



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Larry Bucshon
U.S. House of Representatives
1005 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bucshon:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai".

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Jeff Duncan
U.S. House of Representatives
2229 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Duncan:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

The Honorable Michael C. Burgess
U.S. House of Representatives
2336 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Burgess:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. 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".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

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

Dear Congressman Emmer:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai".

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable David B. McKinley
U.S. House of Representatives
2239 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McKinley:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. 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 fluid and cursive, with the first name "Ajit" being the most prominent part.

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Billy Long
U.S. House of Representatives
2454 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Long:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai".

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Fred Upton
U.S. House of Representatives
2183 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Upton:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

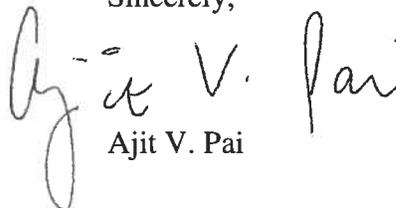
As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. 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 fluid and cursive, with the first name "Ajit" being the most prominent.

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Susan W. Brooks
U.S. House of Representatives
1030 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Brooks:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai".

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Gregg Harper
U.S. House of Representatives
2227 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Harper:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. 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 fluid and cursive, with the first letters of each name being capitalized and prominent.

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Lynn Jenkins
U.S. House of Representatives
1526 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Jenkins:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai".

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Kevin Yoder
U.S. House of Representatives
2433 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Yoder:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. 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".

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Brian Babin
U.S. House of Representatives
316 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Babin:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai".

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Tim Walberg
U.S. House of Representatives
2436 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Walberg:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai".

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Ron Estes
U.S. House of Representatives
2452 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Estes:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

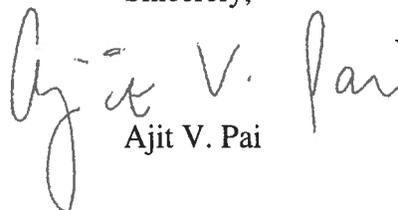
As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,


Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Bill Johnson
U.S. House of Representatives
1710 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Johnson:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. 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".

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Bob Latta
U.S. House of Representatives
2448 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Latta:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. 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 fluid and cursive, with the first name "Ajit" being particularly prominent.

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

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

Dear Congressman Ratcliffe:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

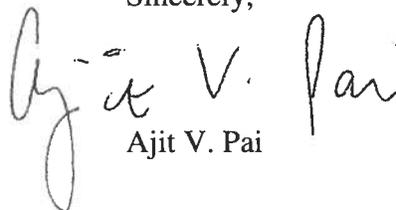
As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,


Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Ryan Costello
U.S. House of Representatives
326 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Costello:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai".

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable David B. McKinley
U.S. House of Representatives
2239 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McKinley:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

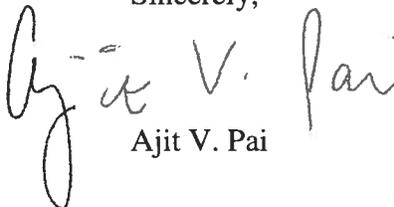
As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,


Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable John R. Curtis
U.S. House of Representatives
2236 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Curtis:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

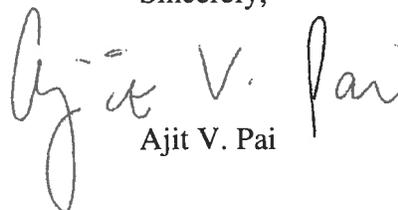
As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,


Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable John Shimkus
U.S. House of Representatives
2217 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Shimkus:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai".

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Brett Guthrie
U.S. House of Representatives
2434 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Guthrie:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. 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 fluid and cursive, with the first name "Ajit" being the most prominent part.

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Adam Kinzinger
U.S. House of Representatives
2245 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Kinzinger:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

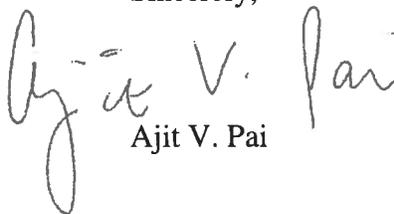
As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. 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 fluid and cursive, with the first name "Ajit" being the most prominent.

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Blaine Luetkemeyer
U.S. House of Representatives
2230 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Luetkemeyer:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai".

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Mark Walker
U.S. House of Representatives
1305 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Walker:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajit V. Pai".

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

December 27, 2018

The Honorable Gus Bilirakis
U.S. House of Representatives
2112 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bilirakis:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. 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 fluid and cursive, with the first name "Ajit" being the most prominent part.

Ajit V. Pai