



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Chris Collins  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1117 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Collins:

As you may know, on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

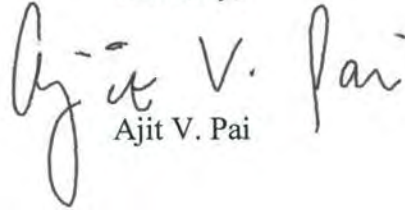
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand

that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the “micro” jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

April 6, 2018

The Honorable James Lankford  
United States Senate  
316 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Lankford:

As you may know, on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

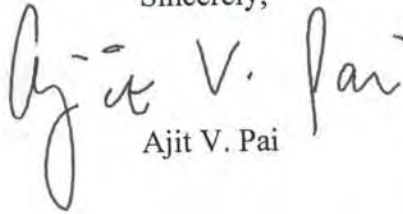
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand

that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

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

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Ralph Norman  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2350 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Norman:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

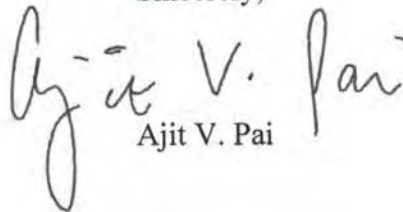
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

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



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

April 6, 2018

The Honorable C.A. Dutch Ruppensberger  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2416 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Ruppensberger:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

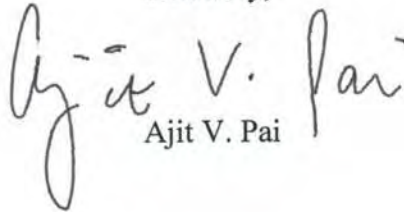
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

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





FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Terri A. Sewell  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2201 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Sewell:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

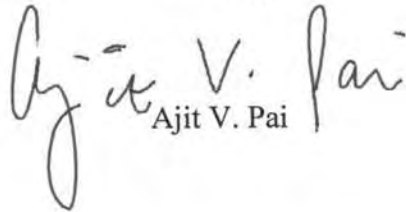
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Anthony G. Brown  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1505 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Brown:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

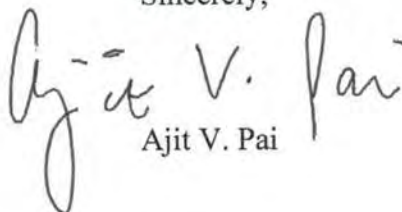
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

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



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Joe Wilson  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1436 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Wilson:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

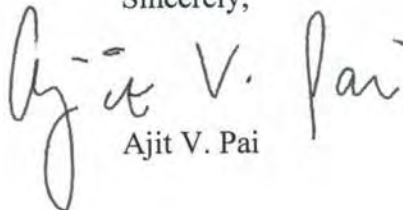
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned to the left of the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Trent Franks  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2435 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Franks:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

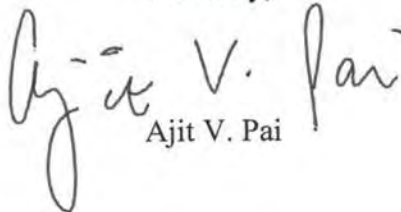
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

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





FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Martha Roby  
U.S. House of Representatives  
442 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Roby:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

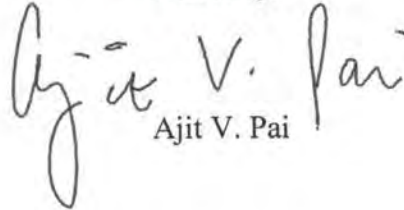
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Doug LaMalfa  
U.S. House of Representatives  
322 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman LaMalfa:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

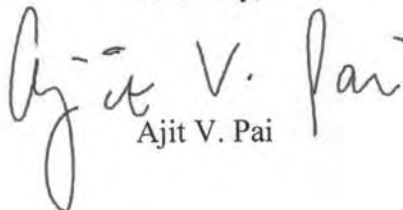
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Robert Pittenger  
U.S. House of Representatives  
224 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Pittenger:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

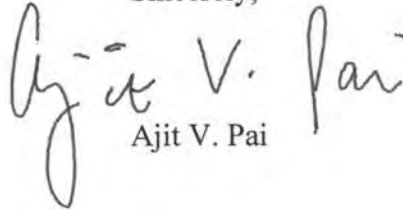
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the “micro” jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

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



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Ted Yoho  
U.S. House of Representatives  
511 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Yoho:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

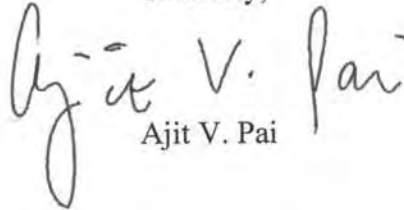
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

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 of the name.

