

Importance of Wireless Infrastructure

CO Cell Phone Connectivity Interim Study Committee Karmen Rajamani, VP, Government Affairs August 12, 2024

ENABLING MOBILE NETWORKS EVE RYWHERE



What We Do

WIA represents the businesses that build, own, and operate the nation's wireless infrastructure.

On the federal, state, and local levels, WIA advocates for the widespread, responsible deployment of wireless infrastructure to enable mobile broadband access for communities everywhere.

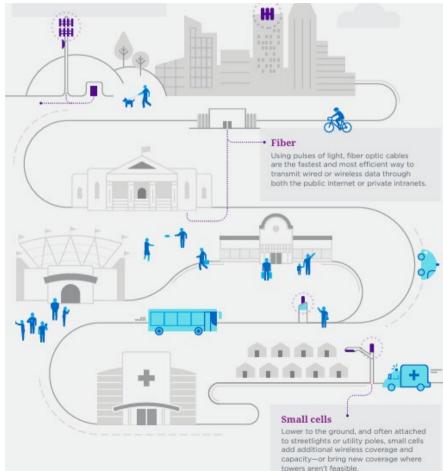


Wireless infrastructure

✓ Macro towers

✓ Small cells

✓ In-building systems



Types of macro towers



Monopole

> 100 - 200 feet

> Typical use: telephony

Lattice

- > 200 400 feet
- > Also called self-support
- > Typical use: telephony



Guyed

- > 200 2,000 feet
- Typical use: television and radio broadcasting, paging and telephony



Stealth

- > Range in size
- Generally used to maintain aesthetic quality of area
- Particularly useful in areas with strict zoning regulations

Tower Location

- Many factors affect tower siting including:
 - Local regulatory standards
 - Population density
 - Network usage needs
 - Aesthetics
 - Natural and manmade obstacles
 - Available site locations
- Prefer to colocate on existing infrastructure such as towers and buildings.
- Typically, macro tower sites cover an area of half a mile to several miles. Small cells cover smaller areas.

Permit streamlining

Proportional – Predictable – Transparent

- 1. Permitting rules consistent with federal law
- 2. Objective application review criteria
- 3. Clear, workable design standards
- 4. Include community comment in developing the permitting framework
- 5. Fair and proportional fee schedule

Codification of FCC regulations

Why?

- ✓ Preserve what works
- ✓ Encourage deployment of innovative technologies
- ✓ Incentivize colocation
- ✓ Public safety
- ✓ Communities demand connectivity
- ✓ Economic growth in jobs, tax revenues, services
- ✓ Growing businesses and communities

Loper Bright

- <u>Loper Bright</u>: overturned <u>Chevron</u> doctrine that judges give deference to reasonable federal agency actions where statute is ambiguous
- Does not overturn prior decisions based on Chevron
- Possibly more litigation
- Possibly slower, more detailed agency review process and action
- Impactful on open cases Net Neutrality, Digital Discrimination





Thank you

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