CBRS: An Unproven Experiment

A review of recent deployments show that CBRS has struggled to live up to expectations. Studies indicate low utilization with few innovative use cases while the supply of vendors to facilitate sharing is narrowing, and enterprise demand is low. By comparison, licensed commercial spectrum continues to demonstrate greater levels of efficiency, utilization and demand, while helping to grow America's economy, create jobs and fuel the emerging 5G economy.

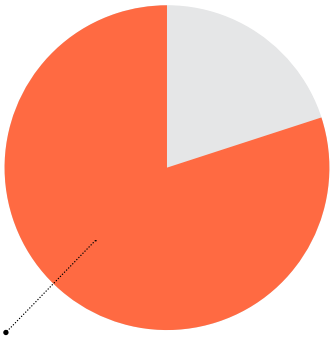
CBRS is underutilized...

Real world studies show that that CBRS actual usage is far less than expected.

Road tests reveal that there are completely unused CBRS channels—particularly the GAA unlicensed portion—in Atlanta, Kansas City and Phoenix. In fact, there is no CBRS spectrum in use at all in a majority of those major cities. It is clear there is ample spectrum available for future experimentation.

...has failed to generate innovative use cases...

The vast majority of CBRS users are traditional telecommunications companies, including 16 out of the top 20 Priority Access Licenses winners. The most common non-telecom use cases are indistinguishable from Wi-Fi.

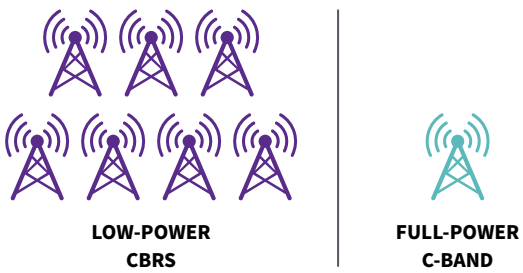


80%

OF TOP PAL WINNERS ARE TELECOM COMPANIES

...with rules that limit effectiveness...

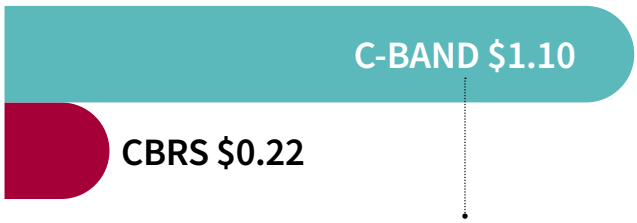
Low power CBRS makes its much more costly to cover large areas. One study found that to compensate, providers need to deploy five times the number of cell sites than typical in suburban areas and seven times the number in rural areas.



CELL SITES NEEDED TO PROVIDE SAME LEVEL OF COVERAGE IN RURAL AREAS

...and carries a high opportunity cost.

Since 1994, licensed, commercial spectrum has raised $233 billion, primarily for the U.S. Treasury.. Per MHz-POP, full power, exclusive use C-band raised $1.10 versus the low power, experimental CBRS at $0.22.



5x

MORE RAISED FROM C-BAND THAN CBRS ON MHZ-POP BASIS

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