



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Raul Ruiz  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1319 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Ruiz:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

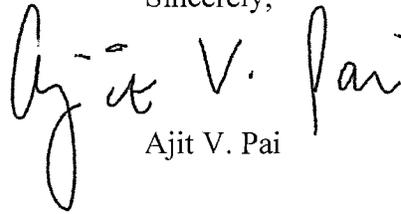
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and a long, sweeping underline.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Jerry McNerney  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2265 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McNerney:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

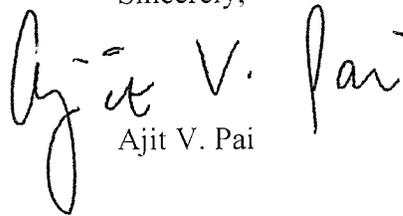
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'A' and a long tail on the 'i'.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Jimmy Panetta  
U.S. House of Representatives  
228 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Panetta:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

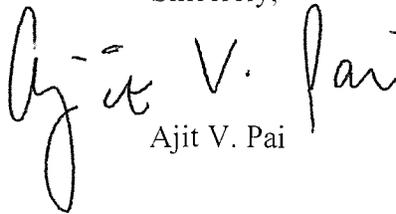
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and a long tail on the "i".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Rosa DeLauro  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2413 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman DeLauro:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

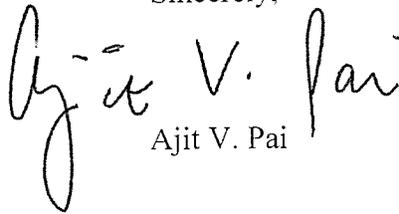
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "A".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Salud Carbajal  
U.S. House of Representatives  
212 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Carbajal:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

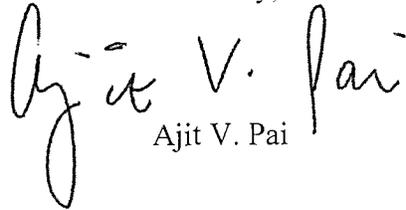
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and a long tail on the "i".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Frank Pallone  
U.S. House of Representatives  
237 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Pallone:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

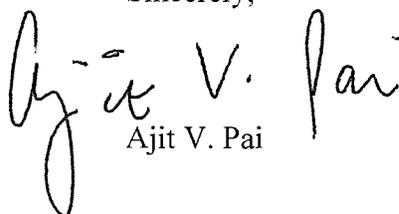
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alafn Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and a long tail on the "i".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Michael E. Capuano  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1414 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Capuano:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

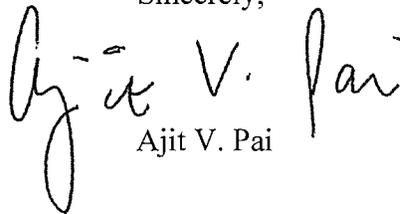
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'A' and a long tail on the 'i'.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Darren Soto  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1429 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Soto:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

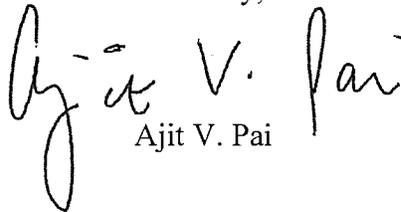
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alafn Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "A".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Tom Suozzi  
U.S. House of Representatives  
226 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Suozzi:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

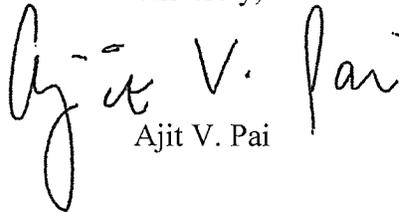
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and a long, sweeping underline.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Cedric L. Richmond  
U.S. House of Representatives  
420 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Richmond:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

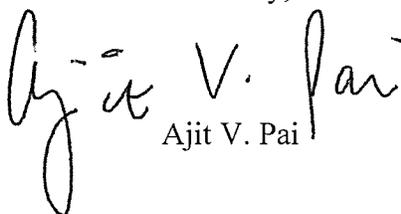
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "A".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Richard E. Neal  
U.S. House of Representatives  
341 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Neal:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

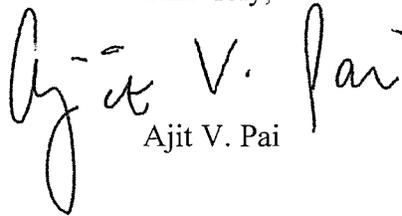
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and a long tail on the "i".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Eddie Bernice Johnson  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2468 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Johnson:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

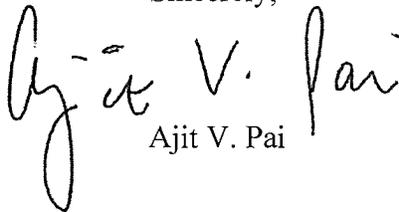
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped initial "A".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Maxine Waters  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2221 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Waters:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

