

**Before the  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20554**

**In the Matter of** )  
 )  
**The Commission’s Consultative Role** ) **GN Docket No. 09-40**  
**In the Broadband Provisions of the** )  
**American Recovery and Reinvestment Act** )  
**Of 2009** )

**To: The Commission**

**COMMENTS OF ARRL, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
FOR AMATEUR RADIO**

ARRL, the national association for Amateur Radio, formally known as the American Radio Relay League, Incorporated (ARRL), by counsel and pursuant to the *Public Notice*, DA 09-668, released March 24, 2009 (the *Public Notice*), hereby respectfully submits its comments with respect to one of the issues to be considered in the Commission’s consultative role to the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) and the Department of Agriculture’s Rural Utilities Service (RUS), as those agencies administer portions of and implement the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Reinvestment Act).<sup>1</sup> Specifically, NTIA is charged with administration of the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) by providing grants for development and expansion of broadband services. RUS will provide certain funding for broadband development. In the interests of the Amateur Radio Service in effective emergency and public service communications, ARRL states as follows:

1. ARRL’s interest in this proceeding is based on several premises: (1) ARRL is an association representative of Commission licensees residing in widely disparate

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<sup>1</sup> Public Law No. 111-5, 123 Stat. 115 (2009).

environments, including rural areas, who, generally speaking, incorporate broadband in the configuration of Amateur Radio stations, which enhance the capabilities of the Amateur Service to provide public service and emergency communications; (2) ARRL and its individual members are traditionally, and remain active participants in the development of telecommunications technology; and (3) ARRL actively participates in the Committee for Communications Policy of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers-USA (IEEE-USA CCP), which has engaged in considerable discussion of universal access to high-speed broadband networks, and in particular, broadband definitions and target goals for broadband deployment.

2. The *Public Notice* seeks comment on the definition of five concepts, among which is the definition of “broadband.” This is the most urgent of the Commission’s consultative issues with NTIA pursuant to the Recovery Act. The Commission is obligated pursuant to the Recovery Act to consult with NTIA on the establishment of a national broadband service deployment and expansion program, and the NTIA is obligated, through the BTOP program, to provide access to broadband service to consumers residing in unserved areas. It is not useful in the expenditure of large sums of Recovery Act funds to promote broadband technologies that do not include the capabilities needed by individuals and businesses located in rural or underserved areas. Therefore, the threshold for what constitutes “broadband” is a critical determination that will inevitably determine the success or failure of the BTOP program going forward.

3. ARRL recognizes that the Commission has struggled with this definition for some time. Indeed, in the *Notice of Inquiry* in Docket 09-51, FCC 09-31, released April 8, 2009 (at ¶ 15-16), the Commission stated that “Broadband can be defined in myriad

ways. In order to ensure that all people of the United States have access to broadband capability, we must make sure that the Commission appropriately identifies goals and benchmarks in this regard... In addition, to the extent that broadband is defined by “speed,” should the Commission consider raising the speeds that define broadband? Should we distinguish among the various broadband technologies?”<sup>2</sup>

4. ARRL strongly suggests that the definition of “broadband” should include an absolute lower threshold, minimum bidirectional speed. It should not be a variable concept determined by technology. To do otherwise is to provide grants and loans of public funds to technologies whose benefits are, in the medium term, inadequate and which might, for example, render businesses in rural areas less competitive than those located in urban areas. It is, in other words, not useful to fund the creation of infrastructure that will be obsolete in the near term or less useful than other technologies which provide greater speeds. That simply perpetuates the *status quo*, where there will still, going forward, be adequately served and underserved areas. The *status quo* is quite obviously unacceptable to Congress, and it should be.

5. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a position statement of IEEE-USA entitled *Nationwide High Speed Broadband Data Services*, which was adopted by IEEE-USA’s Board of Directors in January of this year based on the work of the IEEE-USA CCP. ARRL wholeheartedly concurs with this statement, in the development of which it participated. On page 1 of this document is the following statement: “The most important

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<sup>2</sup> It is notable that the same issues raised in the instant *Public Notice* are also questions asked in the Docket 09-51 *Notice of Inquiry*. For example, the *Notice of Inquiry*, at ¶ 17, asks, *inter alia*: [W]hether a definition of “broadband” should be tethered to a numerical definition or, instead, an “experiential” metric based on the consumer’s ability to access sufficiently robust data for certain identifiable broadband services. In this regard, should we define broadband in terms of bandwidth and latency, capability to download a certain type of media in a certain amount of time, ability to access a certain online service or operate a certain application without depreciation in quality, or by some other metric?

