Office of Spectrum Management Overview

Julie Zoller

Deputy Associate Administrator International
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Office of Spectrum Management
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
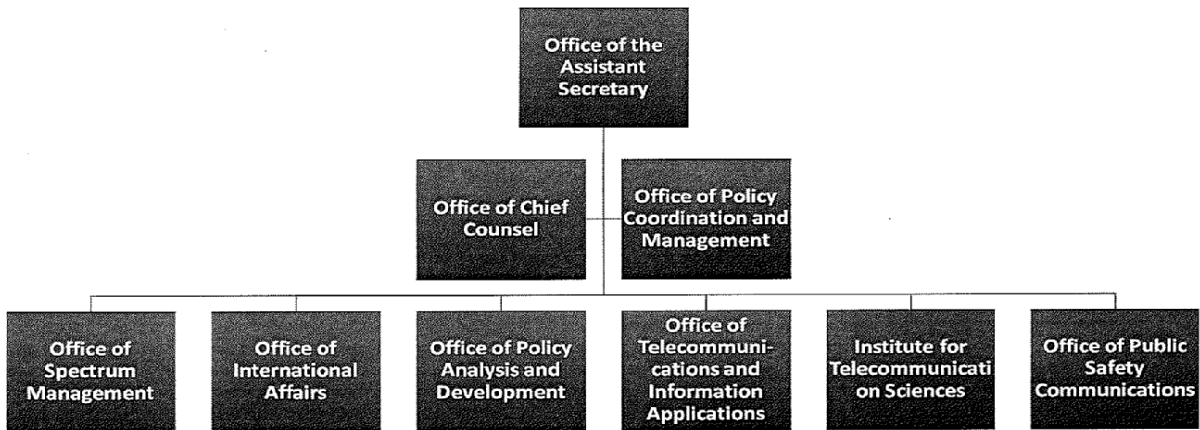U.S. Department of Commerce

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NTIA Origins and Mission

- National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) created in 1978, combining:
  - White House's Office of Telecommunications Policy
  - Department of Commerce's (DOC's) Office of Telecommunications
- Resides within DOC
- The President's principle advisor on telecommunications and information policy
- Responsible for:
  - Federal spectrum management
  - Internet policy
  - Telecommunications research and engineering
  - Broadband deployment
  - First Responder Network Authority

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Office of the Assistant Secretary

Office of Chief Counsel

Office of Policy Coordination and Management

Office of Spectrum Management

Office of International Affairs

Office of Policy Analysis and Development

Office of Telecommuni-cations and Information Applications

Institute for Telecommunicati on Sciences

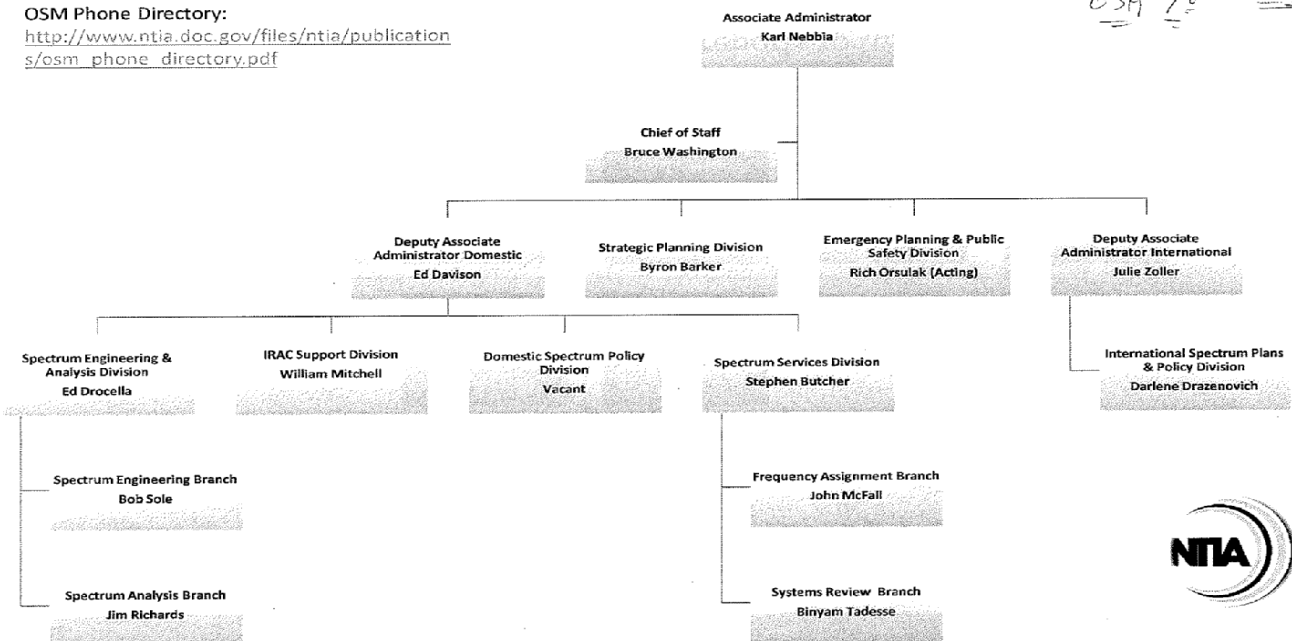Office of Public Safety Communications

NTIA is led by Larry Strickling, the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information (NTIA Administrator), who reports to the Secretary of Commerce