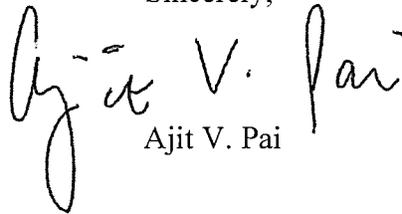
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Joyce Beatty  
U.S. House of Representatives  
133 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Beatty:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

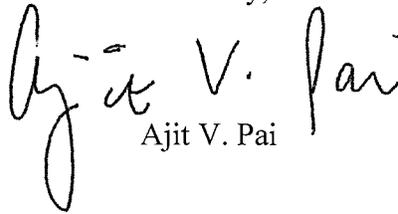
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Joaquin Castro  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1221 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Castro:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

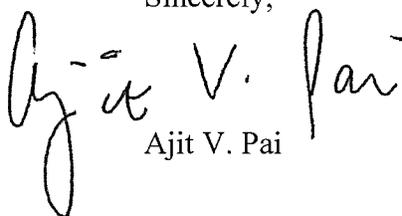
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "A".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Lucille Roybal-Allard  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2083 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Roybal-Allard:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

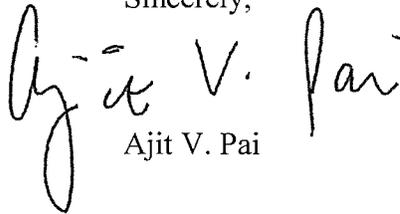
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'A' and a long, sweeping tail on the 'i'.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Yvette D. Clarke  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2058 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Clarke:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

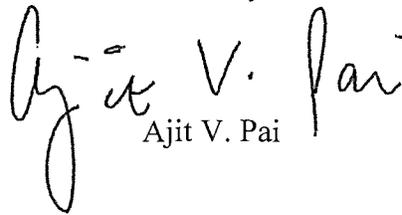
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Katherine M. Clark  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1415 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Clark:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

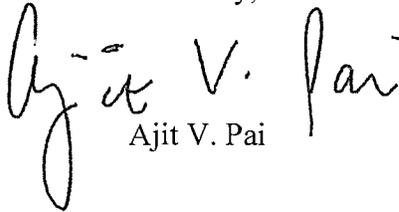
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "A".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Jan Schakowsky  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2367 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Schakowsky:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

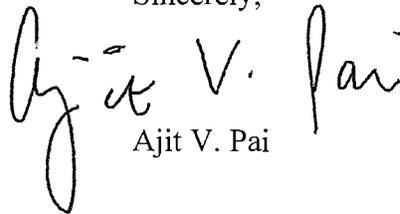
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and a long tail on the "i".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Tony Cárdenas  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1510 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cárdenas:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

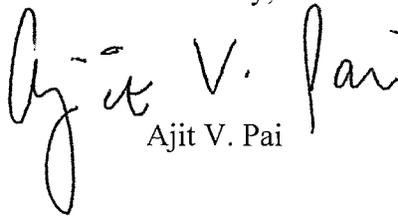
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and a long, sweeping underline.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Carolyn B. Maloney  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2308 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Maloney:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

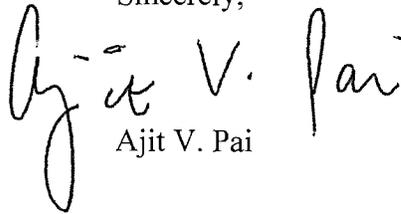
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and a long tail on the "i".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Dan Kildee  
U.S. House of Representatives  
227 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Kildee:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

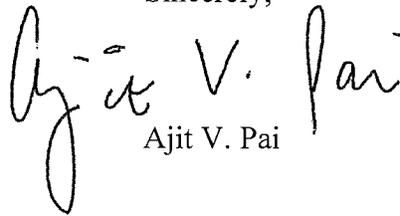
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and a long tail on the "i".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Gwen Moore  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2252 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Moore:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

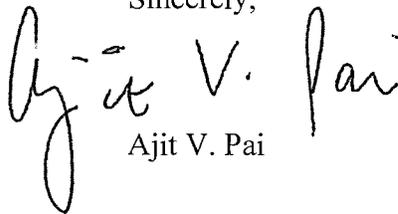
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and a long, sweeping tail on the "i".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Debbie Dingell  
U.S. House of Representatives  
116 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Dingell:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

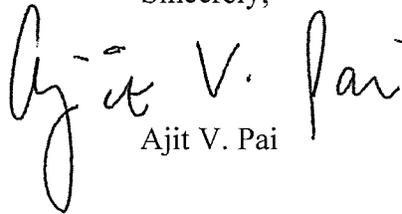
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'A' and a long, sweeping underline.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Betty McCollum  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2256 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McCollum:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

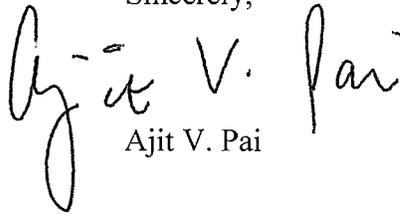
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and a long tail on the "i".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Pete Aguilar  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1223 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Aguilar:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