short-term goal is broadening ubiquitous availability [of broadband]. *Data rates should be sufficient to provide the equivalent of several channels of bidirectional, high resolution video, achievable by expanding the capabilities of current technologies.*”

(Emphasis added). At page 7 of the position statement, IEEE-USA states: “*Initially, we advocate the achievement of at least 20 Mb/s bidirectional speed with 90 percent availability throughout the nation within five years. The wide penetration of such speeds will achieve most of the expected benefits and accommodate numerous simultaneous applications per household or small business. Of course, greater speeds can be had by those with greater needs. We further advocate the achievement of at least 100 Mb/s bidirectional speed with availability to all businesses and households within 10 years. The technology necessary to meet this goal is scalable to almost any future need at inexpensive upgrade costs.*”

6. In sum, The IEEE-USA position statement concludes that there are two overarching goals for nationwide high-speed broadband networks: widespread availability and high performance. In providing public funds for the implementation of goal #1, the Commission and NTIA (and RUS) should insure that goal #2 is met as well. This, to ARRL, means the establishment of a floor for throughput of at least 20 Mb/s bidirectional speed for funding of broadband systems to be developed between now and 2014, and 100 Mb/s bidirectional speed for those systems to be implemented between 2014 and 2019. Expenditure of public funds should be limited to the technologies that can meet these goals. The IEEE-USA statement also notes that the Commission’s recently adopted definition of broadband speed is a series of tiers, starting as low as 768 kb/s. As noted in the statement, this is woefully inadequate to perform even current

computing applications. The Commission's tiered definition should be eliminated, at least for purposes of determining what broadband technologies should be funded with public funds.

Therefore, the foregoing considered, ARRL, the national association for Amateur Radio, respectfully requests that the Commission adopt as the definition of broadband those technologies capable of the minimum threshold bidirectional speeds recommended herein, without variation among the type of broadband technology under consideration, as a minimum threshold in order to be considered for grants or loans of public funds.

Respectfully submitted,

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# EXHIBIT A

## NATIONWIDE HIGH-SPEED BROADBAND DATA SERVICES

*Adopted by the IEEE-USA  
Board of Directors, 15 January 2009*

IEEE-USA urges the U.S. government and the U.S. communications industry to work together to provide nationwide and ubiquitous access to affordable high-speed broadband data services and to facilitate use of new and demanding Internet applications. Such access will stimulate innovation, spur economic activity, increase national security and contribute to increased productivity for the nation.

Universal access to high-speed broadband data services is as imperative to our nation's economic prosperity in the 21<sup>st</sup> century as universal access to electric power and telephone services was in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Broadband services enable telecommuting, distance learning, improved medical care, gateways to vast sources of information, and a host of other economic and quality-of-life opportunities. Burgeoning entrepreneurial applications, user-generated content, video networking, and entertainment traffic are driving demand for higher data rates. As with electricity and telephone service before it, new Internet applications generate economic and social gains that far exceed the investment in the enabling infrastructure.

Although the United States can legitimately take credit for developing the Internet, we cannot claim that our nation leads in providing access to it. Many countries have recognized the benefits of high-speed broadband data services and have dramatically expanded both the availability and speed of their national networks. Such investments provide competitive advantages that must not be ignored.

We must meet these challenges with new cooperative initiatives between the U.S. government and the U.S. communications industry. These efforts will require strong national leadership focused on development of new policy, and regulatory frameworks to stimulate investment in the enabling infrastructure for extending national access to the Internet; its widespread use; and competition in its facilities, service provision, and content. IEEE-USA urges the U.S. government to take these actions:

- **Designate universal and affordable access to high-speed broadband networks as a national priority and establish a series of bandwidth goals and target dates for deployment.** The most important short-term goal is broadening ubiquitous availability. Data rates should be sufficient to provide the equivalent of several channels of bidirectional, high-resolution video, achievable by expanding the capabilities of current technologies. This will enable or enhance the most important Internet services available today, as well as generate extra benefits that materialize as more and more people are connected.

The important long-term goal is scalability to data rates that will accommodate the most advanced applications in sight today, as well as the new ones that will emerge as capabilities increase.

- **Provide economic incentives for broadband investments and uses that qualify as furthering our national objectives.** As a minimum, many of the tools used to foster ubiquitous access to electricity and telephone services can and should be applied to increase access to the Internet through broadband.
- **Foster further competition in facilities, service provision and content through legislation and regulation.** When two or three broadband service providers compete in an area, the availability of higher data rates improves and the price of service declines.

