



# TIA’s Regulatory Tracker

July 31, 2010

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	<p>2009</p> <p>Published in Federal Register: July 23, 2009</p> <p>Order Adopted: Apr. 23, 2010 Released: Apr. 26,</p>	<p><a href="#">Federal Register</a></p> <p><a href="#">FCC Order</a></p>	<p>data, as required by the Broadband Data Improvement Act (BDIA). The Public Notice calls for comments within 7 days after Federal Register publication and reply comments within 12 days of publication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Under BDIA, there is to be one “eligible entity” designated in each state for broadband mapping; such entities may be either an agency of the state or a subdivision thereof, or a nonprofit, or an independent agency in which the state office is a member. Such eligible entity is to be given access to “aggregate data” collected by the FCC based on Form 477 filings.</li> <li>- The first issue posed by the Public Notice is how the term “aggregate” should be interpreted – i.e., whether the data supplied to eligible entities should be the raw data from Form 477, or more aggregated, and whether the data should be more disaggregated than the data publicly reported by the Commission.</li> <li>- The second issue is whether the confidentiality protection in Section 106(h)(2) of the BDIA (protecting trade secrets and other confidential information from public disclosure) is self-effectuating or whether there should be specific safeguards to ensure eligible entities’ compliance – and, if the latter, the Commission asks what the specific nature of such safeguards should be.</li> <li>- Comments were due on July 30, 2009, and reply comments are due on August 4, 2009.</li> <li>- This order adopts rules interpreting and implementing sections 106(h)(1) and 106(h)(2) of BOIA, finding that the broadband data from Form 477 that the FCC shares with eligible entities</li> </ul>



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	2010		<p>should be aggregated to create unique complementary sets of data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This order finds that Chief of the WCB may provide electronic access to state-specific aggregate data collected on Form 477 to the eligible entity for each state, subject to protection provisions of 106(h)(2), and provides processes for obtaining access to and using aggregate data as well as disclosure.</li> </ul>
<p>Broadband, Deployment Inquiry <b>UPDATED</b></p> <p>(GN Docket Nos. 09-137, 09-51)</p>	<p>Sixth Broadband Deployment Report Released July 20, 2010</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Sixth Broadband Deployment Report</u></a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This annual report concluded for the first time since 1999 that the goal of universal availability is not being met in a timely manner, and proposed to address recommendations from the National Broadband Plan through current and future proceedings, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reforming the universal service programs to improve broadband deployment through public-private partnerships</li> <li>- Freeing spectrum for mobile broadband</li> <li>- Reducing barriers to infrastructure investment, including delays in access to poles and rights-of-way</li> <li>- Collecting better broadband data to assist policymakers and consumers</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Using the technical paper released with the April 21<sup>st</sup> Universal Service Reform NOI &amp; NPRM, the report also upgraded the standard broadband speed from 200 Kbps downstream to 4 Mbps downstream and 1 Mbps upstream (4 Mbps/1 Mbps).</li> </ul>
<p>Broadband, Broadband Data Collection NOI</p> <p>(GN Docket No. 07-45)</p>	<p>NOI Adopted: March 12, 2007 NOI Released: April 16, 2007</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>FCC NOI</u></a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The NOI seeks comment on how “advanced telecommunications capability” should be defined.</li> <li>- Is advanced telecom capability being deployed to all Americans (availability, economics, and technological improvements) in a reasonable and timely fashion?</li> <li>- What can accelerate deployment? What are the patterns of consumer use?</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	<p>TIA Comments Submitted: May 16, 2007</p> <p>FCC Order Adopted: May 19 Released: June 12, 2008</p> <p>Consumers Union, Consumer Federation of America and Free Press Petition for Reconsideration Filed July 11, 2008</p> <p>Public Notice</p>	<p><a href="#">TIA COMMENTS</a></p> <p><a href="#">FCC ORDER</a></p> <p><a href="#">Petition for Reconsideration</a></p> <p><a href="#">FCC PN</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TIA supports a “light-touch” deregulatory approach as critical to the deployment of next-generation broadband deployment, as well as continued innovation in bandwidth-intensive applications.</li> <li>- TIA urges the FCC not to limit itself to one narrow and relatively arbitrary definition of “advanced telecommunications capability.” Instead a tiered analysis should be used to recognize all technologies and the capabilities they promote.</li> <li>- Wireless and wireline should be defined separately and any minimum definition of wireline should include the capability to transmit an HTDV signal, or 6 Mbps.</li> <li>- The FCC’s Fifth Report concludes that “advanced telecommunications capabilities” are being deployed to Americans in a reasonable and timely fashion.</li> <li>- The Order states that broadband deployment in the U.S. is on the rise, with the number of available high-speed lines increasing by 55% since the previous report, as well as the number of wireless devices available to consumers.</li> <li>- Urges the Commission should reconsider the <i>Fifth 706 Report’s</i> conclusion that advanced telecommunications capability is being deployed to all Americans in a reasonable and timely fashion and therefore the FCC is not required to take “immediate action” to rectify this failure.</li> <li>- Seeks comment on Consumers Union, Consumer Federation</li> </ul>



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	Released September 3, 2008		of America and Free Press Petition for Reconsideration.
Broadband, Special Access  (WC Docket No. 05-25)	NPRM Adopted: May 31, 2007 Released: July 9, 2007  Public Notice Released: November 5, 2009	<a href="#">FCC NPRM</a>  <a href="#">FCC Public Notice</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Requests an updated examination of regulations as applied to price cap (LECs) interstate special access services, including whether the special access pricing flexibility rules adopted in 1999 have worked as intended.</li> <li>- Requests a refreshed record on the affect mergers had on the industry and the profitability of special access services</li> <li>- Seeks suggestions on the appropriate analytical framework for determining whether the current rules are working, specifically: (a) whether pricing flexibility rules ensure just and reasonable rates, (b) whether price cap rules ensure just and reasonable special access rates, and (c) price cap and pricing flexibility rules ensure that terms and conditions in special access tariffs and contracts are just and reasonable.</li> </ul>
Broadband, Broadband Data Improvement Act  (GN Docket No. 09-47)	Public Notice Released: March 31, 2009	<a href="#">FCC Public Notice</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Public Notice seeks comment on implementation of the Broadband Data Improvement Act of 2008, which requires the FCC to include international comparison of its annual broadband report and to conduct a consumer survey of broadband service capability.</li> <li>- Comments were due April 10, 2009 and replies were due April 17, 2009</li> </ul>
Broadband,  (GN Docket Nos. 09-47, 09-51, 09-137)	Public Notice Released: August 20, 2009	<a href="#">FCC Public Notice</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Public Notice seeks comment on defining “broadband” for purposes of the Commission’s development of a National Broadband Plan (Plan) pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act), and for related purposes.</li> <li>- Specifically, the PN seeks comment on: (1) the general form, characteristics, and performance indicators that should be included in a definition; (2) the thresholds that should be assigned to these performance indicators today; and (3) how</li> </ul>



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	<p>TIA <i>Ex Parte</i> letter Submitted: August 31, 2009</p> <p>Public Notice: Released September 1, 2009</p> <p>Public Notice Released September 28, 2009</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>TIA Ex Parte</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>FCC Public Notice</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>FCC Public Notice</u></a></p>	<p>the definition should be reevaluated over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comments due August 31, 2009; replies due September 8, 2009.</li> <li>- TIA’s comments urge the Commission not to limit itself to one narrow arbitrary definition of broadband and encourages the use of a tiered speed analysis that focuses on the demand or requirement of a particular application.</li> <li>- TIA also continues to advocate that the Commission a “minimum” broadband speed should consider the varying attributes of wireline versus wireless technology.</li> <li>- The FCC welcomed comments and responses to the workshops being held in connection with Developing a National Broadband Plan. Deadlines were as follows: For workshops held from August 6 to 20, comments must be submitted by <b>August 15</b>; for workshops held from August 25 to September 15, comments are due <b>October 2</b>; for workshops held from September 16 to October 20, comments are due <b>October 31</b>.</li> <li>- The FCC released a notice seeking additional comment on the public safety, homeland security and cybersecurity elements of the National Broadband Plan. The notice sought comments on additional, specific issues to help understand the issues while developing a national broadband plan including 1) what are the best ways to meet the needs of the public safety community for mobile wireless networks, 2) what broadband</li> </ul>



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	TIA Comments Submitted: October 2, 2009	<a href="#">TIA Comments</a>	<p>infrastructure requirements are necessary to the deployment of the NG911 capabilities and what regulatory roadblocks exist, to what extent are they being deployed today and to what extent have the NG911 technical standards been defined; 3) what type of cyber security attacks are occurring or likely to occur and what other federal agencies and technologies are able to combat such attacks, 4) to what extent are broadband capabilities being used to as part of the public emergency alert and how can broadband technologies improve the effectiveness of emergency alerts for all Americans?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TIA submitted comments in response to the FCC Broadband Benchmarks Workshop reiterating that the Commission should use a tiered approach to a two-way broadband definition that accounts for all technologies and the capabilities they promote.</li> <li>- The comments state that the quality of a consumer's broadband experience is affected by factors other than speed and the Commission should gather meaningful information on these metrics before attaching regulations.</li> <li>- The Commission should encourage and facilitate more consumer disclosure in regard to their broadband plan that extends beyond advertised speeds.</li> </ul>
Broadband, FCC Report on High Speed Services for Internet Access	Report Released: January 16, 2009.	<a href="#">Status Report as of 12/31/2007</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The FCC released new data on high-speed connections to the Internet in the United States in its semi-annual report, which is based on data filed by facilities-based broadband providers via Form 477.</li> <li>- The Report concludes that high-speed lines increased by 20% during the second half of 2007, from 101.0 million to 121.2 million lines in service. A great part of the growth has been in</li> </ul>



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<p>Broadband, Forbearance from Title II  (WC Docket No. 06-147, WC Docket No. 06-125)</p>	<p>Embarq/Frontier Adopted: October 24, 2007 Released: October 24, 2007</p> <p>TIA Ex Parte Submitted: Sept 7, 2007</p> <p>AT&amp;T Adopted: October 11, 2007</p> <p>Qwest Adopted: July 22, 2008 Qwest Released: August 5, 2008</p> <p>Case Decided: July 17, 2009</p>	<p><a href="#">FCC FRONTIER, EMBARQ MO&amp;O</a></p> <p><a href="#">TIA EX PARTE</a></p> <p><a href="#">FCC AT&amp;T ORDER</a></p> <p><a href="#">FCC Qwest Order</a></p> <p><a href="#">DC Circuit Opinion</a></p>	<p>mobile wireless broadband, but there were significant gains in other technologies as well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grants forbearance petitions filed by Embarq and Frontier, similar to a petition by Verizon that was “deemed granted” on March 19, 2006.</li> <li>- The Commission will forbear from applying Title II and <i>Computer Inquiry</i> rules to certain broadband services (packet-switched telecom and optical transmission services) provided by Embarq and Frontier.</li> <li>- Relief from Title II results in relief from special access requirements.</li> <li>- In its ex parte, and limited to the context of determining whether forbearance generally is justified, TIA urges the FCC to continue determining competition at the national level, a measurement used to support the deregulatory decision in the TRO and other deregulatory measures since.</li> <li>- In its Order, the FCC granted AT&amp;T limited Title II forbearance from the application of dominant carrier tariff filing, cost support, discontinuance, and domestic transfer of control and certain <i>Computer Inquiry</i> requirements to broadband services with regard to non-TDM-based services (Frame Relay, ATM, LAN, Ethernet, Optical Network Services, and Wave-Based).</li> <li>- This grant is restricted to services that AT&amp;T currently offers and lists in its petitions, and excludes all TDM-based, DS1 and DS3 services.</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1123 349 1900 609">– The D.C. Circuit released its decision in <i>Ad Hoc Telecommunications Users Committee et al. v. FCC</i>. The decision upheld two FCC orders that (1) granted AT&amp;T, Embarq, and Frontier forbearance from dominant-carrier regulation with respect to packet-switched enterprise broadband offerings, but (2) denied forbearance from other Title II requirements. The court ruled that though “eminently debatable,” the FCC’s decision was “reasonable.”</li>   <li data-bbox="1123 722 1900 1112">– The court first affirmed the FCC’s decision to focus its competition analysis on the nationwide broadband market, rather than on special access circuits in specific local markets. Citing past decisions upholding the FCC’s <i>residential</i> broadband orders, however, the court emphasized that the FCC enjoyed discretion regarding how to structure its economic analysis, and was free to look at the broadband market generally. Moreover, the court noted that even a focus on special access services would not necessitate the result the appellants sought, because the FCC decisions at issue kept in place basic Title II provisions that subjected the offerings at issue to significant pricing and common-carrier mandates.</li>   <li data-bbox="1123 1193 1900 1412">– The court next found that the FCC was justified in removing the offerings at issue from the scope of dominant-carrier regulations, because it had found that such regulation “may create market inefficiencies, inhibit carriers from responding quickly to rivals’ new offerings, and impose other unnecessary costs.” The court also emphasized that ILECs’ TDM-based high-speed offerings would remain subject to</li> </ul>







