

June 9, 2004

Via Electronic Filing

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

Re: ***Ex Parte Presentation: Improving Public Safety Communications in the 800 MHz Band; Consolidating the 900 MHz Industrial/Land Transportation and Business Pool Channels***, WT Docket No. 02-55

Dear Ms. Dortch:

On June 4, 2004, Nextel Communications, Inc. (“Nextel”) submitted a written *ex parte* presentation to the Federal Communications Commission (the “Commission”) offering to include an additional 2 MHz of 800 MHz spectrum in the non-cellular, high-site block proposed in the Consensus Plan for 800 MHz realignment.¹ Nextel’s increased spectrum contribution makes available *40 additional 800 MHz channels* at 816-817/861-862 MHz for use in public safety communications systems – 40 heavily used contiguous channels in Nextel’s current network that were to be part of the cellular, low-site channel block under the Consensus Plan.² With this additional contribution, Nextel’s 800 MHz spectrum position will be reduced from 18.5 MHz to 14 MHz, while public safety’s 800 MHz spectrum access will increase from about 10 MHz to approximately 14.5 MHz.³ Nextel respectfully files this *ex parte* letter to provide additional information concerning this important enhancement of the Consensus Plan.

¹ Letter from Lawrence R. Krevor, Nextel, to Marlene H. Dortch, FCC Secretary (June 4, 2004). (Unless otherwise indicated, all comments and *ex parte* presentations referenced herein were filed in WT Docket No. 02-55.)

² Attachment A is an 800 MHz band plan depicting Nextel’s additional 2 MHz spectrum contribution.

³ As noted in Nextel’s June 4 *ex parte* presentation, the 800 MHz band is shared with Mexico and Canada in their respective border areas with the U.S. such that the U.S. has half or less than half the channels available in the non-border areas; accordingly, the quantity of spectrum Nextel will contribute to the Consensus Plan varies in these regions. Nextel respectfully urges the Commission to assist all parties in revising the Border Area sharing agreements to obtain the maximum possible spectrum access for U.S. 800 MHz licensees.

A. Introduction

The Consensus Plan brings together the leading public safety organizations in the country along with numerous private wireless associations and Nextel in a comprehensive and cooperative proposal to eliminate the life-threatening problem of CMRS – public safety interference in the 800 MHz band and to make urgently-needed additional spectrum available to public safety communications while imposing minimal disruption on incumbent 800 MHz systems.⁴ Under the Consensus Plan, Nextel is offering spectral and financial contributions totaling more than \$5 billion to provide both the additional spectrum and the funding necessary to retune 800 MHz incumbent networks – public safety, private wireless, and Nextel – into separate high-site and low-site channel blocks thereby grouping together good neighbors and eliminating the interleaving of incompatible system designs that results in CMRS – public safety interference. To make Nextel whole, the Commission would grant Nextel replacement spectrum of comparable value to Nextel’s spectral and financial support of 800 MHz realignment – specifically, a 10 MHz nationwide license at 1910-1915/1990-1995 MHz.

Nextel’s offer brings its total contribution of 800 MHz spectrum under the Consensus Plan to 4.5 MHz – nearly double its initial contribution. This represents an almost 50% increase over the 10 MHz of 800 MHz spectrum currently licensed to public safety agencies – spectrum that is critically needed to increase capacity and to foster interoperability among public safety agencies both within and across political jurisdictions when responding to emergencies. Although the additional channels at 816-817/861-862 MHz may not be optimum assignments for mission-critical public safety communications – given their adjacency to the cellular channel block – they are well-suited to relocating other 800 MHz incumbents, thereby clearing suitable channels for public safety communications elsewhere in the non-cellular, high-site channel block below 861 MHz. Thus, in implementing realignment, the 40 additional channels at 816-817/861-862 MHz will be assigned to compatible, consenting licensees that would have had to be located below 861 MHz, thereby making 40 channels additional channels available throughout the nation for public safety licensees below 861 MHz.⁵

⁴ Most of the leading national public safety organizations and hundreds of public safety officials support the Consensus Plan, including the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials-International, Inc. (“APCO”), the International Association of Chiefs of Police (“IACP”), the International Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc. (“IAFC”); the Major Cities Chiefs Association (“MCCA”); the Major County Sheriffs’ Association (“MCSA”), and the National Sheriffs’ Association (“NSA”). In addition, the National Association of Broadcasters and the Association for Maximum Service Television, Inc. have expressed their full support for the Consensus Plan. *See* Joint Proposed BAS Relocation Plan (May 3, 2004).