NTIA

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OSM Phone Directory:
http://www.ntia.doc.gov/files/ntia/publication
s/osm_phone_directory.pdf

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Associate Administrator
Karl Nebbia

Chief of Staff
Bruce Washington

Deputy Associate Administrator Domestic
Ed Davison

Strategic Planning Division
Byron Barker

Emergency Planning & Public Safety Division
Rich Orsulak (Acting)

Deputy Associate Administrator International
Julie Zoller

Spectrum Engineering & Analysis Division
Ed Drocella

IRAC Support Division
William Mitchell

Domestic Spectrum Policy Division
Vacant

Spectrum Services Division
Stephen Butcher

International Spectrum Plans & Policy Division
Darlene Drazenovich

Spectrum Engineering Branch
Bob Sole

Frequency Assignment Branch
John McFall

Spectrum Analysis Branch
Jim Richards

Systems Review Branch
Binyam Tadesse

NTIA

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- Manage the federal government's use of the radio frequency spectrum *Federal Aviation NASA*
- Formulate spectrum policy concerning the allocations and regulations governing federal spectrum use
- Lead federal participation in world radiocommunication conferences and related technical and regional activities
- Assign frequencies, maintain the Government Master File —
- Certify spectrum availability for future government systems
- Participate in federal emergency readiness activities
- Support the administration's commitments, such as making spectrum available for wireless broadband

Meet the increasing radio spectrum needs of the United States, both for federal and commercial users, as efficiently and effectively as possible.

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The law provides FCC and NTIA authority over users
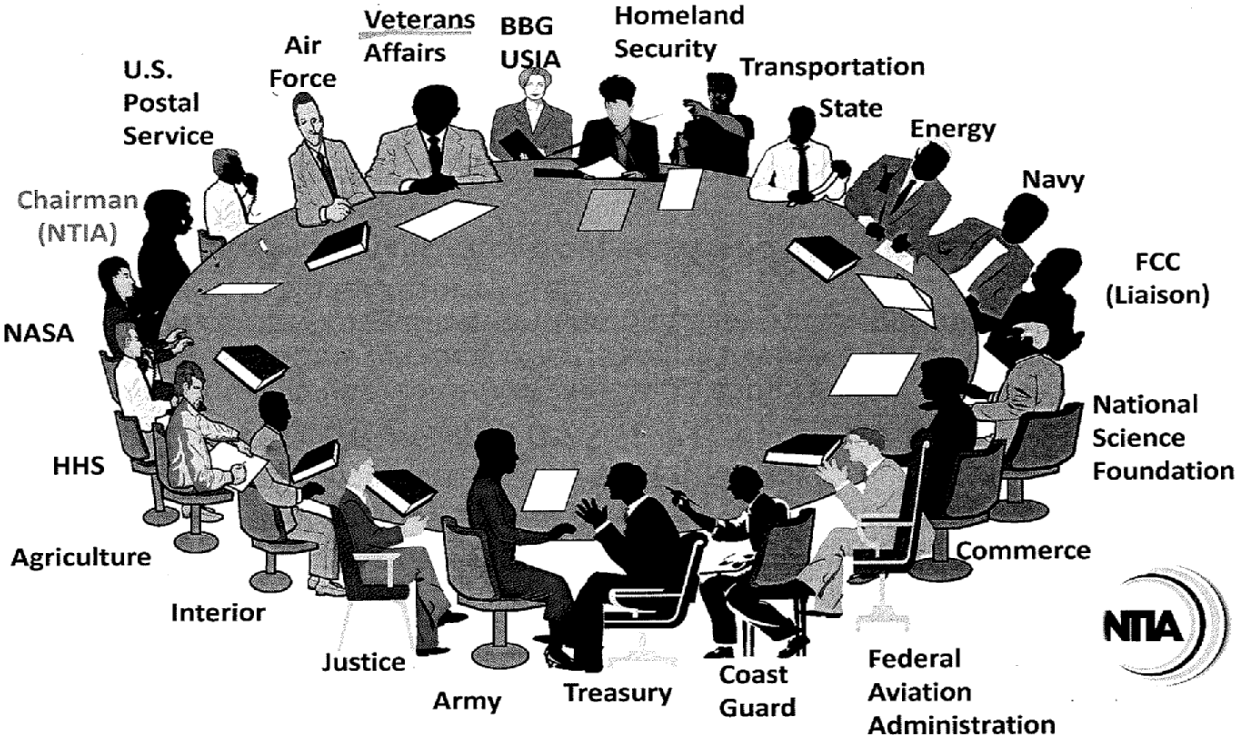### National Spectrum Management

COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934

THE PRESIDENT

THE CONGRESS

NTIA		FCC
Federal Users	**COORDINATION**	**Non-Federal Users**
National Defense Federal Law Enforce. & Security Transportation Resource Mgmt. & Control Emergencies Other Services	• FCC-NTIA Memorandum of Understanding for 15-day comment period • FCC Chairman – NTIA A/S semi- annual meeting • Preparation for ITU meetings	Business State & Local Government Entertainment Commercial Private

ADVISORY

LIAISON

INTERDEPARTMENT RADIO ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Chaired by NTIA 19 Federal Agencies Represented

NTIA

Not over spectrum

NTIA seeks advice to inform its decisions
- Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC)   *user*   *Authorisation*
  - Organized in 1922, the oldest standing advisory committee
  - Government-only, members appointed by 19 federal agencies
  - Six permanent subcommittees, five ad hoc groups
- Policy and Plans Steering Group (PPSG) → *foo Mtt*
  - Government-only interagency organization comprised of senior-level federal officials (includes the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Office of Management and Budget, National Economic Council, and National Security Staff)
  - Advises the NTIA Administrator on spectrum policy matters and strategic planning
- Commerce Spectrum Management Advisory Committee (CSMAC) http://www.ntia.doc.gov/category/csmac
  - Members are spectrum policy experts from outside government
  - Up to thirty members, appointed for two-year terms
  - Meetings are announced and open to the public
- Direct contact with industry and associations

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IRAC STRUCTURE

IRAC Chaired By NTIA

SECRETARIAT

SSS — Space Systems Subcommittee

FAS — Frequency Assignment Subcommittee

RCS — Radio Conference Subcommittee

TSC — Technical Subcommittee

SPS — Spectrum Planning Subcommittee

EPS — Emergency Planning Subcommittee

Ad Hoc GROUPS

170 – Mexico
181 – Canada
206 – WRC Implementation
213 – Management
214 – Public Safety

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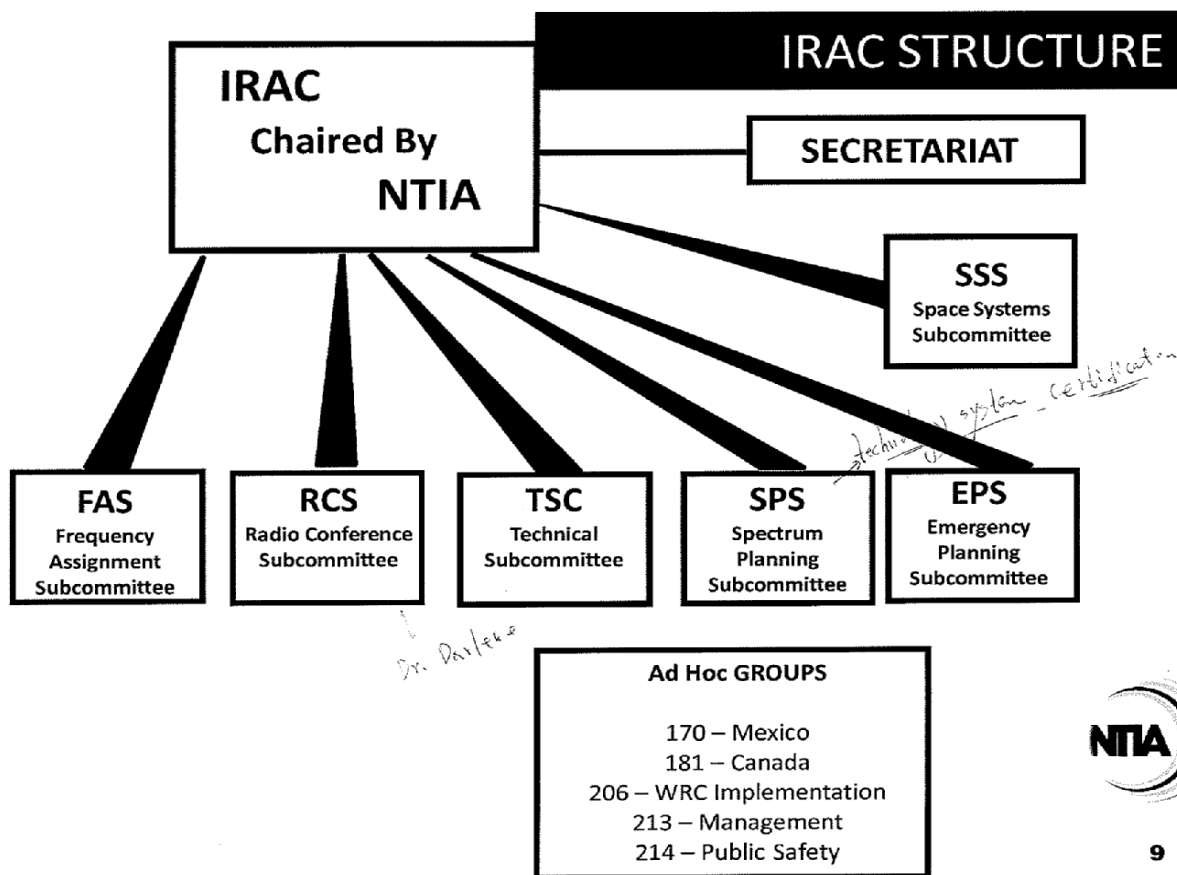
Spectrum Authorization and Reimbursement