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	<p><i>Ex Parte</i> Filed: September 4, 2008</p> <p>Comments Filed: November 26, 2008</p>	<p><a href="#">Verizon Ex Parte</a></p> <p><a href="#">TIA/VON Comments</a></p>	<p>uniform compensation rules applicable to all traffic exchanged with or on the public switched network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– In an <i>Ex Parte</i> filed on September 4, 2008, Verizon, along with other undersigned parties, urge Commission action to clarify the regulatory landscape and accommodate progress and innovation in IP-based technologies and services. This <i>Ex Parte</i> also reaffirmed the views expressed in the August 6, 2008 letter above.</li> <li>– In comments, filed jointly with VON and other high-tech associations, TIA advocated that IP-enabled services should be subject exclusively to federal jurisdiction.</li> <li>– The comments also urged the FCC to use a uniform termination rate for all traffic on the PSTN and require broadband build-out by recipients of universal service funds.</li> </ul>
<p>Broadband, InterCall Order  (CC Docket No. 96-45)</p>	<p>Order Adopted: June 27, 2008 Released: June 30, 2008</p>	<p><a href="#">FCC Order</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– On June 20, 2008, the FCC released an Order in the matter of Request for Review by InterCall, Inc. of Decision of Universal Service Administrator.</li> <li>– InterCall insists that it provides an information service, not teleconferencing, and therefore should not be subject to payment into USF.</li> <li>– The Commission states upholds USAC’s decision that InterCall provides telecommunications on a common carrier basis and is required to directly contribute to the USF.</li> <li>– The Commission finds that the service described by InterCall is telecommunications. The Commission has recognized that the heart of telecommunications is transmission. InterCall’s service allows end users to transmit a call to a point specified</li> </ul>



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	TIA Reply Comments Filed: September 22, 2008	<a href="#">TIA Reply Comments</a>	<p>by the user without change in the form or content of the information as sent and received. This is a transmission channel chosen by the customer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Commission sought comment on this order. Comments were due September 8, 2008 and Reply comments due September 22, 2008.</li> <li>- TIA filed Reply comments on September 22, 2008.</li> <li>- TIA requests that the Commission clarify that it did not intend to reclassify which services are regulated as information services and did not intend to adopt a new test for what constitutes an integrated information service. The Commission should not modify existing law and precedent used for such classifications, as the regulatory certainty stemming from the Commission's decisions on these issues has resulted in a competitive market essential to broadband deployment.</li> </ul>
Broadband, Rural Broadband Strategy (GN Docket No. 09-29)	Public Notice: Released March 10, 2009.  TIA Comments Submitted: March 25, 2009  Report Released: May 27, 2009.	<a href="#">Public Notice</a>  <a href="#">TIA Comments</a>  <a href="#">Report</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Public Notice seeks comment on the 2008 Farm Bill's directive that the FCC Chairman develop a rural broadband strategy in consultation with USDA.</li> <li>- This is separate from the national broadband plan proceeding teed up by the stimulus legislation. The PN does, however, acknowledge that the Commission expects the rural broadband strategy developed in this docket to inform its effort to develop a comprehensive national broadband plan pursuant to the ARRA.</li> <li>- TIA's comments note that a rural broadband strategy requires a thorough and comprehensive approach. The FCC is urged to work with NTIA to develop a broadband mapping tool to identify underserved and unserved areas. The FCC should also utilize existing federal programs focused on rural areas.</li> <li>- Chairman Copps recommends improving inter-agency coordination by utilizing existing programs, and enhancing</li> </ul>



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			<p>communication between Tribal, state and community agencies. Policies that support further broadband deployment, such as universal service and network openness should also be at the forefront.</p>
<p>Broadband, National Broadband Plan  (GN Docket No. 09-51)</p>	<p>Notice of Inquiry Adopted and Released: April 8, 2009.</p> <p>TIA Comments Submitted: June 5, 2009</p> <p>Order Adopted: June 25, 2009 Released: June 25, 2009</p> <p>TIA Reply</p>	<p><a href="#">Notice of Inquiry</a></p> <p><a href="#">TIA Comments</a></p> <p><a href="#">Order</a></p> <p><a href="#">Reply Comments</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Notice of Inquiry (NOI) seeks comment on the development of a national broadband strategy. The Commission must submit a report to Congress by February 17, 2010.</li> <li>- Comments are due June 8 and replies due July 7, 2009.</li> <li>- TIA’s comments provide six key principles that should govern the plan. These principles include: enhance efforts to stimulate investment and innovation in next-generation broadband; pursue forward-looking spectrum management and the allocation of additional spectrum; strive to provide communications to all Americans, including low-income Americans and those in rural areas, and persons with disabilities; support open and fair market access for U.S. companies by promoting full, fair and open trade and competition in international markets; foster investment by increasing federal funding, and employing tax credits, expensing provisions, and similar tools; and promote the development of a broadband interoperable public safety network capable of protecting all communities in the event of further domestic disasters.</li> <li>- Reply Comment deadline extended to July 21, 2009.</li> </ul>



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	<p>Comments Submitted: July 21, 2009</p> <p>TIA Reply Comments Submitted: Jan. 27, 2010</p>	<p><a href="#">TIA REPLY COMMENTS</a></p> <p><a href="#">NATIONAL BROADBAND PLAN</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TIA’s reply comments reiterate the six policies points made in the original filing, but provide a more detailed Roadmap by suggesting specific dockets, proceedings, timelines, and benchmarks. These are clearly laid out in a table form in Appendix A of the comments.</li> <li>- TIA’s second set of reply comments (in response to a Public Notice) reiterate positions made in the original filings and filings in response to Public Notices and the Broadband Plan Workshops.</li> <li>- The issues include: broadband adoption and deployment; spectrum allocation and management; universal service fund reform; accessibility; energy and environment; public safety; international comparison; and research and development.</li> <li>- The reply comments also address the issue of video device innovation, urging the commission to encourage continued innovation through voluntary, industry-led solutions for set top boxes.</li> <li>- The FCC submitted its National Broadband Plan to Congress. The Plan provides recommendations to the FCC (this comprise about 50%), Executive Branch, Congress, and federal agencies on how to increase broadband investment, innovation, and competition; broadband deployment and adoption; and achieve other national purposes through broadband.</li> <li>- The Plan is based on six primary goals:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Goal No. 1:</b> At least 100 million U.S. homes should have affordable access to actual download speeds of at least 100 megabits per second and actual upload speeds of at least 50 megabits per second.</li> <li>o <b>Goal No. 2:</b> The United States should lead the world in</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



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			<p>mobile innovation, with the fastest and most extensive wireless networks of any nation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Goal No. 3:</b> Every American should have affordable access to robust broadband service, and the means and skills to subscribe if they so choose.</li> <li>○ <b>Goal No. 4:</b> Every American community should have affordable access to at least 1 gigabit per second broadband service to anchor institutions such as schools, hospitals and government buildings.</li> <li>○ <b>Goal No. 5:</b> To ensure the safety of the American people, every first responder should have access to a nationwide, wireless, interoperable broadband public safety network.</li> <li>○ <b>Goal No. 6:</b> To ensure that America leads in the clean energy economy, every American should be able to use broadband to track and manage their real-time energy consumption.</li> </ul>
<p>Broadband, Berkman Study  (GN Docket No. 09-47, 09-51, 09-137)</p>	<p>Public Notice Released: October 14, 2009  TIA Comments Submitted: November 16, 2009</p>	<p><a href="#">Public Notice</a>  <a href="#">TIA Comments</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The FCC Public Notice seeks comment on a study commissioned by the agency and conducted by the Berkman Center for Internet &amp; Society.</li> <li>– TIA’s comments state that the study fails to account for the multi-platform U.S. broadband market and fails to correctly acknowledge the history of U.S. broadband infrastructure deployment.</li> <li>– The National Broadband Plan must look at the current broadband market to stimulate deployment and adoption.</li> <li>– Commission action based on the study would not meet the requirements of federal law, particularly the Data Quality Act.</li> </ul>
<p>Broadband, Cbeyond Petition  (WC Docket No. 09-223)</p>	<p>Petition for Rulemaking filed: November 16, 2009</p>	<p><a href="#">Petition for Rulemaking</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Cbeyond, a small business VoIP and broadband Internet service provider, seeks rules that would require incumbent LECs to provide unbundled access to packetized bandwidth of hybrid-fiber copper loops, fiber-to-the-home (FTTH) loops</li> </ul>



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	<p>Public Notice Released: December 14, 2009</p> <p>TIA Comments Submitted: January 22, 2010</p>	<p><a href="#">Public Notice</a></p> <p><a href="#">TIA COMMENTS</a></p>	<p>and fiber-to-the-curb loops at the same rates that incumbent LECs charge their own retail customers, for the purpose of serving small business customers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On Dec. 14, 2009 the FCC released a Public Notice seeking comment on the Petition.</li> <li>- TIA’s Comments demonstrate that, contrary to Cbeyond’s claims, investment in fiber networks has skyrocketed following FCC decisions to remove unbundling requirements.</li> <li>- The Cbeyond Petition ignores and statutory standard for unbundling and uses misplaced reliance on the <i>Berkman Study</i>.</li> </ul>
<p>Broadband, Consumer Information and Public Notice</p> <p>(CG Docket No. 09-158, CC Docket No. 98-170, WC Docket No. 04-36)</p>	<p>Public Notice Released: April 20, 2010</p> <p>Ex Parte Letter Submitted: March 29, 2010</p>	<p><a href="#">TIA/USTelecom Ex Parte Letter</a></p> <p><a href="#">PUBLIC NOTICE</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TIA filed an ex parte letter jointly with USTelecom asking the FCC to seek public comment on its fixed broadband services measurement RFQ before it chooses a vendor.</li> <li>- In the PN the Commission seeks comment on its Request for Quotation (“RFQ”), released pursuant to the National Broadband Plan recommendation that the FCC continue to collect and publish data on actual performance of fixed broadband services, which it used to select SamKnows as a third-party vendor to begin this effort.</li> <li>- The PN outlines SamKnows methodology, which proposes to solicit volunteers through social media, blogs, and other public sources to obtain applicants, which will then be screened by SamKnows to form a panel. The panelists will install SamKnows software that will test the panelists' broadband speed and performance.</li> <li>- SamKnows will measure, collect, and report the following</li> </ul>











Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	2007  R&O Adopted: November 5, 2007 Released: November 7, 2007  2 <sup>nd</sup> R&O Adopted: February 26, 2008  Order on Reconsideration Adopted: April 17, 2008  Request for Comments: June 12, 2008  TIA Comments Submitted: August 28, 2008	<a href="#">FCC R&amp;O, NPRM</a>  <a href="#">FCC 2<sup>ND</sup> R&amp;O</a>  <a href="#">FCC ORDER ON RECONSIDERATION &amp; ERRATUM</a>  <a href="#">REQUEST FOR COMMENTS (FED-REG)</a>  <a href="#">TIA COMMENTS</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The FCC adopted an Order implementing the JCP’s new percentage requirements; requiring CMRS phones to be HAC in any spectrum band for which there is an established technical standard; and did not apply HAC requirements to Wi-Fi devices.</li> <li>– Requires manufacturers to provide contact information to the FCC for Part 68 questions and complaints.</li> <li>– On its own motion, the FCC extended the stay of enforcement of the 50% requirement until 30 days after publication of the 1<sup>st</sup> R&amp;O in the Fed-Reg</li> <li>– Requires the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau and the Office of Engineering and Technology to use a notice-and-comment rulemaking to approve new versions of ANSI C63.19.</li> <li>– On June 12 the FCC published a notice in the Federal Register seeking additional comments on open issues in this docket.</li> <li>– The FCC seeks comments on how HAC rules should apply to multi-mode and multi-band devices and the application of its <i>de minimis</i> exception to the HAC rules.</li> <li>– Comments are due August 28, 2008.</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	<p>Notice Released: February 17, 2009</p> <p>COAT Notice of Ex Parte Filed: March 2, 2009.</p>	<p><a href="#">Notice</a></p> <p><a href="#">COAT Ex Parte</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– On August 28, 2008, TIA submitted comments in support of the Commission’s decision to adopt the proposal in the Joint Consensus Plan to retain the existing <i>de minimus</i> exception and codify that the exception applies on a per air interface basis.</li> <li>– The <i>de minimus</i> exception is important for all manufacturers, regardless of size because it enables manufacturers to expeditiously bring innovative products to market and determine whether consumer demand warrants a more expansive deployment of the new technology, and also enables manufacturers to phase out products used with older, less efficient technologies.</li> <li>– The Commission should continue to foster innovation through retaining the existing <i>de minimus</i> rule because the exception is critical to industry’s ability to promote innovation of new technologies; the <i>de minimus</i> rule is not an absolute barrier to products covered by the rule eventually becoming hearing aid compatible.</li> <li>– Notice regarding Section 20.19, Hearing Aid-Compatible Mobile Handsets Annual Reporting.</li> <li>– The FCC seeks OMB approval for “All Electronic” Form 655. The FCC wants to mandate the electronic format for the next July 15, 2009 filing deadline applicable to manufacturers.</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– On March 2, 2009 COAT filed an ex parte letter, which is basically a “wish list” for FCC and Disability Rights Office action under the new administration, which includes, among several other things:</li>   <li>– Elevating CGB’s Disabilities Rights Office (DRO) to a formal “Office” level akin to OET.</li>   <li>– Ensuring DRO “works with other Bureaus and Offices to conduct audits and reviews in order to ensure that there is full compliance with and enforcement of the FCC’s existing regulations for disability access.”</li>   <li>– Addressing a number of pending closed captioning issues.</li>   <li>– For hearing aid compatibility, “work with the Wireless Bureau to oversee any additional changes in the hearing aid compatibility (HAC) regulations and assist that bureau in resolving any issues that might arise pertaining to HAC compliance.”</li> </ul>
Disability Access, VoIP  (WC Docket No.04-36)	R&O Released: June 15, 2007	<a href="#">FCC R&amp;O</a>  <a href="#">FCC NPRM</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The June 15, 2007 R&amp;O extends the disability access requirements that currently apply to telecommunications service providers and equipment manufacturers under section 255 &amp; 251(a)(2) to VoIP providers and VoIP equipment manufacturers.</li> </ul>
Disability Access, National Institute of Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR)	Published in the Federal Register: Feb. 15, 2006  TIA Comments Submitted: April 15, 2008	<a href="#">TIA COMMENTS</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– TIA advocates that NIDRR should incorporate industry input into its plan.</li> <li>– Industry input is particularly crucial at the R&amp;D phase so that manufacturers can focus product development in areas lacking accessibility.</li> <li>– TIA’s expertise in product and standards development would</li> </ul>