⁵ To further maximize the utility of these additional channels, the Commission should permit 816-817/861-862 MHz licensees to swap voluntarily any of these channels for channels below 816/861 MHz, thereby providing licensees with flexibility to best

Nextel's contribution of an additional 2 MHz will provide spectrum capacity for thousands of additional mobile radios on existing and new public safety communications networks.⁶ For example, these additional channels could facilitate ubiquitous interoperability among first-responders and emergency management officials from city, county, state and other public safety organizations throughout the Baltimore, MD/Washington, DC metropolitan area where the lack of available spectrum today prevents a few jurisdictions from operating on the 800 MHz spectrum used by nearly all other area public safety agencies.

B. Additional 800 MHz Public Safety Spectrum Will Promote Interoperability and Enhance Homeland Security

Since the terrorist attacks on America of September 11, 2001, government officials and advisory bodies have repeatedly emphasized the importance of effective, interoperable public safety communications throughout the country. For example, a report issued last year by a task force sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations described the need "to foster interoperable communications systems for emergency responders across the country so that those on the front lines can communicate with each other while at the scene of an attack."⁷ Yet, almost one year after that report, little has actually been done to promote interoperable communications.

Homeland Security Department Secretary Tom Ridge recently reemphasized the vital need for interoperable communications, stating that "[d]uring an emergency situation, effective communication and coordination is an absolute necessity for our nation's first responders."⁸ Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi last month observed that in "every community across America, law enforcement officers are our first line of defense against another terrorist attack," and that we must provide them with "the tools necessary

manage their spectrum holdings consistent with their public safety mission or business plans.

⁶ In developing a cost estimate for 800 MHz realignment, the Consensus Parties found that public safety systems average about 136 mobile units per public safety channel. Supplemental Comments of the Consensus Parties, Appendix A-4 (Dec. 24, 2002). Thus, Nextel's additional 2 MHz contribution (40 channels) provides capacity for more than 5,000 radio units per market.

⁷ See Warren B. Rudman, Richard A. Clarke & Jamie F. Metz, *Emergency Responders: Drastically Underfunded, Dangerously Unprepared*, Report of an Independent Task Force Sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations, at 2-3 (June 29, 2003) (available at: <http://www.cfr.org/pdf/Responders_TF.pdf>).

⁸ Secretary Ridge's Remarks on the Council for Excellence in Government Report, May 25, 2004, at 3, available at: <<http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/display?theme=44&content=3609&print=true>>.

to keep America safe.”⁹ John F. Lehman, a member of the 9/11 Commission and former Secretary of the Navy, stated just two weeks ago that the “federal government needs to make many new radio frequencies available” to first responders.¹⁰ Representative Bart Stupak (D-Mich.) also recently emphasized the importance of interoperability stating, “[t]he least we can do is make sure the radios talk to each other.”¹¹

The Commission can help answer these calls to action by adopting the Consensus Plan. The Consensus Plan has always provided 2.5 MHz of additional spectrum for public safety use as part of 800 MHz realignment; it now includes an additional 2 MHz of 800 MHz spectrum – the spectrum of most immediate value to public safety communicators given their existing 800 MHz systems and the widespread availability of 800 MHz public safety communications infrastructure and handsets. The availability of additional 800 MHz public safety spectrum will also further promote economies of scale in the design and production of public safety equipment.

Public safety systems will gain a total of 8.5 MHz of spectrum under the enhanced Consensus Plan – 4.5 MHz in the 800 MHz band and 4 MHz in the upper 700 MHz band. As the Consensus Parties have previously explained, the 700 MHz spectrum, like the additional 800 MHz channels, is adjacent to the 24 MHz of dedicated public safety spectrum that will be reclaimed from Channels 60–69 broadcast use, thereby promoting interoperability and equipment economies of scale for 700 MHz equipment as well as dual band 700/800 MHz public safety equipment. Moreover, the public safety community has stated in this proceeding that various public safety communications needs can be met by systems using this spectrum, notwithstanding its guard band function and adjacency to future 700 MHz commercial operations.¹²

⁹ Statement of Congresswoman Pelosi on Peace Officers Memorial Day, May 14, 2004, *available at*: <<http://www.house.gov/pelosi/press/releases/May04/PeaceOfficers051404.html>>.