Ajit V. Pai





OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Dave Brat  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1628 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Brat:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

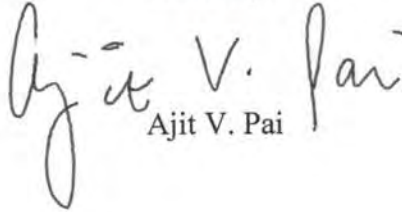
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

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

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Rick Allen  
U.S. House of Representatives  
426 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Allen:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

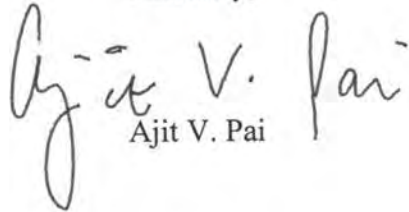
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

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



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Barry Loudermilk  
U.S. House of Representatives  
329 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Loudermilk:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

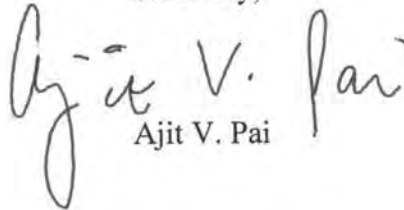
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

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



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

April 6, 2018

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

Dear Congressman Ratcliffe:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

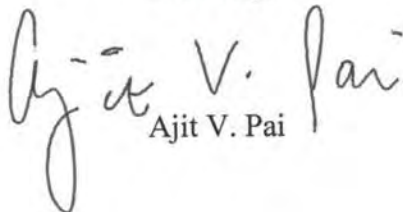
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai





FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Daniel Webster  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1210 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Webster:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

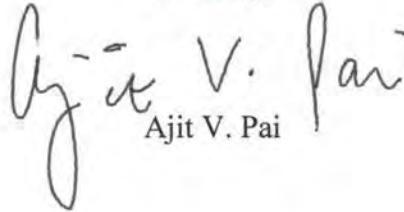
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Scott Perry  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1207 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Perry:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

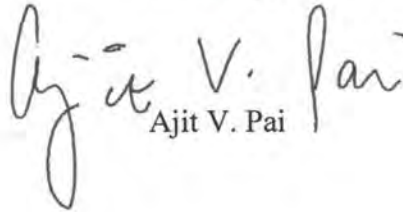
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

  
Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

April 6, 2018

The Honorable John B. Larson  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1501 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Larson:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

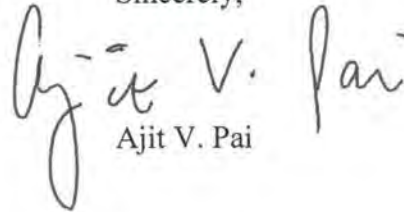
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the left of the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

April 6, 2018

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

Dear Congressman Rice:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

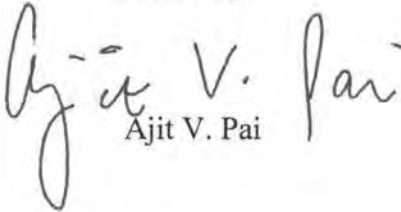
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai





OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Bradley Byrne  
U.S. House of Representatives  
119 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Byrne:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

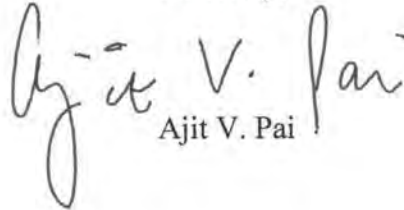
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Ralph Abraham  
U.S. House of Representatives  
417 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Abraham:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

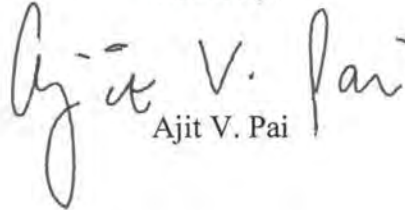
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,



Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Earl L. Carter  
U.S. House of Representatives  
432 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Carter:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

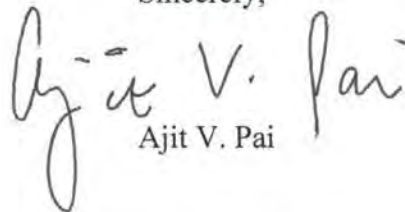
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Gary Palmer  
U.S. House of Representatives  
330 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Palmer:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

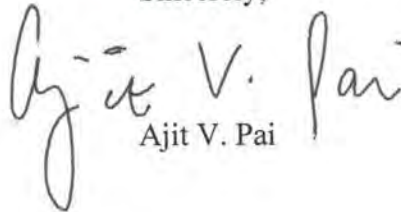
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

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 of the name.