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	Published in Federal Register on January 15, 2009.	<a href="#"><u>NIDRR Notice of Proposed Long-Range Plan for Fiscal Years 2010-2014</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>NIDRR Notice of Final Long-Range Plan for Fiscal Years 2005-2009</u></a>	<p>be extremely beneficial to NIDRR's goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NIDRR seeks comment on its update of its Long-Range Plan for its new Plan, which will cover fiscal years 2010-2014.</li> <li>- The Long-Range plan addresses how NIDRR will disseminate and promote knowledge that will improve ability of individuals with disabilities to participate in the community.</li> <li>- The plan focuses on how technology can be used to create accessibility through Research &amp; Development (R&amp;D), Capacity Building, and Knowledge Translation.</li> <li>- The plan recognizes that there are limited economic incentives for manufacturers and universal design could be used to curb this.</li> <li>- NIDRR seeks comment on its Long-Range plan for fiscal years 2010-2014. Comments are due by March 16, 2009.</li> </ul>
Disability Access, TEITAC Report	Submitted to the U.S. Access Board: April 3, 2008	<a href="#"><u>TEITAC FINAL REPORT</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>CTIA/TIA MINORITY REPORT</u></a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TEITAC Report addresses how federal agencies and private industries are expected to make electronic and information technology (E&amp;IT) accessible to people with disabilities.</li> <li>- The recommendations are advisory, and the Access Board will initiate a formal rulemaking process before adopting regulations.</li> <li>- The report address issues such as hearing aid compatibility (HAC), real-time text (RTT), closed captioning, and user interface.</li> <li>- The CTIA/TIA Minority Report states that the Technical Requirements need clarification within the context of §255.</li> </ul>





Issue	Date	Links	Summary
<p>Disability Access, Broadband Opportunities for PWD</p> <p>(GN Docket No. 09-51, 09-47)</p>	<p>Workshop: August 20, 2009</p> <p>TIA Comments Submitted: September 15, 2009</p> <p>TIA/CEA Comments Submitted: October 6, 2009</p> <p>TIA <i>Ex Parte</i> Letter Submitted: November 16, 2009</p> <p>TIA <i>Ex Parte</i> Letter Submitted: November 25, 2009</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Workshop Transcripts</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>TIA Comments</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>TIA/CEA Comments</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>TIA Ex Parte Letter</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>TIA Ex Parte Letter</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>OBI Paper on Accessibility and Technology Issues</u></a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– TIA’s comments addressed several questions posed at the Broadband Workshop. TIA suggests that instead of requiring all accessibility features to be built into the device or network, the Commission should consider the important role Assistive Technology (AT) and software can play in addressing specific disabilities. The comments highlight the interoperability challenges faced by industry. Also, the Commission should take into account people with disabilities when creating a national broadband plan. TIA also advocates for a voluntary online clearinghouse of currently available accessible technologies to be maintained on accessible website which can be used by consumers to assess which devices and features can be used to facilitate communication based on an individual’s needs, as well as a communication bridge between the disability community and industry.</li> <li>– TIA/CEA share policymakers’ objective of promoting and improving accessibility for communications devices and services.</li> <li>– The broadband ecosystem today, however, is highly competitive, decentralized and dispersed, and policymakers need to re-think the traditional “top-down” approach to accessibility regulation. Congress and the Commission have also consistently understood that even well-intentioned rules can undermine innovation and work to the detriment of persons with and without disabilities.</li> <li>– TIA’s letter illustrates how Sections 255 and 508 and the HAC rules have affected innovation and the marketplace; provides information on motivation for companies to voluntarily incorporate accessibility into products; and provides specific recommendations about international</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
			<p>standards harmonization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TIA’s letter provided the Commission specific examples the agency can take to foster accessibility, including the establishment of an accessible information clearinghouse website and address Real Time Text in the Communications, Security, Reliability, and Interoperability Council (CSRIC).</li> <li>- The second paper in a series of papers released in conjunction with the National Broadband Plan considers numerous barriers to broadband usage faced by people with disabilities, including inaccessible hardware, software, services and web content and expensive specialized assistive technologies. The paper recognizes the importance of removing barriers to accessibility by promoting industry innovation and building upon ongoing public and private sector collaborative efforts. At the same time, the paper identifies gaps that must be addressed to accelerate the adoption rate by people with disabilities.</li> <li>- The paper builds upon the three broad recommendations from the National Broadband Plan: (1) the creation of a Broadband Accessibility Working Group (“BAWG”) within the Executive Branch; (2) the establishment of an Accessibility and Innovation Forum at the FCC; and (3) the modernization of accessibility laws, rules, and related subsidy programs by the FCC, the Department of Justice (“DOJ”), and Congress.</li> </ul>
Accessibility and Innovation Forum	Request for Comment Released: May 17, 2010	<a href="#">FCC Blog</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The FCC established a blog seeking comment on its Accessibility and Innovation Forum to be launched in July 2010.</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
(Docket No. 10-100)	TIA Comments Submitted: June 10, 2010	<a href="#">TIA Comments</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specifically, the FCC seeks comment on its plans to: (1) launch a clearinghouse; (2) announce guidelines for the Chairman’s Award for Accessibility and Innovation; (3) expand blog coverage of ongoing accessibility efforts in the public and private sector; and (4) announce future workshops and field events.</li> <li>- Comments are due June 10, 2010.</li> <li>- TIA filed comments supporting the establishment of an Online Clearinghouse in the form of an accessible web portal.</li> <li>- TIA suggested that the Clearinghouse be launched in a three-step process and that any blog component be separate from the informational clearinghouse.</li> <li>- The establishment of an award should be used to encourage and reward on-going innovation.</li> <li>- Ongoing workshops, field events, and facilitated dialogues should be used to promote innovative accessibility solutions.</li> </ul>
Department of Justice ANPRMs <b>UPDATED</b>	DOJ ANPRMs Announced July 26, 2010	<a href="#">DOJ ANPRMs Factsheets</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DOJ announced that four Advanced Notices of Proposed Rulemakings (ANPRMs) will be published in the Federal Register proposing changes to the following Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) areas:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Web Accessibility</u>: This ANPRM seeks input regarding how DOJ can develop a practical legal structure for website access that provides individuals with disabilities access to the critical information, programs, and services provided on the web, while respecting the uniqueness of the internet.</li> <li>- <u>Next Generation 9-1-1</u>: This ANPRM seeks comment on what devices and modes of communication (text, video, etc.) individuals with disabilities are using to make emergency calls, and how to ensure that any new IP-based 9-1-1 centers can receive direct calls from these devices.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Equipment and Furniture</u>: This ANPRM seeks comment on accessibility problems and possible solutions for a wide range of equipment and furniture accessible to individuals with disabilities (ex: interactive kiosks and “talking” ATMs).</li> <li>- <u>Captioning and Video Description in Movies Shown in Movie Theatres</u>: This ANPRM seeks suggestions on accessibility requirements for captioning and video in movie theatres.</li> </ul>
TIA Ex Parte Meetings with FCC <b>UPDATED</b>	TIA Ex Parte Notices filed July 23, 27, 28 and 29, 2010	<a href="#">Ex Parte</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TIA held 5 meetings with Commission staff on Hearing Aid Compatibility (HAC) and changes to the <i>de minimus</i> rule.</li> <li>- TIA communicated that modification to the <i>de minimus</i> rule should account for manufacturers and service provider’s use of the rule to promote new technologies, particularly on new air interfaces, and determine whether consumer demand warrants a more expansive deployment.</li> <li>- OET’s practice of not allowing HAC certification for multimode handsets that operate in some air interface protocols to which the ANSI C63.19-2007 standard does not currently apply exacerbates manufacturers’ and service providers’ HAC compliance challenges.</li> <li>- TIA recommended several changes should the Commission go forward with changing the <i>de minimus</i> exception.</li> <li>- Finally, TIA discussed how “powering down” GSM phones in the 1900 MHz band may increase the risk of dropped calls due to lower total radio power (TRP) levels.</li> </ul>
<b>FCC Procedure</b>			
FCC Procedure, Forbearance Petitions (WC Docket No. 07-267)	R&O Adopted: June 26, 2009 Released: June 29, 2009	<a href="#">FCC R &amp; O</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Commission released an order setting forth detailed procedural requirements governing forbearance petitions. First, all petitions must now be complete at time of filing. Specifically, the Order requires future petitions “to state explicitly the scope of the relief requested; to address each</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
			<p>prong of the statute as it applies to the rules or provisions from which the petitioner seeks relief; to identify any other proceedings pending before the Commission where the petitioner speaks to the relevant issues (or declare not to have spoken to the issue, if that is the case); and to comply with simple format requirements intended to facilitate our and the public’s review of the petition.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Next, the petitioner bears both the burden of production and the burden of persuasion, and every forbearance petition must be sent via e-mail to <a href="mailto:forbearance@fcc.gov">forbearance@fcc.gov</a>. All parts of the petition must be submitted in searchable format.</li> <li>– Also, once the rules adopted in the Order take effect, the Commission will post on its web site a non-binding timeline for the disposition of forbearance requests. The Commission expressly precludes petitioners from withdrawing or significantly narrowing a forbearance petition more than 10 business days after reply comments are due without Commission authorization.</li> <li>– The new rules will take effect 30 days after Federal Register publication, with the exception of those aspects involving recordkeeping and reporting, which will be effective upon OMB approval.</li> </ul>
<p>FCC Procedure, Ex Parte Rules  (GN Docket NO. 10-43)</p>	<p>NPRM Adopted: February 18, 2010 NPRM Released: February 22, 2010</p>	<p><a href="#">NPRM</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Requires disclosure of every oral <i>ex parte</i> presentation unless a specific exemption applies, and to require the filing of a notice that summarizes all data and arguments that were presented.</li> <li>– Codifies preference for electronic filing.</li> <li>– Seeks comment on whether to amend the rules exemption certain communications from the ban on <i>ex parte</i> presentations during the Sunshine period or in restricted</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
			proceedings.
FCC Procedure, Procedural and Organizational Rules	NPRM Adopted: February 18, 2010 NPRM Released: February 22, 2010	<a href="#">NPRM</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The NPRM proposes to delegate authority to the staff to dismiss or deny defective or repetitive petitions.</li> <li>- Clarify that commission can modify a decision, not just vacate or set it aside, on its own motion.</li> <li>- Propose to expand the use of docketed proceedings and increase electronic filing of comments.</li> </ul>
<b>Net Neutrality</b>			
Net Neutrality, FCC Policy Statement  (CC Docket No. 02-33, CC Docket No. 01-337, etc.)	PS Adopted: August 5, 2005 Released: September 23, 2005	<a href="#">FCC POLICY STATEMENT</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FCC Broadband Policy Consumer Principles:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Access the lawful Internet content of their choice.</li> <li>o Run applications and use services of their choice, subject to the needs of law enforcement.</li> <li>o Connect their choice of legal devices that do not harm the network.</li> <li>o Competition among network providers, application and service providers, and content providers.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Footnote stating the principles are “subject to reasonable network management”</li> </ul>
Net Neutrality, Broadband Industry Practices NOI  (WC Docket No. 07-52)	NOI Adopted: March 22, 2007 NOI Released: April 16, 2007  TIA Comments Submitted: June	<a href="#">FCC NOI</a>  <a href="#">TIA COMMENTS</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seeks comment on: (1) how broadband providers manage internet traffic, (2) whether providers charge different prices for different speeds or capability of service, (3) whether the Policy Statement should be amended to include a “nondiscrimination requirement;” and whether the FCC has legal authority to enforce its Policy Statement.</li> <li>- Seeks comment on whether to distinguish between content providers that charge for access to content and those who don’t.</li> <li>- Seeks comment on consumers affected by broadband market industry practices.</li> <li>- TIA argues issues surrounding broadband industry practices, including connectivity, convergence, quality of service,</li> </ul>





Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	<p>Order Adopted: August 1, 2008 Order Released: August 20, 2008</p> <p>WCB and OGC Letter to Comcast Sent: January 18,</p>	<p><a href="#">FCC Order</a></p> <p><a href="#">WCB and OGC Letter</a></p>	<p>FCC should examine network management complaints on a case-by-case basis, the initial burden should be on the party filing the complaint, and network management is necessary to insure a positive consumer experience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At its Aug. 1, 2008 Open Meeting the FCC determined that Comcast's throttling of peer-to-peer traffic on its network constituted unreasonable network management by a 3-2 vote.</li> <li>- Within 30 days of the release of the <i>Order</i>, Comcast must: 1. Provide the FCC details of its discriminatory network management practices; 2. Describe how it intends to stop these practices by the end of 2008; and 3. Disclose to its customers and the FCC the network practices that will replace current practices.</li> <li>- The August 20, 2008 <i>Order</i> finds that Comcast violated the "national Internet policy" from §230(b) of the Act.</li> <li>- In addition to §230(b) the <i>Order</i> cites six other statutory provisions used to establish FCC jurisdiction. The FCC will continue to adjudicate network management issues on a case-by-case basis.</li> <li>- The <i>Order</i> does not impose fines or other retrospective penalties on Comcast, but it does establish automatic temporary injunctive relief if Comcast does not file the required report on the transition to its new network management plan by the end of the year. In this event, the Commission will open a formal hearing to impose a</li> </ul>