¹⁰ John F. Lehman, “Missing a Chance to Learn From 9/11,” *The New York Times*, May 26, 2004, at 23.

¹¹ *Communications Daily*, Vol. 24, No. 108, at 6 (June 4, 2004). Two bills have been introduced in Congress to promote interoperability, reflecting the concern of many members of Congress about this pressing issue. *See* Public Safety Interoperability Implementation Act, H.R. 3370 (this bill has 18 co-sponsors); Connecting the Operations of National Networks of Emergency Communications Technologies for First Responders Act of 2004, H.R. 4400 (this bill has 40 co-sponsors).

¹² *Ex Parte* Submission of the Consensus Parties, at 7-8 (Aug. 7, 2003); *Ex Parte* Presentation of the Major Cities Chiefs Association, International Association of Chiefs of Police, and National Sheriffs’ Association, at 9 (attached to Letter from Harlin McEwen to Marlene Dortch, FCC Secretary (Aug. 27, 2003)); Reply Comments of the Consensus Parties, at 18-25 (Aug. 7, 2002). Indeed, in these Consensus Party filings the public safety community urged Congress and the Commission to allocate an even greater

C. The Enhanced Consensus Plan Will Provide Even Greater Interference Protection for Public Safety Systems Below 861 MHz

Since its inception on August 7, 2002, the Consensus Plan was designed to eliminate the problem of unpredictable and seemingly random CMRS – public safety interference that jeopardizes the safety of first responders and the public they protect. The Plan called for realigning the 800 MHz band to create separate spectrum blocks for incompatible system architectures with a clearly-specified demarcation point, thereby preserving the ability of public safety and private wireless licensees to continue using economically-efficient noise-limited, high-site system designs in a world increasingly populated with interference-limited, multiple low-site base station networks. Throughout nearly two years of discussion, debate and refinement, the Consensus Parties have held firm to the fundamental principle that incumbent public safety and private wireless licensees must be “held harmless” by being retuned to the non-cellular, high-site channel block without loss of channels, capacity or functionality at no cost to those licensees. Without 800 MHz realignment, traditional noise-limited, high-site public safety systems would have to be replaced with much more costly multiple low-site networks well beyond the financial means of budget-strapped state and local governments.

This latest Consensus Plan enhancement is consistent with these principles. All incumbent public safety and private wireless licensees would be retuned to or located within the non-cellular, high-site channel block, thereby virtually eliminating CMRS – public safety interference.¹³ Appendix F provides that cellular channel block licensees (and the Cellular A and B Block carriers) must protect non-cellular block licensees from CMRS – public safety interference down to a desired signal strength of at least –101dBm for portables and –104dBm for mobiles units. All of these provisions would continue to apply fully for all non-cellular block licensees below the 861 MHz non-cellular block/cellular block demarcation point.

The enhanced Consensus Plan will result in even greater CMRS – public safety interference protection for licensees below 816/861 MHz due to the additional spectral separation of these licensees from low-site, cellular operations as a result of Nextel vacating the 816-817/861-862 MHz channels. The probability of public safety or private wireless licensees below 861 MHz receiving interference from a cellular, low-site operator or operators would on average approach zero.¹⁴ Simply stated, CMRS – public safety interference will no longer be a problem for licensees below 861 MHz.

amount of 700 MHz spectrum to help meet homeland security needs. Reply Comments of the Consensus Parties, at 27 (Aug. 7, 2002).

¹³ Currently, the Consensus Plan would reduce the probability of interference on average by about 95 percent for licensees within the 806-814/851-859 MHz channels, and by about 85 percent for licensees in the 814-816/859-861 channels.

