This fact is also reflected in the relative percentage of total land area covered by providers.[2] The following chart reflects January 2014 national data:

Provider	4G % Total Area	3G/4G % Total Area
National Provider #1	52%	60%
National Provider #2	48%	56%
National Provider #3	12%	23%
National Provider #4	9%	14%

While certain densely populated states, such as Florida, have greater coverage by all national providers (see data below), the evidence is clear that the vast majority of rural areas lack comparable coverage, and thus robust competition, among these providers.

Provider	4G % Total Area	3G/4G % Total Area
National Provider #1	86.70%	91.57%
National Provider #2	85.44%	87.93%
National Provider #3	68.21%	74.98%
National Provider #4	59.42%	82.37%

The Commission's 16th Mobile Wireless Competition Report issued last year estimated that 92 percent of non-rural consumers, but only 37 percent of rural consumers, are covered by at least four 3G or 4G mobile wireless providers networks. In order to expand networks' reach, and thus consumer choice, in rural areas all wireless providers – from the largest national providers, to smaller regional and rural providers – must have a fair shot at accessing low-band spectrum.

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Thank you again for apprising me of your views on this important matter. I look forward to working with you toward our mutual goal of a successful auction for the benefit of America's consumers, wireless providers, broadcasters and first responders.

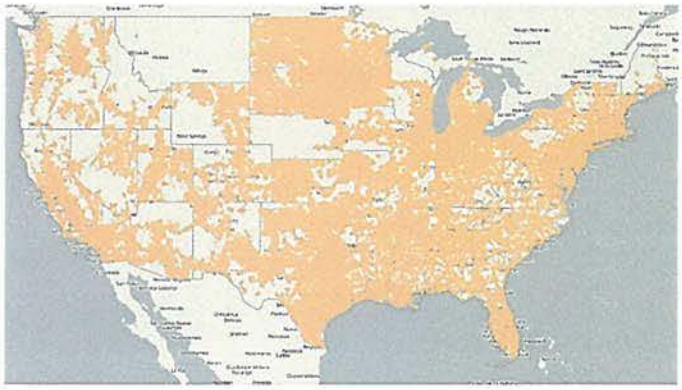
Sincerely,

Tom Wheeler

Enclosure

NATIONAL BROADBAND MAPS COVERAGE COMPARISONS

NATIONAL MOBILE WIRELESS PROVIDERS CURRENTLY HOLDING NEARLY 2/3 OF LOW-BAND SPECTRUM LICENSES:



OTHER NATIONAL MOBILE WIRELESS PROVIDERS:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

April 17, 2014

The Honorable Theodore E. Deutch
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Deutch:

Thank you for sharing your views on the importance of the Spectrum Incentive Auction. The Incentive Auction is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to expand the benefits of mobile wireless coverage and competition to consumers across the Nation – particularly consumers in rural areas – offering more choices of wireless providers, lower prices, and higher quality mobile services, while also providing a game-changing financial opportunity to broadcasters and fully funding the Public Safety Trust Fund (PSTF) for FirstNet.[1] I agree that finding an approach that maximizes participation by both broadcasters and wireless providers in the auction is crucial to achieving these goals.

Consistent with the Spectrum Act, all who want to participate in the Incentive Auction will be able to bid. At the same time, a priority of the auction should be to assure that companies that already possess low-band spectrum do not exploit the auction to keep competitors from accessing the spectrum necessary to provide competition. This is particularly important in rural areas where low-band spectrum is necessary if competitors are to fill in the blank white spaces on the coverage maps we see on TV commercials. Our authority to pursue this important objective was confirmed in the Spectrum Act.

Across our country, consumers and businesses expect to have access to wireless connectivity anywhere, anytime. Today, there are more connected devices than there are people in the U.S., and about 60 percent of Americans use data-hungry smartphones. This is a dramatic increase from just a few years ago.