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	2009.  Comcast Response Letter to WCB and OGC Sent: January 30, 2009  Free Press Written Ex Parte Submitted: April 3, 2009.	<a href="#">Comcast Response Letter</a>  <a href="#">Free Press Written Ex Parte</a>	<p>permanent cease and desist order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Wireline Competition Bureau and Office of General Counsel sent a letter asking Comcast to provide justification as to why its Voice over IP (VoIP) service is not subject to its new policy involving de-prioritization of traffic but third-party VoIP services that run over Comcast’s network are subject to this policy. The letters asks for a response by January 30<sup>th</sup>.</li> <li>- Comcast’s response letter explains that its VoIP service is separate from its High Speed Internet (I) service, which is the service implicated by the FCC’s Order. It says third party VoIP services, such as Vonage and Skype, are applications that run “over-the-top” of high-speed Internet access service.</li> <li>- The letter also addresses the FCC’s suggestion that Comcast Digital Voice (CDV) could be classified as a telecommunications service by citing to Commission precedent that an information service using a telecommunications component is not necessarily a “telecommunications service.”</li> <li>- Free Press submitted a written ex parte on April 3, 2009 asking the Commission to make clear that the Internet Policy Statement applies to wireless service providers that offer broadband Internet access service and to investigate the extent of wireless providers’ role in and justifications for alleged blocking of applications.</li> </ul>
Net Neutrality, Public Knowledge Petition	Petition Filed: December 11, 2007	<a href="#">PETITION</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Asks the FCC to declare that text messaging and short codes are Title II Services or Title I Services subject to §202 Nondiscrimination rules</li> </ul>





Issue	Date	Links	Summary
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Net Neutrality, Open Internet  (GN Docket No. 09-191, WC Docket No. 07-52)	FCC NPRM Released: October 22, 2009  TIA Comments Filed: Jan. 14, 2010	<a href="#">FCC NPRM</a>  <a href="#">SANDVINE CABLE DECLARATION</a>  <a href="#">ERICSSON 3GPP QOS WHITE PAPER</a>  <a href="#">MANAGED SERVICES DECLARATION</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Considers proposed rules amending and codifying the four principles set out in its <i>Internet Policy Statement</i> and adding two new principles mandating nondiscrimination and transparency in network practices.</li> <li>– All these rules would be subject to reasonable network management needs, as well as the needs of law enforcement, public safety, and homeland and national security.</li> <li>– The rules would apply to broadband Internet access provided over all platforms, including mobile wireless, fixed wireless, unlicensed, and satellite. At the same time, the Notice recognizes that non-wireline platforms involve significantly different technologies, market structures, patterns of consumer</li> </ul>





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	April 26, 2010	<a href="#">SERVICES DECLARATION</a>  <a href="#">TIA REPLY COMMENTS</a>  T	<p>network in a manner that best responds to the ever-changing traffic patterns of today’s broadband usage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– An unmanaged Internet does not guarantee a neutral network, and the “neutrality” that some commenters strive for is possible only through management that broadband providers and infrastructure manufacturers employ.</li> <li>– To effectuate an “open Internet,” the Commission should decline to replace the flexibility of the <i>Policy Statement</i> with prophylactic rules. The proposed “nondiscrimination” rule, for example, would throttle innovations essential to ensuring a fair and equitable broadband experience.</li> <li>– Should the Commission adopt rules beyond the four principles included in the <i>Policy Statement</i>, enforcement must presume reasonableness of the management techniques currently employed as well as reasonable future approaches.</li> </ul>
Public Safety			
Public Safety, E-911, Wireless (PS Docket No. 07-114)	FCC NPRM Released: June 1, 2007  TIA Comments Submitted: August 20, 2007  R&O Adopted: November 20, 2007  Order Adopted: March 12, 2008	<a href="#">FCC NPRM</a>  <a href="#">TIA COMMENTS</a>  <a href="#">FCC R&amp;O</a>  <a href="#">FCC ORDER</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– TIA argues that there is not a near-term, implementable, technically feasible solution to meet the current accuracy requirements at every PSAP.</li> <li>– TIA argues that the Commission should: (1) decline to mandate a specific technology or technological standard; not subject VoIP to the same location accuracy standards applicable to CMRS; and create a advisory working group representing all stakeholders to address this issue.</li> <li>– The FCC requires wireless carriers to meet the Enhanced 911 (E911), Phase II location accuracy requirements at the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) service-area level.</li> <li>– Establishes a series of interim requirements to ensure progress toward carrier compliance with the location accuracy</li> </ul>







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	<p>Letter Filed: June 17, 2008</p> <p>Public Notice: Released August 14, 2009.</p>	<p><a href="#">TIA LETTER</a></p> <p><a href="#">FCC Public Notice</a></p>	<p>on the 921/1881 and 922/1882 channels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Re-designate the 681/1641 and 682/1642 channels for use as “Nationwide Interoperability Travel Channels”</li> <li>- Designate twenty-four of the 700 MHz narrowband reserve channels as Interoperability Channels for use in deployable infrastructure.</li> <li>- Permit analog operations at power levels of 20 watts ERP on channels 1-8/961-968. and 9-12/969-972 for on-scene incident response purposes using mobiles and portables only.</li> <li>- TIA filed a letter supporting the FCC’s intent to reacution the D Block.</li> <li>- Particularly, TIA noted the enablement of new interoperable public safety networks featuring broadband technologies and Land Mobile Radio Systems (LMRS) as a major benefit of the DTV Transition.</li> <li>- The Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau seeks comment on 13 request for waiver by various entities to seeking authority to deploy public safety broadband systems on a local or regional basis in the 10 megahertz of 700 MHz public safety broadband spectrum currently licensed to the Public Safety Spectrum Trust (PSST) (763-768/793-798 MHz), filed by 12 state and local jurisdiction petitions and one commercial entity.</li> <li>- The FCC seeks comments generally on the petitions. The commission seeks to develop a record that will enable the</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
			<p>commission to explore a full range of alternatives for considering the waiver requests, while also avoiding prejudgment of pending issues in the commission’s rulemaking proceedings in the commission’s rulemaking proceeding addressing the 700 MHz D Block and public safety allocations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Appendix A sets forth specific questions the commission wishes commenters would address in order to assist the Commission in resolving the petitions including 1) whether to act on the petitions before or after action in the larger 700 MHz docket; 2) what mechanisms are available to the commission to authorize or license individual metropolitan regional or statewide operations on the 700 MHz band, would a leasing or sublicensing mechanism be permissible under the relevant statute and commission rules and if these are viable arrangements, then how would such arrangements function and are there specific conditions or safeguards that would need to be imposed; 3) whether early buildout rules apply to the petitions and what rules need to be waived,; 4) if the commission were to grant the petition, how should it address any existing narrowband operations that have yet to be relocated in the areas where the Petitioners propose to deploy their networks; 5) Do the petitions contain sufficient detail for the Commission to act or is more information needed from petitioners; 6) Should the Commission adopt conditions relating to inoperability as an element of any relief granted to petitioners and what elements should it consider including in these conditions; 7) How should the commission consider multiple requests from jurisdictions in the same geographical area and should it require coordination with adjacent regions/jurisdictions or limit waivers to larger geographic areas such as states to limit multiple waivers; 8) How should the commission monitor or enforce conditions, should the</li> </ul>