¹⁴ The possibility of CMRS – public safety interference is not completely eliminated because it remains possible, under limited circumstances, for a co-located Cellular A

D. The 816-817/861-862 Channel Block Can Better Accommodate non-Nextel EA Licensees and Potential Low-Site Architecture Systems

The 2 MHz at 816-817/861-862 MHz was to have been the lower boundary of the 16 MHz cellular channel block under the original Consensus Plan. Under the enhanced Consensus Plan, the 2 MHz at 816-817/861-862 MHz will be directly adjacent to the reduced 14 MHz cellular, low-site channel block at 817-824/862-869 MHz. There are only a few non-cellular, high-site incumbents operating today on these channels because the channels are predominately licensed to Nextel,¹⁵ and have been deployed throughout its nationwide network.¹⁶ These few non-Nextel 816-817/861-862 MHz incumbents were previously not in the non-cellular block and therefore did not expect to receive post-realignment Appendix F interference protection; *i.e.*, *no non-cellular block incumbent is being required to upgrade its system*. Importantly, no *incumbent* public safety licensees are using these channels today.

Accordingly, given the adjacency to the cellular, low-site channel block, post-realignment 816-817/861-862 MHz licensees can implement interference-limited systems or deploy sufficiently robust systems to resist interference from adjacent low-site, cellular channel block operators; *i.e.*, these relocatees will have the opportunity to build to the necessary level of robustness. Stated differently, an 816-817/861-862 licensee would be entitled to have an adjacent cellular operator correct any interference it causes, provided the licensee's signal strength in the impacted area is at least -65 dBm. In many instances, 816-817/861-862 MHz licensees will not experience CMRS – public safety interference at less robust signal levels, particularly where cellular operators have deployed base stations above about 100 feet above average terrain with less than 20 channels in operation at such sites. In the event an 816-817/861-862 MHz licensee experiences CMRS-originating interference, however, it would have to meet this signal strength requirement to receive mandatory interference protection.

block licensee and Nextel to create an intermodulation hit on a channel in the non-cellular block. Appendix F requires the CMRS carriers to remedy such interference, provided the non-cellular block licensee is operating with a signal strength of at least -101/-104 dBm, as discussed above.

¹⁵ Nextel is the licensee of 157 of the 172 total U.S.-based A Block EA licenses (20 channels) and all of the U.S.-based B Block EA licenses (covering the remaining 20 channels of the additional 2 MHz).

¹⁶ Nextel uses a spectrum assignment algorithm that balances its channel use throughout its network to achieve relatively equivalent use of all available channels. Accordingly, the 40 25 kHz channels from 816-817/861-862 MHz are currently deployed in nearly 12 percent of all cell sectors in Nextel's network. Thus, these 40 channels currently carry about 12 percent of Nextel's 14 million subscribers (including Boost Mobile), or about 1.7 million subscribers.

Given these considerations, the 816-817/861-862 MHz 40 channel block is a desirable destination for incumbent, non-Nextel, non-upper 200 channel EA licensees; *i.e.*, incumbents with EA licensees for either the former General Category channels (25 channel EA licenses for channels 1-150), or the former lower 80 SMR channels (5 channel EA licenses). As EA licensees, these incumbents today have the right to deploy cellular-type networks; moreover, there are no restrictions in the Commission's rules today to prevent them from deploying low-site, frequency reuse cellular networks.

The Consensus Plan proposes accommodating these incumbents in the cellular, low-site block beginning at 816/861 MHz and moving toward 817/862 MHz as necessary. Most such incumbents do not hold enough channels in an EA to implement a low-site cellular architecture with sufficient channels to be likely to produce interference – at least 20 base radios at five sites lower than 100 feet; however, locating them in the 816-817/861-862 MHz block preserves their opportunity to “go low-site” without needing a waiver of the Consensus Plan's proposed prohibition on low-site deployments below 816/861 MHz. EA incumbents electing to do so would have compatible neighbors in the cellular channel block; if they do not deploy a low-site system they have the opportunity when relocating to deploy a sufficiently robust architecture to resist interference. On the other side, EA incumbents in the 816-817/861-862 MHz channels will not produce interference affecting high-site operators below 861 MHz if they remain in a high-site deployment, and are unlikely to do so even if they go low-site given their typical channel positions.¹⁷ Thus, post-realignment 816-817/861-862 MHz licensees should be free to deploy a cellular, low-site architecture as discussed herein.¹⁸

The 816-817/861-862 MHz channels are also likely to be attractive to private wireless incumbents that have or are deploying cellular-type networks (primarily high-site today) in the channels below 861 MHz. Some incumbents are deploying iDEN® technology similar to that used by Nextel and have expressed concern that Nextel's

¹⁷ The Commission should apply the requirements of Appendix F to any licensees of these channels deploying a cellular, low-site system.