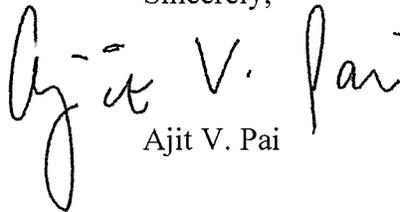
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and a long, sweeping tail on the "i".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Derek Kilmer  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1520 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Kilmer:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

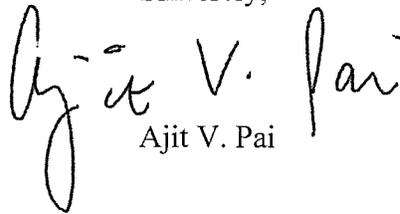
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'A' and a long tail on the 'i'.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Ben Ray Luján  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2231 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Luján:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

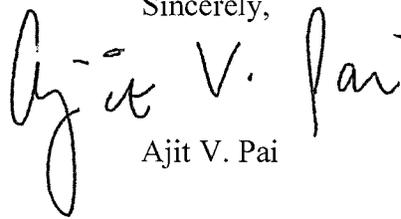
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "A".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Ruben Kihuen  
U.S. House of Representatives  
313 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Kihuen:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

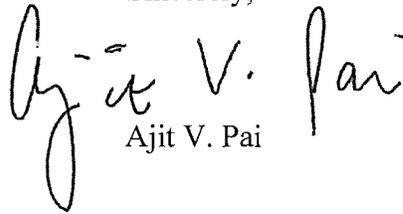
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "A".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable John Yarmuth  
U.S. House of Representatives  
131 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Yarmuth:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

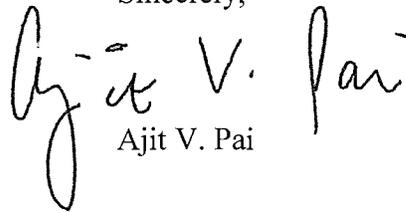
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'A' and a long tail on the 'i'.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2018

The Honorable Mike Doyle  
U.S. House of Representatives  
239 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Doyle:

Thank you for your letter concerning the changes to Tribal Lifeline support in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. Closing the digital divide is one of my top priorities. As Chairman, I have participated in three official Tribal consultations, made numerous visits to Tribal communities, and met with Tribal representatives, including the Navajo Nation. During these meetings and visits, I repeatedly heard that rural Tribal communities desperately need broadband investment. The Commission's recent changes to Tribal Lifeline support are designed to incentivize providers to deploy networks on rural Tribal lands and direct Tribal Lifeline support to areas where it is needed most, which in turn will improve the availability and affordability of advanced communications services in rural Tribal areas.

Suggestions that the changes in the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* would cut off support to Tribal members living in urban areas are simply false. All eligible Americans who apply will continue to receive support, but that enhanced support will now be tailored to better target those in need. As detailed in the order, the Commission always intended the enhanced support to provide "additional incentives to serve Tribal lands that, due to their extreme geographic remoteness, are sparsely populated and have few businesses." However, about 98% of residents of urban areas—including Tulsa and Reno—already have access to fixed broadband Internet access service at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. And these urban population centers are overwhelmingly populated by non-Tribal members. As recognized by former California State Public Utilities Commissioner Catherine Sandoval, "it is not reasonable to give the Enhanced Lifeline support where there is no additional cost to providing service to the eligible tribal customers." And so the Commission, as suggested by the Public Utility Division of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, redirected our enhanced support to "synchronize the support with the most pressing deployment needs."

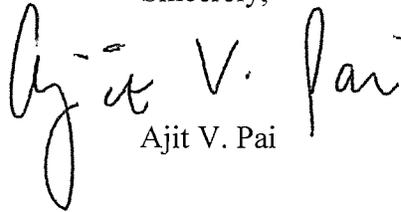
Similarly false are suggestions that the Commission did not consult with Tribes before adopting the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order*. The Commission sought comment on these changes in 2015, and Tribal commenters as diverse as the Navajo Nation, the Sovereign Councils of Hawaiian Homelands Assembly, Gila River Telecommunications, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, Mescalero Apache Telecommunications, the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Alatna Village Council all commented in support of the Commission's proposals, and Commission staff consulted with Tribes in 2015 and 2016 on those proposals. In particular, the Commission's

decision to limited enhanced support to carriers reinvesting in Tribal communities received strong support from many Tribes and those that have built facilities on Tribal lands.

Finally, the *2017 Lifeline Reform Order* recognized that many Tribal residences have not been assigned conventional addresses and instead use descriptive addresses that are not recognized by the U.S. Postal Service. Accordingly, the order specifically found that “a Lifeline subscriber may provide a descriptive address when enrolling in the program.”

I appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'A' and a long tail on the 'i'.

Ajit V. Pai