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	TIA Comments Submitted: October 15, 2009	<a href="#">TIA Comments</a>	<p>conditions be identical and should continuing validity of relief be contingent on compliance by all of those receiving relief; 9)Are the petitioner’s proposed users of the networks appropriate or permissible under Section 337; and 10) questions relating specifically to Flow Mobile and the North Dakota requests including whether Flow Mobile is eligible to request a waiver under 337 and if North Dakota can request on their behalf, whether the commercial and residential uses Flow Mobile seeks to provide permitted on the public safety spectrum under Section 337, what are the implications of their proposal to provide broadband on a designated narrowband spectrum and is the North Dakota/Flow Mobile proposal to deploy a 4G-like network consistent with the Commission’s interoperability and integration goals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Public Safety waivers should be granted only upon conditions that ensure compatibility with a nationwide network.</li> <li>– The overarching goal of ensuring swift build-out of a nationwide public safety network must take into consideration both technical and financial requirements.</li> <li>– The Public Safety broadband licensee should have a choice of network technologies and user access.</li> </ul>
	TIA Comments Submitted April 6, 2009	<a href="#">TIA Comments</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– An interoperable public safety network is an essential element to our nation’s safety, and the Commission should take immediate steps to deploy a carefully-crafted network that is economically and technically viable.</li> <li>– With respect to the Public Safety Spectrum Trust’s (PSST) and National Public Safety Telecommunications Council (NPSTC) Broadband Task Force’s (BBTF) recommendations</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	Order Released May 12, 2010	<a href="#">Order</a>	<p>on requirements for any local entity seeking to build out an interoperable broadband public safety network, TIA urges the Commission to endorse technology-neutral interoperability requirements, for example based on the BBTF Report, as a set of voluntary best practices to guide early adopters' deployment of 700 MHz public safety broadband networks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- However, these interoperability requirements must be augmented or altered by any waiver grantee to comply with the technology-neutral interoperability requirements the Emergency Response Interoperability Center (ERIC) determines necessary for the deployment of a nationwide public safety broadband network.</li> <li>- Additionally, as ERIC considers roaming requirements, TIA suggests that the BBTF Report's multiple roaming definitions be evaluated in the context of technical feasibility.</li> <li>- TIA urges the Commission to ensure that both the public safety community and industry have a major voice in the determinations ERIC makes.</li> <li>- The FCC granted conditional approval of 21 petitions to build regional interoperable wireless public safety broadband networks in the 700 MHz public safety broadband spectrum. The waivers are conditioned upon implementation of 3GPP Release 8 as the minimum LTE standard. However, use of an earlier 3GPP release may be allowed by ERIC on a case-by-case basis; there must be a showing that: 1) such use is on an interim basis only, 2) there is a clear and firm commitment and path towards upgrade to a later release within a reasonable time frame, and 3) the proponents fully assume all financial risk in upgrading to a later release. The grantees' networks</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	Public Notice Released May 21,	<a href="#">Public Notice</a>	<p>must support: 1) home-routed traffic, such that a “visiting” user’s traffic is routed back to the home network to enable the use of home resources, and 2) local breakout traffic, such that a visiting user can utilize the resources of the host network. Grantees’ networks must support access to the Internet, to an incident command system, and to field-based server applications. Grantees must submit technical deployment and conformance testing plans to ERIC, including plans for achieving and maintaining interoperability with all public safety broadband network deployments in the 700 MHz band. Petitioners must also implement all phases of technical requirements adopted by the Commission. Eligible users include federal users and entities whose “sole or principal purpose” is “to protect the safety of life, health, or property.” Grantees must offer service and/or access to all designated public safety agencies within the network coverage area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The FCC issued further guidance in establishing an Interoperability Showing conditional for granting waivers for early deployment of public safety broadband networks in the 700 MHz public safety broadband spectrum Block. The Public Notice provides further guidance to the Waiver Recipients on the required contents of the Interoperability Showing. After receiving approval from the Office of Management and Budget to perform the information collections contemplated in the Waiver Order, the Bureau will release a Public Notice announcing the opening of a thirty-day window during which a Waiver Recipient must submit its Interoperability Showing to the Emergency Response Interoperability Center (ERIC)</li> <li>– The FCC seeks input on interoperability, out-of-band emissions, and equipment certification surrounding public safety broadband network interoperability which will serve</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	2010.  Public Notice Released May 18, 2010  TIA Letter Submitted July 7, 2010  TIA Comments Submitted July 19, 2010	  <a href="#"><i>Public Notice Extension Notice</i></a>  <a href="#"><i>TIA Letter to Chairman Genachowski</i></a>    <a href="#"><i>TIA Comments</i></a>	<p>the basis for final rules for the public safety broadband network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– TIA’s letter stated that interoperability requirements applied to the wireless public safety broadband network can be utilized to promote interoperability between the narrowband and broadband networks if addressed at the network level.</li> <li>– The lack of network interoperability in the narrowband space has been caused by factors largely other than the number of narrowband public safety device manufacturers.</li> <li>– Project 25 was simply to develop voluntary, consensus based, public safety digital land mobile radio standards that could be used by manufacturers as such manufacturers see fit.</li> <li>– The public safety broadband network must have vital attributes to provide seamless, interoperable broadband communications.</li> <li>– Priority access must include priority capacity based upon application and user needs and establish bandwidth and queuing requirements that can ensure effective communications.</li> <li>– Additional 700 MHz public safety broadband roaming requirements beyond those of the Waiver Order must be further evaluated before mandated.</li> <li>– Additionally, tighter out of band emission (OOBE) requirements than those in the Waiver Order should not be imposed. Moreover, the Commission should maintain waiver</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
			<p>of equipment certification requirements, provided that the waiver grantees and manufacturers adhere to the technical requirements of the network specifications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TIA urges the Commission to monitor application selections and governance approaches and allow users themselves to drive the standards in these areas.</li> </ul>
<p>Public Safety, Commercial Mobile Alert System  (PS Docket No. 07-287)</p>	<p>NPRM Adopted: December 15, 2007</p> <p>TIA Comments Submitted: February 4, 2008</p> <p>R&amp;O Adopted: April 9, 2008</p>	<p><a href="#">FCC NPRM</a></p> <p><a href="#">TIA COMMENTS</a></p> <p><a href="#">FCC 1<sup>ST</sup> R&amp;O</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Initiates a rulemaking to establish a Commercial Mobile Alert System (CMAS)</li> <li>- Under CMAS, Commercial Mobile Service providers may elect to transmit emergency alerts to the public.</li> <li>- THE CMSAAC recommends that: (1) commercial mobile alerts should be geographically targeted to the county level; (2) commercial mobile alerts should be delivered utilizing point-to-multipoint technology; (3) the FCC should not require legacy and non-initialized handsets to be CMAS-capable; (4) CMAS providers and manufacturers should be entitled to recoup related costs; (5) CMAS testing should not involve subscribers; and (6) CMAS messages should initially be limited to English.</li> <li>- In its comments, TIA supports the FCC adoption of the above CMSAAC recommendations without change.</li> <li>- The FCC's Order targets alerts at the county-level.</li> <li>- Forbears from mandating delivery via point-to-point technology and allows delivery using point-to-multipoint.</li> <li>- CMS providers will be allowed flexibility in designing user interface.</li> <li>- The FCC found that whether providers can recoup CMAS-related development costs is outside the agency's jurisdiction.</li> <li>- Specifying testing parameters is premature.</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	<p>TIA Comments Filed: June 19, 2008</p> <p>2<sup>nd</sup> Report &amp; Order and FNPRM Adopted: July 8, 2008 Released: July 8, 2008</p> <p>3<sup>rd</sup> Report &amp; Order Adopted: August 7, 2008 Released: August 7, 2008</p>	<p><a href="#">TIA COMMENTS</a></p> <p><a href="#">FCC 2<sup>nd</sup> REPORT &amp; ORDER AND FNPRM</a></p> <p><a href="#">FCC 3<sup>rd</sup> Report &amp; Order</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TIA submitted a comment urging the FCC to prohibit CMAS testing involving the delivery of test messages to cell phone users which TIA believe would unnecessarily strain cellular networks and alarm cell phone users.</li> <li>- On July 8, the FCC adopted Commercial Mobile Alert System rules in compliance with section 602I and (f) of the WARN Act.</li> <li>- The FNPRM requires NCE and public broadcast television stations to install equipment and technologies that will provide these licensees/permittees with the ability to enable the distribution of geo-targeted CMAS alerts to participating CMS providers.</li> <li>- The FCC seeks comment on whether it should adopt rules that require NCE and public broadcast television station licensees and permittees to test the equipment that they are required to install pursuant to the rules adopted in the Second Report and Order.</li> <li>- On August 7, 2008, the FCC adopted Commercial Mobile Alert System rules in compliance with section 602(b) of the WARN Act.</li> <li>- The Order requires the Commission to adopt notification requirements for CMS providers that elect not to participate, or to participate only in part, with respect to new and existing subscribers; adopt procedures by which CMS providers may elect to transmit emergency alerts and to withdraw such elections; adopt a rule governing the provision of alert opt-out capabilities for subscribers; allow participating CMS providers to recover costs associated with the development and maintenance of equipment supporting the transmission of</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	December 7, 2009	<a href="#">Public Notice</a>	<p>emergency alerts; and adopt a compliance timeline under which participating CMS providers must begin CMAS deployment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On December 7, 2009, the FCC’s Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau initiated the 28-month period during which participating CMS providers must develop, test and deploy the CMAS. The deadline is April 7, 2012.</li> </ul>
<p>Public Safety, 911 call-forwarding, non- initialized phones</p> <p>(PS Docket No. 08-51)</p>	<p>NOI Released: April 11, 2008</p>	<a href="#">FCC NOI</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FCC released NOI seeking comment, analysis, and information on three specific areas: (1) the nature and extent of fraudulent 911 calls made from NSI devices; (2) concerns and suggestions concerning the blocking NSI phones used to make fraudulent 911 calls; and (3) other possible solutions to the problem of fraudulent 911 calls from NSI handsets.</li> </ul>
<p>Public Safety, Net 911 Improvement Act</p> <p>(WC Docket No. 08-171)</p>	<p>NPRM Released: August 25, 2008 Implemented: October 1, 2008</p>	<a href="#">FCC NPRM</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The August 25, 2008 NPRM makes inquiries into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The capabilities for which the NET 911 Act affords IP-enabled voice service providers a right of access;</li> <li>- How the FCC can ensure that IP-enabled voice service providers can exercise these rights;</li> <li>- How to ensure that such capabilities are made available on the same rates, terms, and conditions that are provided to commercial mobile service providers;</li> <li>- How the regulations to be adopted under the NET 911 Act are impacted by requirements specific to IP-enable voice service providers.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- The FCC seeks comment on the specific duties imposed by the legislation and the elements of the regulations the FCC is required to adopt including: capabilities; ownership, control, availability, and right of access; rates, terms, and conditions; technical, network security, or information privacy requirements that are specific to IP-Enabled voice services; and other considerations. The first round of comments were</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	FCC Order Released: October 21, 2008	<a href="#">FCC Order</a>	<p>due September 9, 2008 and replies were due September 17, 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The October 21 Order adopts rules that give interconnected VoIP providers rights of access to any and all capabilities necessary to provide 911 and E911 service from entities that own or control those capabilities and takes steps to ensure that the nation's E911 network remains secure as an expanded number of entities are granted rights to access this system.</li> </ul>
<p>Public Safety, Cyber Security (FCC) <b>UPDATED</b></p> <p>(PS Docket No. 10-93)</p>	<p>NOI Released: April 21, 2010</p> <p>TIA Comments Submitted: July 12, 2010</p>	<p><a href="#">NOI</a></p> <p><a href="#">TIA Comments</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This notice of inquiry seeks comment on whether the Commission should establish a voluntary program under which participating communications service providers would be certified by the FCC or a yet to be determined third party entity for their adherence to a set of cyber security objectives and/or practices.</li> <li>- In order to assess the level of risk of cyber attacks, better data must be assimilated.</li> <li>- Certification programs have not been widely embraced to secure critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) by industry.</li> <li>- While ongoing certification programs have proven to discourage participation, there are several other incentives that should increase cyber security efforts in the private sector.</li> <li>- The proposed certification program could negatively affect global cyber security efforts.</li> <li>- As the Commission considers its proposed certification program, it must assess likely impact upon global cyber security efforts.</li> <li>- A cyber security program as proposed by the Commission could restrict entities from implementing flexible practices that respond to ever-changing cyber security needs.</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
Public Safety, Cyber Security (Dept. of Commerce) <b>UPDATED</b>	NOI Released: April 21, 2010	<a href="#">Federal Register</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Department of Commerce’s Internet Policy Task Force seeks comprehensive review of the nexus between cybersecurity challenges in the commercial sector and innovation in the Internet economy.</li> <li>- The Department seeks to develop an up-to-date understanding of the current public policy and operational challenges affecting cybersecurity, as those challenges may shape the future direction of the Internet and its commercial use, both domestically and globally</li> <li>- After analyzing comments on this Notice, the Department intends to issue a report that will contribute to the Administration’s domestic and international policies and activities in advancing both cybersecurity and the Internet economy.</li> <li>- This expansive NOI seeks comment on:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quantifying the Economic Impact</li> <li>- Raising Awareness</li> <li>- Web Site and Component Security</li> <li>- Authentication/Identity (ID) Management</li> <li>- Global Engagement (i.e. what cyber security-related problems do U.S. businesses experience when attempting to do business in foreign countries?)</li> <li>- Product Assurance</li> <li>- Research and Development</li> <li>- An Incentives Framework for Evolving Cyber-Risk Options and Cyber Security Best Practices</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Public Safety, Emergency Response Interoperability Center Public Safety Advisory Committee (ERIC) <b>UPDATED</b>	Federal Register: July 23, 2010	<a href="#">Federal Register</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The FCC filed a Notice of intent to establish the Emergency Response Interoperability Center Public Safety Advisory Committee (ERIC).</li> <li>- Existing within the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (PSHSB), ERIC’s purpose will be the development of a technical framework and requirements for interoperability in</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
			<p>order to ensure that the public safety wireless broadband network is interoperable on a nationwide basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ERIC will give recommendations to the Commission towards implementing the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The adoption of technical and operational requirements and procedures to ensure a nationwide level of interoperability.</li> <li>- The adoption and implementation of requirements and procedures to address operability, roaming, priority access, gateway functions and interfaces, the interconnectivity of public safety broadband networks, and other matters related to the functioning of the nationwide public safety broadband network.</li> <li>- The adoption of authentication and encryption requirements for common public safety broadband applications and network use.</li> <li>- The harmonization of ERIC's policies with other entities, including other Federal agencies.</li> <li>- Such other policies for which ERIC may have responsibilities.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Spectrum			
Spectrum DTV, Order and NPRM  (MB Docket No. 07-91)	NPRM Adopted: April 25, 2007 Released: May 18, 2007	<a href="#">FCC NPRM</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proposes deadlines and procedures to ensure broadcasters complete construction of their post-transition, digital facilities by the statutory deadline.</li> <li>- Restricts the grant of future extensions of time to construct digital facilities.</li> <li>- Requires stations to file a form with the FCC detailing the status of the station's digital transition, the additional steps the station must take before the deadline, and a plan for how the station intends to meet the deadline.</li> <li>- Establishes 2/17/07 as the construction deadline.</li> <li>- TIA met with staff from Commissioners McDowell's and</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
			Copp's staff to discuss TIA's interest in assisting the FCC in ensuring a smooth DTV transition and urging the FCC to continue to enhance communication efforts to underserved areas.
Spectrum DTV, Analog Nightlight Program R&O  (MB Docket No. 08-255)	R&O Adopted: January 15, 2009. Released: January 15, 2009	<a href="#">Report and Order</a>	– Encourages and permits continued analog TV service for 30 days after the February 17, 2009 DTV transition date to provide public safety information and DTV transition information for any viewers who do not have the necessary equipment to receive digital broadcasts by the transition deadline.
Spectrum DTV, Procedures for Termination of Analog TV  (FCC No. 09-6)	Public Notice Released: February 5, 2009	<a href="#">Public Notice</a>	– Announces procedures for the termination of analog television on or after February 17, 2009. This includes the FCC's partial waiver of its notification requirements by making termination notifications due by February 9, 2009. – After February 17, 2009, stations that wish to terminate analog service before 11:59:59 pm on June 12, 2009 – the new DTV transition deadline date that will be established by the DTV Delay Act – must comply with the requirements previously mandated in the Third DTV Periodic Report and Order.
Spectrum DTV, Implementing the DTV Delay Act  (MB Docket 09-17)	R&O Adopted: February 20, 2009. Released: February 20, 2009.	<a href="#">R&amp;O and NPRM</a>	– The Second R&O and NPRM addresses time-sensitive issues related to the DTV transition delay. These include extending consumer education requirements, the early analog termination procedures, 700 MHz band license periods and construction requirements, the 100-day countdown responsibilities, and the analog nightlight program.
Spectrum, 700 MHz Auction  (PS Docket No. 06-229, WT Docket No. 96-86)	Order Adopted: April 25, 2007 Released: April 27, 2007	<a href="#">FCC ORDER, NPRM</a>	– The FCC tentatively decided upon the adoption of none of the proposals restructuring Upper 700 MHz plan, and concluded that current wideband should be revised allowing only broadband applications consistent with a nationwide interoperability standard, combining narrowband spectrum at the upper portion and broadband at the lower.



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
(AU Docket No. 07-157)	<p>TIA Comments Submitted: February 26, 2007</p> <p>2<sup>nd</sup> R&amp;O Released: September 12, 2007</p>	<p><a href="#">TIA COMMENTS</a></p> <p><a href="#">FCC 2<sup>ND</sup> R&amp;O</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TIA urges the FCC to: 1) avoid secondary broadband use of the narrowband spectrum to prevent harmful interference to public safety communications; 2) reconfigure the band plan to create contiguous narrowband block; 3) and make more efficient use of the spectrum overall, regardless licensing and governance structure.</li>   <li>- The FCC's 2<sup>nd</sup> R&amp;O concludes upon the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commercial Band Plan: Modifies the commercial 700 MHz band plan by increasing the amount of spectrum to be auctioned from 60 MHz to 62 and varying the size of service area licenses to be auctioned.</li> <li>- Guard Band Spectrum Band Plan: Modifies the Upper 700 MHz Guard Band spectrum by reallocating the A Block Guard Band, consolidating and allocating existing A Block Guard band licenses into a new A Block Guard Band, requiring the return to the FCC of all B Lock Guard Band licenses, and shifting the public safety broadband allocation downward by 1MHz and placing it adjacent to Upper 700 MHz D Block.</li> <li>- Prohibits the C Block licensee from (1) disabling features or functionalities in handsets, or (2) blocking, degrading, or interfering with ability of end-users to download applications</li> <li>- Performance Requirements for Commercial Service Providers: Replaces the current "substantial service" requirements with interim and end-of-term benchmarks.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	<p>Order Released: March 20, 2008</p> <p>TIA Letter Filed: June 17, 2008</p> <p>FNPRM Released: September 25, 2008.</p>	<p><a href="#">FCC ORDER</a></p> <p><a href="#">TIA LETTER</a></p> <p><a href="#">FNPRM</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public Safety Spectrum, Public/Private Partnership: Modifies the Public Safety spectrum band plan and adopts the proposal to license the 700 MHz Public Safety Broadband spectrum as a single nationwide geographic license comprising a total of 10 MHz (5 MHz paired blocks), and imposes a public private partnership for the use of said block.</li>   <li>- 700 MHz Auction Update: The bidding for the 700 MHz Auction ended on March 18, 2008. With the exception of the</li>   <li>- D Block, each spectrum block met its reserved price. The sum of all provisionally winning bids in the auction is \$19,592,420,000, but does not include the D Block since it did not meet the reserve price.</li>   <li>- The FCC <i>Order</i> de-links the D Block but does not immediately re-auction, to provide time to consider options with respect to the spectrum.</li>   <li>- TIA filed a letter urging expedition of the auction and embracing both Land Mobile Radio Systems and Broadband in an interoperable public safety network.</li>   <li>- On September 25, 2008, the FCC released an FNPRM</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	TIA Comments Submitted: October 31, 2008	<a href="#">TIA COMMENTS</a>	<p>proposing a public-private public safety partnership operating in 10 MHz of the D Block. The proposal includes less stringent build-out requirements and more specific details of the responsibilities of the licensee and its public safety counterparts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Notice revises the auction plan, proposing to use a competitive bidding process to determine whether, based on greatest population coverage and highest bid(s), the D Block spectrum would be licensed to a single licensee on a nationwide basis or to regional licensees on the basis of 58 public safety regions.</li> <li>- The Notice proposes to extend the license term to 15 years and adopt performance benchmarks applicable at the fourth, tenth, and fifteenth years.</li> <li>- Public Safety Spectrum, Public/Private Partnership: Modifies the Public Safety spectrum band plan and adopts the proposal to license the 700 MHz Public Safety Broadband spectrum as a single nationwide geographic license comprising a total of 10 MHz (5 MHz paired blocks), and imposes a public private partnership for the use of said block.</li> <li>- TIA filed comments urging the Commission to 1.) reduce or eliminate the minimum bid; 2.) establish bond requirements for regional licensees; 3.) revise its position on reimbursement for narrowband relocation; 4.) allow hardening requirements and charges for public safety use to be resolved in the NSA; 5.) amend data rates without further rulemaking; 6.) mandate the PBSL to establish public safety device specifications and allow public safety to select commercial products meeting these parameters.</li> </ul>
Spectrum,	R&O Adopted:	<a href="#">FCC R&amp;O</a>	- Allows the introduction of new low power devices to be used





Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	TIA Comments Submitted: July 12, 2010	<a href="#">TIA Comments</a>	<p>our Rules to increase the least-interfered channel threshold that a UPCS device must monitor to determine whether there is a channel available on which to transmit (henceforth referred to as the least-interfered channel access method).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Also proposed to reduce from 40 to 20 channels the number of duplex system access channels that a UPCS device must monitor and use under the least-interfered channel access method.</li> <li>– The UPCS NPRM properly addresses the key goals of the Petition for Rulemaking filed by the DECT by proposing to increase the least-interfered channel access method threshold that a UPCS device must monitor to determine whether there is a channel available on which to transmit and reduce from 40 to 20 channels the number of duplex system access channels that a UPCS device must monitor and use under the least-interfered channel access method.</li> <li>– There is increasing demand for spectrum supporting UPCS services, and the Commission’s proposal will go a long way toward the development of innovative cordless broadband devices.</li> <li>– With these changes, DECT devices will not suffer interference and manufacturers will continue producing innovative DECT products that will provide access to broadband services.</li> </ul>
Fixed and Mobile Services (MSS) in the Mobile Satellite Service Bands <b>UPDATED</b>  (ET 10-142)	FCC NPRM & NOI Released July 15, 2010	<a href="#">FCC NPRM &amp; NOI</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– FCC’s NPRM and NOI’s goal is to promote use and investment in the MSS bands and make 90 MHz available for commercial mobile broadband in the 2GHz, Big LEO, and L Band.</li> <li>– The NPRM proposes co-primary fixed and mobile allocations in the 2 GHz band.</li> <li>– The NPRM also proposes expanding secondary market rules to MSS band transactions for terrestrial services.</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The NOI seeks comment on other steps the Commission can take to increase the use of and investment in MSS spectrum.</li> <li>- The NOI seeks input on ways to create opportunities for better use of the 2 GHz band for terrestrial uses.</li> </ul>
<p>Spectrum, Petition to Require Devices be Capable of Operation on All 700 MHz Bands</p> <p>(RM. No. 11582)</p>	<p>FCC PN Released February 18, 2010.</p> <p>TIA Comments Filed: April 30, 2010</p>	<p><a href="#">TIA Comments</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Petition seeking to ensure that every 700 MHz device operates on all paired commercial 700 MHz frequency blocks ignores technological and marketplace realities that will stall progress to make 700 MHz devices rapidly available at reasonable cost.</li> <li>- Forcing carriers to develop devices capable of operating on each band in the 700 MHz band severely discourages a licensee's prerogative to change air interfaces. Thus, the technology-neutral policy of allowing carriers to change air interfaces would be thwarted.</li> </ul>
<p>Spectrum, Interference Rules for Wireless Communications Services (WCS) <b>UPDATED</b></p> <p>(WT Docket No. 07-293, IB Docket No. 95-91)</p>	<p>FCC PN Released April 2, 2010</p> <p>Order Released May 20, 2010 Published in Federal Register August 2, 2010</p>	<p><a href="#">TIA Comments</a></p> <p><a href="#">Order</a></p> <p><a href="#">Federal Register</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To allow deployment of WCS services, it is vital that effective interference rules are adopted that protect Satellite Digital Audio Radio Service (SDARS) and federal and non-federal Aeronautical Mobile Telemetry (AMT ) operations, which provide vital aeronautical testing that ensures the safety of aircraft operations. The interference rules adopted by the Commission should accomplish this goal.</li> <li>- However, TIA urges the Commission to ensure that WCS services and devices can operate in a practical and useful manner with the proposed duty cycle limits.</li> <li>- The FCC has amended the Wireless Communications Service (WCS) rules to immediately make 25 megahertz of spectrum available for mobile broadband services while permitting the use of terrestrial repeaters by Satellite Digital Audio Radio Service (SDARS) licensees at the same time.</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
<p>Spectrum, 800 MHz Band Plan for US- Canada border regions  (WT Docket No. 02-55)</p>	<p>TIA Comments submitted: May 7, 2002</p> <p>FCC 2<sup>ND</sup> ORDER Adopted: May 9, 2008 Released: May 9, 2008</p> <p>FCC Order Adopted: June 24, 2009 Released: June 24, 2009</p>	<p><i>TIA Comments</i></p> <p><a href="#">FCC 2<sup>ND</sup> ORDER</a></p> <p><a href="#">Order</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– These rules will take effect September 1, 2010.</li> <li>– TIA supports taking action to reduce the current incidents of interference to public safety cellular type deployments.</li> <li>– TIA believes that the FCC should incorporate the following principles:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– In cases of spectrum realignment, co-primary licensees should not lose their co-primary status.</li> <li>– Non-interfering licensees should be provided sufficient funding for relocation and their rights should be protected.</li> <li>– Contiguous spectrum should afford greater flexibility to both public safety and Business/Industrial Land Transportation (B/ILT) licensees.</li> <li>– Cross-border coordination needs to be taken into account when the Commission considers any spectrum realignment.</li> <li>– Currently deployed commercial wireless networks may not meet requisite reliability needs of public safety or B/ILT internal systems.</li> </ul> </li> <li>– The Order established a reconfigured 800 MHz band plan in the U.S.-Canada border regions.</li> <li>– FCC established a 30-month transition period for completion of rebanding in the U.S.-Canada border regions, which will commence 60 days after the effective date of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Order.</li> <li>– Order (1) postpones the 800 MHz rebanding financial reconciliation “true-up” date from July 1, 2009, to December 31, 2009, and (2) requires the 800 MHz Transition Administrator, LLC (TA) to file a report by November 2, 2009, with its recommendation on whether the true-up date should occur on December 31, 2009, or be further postponed.</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
<p>Spectrum, Advanced Wireless Services 3 Auction  (WT Docket No. 07-195, WT Docket No. 04-356)</p>	<p>FNPRM Adopted: June 20, 2008 Released: June 20, 2008</p> <p>FCC Order Adopted: July 8, 2008 Released: July 8, 2008</p> <p>DECT Petition for Rulemaking Filed: August 11, 2008 Released: August 25, 2008</p> <p>TIA Comments submitted: October 3, 2008</p> <p>D.C. Circuit Court Opinion Decided: March 10, 2009.</p>	<p><a href="#">FNPRM</a></p> <p><a href="#">FCC ORDER</a></p> <p><a href="#">DECT Petition</a></p> <p><a href="#">TIA COMMENTS</a></p> <p><a href="#">D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals Opinion</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the FNPRM, the FCC proposes to adopt application, licensing, operating, and technical rules for the 2155-2180, 1915-1940, and 1995-2000 MHz band.</li> <li>- The FNPRM also proposes public access to free, nationwide high-speed wireless broadband Internet using a portion of the winner's network.</li> <li>- The FCC also proposes technical rules for the H-Block.</li> <li>- FCC extended the deadline for the FNPRM on the M2Z proposal. Comments are now due on July 25, 2008.</li> <li>- DECT Forum filed a Petition for Rulemaking on August 11, 2008. The petition requests changes in FCC Part 15 Subpart D (47 CFR 15.232I(5)).             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The threshold requirement associated with the least-interfered-channel rule and</li> <li>- The minimum number of channels to be monitored under the least-interfered-channel rules</li> </ul> </li> <li>- TIA filed comments in support of the DECT Forum Petition. TIA supports the DECT Forum Petition to eliminate the threshold requirement and reduce the minimum number of channels to be monitored from 40 to 20.</li> <li>- The D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed M2Z's appeal of the FCC's August 2007 dismissal of its license application for the 2155-2175 MHz spectrum and later the company's forbearance petition filed on Sept. 1, 2006.</li> </ul>