¹⁸ Some commenters have expressed concern that by prohibiting low-site operations in the non-cellular, high-site channel block, the Consensus Plan restricts technological progress and the ability of incumbents to adopt new technologies. Permitting post-realignment 816-817/861-862 MHz licensees to deploy high, low or mixed-site systems mitigates this concern by providing a “safe harbor” for such operators.

Moreover, this concern is overblown. The Consensus Plan allows incumbents in the non-cellular, high-site block to deploy low sites where needed, provided that the incumbent does not deploy in a market more than five such interacting sites, each below 100 feet above average terrain and each with more than 20 channels in operation at each site. Given the realities of the spectrum positions of nearly all such incumbents, this flexibility should meet their needs in nearly every case. The Consensus Plan also proposes a waiver process for unanticipated, extraordinary circumstances as well as special consideration for SouthernLinc.

relocation above 816/861 MHz (or 817/862 MHz) may jeopardize future availability of iDEN® infrastructure for operators in the lower channels. Whatever the validity of this concern, and Nextel offers no opinion thereon, the additional 2 MHz would be directly adjacent to Nextel's relocated spectrum assignment and may provide such operators greater comfort as to future iDEN® availability. In addition, this channel location would preserve their opportunity to migrate to a low-site deployment. This spectrum may also be attractive to wide-area licensees desiring to consolidate their 800 MHz channel assignments. In short, the additional 2 MHz Nextel is contributing to the Consensus Plan provides suitable spectrum for relocating incumbent, non-Nextel EA licensees, iDEN® operators, other cellular-type systems, campus-type communications deployments, and other service providers that can deploy a relatively more robust or interference-limited network. This, in turn, will free up 2 MHz of additional spectrum for public safety use.

E. Cost and Relocation Timing Impacts

Adding an additional 2 MHz contribution to the Consensus Plan will have no impact on the time period necessary to implement 800 MHz realignment. Nextel tentatively estimates that some additional retuning of non-Nextel 800 MHz incumbents may be necessary to relocate to the additional channels the incumbents best suited to these channel assignments, as discussed above. Nextel will pay additional retuning expenses out of the Relocation Fund consistent with the retuning payment provisions of the Consensus Plan.

In a filing dated June 9, 2004, Verizon Wireless *incorrectly* states that under the Consensus Plan's funding mechanism, "public safety will be forced to spend taxpayer money first [to retune], then seek reimbursement from Nextel later."¹⁹ *This statement is false and Verizon should know it.* The record in this proceeding on this point is crystal clear, consistent and repetitive: *the Consensus Plan would establish a Relocation Fund administered by an independent administrator that will **pay the retuning costs of 800 MHz incumbent public safety and private wireless licensees as they incur them!***²⁰ The administrator will pay the bills directly to the public safety agency's retuning contractor

¹⁹ Letter from R. Michael Senkowski and Helgi C. Walker, Counsel for Verizon Wireless, to Marlene H. Dortch, FCC Secretary, at 1 (June 9, 2004).

²⁰ See Supplemental Comments of Nextel at 2 (Nov. 3, 2003) ("The Fund Administrator will disburse funds directly to incumbent public safety and private wireless licensees, or their designees, as covered relocation expenses are incurred. **No public safety agency or private wireless operators will have to first put up relocation funding and then seek reimbursement from the Relocation Fund.**") (emphasis in original); *Ex Parte* Submission of the Consensus Parties at 51 (Aug. 7, 2003) ("In fact, under the Consensus Plan, no licensee (public safety or private wireless) will be required to retune without having a negotiated contractual commitment in place and funds available to cover its retuning expenses."); Supplemental Comments of the Consensus Parties at 7, App. C-5 (Dec. 24, 2002) (describing Consensus Plan funding mechanism and independently administered relocation fund).

or as otherwise directed by the public safety agency. *No public safety or private wireless licensee will have to pay these costs and then seek reimbursement from Nextel.*