- Public Law 107-77, title II, Nov. 28, 2001, 115 Stat. 772, provided that "NTIA shall not authorize spectrum use or provide any spectrum functions pursuant to the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act, 47 U.S.C. 902-903 [47U.S.C. 901 et seq.], to any federal entity without reimbursement as required by NTIA for such spectrum management costs, and federal entities withholding payment of such cost shall not use spectrum."

- NTIA/OSM funding is 20% base appropriations and 80% reimbursement from agencies (80/20 =4)

- Congressionally enacted appropriations for NTIA determine the total amount of the fees to be collected each fiscal year.

- Annual charges per agency are prorated based on the agency's share of the total spectrum authorizations.

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Principles and Key Factors of Federal Spectrum Management

- Federal agencies must use commercial services wherever possible.
- Federal agencies must use spectrum efficiently and take the economic value of spectrum into account when procuring spectrum-dependent equipment.
- Government systems are coordinated as closely together as technology and analysis allow.
- Sharing is the norm. Most federal operations share spectrum with several overlaid dissimilar federal and/or commercial applications.
- Approximately 52% of the spectrum between 225 MHz and 3.5 GHz supports radar (military, air traffic control, weather prediction), radionavigation (such as GPS), satellite control, aeronautical telemetry, or space-based passive sensing.
- Some Federal operations access the spectrum for only a small percentage of time, but they must be able to access the spectrum when required.
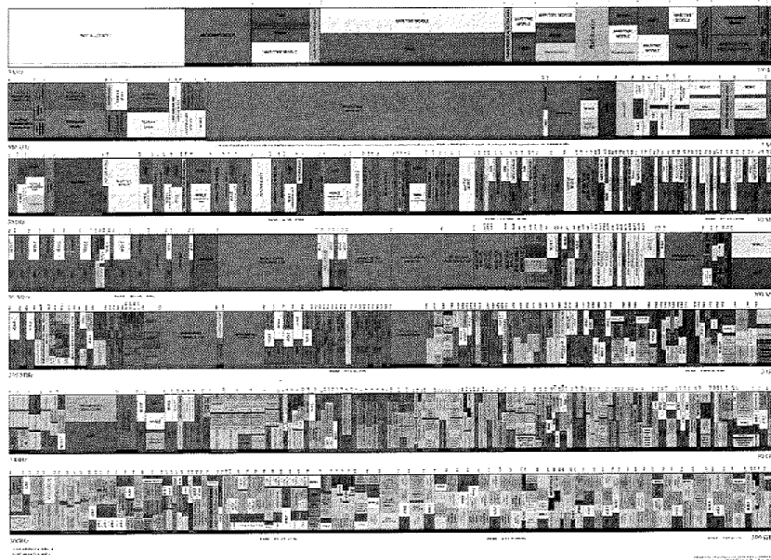

MANUAL OF REGULATIONS & PROCEDURES FOR FEDERAL RADIO FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT
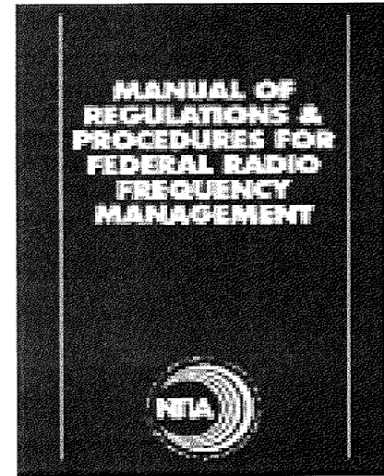
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Summary

UNITED STATES FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS — THE RADIO SPECTRUM

- **OSM is leading the way to meeting the increasing radio spectrum needs of federal and commercial users.**
- **Follow NTIA at http://www.ntia.doc.gov/.**

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