing. The FCC could adopt a notification process similar to *pro forma* wireless assignment and transfer notifications. Lastly, RTG suggested that the Commission completely forbear from passing on leases in accordance with Section 160, 161 or 332 of the Communications Act.

If you have any questions regarding this filing, please contact the undersigned at (202) 371-1500.

Sincerely,

/s/

Brent Weingardt
Senior Counsel, Rural Telecommunications Group

Enclosure

cc: Commissioner Kathleen Abernathy
Bryan Tramont, Legal Advisor

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