F. The Commission Has a Window of Opportunity to Adopt the Consensus Plan and Expeditiously Remedy 800 MHz Interference

The Commission initiated this proceeding over two years ago, and now has a complete record in support of the Consensus Plan. Further delay in adopting the Consensus Plan places first responders and the public they serve at continued risk. It will also make band realignment – a prerequisite in remedying 800 MHz interference, as now recognized by virtually all parties in this proceeding – more difficult. As time goes by, Nextel gains additional subscribers and adds new 800 MHz infrastructure to meet its growing demand. Nextel's subscriber base has increased by more than 55% since this rulemaking proceeding began in March 2002. Given that Nextel must retune its network to make 800 MHz realignment possible, continued delay in initiating realignment will only complicate the process and increase its cost.

Moreover, at some point, there will be insufficient spectrum at 800 MHz for Nextel to make the concessions necessary to create the “green space” needed to effectuate realignment while maintaining the network capacity necessary to serve its subscribers. This time grows nearer as this proceeding drags on. While the goal of some of Nextel's competitors may be to delay the proceeding in the hopes of compromising Nextel's service for their own competitive advantage, the Commission should not permit such manipulations of its processes to the detriment of the public interest and at the expense of public safety communicators. Additionally, public safety agencies are building new statewide and regional 800 MHz networks and are adding new users to carry out their increasing Homeland Security responsibilities. This, too, will make it increasingly costly and complex to effectuate 800 MHz realignment. Accordingly, the Commission should seize this opportunity and adopt the Consensus Plan with the enhancement described herein.

Finally, Nextel hereby reaffirms its commitments to the Consensus Plan and to initiate 800 MHz realignment immediately as provided for in the Plan upon publication in the Federal Register of a Commission Report and Order in this proceeding approving the Consensus Plan and granting Nextel 10 MHz of nationwide, unrestricted replacement spectrum at 1.9 GHz. Notwithstanding any legal challenges to such Report and Order – either Commission reconsideration or court appeal – Nextel would immediately begin relocating incumbent licensees in both the 800 MHz band and the 1.9 GHz band (*i.e.*, Broadcast Auxiliary Service licensees) as it has previously described in its prior filings, and carry out other responsibilities the Commission may require of it with regard to preparing and planning for 800 MHz realignment.

G. Conclusion

With its offer to contribute additional spectrum to public safety services, Nextel's total spectral and financial contributions to the Consensus Plan exceed \$5 billion. The

Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary

June 9, 2004

Page 10 of 10

Consensus Plan makes it possible for the Commission to achieve the pressing public interest objectives in this proceeding: eliminating CMRS – public safety interference and providing critically-needed spectrum for public safety communications services. The Consensus Plan provides a fair exchange of value to the Commission and the public, while assuring that Nextel is made whole by being assigned replacement spectrum at 1.9 GHz.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Robert S. Foosaner

