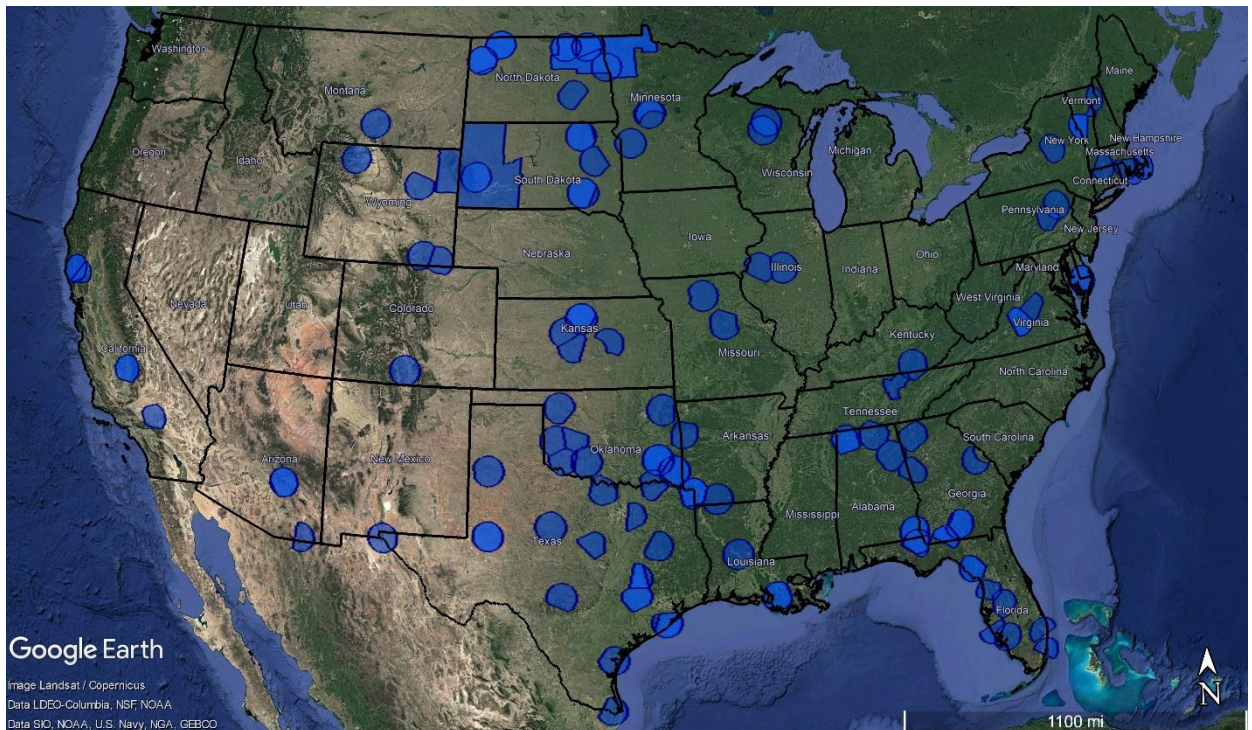


## Wireless Spectrum Licenses in the 2.5 GHz Band Ideal for Broadband Mobile & Fixed Data Applications

Select Spectrum is offering **Educational Broadband Service (EBS) and Broadband Radio Service (BRS) FCC licensed spectrum** across 125 site-based licenses covering portions of 26 states. Markets covered include the northern and central Plains, Midwest, central Texas, Appalachian Foothills, and Susquehanna River Valley; together licenses cover a population of over 25 million. The licenses cover large portions of the United States concentrated East of the Rocky Mountains, in the Plains States, and the Gulf Coast.