With increased demand for wireless services comes an increased need for spectrum. But not all spectrum frequencies are created equal. Spectrum below 1 GHz, referred to as "low-band" spectrum, has physical properties that increase the reach of mobile networks over long distances at far less cost than spectrum above 1 GHz, while also reaching deep into buildings and urban canyons. While other cost-related factors exist, access to a sufficient amount of low-band spectrum is a threshold requirement for extending and improving service in both rural and urban areas.

This is not mere theory: just compare the attached coverage maps of the two largest national mobile wireless providers, which hold a combined share of almost two-thirds of all low-band spectrum licenses, to the other national providers, which hold a combined share of around 10 percent of all low-band spectrum licenses. Simply put, because of the better propagation properties of low-band spectrum, wireless providers holding more low-band spectrum licenses provide more rural coverage.

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[1] Proceeds from the Commission's recent H Block auction, and AWS-3 auction, to be held later this year, will also be used to fund the PSTF for FirstNet. I expect that these two auctions will nearly or fully fund the PSTF with amounts needed for FirstNet, even before the Incentive Auction in 2015.

This fact is also reflected in the relative percentage of total land area covered by providers.[2] The following chart reflects January 2014 national data:

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Sincerely,

Tom Wheeler

Enclosure

NATIONAL BROADBAND MAPS COVERAGE COMPARISONS

NATIONAL MOBILE WIRELESS PROVIDERS CURRENTLY HOLDING NEARLY 2/3 OF LOW-BAND SPECTRUM LICENSES:

OTHER NATIONAL MOBILE WIRELESS PROVIDERS:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

April 17, 2014

The Honorable Joe Garcia
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Garcia:

Thank you for sharing your views on the importance of the Spectrum Incentive Auction. The Incentive Auction is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to expand the benefits of mobile wireless coverage and competition to consumers across the Nation – particularly consumers in rural areas – offering more choices of wireless providers, lower prices, and higher quality mobile services, while also providing a game-changing financial opportunity to broadcasters and fully funding the Public Safety Trust Fund (PSTF) for FirstNet.[1] I agree that finding an approach that maximizes participation by both broadcasters and wireless providers in the auction is crucial to achieving these goals.

Consistent with the Spectrum Act, all who want to participate in the Incentive Auction will be able to bid. At the same time, a priority of the auction should be to assure that companies that already possess low-band spectrum do not exploit the auction to keep competitors from accessing the spectrum necessary to provide competition. This is particularly important in rural areas where low-band spectrum is necessary if competitors are to fill in the blank white spaces on the coverage maps we see on TV commercials. Our authority to pursue this important objective was confirmed in the Spectrum Act.

Across our country, consumers and businesses expect to have access to wireless connectivity anywhere, anytime. Today, there are more connected devices than there are people in the U.S., and about 60 percent of Americans use data-hungry smartphones. This is a dramatic increase from just a few years ago.

With increased demand for wireless services comes an increased need for spectrum. But not all spectrum frequencies are created equal. Spectrum below 1 GHz, referred to as "low-band" spectrum, has physical properties that increase the reach of mobile networks over long distances at far less cost than spectrum above 1 GHz, while also reaching deep into buildings and urban canyons. While other cost-related factors exist, access to a sufficient amount of low-band spectrum is a threshold requirement for extending and improving service in both rural and urban areas.

This is not mere theory: just compare the attached coverage maps of the two largest national mobile wireless providers, which hold a combined share of almost two-thirds of all low-band spectrum licenses, to the other national providers, which hold a combined share of around 10 percent of all low-band spectrum licenses. Simply put, because of the better propagation properties of low-band spectrum, wireless providers holding more low-band spectrum licenses provide more rural coverage.

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Thank you again for apprising me of your views on this important matter. I look forward to working with you toward our mutual goal of a successful auction for the benefit of America's consumers, wireless providers, broadcasters and first responders.