Robert S. Foosaner

Senior Vice President and Chief Regulatory Officer

Lawrence R. Krevor

Vice President – Government Affairs

James B. Goldstein

Senior Attorney – Government Affairs

2001 Edmund Halley Drive

Reston, VA 20191

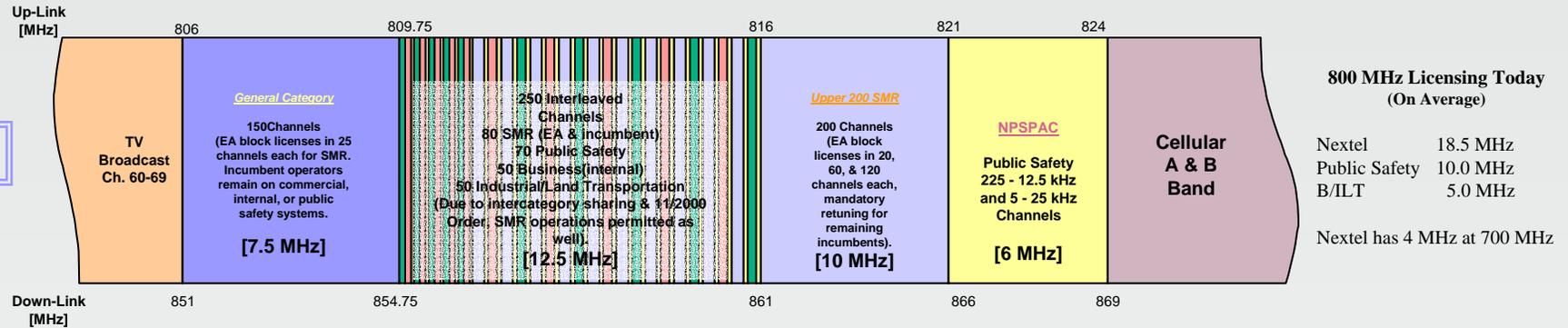
(703) 433-4141

Attachment

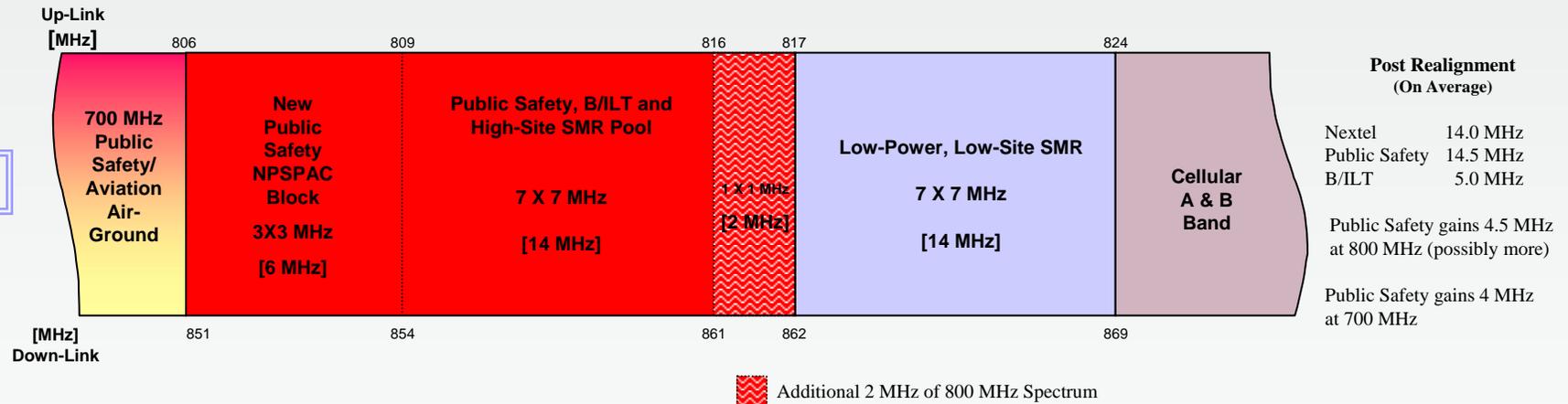
cc: Chairman Michael K. Powell
Commissioner Kathleen Q. Abernathy
Commissioner Michael J. Copps
Commissioner Kevin J. Martin
Commissioner Jonathan S. Adelstein
Bryan Tramont
Sheryl Wilkerson
Jennifer Manner
Paul Margie
Samuel Feder
Barry Ohlson
John B. Muleta
Catherine W. Seidel
David Furth
Aaron Goldberger
Walter Strack
D'wana Terry
Michael Wilhelm

Consensus Plan for Public Safety Spectrum Realignment

Before:



After:



800 MHz Band - Nextel will relinquish an average of 4.5 MHz of 800 MHz spectrum to make overall realignment of 800 MHz band possible, moving public safety to non-cellular block adjacent to future public safety spectrum.

700 MHz Band - Nextel will relinquish to the FCC 4 MHz of near-nationwide spectrum to be reassigned to public safety providers to expand their systems. This spectrum is adjacent to existing public safety allocations in the 700 MHz band.

1.9 GHz Band (1910-1915 MHz paired with 1990-1995 MHz) - In exchange for its spectral and financial contributions totaling over \$5B, Nextel must be made whole by receiving replacement spectrum at 1.9 GHz. The 1910-1915 MHz portion is not currently being used, while the 1990-1995 MHz portion has recently been reallocated from the Mobile Satellite Services industry to terrestrial mobile services.