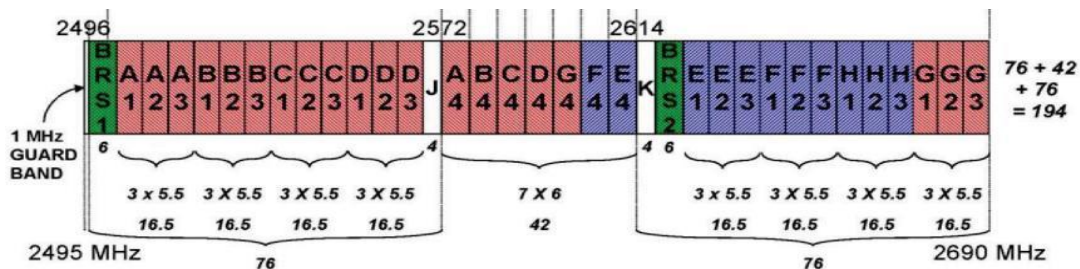
Select Spectrum presents the [Spectrum Marketplace](#) platform, where organizations may make offers to lease or purchase 2.5 GHz spectrum rights.

Licenses currently eligible to receive offers in the Marketplace are reflected below.



Available spectrum per license varies between 5.5 and 73.5 MHz bandwidth, with a typical license offering 22.5 MHz. A single 22.5 MHz license allows for a sophisticated, high-bandwidth network. Should additional bandwidth be required, multiple licenses are provided for in many markets, allowing for additional and contiguous spectrum to be obtained.

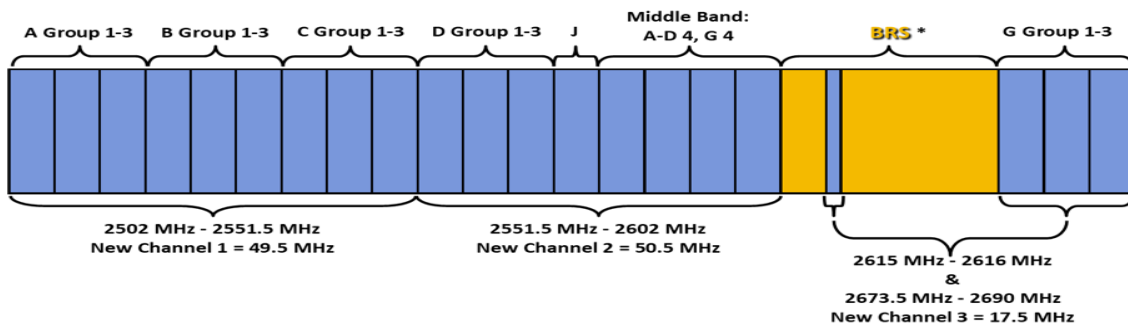
The 2.5 GHz band plan is shown below. Channels 1, 2 and 3 of each channel block occupy the upper and lower portions of the 194 MHz reserved for this band. Channel 4 of each channel block is located in the middle band. Channels J & K serve as guard band spectrum between the lower, middle and upper bands.



Incumbent BRS licenses, mostly held by commercial operators, are located on channels E, F, H and BRS1-2. The incumbent EBS channels which make up approximately 60% of the band are located on channels A, B, C, D, & G.

Recent rule changes, adopted in the FCC’s July 2019 [Report and Order](#) and which were implemented in April of 2020 enabled educational institutions such as schools, colleges, and non-profits that once could not sell their spectrum the flexibility to commercialize the licenses and sell to a commercial entity if they chose to do so. Generally, schools and colleges don’t have the funds, expertise or need to operate a wireless broadband network, and most have entered into excess capacity leases allowed by FCC regulations. More recently, in consideration of the recent FCC rule change, some licensees have chosen to sell their licenses.

The FCC has modified the 2.5 GHz band rules on several occasions, for example in 2005, the FCC modernized the band by changing the channel structure and updating the Part 27 rules. Most recently the FCC issued new 2.5 GHz licenses via the Tribal Filing Window where it allowed for tribes to apply for spectrum in tribal areas of the county that were unserved or underserved by 2.5 GHz spectrum. In conclusion of the Tribal Filing Window, the FCC is poised to issue thousands of new licenses nationwide via competitive auction, primarily across rural areas in Midwestern states that lie between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi river. The new licenses will offer expanded or new coverage to nearly 40 million people across 1,219 counties.



<https://www.fcc.gov/25-ghz-band-plan>

In the upcoming FCC Overlay Auction, new licenses will be auctioned on a county size basis and in three sizes: 49.5 MHz, 50.5 MHz & 17.5 MHz.