This statement was developed by the IEEE-USA Committee on Communications Policy and represents the considered judgment of a group of U.S. IEEE members with expertise in the subject field. IEEE-USA advances the public good and promotes the careers and public policy interests of the 215,000 engineers, scientists and allied professionals who are U.S. members of the IEEE. The positions taken by IEEE-USA do not necessarily reflect the views of IEEE or its other organizational units.

## **BACKGROUND:**

The United States faces two challenges for its broadband infrastructure: mushrooming domestic demand and lagging international performance.

- *Current levels of speed and access fall short of evolving demand:* The Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) prior definition of broadband speed was 200 kilobits per second (kb/s). Recently the FCC replaced this definition with seven broadband tiers starting at 768 kb/s, and extending to speeds greater than 100 megabits per second (Mb/s). Six technologies, three wireline and three wireless, currently predominate in the provisioning of broadband services:

<u>Wireline:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Digital Subscriber Line</li><li>○ Cable modem</li><li>○ Optical fiber</li></ul>	<u>Wireless:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Cellular telephony</li><li>○ Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi) networks</li><li>○ Satellite</li></ul>
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Availability and data rates vary widely within each of these technologies, so that tabulation of their capabilities here would necessarily be incomplete and subject to change. However, typical data rates currently increase from about 0.5 Mb/s for the newer cellular telephony systems, progressing to 20 Mb/s for optical fiber to the home. Optical



fiber so far is available only in limited service areas in the United States, compared with Japan, South Korea and France.

As microprocessor and broadband capabilities expand, new computing applications emerge. This is the story of technological progress in all fields. Many studies cite examples, just a few of which follow:

- Convergence of voice, data and video into bit streams carried on digital networks
- Social networking and “blogging,” with images and video uploaded by mass participants
- Emergence of Internet-based applications for desktop uses (commonly called “cloud computing,” which needs rapid communication between the user and the application source)
- Widespread bidirectional video conferencing
- High resolution medical images and electronic medical records transferred for diagnosis and consultation
- Next-generation, ultra-high definition television (requiring about 150 Mb/s per channel) delivered over the future Internet, eventually on subscriber demand.

These new applications can be used on the Internet now, but can experience delays in delivery where the Internet is not robust enough to handle the additional traffic they induce, as well as impact the user experience of any others sharing the same portion of the Internet.

- *U.S. competitiveness will require broadband comparability with those of other countries:*. Studies establish that current policies have let U.S. network penetration, speeds, and prices lag other developed countries by a significant degree. For example, using OECD data, Atkinson, et.al. (2008, p.6) report household penetration (fraction of households that subscribe) in South Korea, France, and the United States as 0.93, 0.54, and 0.57 respectively. They report average download speed (Mb/s) in those countries as 50, 18, and 5 respectively. They further report lowest monthly price per megabit per second (U.S. dollars) as 0.37, 0.33, and 2.83 respectively. (Note that these figures come from European studies. The United States doesn’t even have its own method for measuring broadband usage.)

If this gap continues, or indeed widens as other countries continue their progress, we shall suffer growing disadvantage as to jobs, technology and commerce, all of which depend on widespread and rapid connectivity. Examples are high-quality video that greatly enhances teleconferencing, telecommuting, interactive education, and eventually, medicine -- all leading to increased productivity.

The market is advancing U.S. broadband deployment, but at a pace limited by each individual provider's perceived return on investment. The result is twofold: we face inadequate provision for coming demand and we lack parity among world-class networks. Moreover, as networks connect more people, disproportionately positive economic and social benefits predictably accrue to society. To encourage faster progress, initiatives beyond ordinary market forces are needed.

Government has options for constructive action.

- *Designate deployment of high-speed broadband networks as a national priority, and establish a series of bandwidth goals and target dates for deployment.*
  - The President and Congress have a chance to provide vision and leadership by giving priority status to high-speed broadband deployment and access. Such leadership will close the widely publicized gap in penetration, speed and price between the United States and countries like Japan, South Korea and those in Europe.
  - Initially, we advocate the achievement of at least 20 Mb/s bidirectional speed with 90 percent availability throughout the nation within five years. The wide penetration of such speeds will achieve most of the expected benefits and accommodate numerous simultaneous applications per household or small business. Of course, greater speeds can be had by those with greater needs.
  - We further advocate the achievement of at least 100 Mb/s bidirectional speed with availability to all businesses and households within 10 years. The technology necessary to meet this goal is scalable to almost any future need at inexpensive upgrade costs.
  - Pursue the national annual census of broadband availability and usage to monitor progress toward the goals, identify competitive opportunities, and reveal underserved areas (Public Law 110-385).
- *Provide economic and other incentives for broadband investment and uses that qualify as furthering our national objectives.*
  - The government should reaffirm and extend tax incentives to private sector broadband investment. These include expensing of certain investments, accelerated depreciation, R&D tax credit, matching grants, and guaranteed loans for broadband deployment in underserved areas, including use of the Universal Service Fund.
  - Other incentives would include deductions for certain broadband subscriber expenses that further education and health care.
  - Additionally, to stimulate use and demand, provide programs to increase digital literacy.