Sincerely,

Tom Wheeler

Enclosure

NATIONAL BROADBAND MAPS COVERAGE COMPARISONS

NATIONAL MOBILE WIRELESS PROVIDERS CURRENTLY HOLDING NEARLY 2/3 OF LOW-BAND SPECTRUM LICENSES:

OTHER NATIONAL MOBILE WIRELESS PROVIDERS:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

April 17, 2014

The Honorable Rosa DeLauro
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative DeLauro:

Thank you for sharing your views on the importance of the Spectrum Incentive Auction. The Incentive Auction is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to expand the benefits of mobile wireless coverage and competition to consumers across the Nation – particularly consumers in rural areas – offering more choices of wireless providers, lower prices, and higher quality mobile services, while also providing a game-changing financial opportunity to broadcasters and fully funding the Public Safety Trust Fund (PSTF) for FirstNet.[1] I agree that finding an approach that maximizes participation by both broadcasters and wireless providers in the auction is crucial to achieving these goals.

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National Provider #4	9%	14%

While certain densely populated states, such as Connecticut, have greater coverage by all national providers (see data below), the evidence is clear that the vast majority of rural areas lack comparable coverage, and thus robust competition, among these providers.

Provider	4G % Total Area	3G/4G % Total Area
National Provider #1	97.20%	98.18%
National Provider #2	98.80%	99.31%
National Provider #3	22.49%	81.40%
National Provider #4	51.31%	62.66%

The Commission's 16th Mobile Wireless Competition Report issued last year estimated that 92 percent of non-rural consumers, but only 37 percent of rural consumers, are covered by at least four 3G or 4G mobile wireless providers networks. In order to expand networks' reach, and thus consumer choice, in rural areas all wireless providers – from the largest national providers, to smaller regional and rural providers – must have a fair shot at accessing low-band spectrum.

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Thank you again for apprising me of your views on this important matter. I look forward to working with you toward our mutual goal of a successful auction for the benefit of America's consumers, wireless providers, broadcasters and first responders.

Sincerely,

Tom Wheeler

Enclosure

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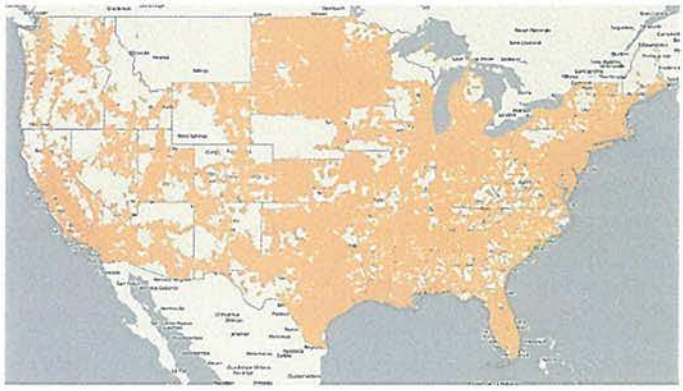

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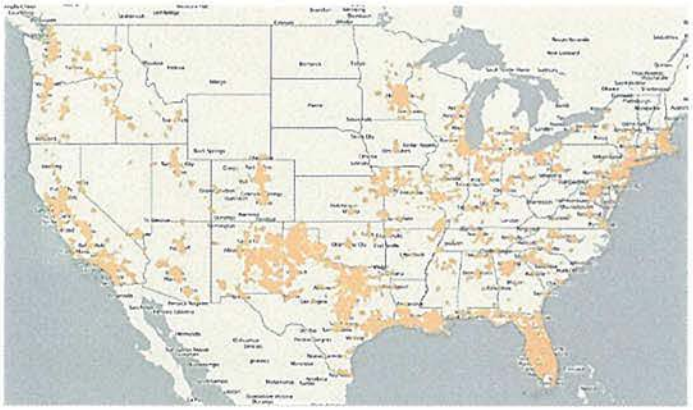

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

April 17, 2014

The Honorable David N. Cicilline
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Cicilline:

Thank you for sharing your views on the importance of the Spectrum Incentive Auction. The Incentive Auction is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to expand the benefits of mobile wireless coverage and competition to consumers across the Nation – particularly consumers in rural areas – offering more choices of wireless providers, lower prices, and higher quality mobile services, while also providing a game-changing financial opportunity to broadcasters and fully funding the Public Safety Trust Fund (PSTF) for FirstNet.[1] I agree that finding an approach that maximizes participation by both broadcasters and wireless providers in the auction is crucial to achieving these goals.

