
Western Telecommunications Alliance

700 MHz Symposium

Jerry Beeks and Jay Preston – Ronan Telephone Company

Greg Whiteaker – Bennet & Bennet, PLLC

Warrick Jervis – Falkenberg Capital Corporation

Presentations in this Session

- 1. Introduction to 700 MHz**
- 2. The Upcoming Auction**
- 3. Now That we own it . . .**
- 4. Spectrum Valuation**

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Introduction to 700 MHz

**Presented by:
Warrick Jervis, CFA**

Topics

- **Background**
- **Spectrum Attributes**
- **Current Uses**
- **Expected, Future Uses**

Background

- Original 700 MHz auction was held in 2002 (Auction #44)
 - Not all the licenses sold, leading to two follow-on auctions
- Total of 18 MHz were sold in two spectrum blocks
 - One 12 MHz (paired) block in each MSA/RSA – 734 total
 - One 6 MHz (unpaired) block in each EAG – 6 total
- Pricing in the prior 700 MHz auctions were very low
 - Bad macro environment, the “Dark Days of Telecom”
 - Date when incumbents would vacate was not set
- Upcoming auction will include an additional 62 MHz

Background - Continued

- Why is 700 MHz spectrum becoming available?
 - The FCC mandated that current UHF broadcasters transition to digital transmission, which requires less spectrum
 - 700 MHz band (698 MHz to 806 MHz) encompass channels 52 through 69
 - Incumbents must cease analog transmission on these frequencies by February 17, 2009
 - In many rural areas, there is no interference and licensees can use the spectrum now
 - Probably 15+ fixed broadband deployments today

Spectrum Attributes

- 700 MHz has superior propagation characteristics compared to AWS, PCS and cellular frequencies
 - Longer Reach
 - Signal travels further
 - Important in areas with low population densities
 - Fewer sites are needed to provide service, which lowers upfront capital expenditures as well as recurring expenses
 - Can make serving remote areas cost-effective
 - Not as important in urban areas, where capacity is primary concern

Spectrum Attributes - Continued

- Better Penetration
 - Goes through trees, buildings and other obstacles better than higher frequencies
 - This is important in BOTH rural and urban areas
 - More forgiving in terms of LOS, regardless of application
 - Extensive in-building coverage is important, particularly if pursuing landline replacement

Current Uses

- Two applications *today*
 - Broadcast mobile TV
 - Qualcomm/MediaFLO has Lower D-Block nationwide (6 MHz, unpaired)
 - Aloha/HiWire is largest licensee of C-Block (12 MHz, Paired)
 - High power limits makes broadcast viable
 - Fixed Broadband
 - A variety of vendors and technologies

Expected, Future Uses

- Mobile, cellular-type services
 - Not aware of any deployments today, but evidence points towards mobility:
 - Public Safety will be receiving spectrum in the band, and they need mobility
 - Lucent did a trial at CTIA this past Spring, using CDMA technology
 - Likely auction participants include Verizon, ALLTEL and other mobile voice and data service providers
 - Likely that CDMA-based equipment will be available prior to GSM