- *Foster further competition in facilities, service provision, and content through legislation and regulation.* Competition among providers and technologies can be relied on to provide wider deployment, higher speeds and lower prices (NTIA, 2007, p. 35), just as it has in other countries. The following actions will foster such competition:
  - Rescind legislative and regulatory restrictions on deployment of end-user owned wired and wireless networks by municipalities and other communities, wherever these provide capability in the absence of adequate, cost-effective, or timely commercial services.
  - Encourage negotiation between service providers and facilities providers for access to the physical infrastructure, so as to realize the benefits of innovation, content diversity, end-user choice and competition.
  - Recommend network benchmark tests for broadband performance, and continually redefine them as usage and technology evolve. Different broadband technologies have more than raw speed differences. For the competitive marketplace to work in selecting broadband alternatives, there must be information on the alternatives. Users can select the performance best for their particular needs.
  
- *Additional initiatives will also encourage broadband investment and use.*
  - The FCC should designate ample licensed and unlicensed spectrum bands, including unused portions of television bands, for high-speed wireless networks, ultimately aiming at access for all. This action will expand mobile and nomadic services and augment access to the wired infrastructure.
  - Appropriate government agencies should step up their network acquisitions to stimulate demand.
  - The National Science Foundation, other funding agencies, and industry should assure research levels for hardware, software, applications and standards that are sufficient to spur continuing technological development, as Japan and the European Union are doing.

Priority action will return rewarding results both domestically and internationally.

There are two overarching goals for nationwide high-speed broadband networks: widespread availability and high performance. Together these form a critical infrastructure that couples to all aspects of national life.

- National security can be enhanced by a fast and universal Internet. It will supplement other methods of warning our population of emergencies. The wired and wireless Internet's inherent robust design provides redundancy and survivability in case of failures from both man-made and natural disasters such as the recent hurricanes. Local law enforcement officers, firefighters, and paramedics benefit by instantaneous and complete reporting of violations and emergencies. Using encryption, a fast public Internet allows quick and secure dissemination to local authorities of homeland security information about suspects and threats.

- Economically, broadband networks have been shown to spur growth through productivity, new and augmented markets, expanded work force, innovative products and services, and research (Atkinson, 2007, pp. 153 ff.; Baller Herbst Law Group; 2008, pp. 13 ff.; National Research Council, 2002, pp. 82 ff.). This occurs by speeding the diffusion of ideas and procedures throughout individuals and organizations, so that the direct benefits diffuse throughout the society as a whole.

In rural areas, facilities ownership by enterprises and communities is providing expanded capability in sparsely populated markets, thus enhancing local economic opportunity and richness of life (Atkinson et al., 2008, pp. 29 ff.; Windhausen, 2008, pp. 15 ff.).

The broadband infrastructure can enable energy efficiency as well as substitute for other resources, such as use of the transportation infrastructure, medical examination and advice, and paper-based records.

High-speed broadband access to homes and businesses will be important enabling infrastructure for advanced applications in the Smart Grid (Title XIII of the “Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007”), established in national policy as critical for our energy future.

Faster and more available wireless access can expand mobile commerce and create new multimedia applications, such as mobile video telephony.

- Socially, such networks have been shown to enhance all levels of education, to support health care delivery, to enrich living, and to diminish the disparity in access between rich and poor, urban and rural, and ethnic groups.

More extensive federal government use of broadband facilities and services could provide superior services to its citizens.

With networks of ample capacity, facilities providers can both increase their revenues and encourage open and competitive content by offering to carry any service or information content at reasonable compensation. Current practice tends to restrict third-party use of scarce facilities, limiting competition, diversity and choice.

- Globally, high-performance networks will enable the United States to match or exceed services and applications available to the citizens or trading partners of other nations, with consequent competitive advantages.

The above considerations support the following conclusions:

- The capabilities and benefits of widespread, advanced broadband networks are achievable by visionary national policies and leadership, enabling cooperative government and industry initiatives.
- Such networks are necessary for attaining and sustaining U.S. technological and competitive advantage in the global economy.
- Once in place, such networks reduce bandwidth constraints, thus opening a new era of innovation for knowledge-based goods and services.

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