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Across our country, consumers and businesses expect to have access to wireless connectivity anywhere, anytime. Today, there are more connected devices than there are people in the U.S., and about 60 percent of Americans use data-hungry smartphones. This is a dramatic increase from just a few years ago.

With increased demand for wireless services comes an increased need for spectrum. But not all spectrum frequencies are created equal. Spectrum below 1 GHz, referred to as "low-band" spectrum, has physical properties that increase the reach of mobile networks over long distances at far less cost than spectrum above 1 GHz, while also reaching deep into buildings and urban canyons. While other cost-related factors exist, access to a sufficient amount of low-band spectrum is a threshold requirement for extending and improving service in both rural and urban areas.

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While certain densely populated states, such as Rhode Island, have greater coverage by all national providers (see data below), the evidence is clear that the vast majority of rural areas lack comparable coverage, and thus robust competition, among these providers.

Provider	4G % Total Area	3G/4G % Total Area
National Provider #1	99.41%	99.81%
National Provider #2	99.52%	99.85%
National Provider #3	12.95%	80.82%
National Provider #4	87.78%	89.52%

The Commission's 16th Mobile Wireless Competition Report issued last year estimated that 92 percent of non-rural consumers, but only 37 percent of rural consumers, are covered by at least four 3G or 4G mobile wireless providers networks. In order to expand networks' reach, and thus consumer choice, in rural areas all wireless providers – from the largest national providers, to smaller regional and rural providers – must have a fair shot at accessing low-band spectrum.

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Sincerely,

Tom Wheeler

Enclosure

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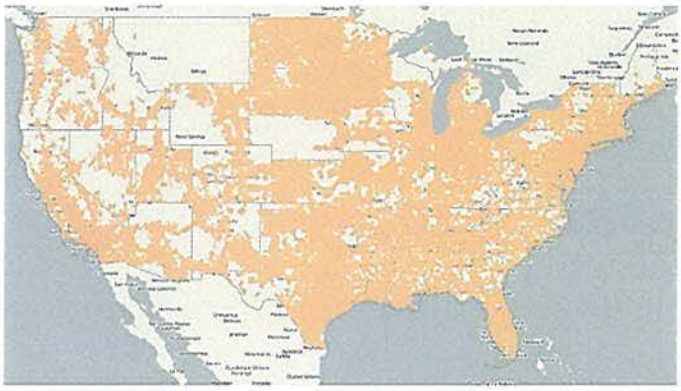

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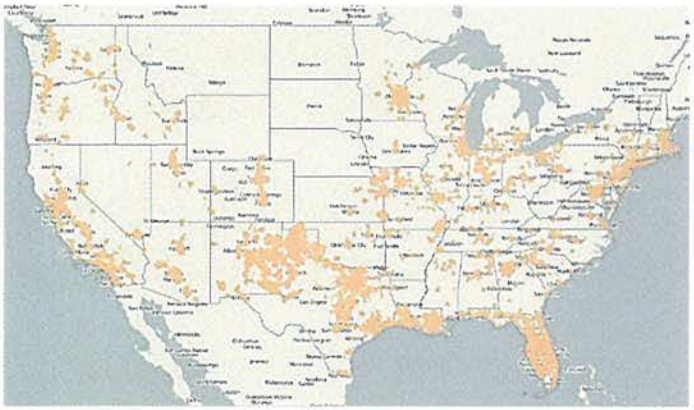

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

April 17, 2014

The Honorable Alan Grayson
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Grayson:

Thank you for sharing your views on the importance of the Spectrum Incentive Auction. The Incentive Auction is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to expand the benefits of mobile wireless coverage and competition to consumers across the Nation – particularly consumers in rural areas – offering more choices of wireless providers, lower prices, and higher quality mobile services, while also providing a game-changing financial opportunity to broadcasters and fully funding the Public Safety Trust Fund (PSTF) for FirstNet.[1] I agree that finding an approach that maximizes participation by both broadcasters and wireless providers in the auction is crucial to achieving these goals.

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