Issue	Date	Links	Summary
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The filing also asked the FCC to carefully consider the effects of regulating private contracts in the wireless services industry and highlighted the numerous on-going government initiatives which are spurring the deployment of rural broadband.</li> </ul>
Spectrum Starkey Petition  (RM-11523)	Public Notice, Released: March 26, 2009.	<a href="#">Public Notice</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The FCC released a Public Notice seeking comment on a petition for rulemaking and petition for waiver from Starkey Laboratories.</li> <li>- Initial comments are due May 5, 2009 and reply comments are due May 20, 2009.</li> </ul>
Spectrum Spectrum for Medical Devices  (ET Docket 06-135)	R&O, Released: March 20, 2009.	<a href="#">FCC R&amp;O</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The FCC released a Report &amp; Order (R&amp;O) approving new rules to provide additional spectrum for wireless medical devices such as implantable cardiac pacemakers and defibrillators that can be adjusted wirelessly.</li> </ul>
Spectrum 4.9 GHz  (WP Docket 07-100)	R&O and FNPRM Released: April 9, 2009.	<a href="#">FCC R&amp;O and FNPRM</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The FCC released a Report &amp; Order (R&amp;O) and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FNPRM) addressing the 4.9 GHz band rules for public safety.</li> <li>- The FCC granted primary status to: 1) 4.9 GHz stand-alone, permanent fixed links that are used to deliver broadband service; and 2) permanent fixed links that connect 4.9 GHz base and mobile stations used to deliver broadband service and/or connect other public safety networks using spectrum designated for broadband use.</li> <li>- The Commission also revised output power measurement procedures for 4.9 GHz band devices to be the same as those required for devices using digital modulation techniques regulated by Part 15 of the FCC's rules.</li> </ul>
Spectrum, Innovation and Investment  (GN Docket No. 09-157, GN Docket No. 09-51)	NOI Adopted and Released on August 27, 2009	<a href="#">FCC NOI</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In this Notice of Inquiry (NOI), the FCC seeks to understand better the factors that encourage innovation and investment in wireless and to identify concrete steps the Commission can take to support and encourage further innovation.</li> <li>- The FCC seeks comment on how best the FCC can expand the scope of successful policies and on whether there are policies</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	<p>Public Notice Released on September 10, 2009</p> <p>TIA Comments Submitted: September 29, 2009</p>	<p><a href="#">FCC Public Notice</a></p> <p><a href="#">TIA COMMENT</a></p>	<p>and processes that the Commission does not have in place that could promote wireless innovation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Notice modifies the Wireless and Innovation Investment NOI requiring all <i>ex parte</i> presentations made in the proceeding are subject to the “permit-but-disclose” requirements of the Commission’s <i>ex parte</i> rules. Also, the comment and reply comment deadlines were extended. Comments are due September 30<sup>th</sup> and Reply Comments are due October 15<sup>th</sup>.</li> <li>- In its comments, TIA urges the commission to work with other government agencies to identify and make available other available methods of providing additional spectrum. Spectrum Scarcity poses one of the greatest threats to wireless market innovation and investment. Also, the Commission should support government-funded research, as well as continue to perpetuate its pro-competitive regulatory approach. The Commission should also relax its wireless equipment approval processes, including for example, reviewing opportunities for limited use of a self-declaration of compliance (DOC) process applicable to SAR testing.</li> </ul>
<p>Spectrum, Wireless Competition (WT Docket No. 09-66)</p>	<p>NOI Adopted and Released on August 27, 2009</p>	<p><a href="#">FCC NOI</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In this Notice of Inquiry (NOI), the FCC seeks to expand and enhance analysis of competitive conditions, both to improve assessment of the current state of competition in the entire mobile wireless market ecosystem and to better understand the net effects on the American consumer.</li> <li>- The FCC seeks comment on which analytic framework and data sources will most clearly describe competition in the mobile wireless market, on new market segments not covered thoroughly in previous reports, on the vertical relationships</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	<p>Public Notice Released September 10, 2009</p> <p>TIA comments submitted: September 29, 2009.</p>	<p><a href="#">FCC Public Notice</a></p> <p><a href="#">TIA COMMENTS</a></p>	<p>between “upstream” and “downstream” segments and how these relationships affect competition, and on fostering innovation and investment in wireless communications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The FCC released a public notice extending the comment deadline to September 30<sup>th</sup> and the Reply Comment date to October 15<sup>th</sup>.</li> <li>– In its comments, TIA urges the commission to 1) consider how the pro-competitive nature of handset exclusivity contracts has yielded greater choice for consumers and how a ban on exclusivity could harm innovation and competition, 2) consider how reinstating the spectrum cap will be a step backward in the commission’s spectrum policies and would negatively affect the mobile and wireless broadband product market’s competitive nature and should continue using the spectrum screen approach and 3) expand its efforts to help overcome the barriers to wireless broadband adoption among vulnerable populations.</li> </ul>
<p>Consumer Protection (CG Docket No. 09-158, CC Docket No. 98-170, WC Docket No. 04-36)</p>	<p>NOI Adopted on August 27, 2009 and Released on August 28, 2009</p>	<p><a href="#">FCC NOI</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– In this Notice of Inquiry (NOI), the FCC seeks comment on whether there are opportunities to protect and empower American consumers by ensuring sufficient access to relevant information about communications services.</li> <li>– The FCC also seeks comment on whether new technologies can be harnessed to empower customers and make it easier for them to access and analyze information about communications services, on what tools may already be available and whether new tools can be developed to improve</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
			<p>the consumer purchasing experience. Finally, the FCC seeks information about data—from communications service providers, academic researchers, consumer groups, or third-party analysts—that can shed light on the general state of consumer awareness about the purchase of communications services and opportunities to improve consumer welfare.</p>
<p>Spectrum, MBAN  (ET Docket No. 09-59)</p>	<p>TIA Comments Submitted: October 5, 2009</p>	<p><a href="#">TIA Comments</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– TIA supports the technologically-sound development and application of MBANs and urges the Commission to carefully consider test results that indicate potential interference to aeronautical testing telemetry essential to aircraft safety used in 2360-2395.</li> <li>– TIA stated that the use of the 2400-2483.5 MHz by unlicensed devices is a critical component of the future deployment of innovative wireless devices. Thus, we stated, should the Commission allow MBAN use in this band, it should do so in a manner that does not put MBANs on a level of regulatory preference above unlicensed devices.</li> </ul>
<p>Spectrum, Spectrum for Broadband,  (GN Docket No. 09-47, 09-51, 09-137)</p>	<p>TIA Comments Submitted: October 23, 2009</p>	<p><a href="#">TIA Comments</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– TIA urges the Commission to identify Federal and non-Federal spectrum that can be allocated for wireless broadband services.</li> <li>– As the Commission evaluates spectrum allocation to maximize consumer welfare, TIA urges it to acknowledge the differences in spectrum usage in different bands.</li> <li>– Further, it is important that the Commission work to ensure that a technically and economically viable interoperable broadband public safety network is deployed.</li> <li>– Additionally, the Commission’s plan should acknowledge the public benefits of both licensed and unlicensed technologies.</li> <li>– Moreover, commercial licenses that are granted with flexibility so that licensees can deploy services most beneficial to customers will maximize scarce spectrum resources.</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
<p>Data Sought on Uses of Spectrum  (NBP Public Notice #26), Public Notice, DA 09-2518 (rel. Dec. 2, 2009) (Public Notice 26)</p>	<p>TIA Comments Submitted: December 21, 2009</p>	<p><a href="#">TIA Comments</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finally, the Commission should promote market-based spectrum rules to maximize spectrum for wireless broadband.</li> <li>- The Commission’s examination of existing spectrum usage is crucial, given the recognized wireless broadband spectrum shortfall our nation faces as demand for terrestrial wireless broadband continues to dramatically increase.</li> <li>- With effective spectrum management policies that make sufficient spectrum available for wireless broadband, the skyrocketing demand for wireless broadband data services, applications, and devices will provide a boon to our nation’s economy. Similarly, wireless network infrastructure investment could rebound with the availability of new services and greater opportunities for cutting-edge network deployment.</li> <li>- The Commission must examine technologies and methodologies that can maximize existing spectrum used for broadcasting and other purposes that serve the public interest and simultaneously increase spectrum availability for commercial services..</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
<p>Universal Service</p>			
<p>Universal Service, Contribution Methodology  (WC Docket No. 06-122, CC Docket No. 96-45, etc.)</p>	<p>R&amp;O Adopted: June 21, 2006 Released: June 27, 2006</p>	<p><a href="#">FCC R&amp;O</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The FCC R&amp;O adopts interim revisions for assessing contributions to federal USF.</li> <li>- Raises the existing wireless “safe harbor” percentage used to estimate interstate revenue from 28.5 percent to 37.1 percent.</li> <li>- Expands the base of USF contribution by extending universal service contribution obligations to providers of interconnected voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP).</li> <li>- Establishes a 64.9 percent safe harbor percentage of interstate revenue of total VoIP service revenue.</li> </ul>
<p>Universal Service, Joint Board Recommendation</p>	<p>Recommend. Adopted:</p>	<p><a href="#">JOINT BOARD RECOMMEND.</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Joint board recommends that the FCC impose an interim, emergency cap on the amount of high-cost support that</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
(WC Docket No. 05-337, CC Docket No. 96-45)	April 26, 2007 Released: May 1, 2007  Order Adopted: April 29, 2008 Released: May 1, 2008	<a href="#">FCC ORDER</a>  <a href="#">TIA Ex Parte</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– competitive eligible carriers may receive for each state based on the average level of support distributed in that state.</li> <li>– Recommends comprehensive high-cost distribution reform, including the elimination of the Identical Line Support rule.</li> <li>– FCC released an order imposing an interim cap on Competitive Local Exchange Carriers.</li> <li>– Total annual competitive ETC support for each state will be capped at the level ETCs were eligible to receive during March 2008 on an annualized basis.</li> <li>– TIA filed an <i>Ex Parte</i> letter urging the FCC to accept the Joint Board’s recommendations to transition the High Cost Fund to include support for broadband.</li> </ul>
Universal Service, Identical Support Rule, NPRM  (WC Docket No. 05-337, CC Docket No. 96-45)	NPRM Adopted: January 9, 2008 Released: January 29, 2008	<a href="#">FCC NPRM</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Seeks comments on the FCC rules governing the amount of high-cost universal support provided to Competitive Eligible Telecommunications Carriers (CETC’s).</li> <li>– Tentatively concludes that it will eliminate the “identical support”—which provides CETC’s with the same per-line support that ILEC’s receive.</li> </ul>
Universal Service, Reverse Auctions, NPRM  (WC Docket No. 05-337, CC Docket No. 96-45)	NPRM Adopted: January 9, 2008 Released: January 29, 2008	<a href="#">FCC NPRM</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Seeks comment on the merits of using reverse auctions to determine the amount of high-cost universal service support provided to ETC’s serving rural, insular, and high-cost areas.</li> <li>– Tentatively concludes the reverse auctions offer several potential advantages over current distribution mechanisms.</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
<p>Universal Service, Broadband Fund, Comprehensive NPRM</p> <p>(WC Docket No. 05-337, CC Docket No. 96-45)</p>	<p>NPRM Adopted: January 9, 2008 Released: January 29, 2008</p> <p>TIA Submitted Comments: April 17, 2008</p> <p>FCC Order on Remand and Report and Order and Notice of Further Proposed Rulemaking Released: November 5, 2008</p> <p>TIA Comments</p>	<p><a href="#">FCC NPRM</a></p> <p><a href="#">TIA COMMENTS</a></p> <p><a href="#">FCC Order</a></p> <p><a href="#">TIA JOINT</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Seeks comment on recommendations (submitted to the FCC in May and Nov. 2007) of the Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service regarding comprehensive reform of high-cost universal service report.</li> <li>– Proposes reforming the high-cost fund to include three separate support funds: (1) Broadband Fund; (2) Mobility Fund; and (3) Providers of Last Resort (POLR).</li> <li>– TIA comments support the creation of a Broadband Fund that is technology- and competitively-neutral.</li> <li>– If this is not immediately possible, broadband funding should increase over time as narrowband is phased out.</li> <li>– Broadband funding should support new buildout and operations in unserved and underserved areas.</li> <li>– Issued on Nov. 5 requiring the FCC to address the 2002 remand of the <i>ISP Remand Order</i> and the Universal Joint Service Board’s most recent Recommended Decision on high-cost universal service reform</li> <li>– The NPRM seeks comment on two comprehensive universal service and intercarrier compensation reform proposals and one comprehensive universal service reform proposal.</li> <li>– These comments should address two questions laid out in ¶ 31: First, whether the “additional cost” standard set forth in the Act’s reciprocal compensation pricing provision be (i) the existing TELRIC standard or (ii) the incremental cost standard described in Appendix A of the Order; and second whether the “reciprocal compensation” termination rates should be uniform on a state-wide level or company specific.</li> <li>– Comments are due November 26 and Replies are due</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	Submitted: November, 26, 2008.  TIA Letter Submitted: November 26, 2008.	<a href="#">COMMENTS</a>  <a href="#">TIA Letter</a>	December 3, 2008. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TIA submitted a joint comment with the VON Coalition, CCIA, ITI, NetCoalition, and TechNet urging the FCC to adopt reforms that encourage innovative communications services and applications, and to continue to foster more rapid deployment of broadband networks to unleash the benefits of evolving technologies.</li> <li>- TIA sent a letter re-emphasizing its support for the creation of a Broadband Fund.</li> </ul>
Universal Service, USF Non-Rural Carriers, NOI  (WC Docket 05-337, CC Docket 96-45)	NOI Adopted: April 7, 2009 Released: April 8, 2009	<a href="#">FCC NOI</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The FCC released a Notice of Inquiry (NOI) seeking comment on USF support to high-cost non-rural carriers.</li> <li>- The NOI asks for comment on proposals submitted by Qwest, CostQwest, Embarq, and Vermont and Maine.</li> <li>- The NOI also asks for definitions of “reasonably comparable” and “sufficient” under § 254.</li> <li>- Comments are due May 8 and replies due June 8, 2009.</li> </ul>
Universal Service, National Broadband Plan  (GN Docket No. 09-47, 09- 51, 09-137)	Public Notice Released: November 13, 2009	<a href="#">FCC Public Notice</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sought comment on:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Size of USF</li> <li>- Contribution methodology</li> <li>- Transitioning the current High-Cost Fund to support advanced broadband deployment</li> <li>- Option to gradually reduce funding under existing high-cost to transition to explicit broadband funding</li> <li>- Option to supplement existing funding</li> <li>- Structure of broadband support mechanism (e.g., single or multiple funds)</li> <li>- Size of mechanism based forward-looking versus actual costs</li> <li>- Reimbursement of funds (capex, opex)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
		<a href="#">TIA Comments</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact of NTIA/RUS grants</li> <li>- Appropriate geographic areas</li> <li>- Impact of changes in current revenue flows</li> <li>- Competitive landscape</li> <li>- High-Cost Fund Oversight</li> <li>- Lifeline/Link-Up</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TIA filed comments reiterating its position that the universal service High-Cost Fund and Lifeline/Link-Up should be transitioned to broadband.</li> </ul>
Universal Service, E-Rate  (CC Docket No. 02-6)	Order Adopted: February 18, 2010 Released: February 19, 2010	<a href="#">FCC ORDER AND NPRM</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enables schools that received funding from the E-Rate program t allow members of the general public to use the schools’ Internet access during non-operating hours.</li> </ul>
Universal Service, Transition to Broadband <b>UPDATED</b>  WC Docket No. 10-90, GN Docket No. 09-51, WC Docket No. 05-337	NOI and NPRM Adopted and Released: April 21, 2010	<a href="#">FCC NOI AND NPRM</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The NOI seeks comment on the use of cost modeling n establishing new universal support mechanisms for broadband, intended to estimate the geographic and financial scope of the “broadband investment gap.”</li> <li>- It asks broader questions about whether and how modes, including those that estimate specific types of costs such as forward-looking economic cost (FLEC), should be used.</li> <li>- Also seeks comment on interplay between models and NBP’s “market-based mechanisms.”</li> <li>- The NPRM focuses on measures to controls the size of the legacy high-cost mechanism as Commission shifts to broadband.</li> <li>- The Commission proposes shifting to broadband through the Connect American Fund (CAF) and eliminating support for CETC’s to zero over a period of 5 years.</li> </ul>





Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	<p>Submitted: February 13, 2006</p> <p>TIA Ex Parte Submitted: January, February, March 2006</p> <p>R&amp;O Adopted: December 20, 2006 Released: March 5, 2007</p>	<p><a href="#">TIA EX PARTE</a></p> <p><a href="#">FCC R&amp;O</a></p>	<p>undermines Congress’s goal of promoting broadband deployment and video competition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– State or federal legislation would help alleviate this barrier to entry.</li> <li>– The FCC must act to minimize the adverse effects of the existing local franchise process via its adjudicative authority to adopt rules interpreting language and advancing Congress’s core goals of promoting broadband deployment and video competition.</li> <li>– Commission should state that any LFA that unduly delays action on a competitive franchise application or demands additional concessions has unreasonably refused to grant a competitive franchise. TX model of state franchising.</li> <li>– TIA reinforced the importance of regulatory certainty in order to stimulate investment.</li> <li>– A streamlined process for the local franchising process will provide certainty and simultaneously help to remove barriers for competitive video service providers.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The FCC adopted rules which prohibit LFA’s from unreasonably refusing to award competitive franchises for the provision of cable services.</li> <li>– Establishes a 90 day time period by which LFA’s may review a request by new entrants with existing rights of way to offer broadband and a 180 day time period for new entrants without existing rights of way.</li> <li>– Sets a 5% cap on franchise fees.</li> <li>– Places limits on build-out requirements.</li> <li>– Prohibits imposing PEG or I-NET requirements that are greater than those imposed on the incumbent</li> <li>– Prohibits taxing any non-cable related revenue</li> <li>– Seeks comment on how these rules should apply to existing</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	2 <sup>nd</sup> R&O Adopted: October 31, 2007 Released: November 6, 2007	<a href="#">FCC 2<sup>ND</sup> R&amp;O</a>	franchisees and how local consumer protection and customer services standards apply to new entrants. – 2 <sup>nd</sup> Order applies prohibition of unreasonable refusal to award competitive franchises by LFA's to incumbent providers.
Video Competition, 30% Cap on Cable Penetration  (MM Docket No. 92-264)	R&O Adopted: December 18, 2007 Released: February 11, 2008	<a href="#">FCC 4<sup>TH</sup> R&amp;O</a>	– Prohibits cable operators from owning or having an attributable interest in cable systems serving more than 30% of MVPD subscribers nationwide. – Seeks comment on whether to retain certain exemptions and an appropriate channel occupancy limit.
<b>Technical Advisory Council</b>			
Reestablishing TAC	Notice Published in Federal Register on March 26, 2009.	<a href="#">Notice</a>	– The FCC announced its Technical Advisory Council is being reestablished. The purpose of TAC will be to provide technical advice and make recommendations on the issues and questions presented to it by the FCC. – TAC nominations are due by May 8, 2009
<b>Health IT</b>			
Health IT, RUS DLT Grant Program	Notice Published in Federal Register on December 24, 2008.	<a href="#">Notice</a>	– The application window for the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) Distance Learning and Telemedicine (DLT) grant program expires March 24, 2009. – The Notice also provides information on the application procedure and eligibility for the grant program.
Health IT, Rural Health Care Support Mechanism <b>UPDATED</b>  (WC Docket 02-60)	TIA letter filed on January 27, 2009.  News Release, April 16, 2009	<a href="#">TIA Letter</a>  <a href="#">News Release</a>	– The letter supports the Rural Healthcare Pilot Program (RHCPP) and requests additional funding and permanent extension of the program  – The FCC approved \$46 million in universal service money for the development of six broadband telehealth networks under the agency's Rural Health Care Pilot Program. – Five of these networks will connect hundreds of hospitals in



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
	FCC NPRM Released July 15, 2010	<a href="#">FCC NPRM</a>	<p>Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, and South Carolina. The other network approved for funding is in Alaska.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proposes replacing the current Internet Access Fund (IAF) with a Health Care Broadband Access Fund. This replacement fund would increase support of monthly recurring costs for qualifying health care providers from 25% to 50%.</li> <li>- Create a Health Care Broadband Infrastructure Fund. This fund would provide 85% of funds (on an annual basis) for qualifying public and non-profit health care facilities that either lack or have insufficient access to broadband to connect with larger, specialized health care facilities.</li> <li>- Add the following entities to the list of eligible recipients of rural health care broadband deployment funds, increasing the number of qualifying facilities by approximately 2,200 (20%): Nursing facilities, Acute health care facilities, Off-site administrative and data centers/offices, and Renal dialysis centers</li> <li>- Put into practice efficient and transparent results measurement for rural health care broadband deployment programs.</li> </ul>
Health IT, HHS Guidance on Privacy Technologies	Guidance and Request for Information Released: April 17, 2009 Published in Federal Register: April 27, 2009	<a href="#">HHS Guidance and Request for Information</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) issued guidance specifying the technologies and methodologies that render protected health information unusable, unreadable, or indecipherable to unauthorized individuals, as required by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act passed as part of the ARRA.</li> <li>- The guidance related to two forthcoming breach notification regulations. One will be issued by HHS for covered entities under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA). The other will be issued by the Federal</li> </ul>



Issue	Date	Links	Summary
			<p>Trade Commission for vendors or personal health records and other non-HIPAA covered entities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HHS also released a Request for Information (RFI) soliciting public comment on the breach notification provisions of the HITECH Act to inform future rulemaking and updates to the guidance. Comments are due May 21, 2009.</li> </ul>
<p>Health IT, ONC Health IT Policy and Standards Committees' Guidance on Privacy Technologies</p>	<p>Proposed Meaningful Use Definition</p>	<p><i>Letter to ONC filed June 11, 2009.</i></p> <p><i>Letter to Judith Faulkner filed June 11, 2009.</i></p> <p><i>Letter to ONC filed June 26, 2009.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TIA submitted a letter to ONC Coordinator David Blumenthal listing TIA's policy priorities for the ONC's standards and policy initiatives.</li> <li>- TIA submitted a letter to Policy Committee Vendor Representative Judith Faulkner listing TIA's policy priorities for the ONC's standards and policy initiatives.</li> <li>- TIA submitted a letter to ONC Coordinator David Blumenthal detailing need for expedited and enhanced transmission-based objectives in the ONC's proposed "meaningful use" definition.</li> <li>- On January 13, the Centers for Medicaid and Medicaid Services (CMS) announced the attached NPRM which proposes a definition for meaningful use. Comments will be due on March 15, 2010. Additionally, Also, HHS' Office of National Coordinator announced an interim final rule and request for public comment that specifies initial standards, implementation specifications and certification criteria for Electronic Health Record. Comments are due on March 15, 2010.</li> </ul>
<p>Health IT, Joint FCC-FDA Efforts <b>UPDATED</b></p>	<p>Memorandum of Understanding Released July 26,</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>FCC-FDA MOU</u></a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In conjunction with a FCC-FDA two day Public Meeting on the Impact on Regulation of Converged Communications and Health Care Devices, a M.O.U. was announced stating the two</li> </ul>



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	2010		agencies' intention to work together towards the following goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Further improve information sharing efforts between the two agencies to ensure the security and usefulness of medical devices.</li> <li>- Improve the efficiency of the agencies' regulatory processes in areas of jurisdictional overlap – such as medical devices that employ broadband and wireless technology.</li> <li>- Promote efficient utilization of tools and expertise for product analysis, validation, and risk identification.</li> <li>- Build infrastructure and processes that meet the common needs for evaluating broadband and wireless enabled medical devices.</li> </ul>
Stimulus			
Stimulus, NTIA Notice for Feedback  Docket No. 090309298-9299-01	NTIA Notice for Feedback published on March 12, 2009.  TIA Comments Filed on April 10, 2009.  TIA Letter filed on April 14, 2009.  TIA Letter filed on June 12, 2009.	<a href="#">Notice for Feedback</a>  <a href="#">TIA Comments</a>  <a href="#">TIA Letter</a>  <a href="#">TIA letter to RUS</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Federal Register publication states that comments on the NTIA/RUS Notice for Feedback are due April 13, 2009.</li> <li>- These comments relate to implementation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) broadband programs including the establishment of the Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP).</li> <li>- TIA submitted comments with its key policy points outlined for NTIA.</li> <li>- TIA submitted a letter to NTIA requesting the attribution of pre-existing infrastructure investments necessary to BTOP projects as in-kind contributions to the BTOP 20% non-federal match requirement.</li> <li>- TIA submitted a letter requesting that the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Utilities Service, as it establishes a</li> </ul>



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	<p>TIA Letter filed on June 12, 2009.</p> <p>TIA Letter filed July 27, 2009</p>	<p><a href="#">TIA Letter to Department of Commerce</a></p> <p><i>TIA Letter to Department of Agriculture</i></p>	<p>timeline for administering the Rural Development Broadband Program pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, expedite the broadband grant and loan award process and provide the first round of such awards well prior to the end of the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2010 (FY 2010).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TIA submitted a letter requesting that the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, as it establishes a timeline for administering the Broadband Telecommunications Opportunity Program (BTOP), expedite BTOP grant awards and attribute pre-existing infrastructure investments necessary to BTOP projects as in-kind contributions to the BTOP 20 percent non-federal match requirement.</li> <li>- TIA sent a letter to Agriculture Secretary Vilsack urging that the RUS revise provisions in the NOFA for the BIP relating to “non-remote” areas to ensure that all truly rural areas, notwithstanding their proximity to a city or other urbanized area, can equally benefit from BIP grant funding and gain access to broadband service and technologies..</li> </ul>
<p>Stimulus, TIA Ex Parte Meetings with FCC</p>	<p>TIA Ex Parte Notices Submitted: March 16, 2009</p>	<p><a href="#">TIA EX PARTE</a> <a href="#">TIA EX PARTE</a> <a href="#">TIA EX PARTE</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TIA submitted three <i>ex parte</i> notices to the FCC regarding meetings with Chairman Copps, Commissioner Adelstein, and Commissioner McDowell’s office.</li> <li>- In the <i>ex parte</i> meetings, TIA members noted the FCC’s broadband policy statement is working in relation to the implementation of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA); discussed options for the national broadband strategy; supported the Commission’s tiered analysis of broadband speeds; and advocated for a permanent</li> </ul>



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			extension of the Rural Healthcare Pilot Program (RHCPP).
Stimulus, FCC Public Notice on ARRA Definitions	FCC Public Notice, Released: March 24, 2009.  TIA Comments Submitted: April 13, 2009.	<a href="#">Public Notice</a>  <a href="#">TIA Comments</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The Commission released a Public Notice asking for comments on the FCC’s consultative role in defining certain terms under the ARRA.</li> <li>– TIA submitted comments in response to the Public Notice regarding the Commission’s consultative role in the broadband provisions of ARRA.</li> <li>– TIA urges NTIA and the FCC to develop flexible and expansive definitions of “unserved” and “underserved” areas.</li> <li>– TIA also recommends that NTIA and RUS use the most recent definition of broadband set by the FCC at 768 Kbps.</li> <li>– Finally, TIA explains that the Commission’s Internet Policy Statement is working and there is no need for additional non-discrimination or network interconnection obligations beyond this statement.</li> </ul>
Stimulus, Registration for ARRA Broadband Grants	User Guide and Registration Checklist	<a href="#">User Guide and Registration Checklist</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Some preliminary requirements have been released for potential applicants for ARRA grants.</li> <li>– Potential applicants for BTOP and RUS grants are required to register at <a href="http://www.grants.gov">www.grants.gov</a> and may do so at this time. It is unclear whether applicants for RUS loans will have to register.</li> <li>– If an ARRA applicant is already registered as a result of prior grant requests under other programs, it does not need to re-register.</li> </ul>
Stimulus, Second NTIA/RUS Request For Information (RFI)  Docket No.	NTIA/RUS Second RFI Released: November 10, 2009	<a href="#">NTIA/RUS Request for Information</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The NTIA and RUS Joint RFI seeks public comment on issues to inform the second round of funding for its BTOP and BIP.</li> <li>– In particular, the agencies seek information to improve the programs by enhancing the applicant experience and</li> </ul>



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0907141137-91375-05	TIA Comments Submitted: November 30, 2009		<p>making targeted revisions to the first NOFA, if necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TIA urged NTIA and RUS to aim their broadband stimulus programs at last-mile and sustainable adoption projects, which can spur middle-mile broadband infrastructure.</li> <li>- The second NOFA should allow all projects in rural areas to qualify for BIP.</li> <li>- Transfer of stimulus-funded facilities should be allowed when it would serve the programs' purposes.</li> <li>- The agencies should clarify that terms apply only to applicants, not project partners.</li> <li>- The agencies should clarify which nondiscrimination rules apply in the case of potential future FCC rules, if conflicting.</li> <li>- Provisions in the first NOFA that clearly disadvantage applications for multi-state or national projects should be changed.</li> </ul>
<b>Video Device Competition</b>			
Video Device Competition, Video Device Competition NOI <b>UPDATED</b>  MB Docket No. 10-91, CS Docket No. 97-80, PP Docket No. 00-67	NOI Released and Adopted: April 21, 2010	<a href="#">FCC NOI</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The NOI proposes to require the development and deployment of an "All-Vid Adaptor" that will serve as an intermediary between a consumer device and the MVPD service and will terminate in a standardized interface.</li> <li>- The NOI contemplates that a consumer would be able to switch from one MVP to another and continue use of the smart video device innovation..</li> <li>- Developing an interface standard to be incorporated in the All-Vid Adaptor will accomplish four main goals: 1. Spur investment and innovation; 2. Increase consumer choice; 3. Allow unfettered innovation in MVPD delivery platforms; and 4. Encourage wider broadband use and adoption.</li> <li>- The NOI also seeks comment on concerns regarding IP;</li> </ul>



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	TIA Comments Submitted: July 13, 2010	<a href="#">TIA Comments</a>	<p>specific issues relating to DBS one-way technology; and how to best accomplish the evolution from CableCARD technology to its successor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finally, the NOI invites alternative proposals to achieve the same statutory objectives.</li> <li>- TIA’s comments that since the marketplace is meeting the Commission’s investment, innovation, and consumer choice goals with a wide variety of devices and services, including two-way connectivity to “over-the-top” Internet video, a mandated AllVid approach is unnecessary, and runs the risk of burdening both industry and consumers with costs and complexities that are not justified by the purported benefits.</li> <li>- If the Commission does act, regulations must be practical, based on a keen understanding of the complex and rapidly evolving marketplace, and otherwise designed to benefit consumers.</li> <li>- If the Commission imposes AllVid, it should not saddle consumers or the industry with the duplicative costs of deploying AllVid devices while being required to continue supporting the CableCARD regime.</li> </ul>
Video Device Competition, CableCARD FNPRM  CS Docket No. 97-80, PP Docket No. 00-67	FNPRM Released and Adopted: April 21, 2010	<a href="#">FNPRM</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The FNPRM seeks questions on how to improve the CableCard regime in the interim while the goal of an alternative is being developed through the NOI.</li> <li>- Specifically, the FNPRM seeks questions on whether initial CableCARD devices have comparable access; how to make pricing more transparent; how to streamline installation; and clarify that certification is limited to certain conformance testing.</li> <li>- The item also proposes to allow deployment of HD devices with integrated security, so long as the devices do</li> </ul>



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	TIA Comments Submitted: June 14, 2010	<a href="#">TIA Comments</a>	not include two-way functionality.  – TIA comments urge the Commission to promote flexible use of voluntary, industry led solutions, instead of government technology mandates, and to promote bandwidth conservation and optimization to achieve its goals in the National Broadband Plan.