Ajit V. Pai





OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

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

Dear Congressman Johnson:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

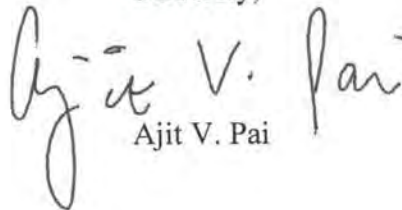
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Steve King  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2210 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman King:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

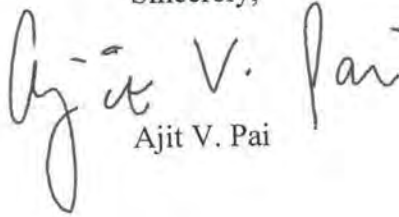
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Phil Roe  
U.S. House of Representatives  
336 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Roe:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

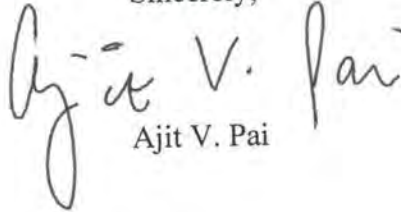
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Richard C. Shelby  
United States Senate  
304 Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Shelby:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

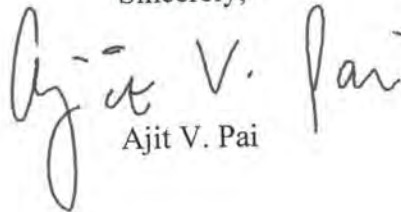
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai





OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Lindsey Graham  
United States Senate  
290 Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Graham:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

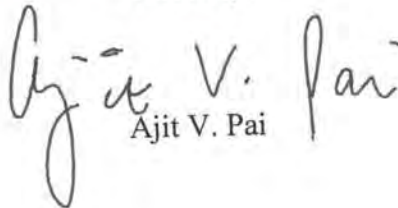
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Mike D. Rogers  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2184 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Rogers:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

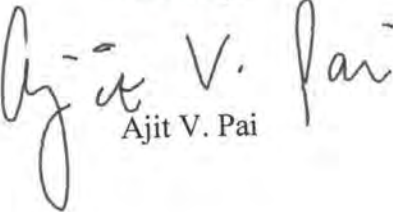
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

  
Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Louie Gohmert  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2243 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Gohmert:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

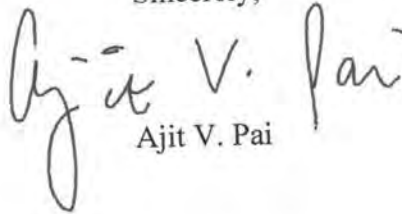
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Pete Olson  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2133 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Olson:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

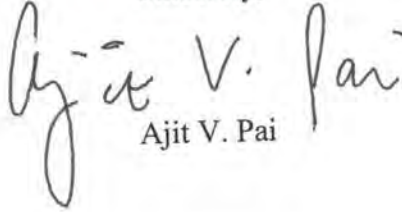
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai





OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Diane Black  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1131 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Black:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

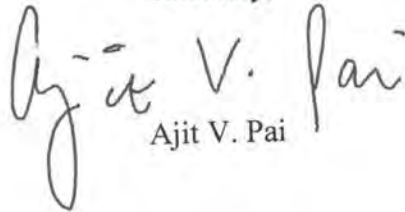
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Mo Brooks  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2400 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Brooks:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

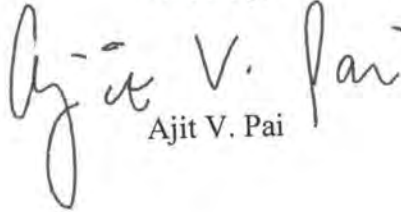
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

  
Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

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

Dear Congressman Duncan:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

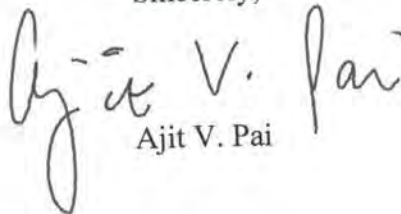
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Tim Scott  
United States Senate  
520 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Scott:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

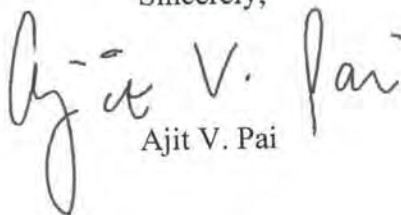
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai





OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Robert B. Aderholt  
U.S. House of Representatives  
235 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Aderholt:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

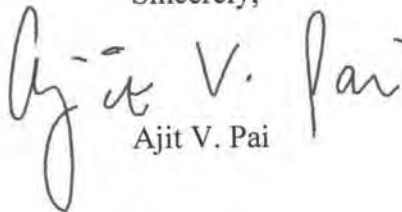
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Paul Gosar  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2057 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Gosar:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

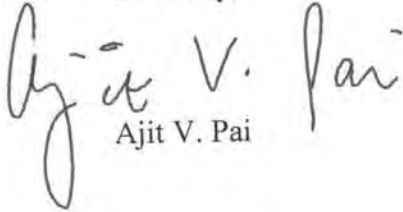
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Andy Harris  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1533 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Harris:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

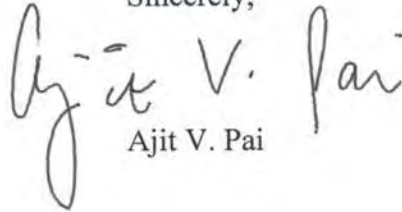
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

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

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Jim Sensenbrenner  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2449 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Sensenbrenner:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

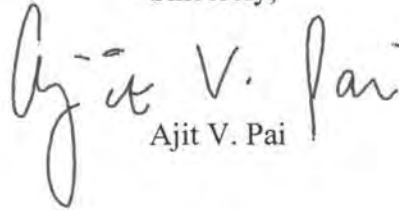
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai





OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Mark Sanford  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2211 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Sanford:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

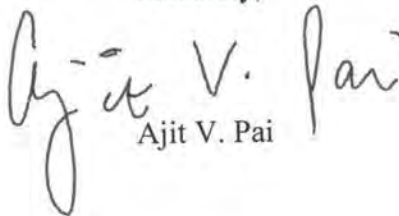
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Lou Barletta  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2049 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Barletta:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

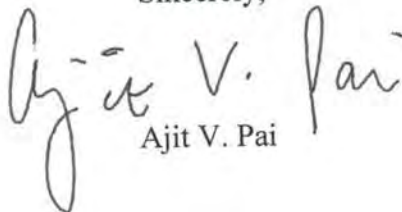
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Rick Crawford  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2422 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Crawford:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

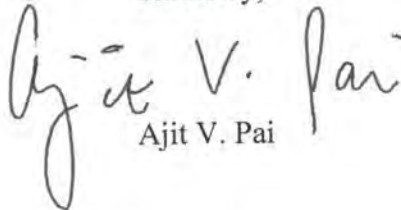
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Chuck Fleischmann  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2410 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Fleischmann:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

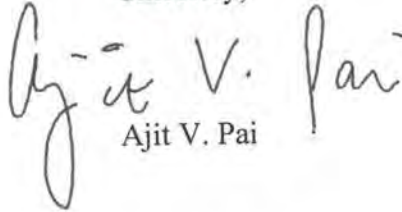
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai





OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Trey Gowdy  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2418 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Gowdy:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

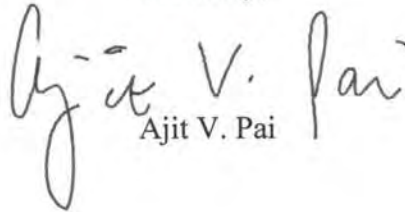
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

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

Dear Congressman Johnson:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

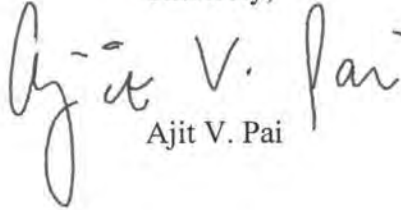
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Luther Strange  
United States Senate  
326 Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Strange:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

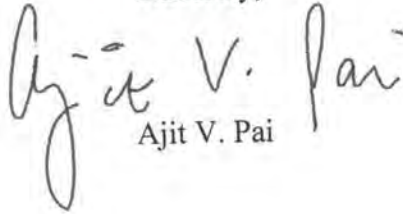
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Marsha Blackburn  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2266 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Blackburn:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

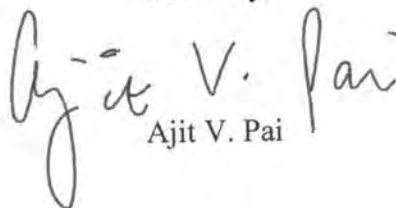
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai





OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Vicky Hartzler  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2235 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Hartzler:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

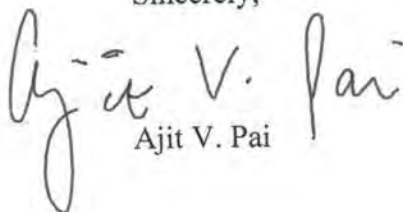
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Kevin Brady  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1011 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Brady:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

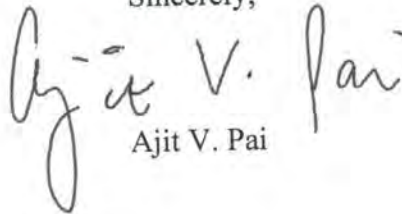
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Steve Chabot  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2371 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Chabot:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

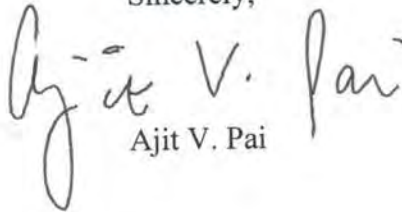
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable John Culberson  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2161 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Culberson:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

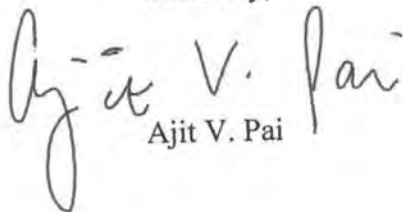
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai





OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Tom Cole  
U.S. House of Representatives  
2467 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cole:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

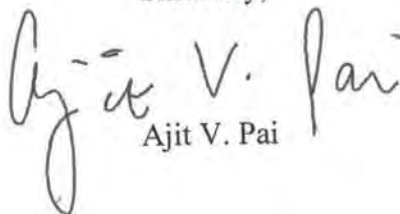
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable Luther Strange  
United States Senate  
326 Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Strange:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

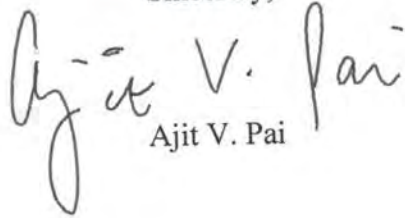
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ajit V. Pai". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Ajit V. Pai



OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 2018

The Honorable David Kustoff  
U.S. House of Representatives  
508 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Kustoff:

In an October 4, 2017 letter, you asked me to facilitate a meeting among corrections officials, cellular providers, and the FBI to discuss solutions to the urgent problem of contraband phones in prisons. You further asked that I report back to Congress on our progress.

I am pleased to report that on February 7, 2018, I hosted a meeting at the Commission with stakeholders representing a variety of interests, including state corrections and public safety officials, representatives from the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solutions providers, and wireless carriers and associations (see attachment for list of stakeholder attendees).

At the meeting, corrections officials from the federal government and several states described their challenges and requirements for combatting this public safety issue, including funding issues, current deployment strategies, and possible alternative strategies.

A variety of solutions providers described the features of currently deployed or tested technologies, including managed access systems, advanced detection systems, and micro-jamming. The entire stakeholder group discussed the factors contributing to successful implementation of various technologies and the need to tailor systems to the specifications of each facility. Wireless carriers and representative associations discussed steps they had already taken to facilitate testing and deployment of contraband interdiction technologies, and they committed to next steps for testing alternative technologies and disabling contraband devices. Stakeholders discussed the relative costs of deploying various technologies in a variety of correctional facilities, and corrections officials described their funding challenges.

Overall, the discussion was productive, and attendees showed a willingness to begin working together immediately to find a path forward. There is consensus across all stakeholders that we made progress in this meeting.

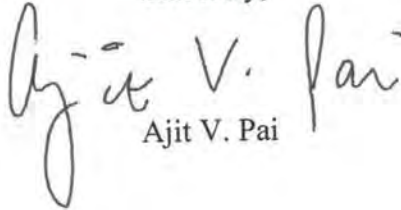
There is also interest in continuing to work collaboratively and expeditiously to stop the threat of contraband phones in prisons without harming legitimate wireless users. I'm particularly happy to report that CTIA, the wireless industry association, agreed to establish a task force—to include the corrections community, solutions providers, and wireless providers—to further consider the best methods of developing and deploying affordable and effective solutions to solve this difficult problem.

We understand that the CTIA task force will include representatives of nine state prison systems, the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as well as the Federal Bureau of

Prisons. CTIA has informed us the first meeting of the task force will take place on April 30, 2018. It also has indicated that several test beds are planned to compare the efficacy and costs associated with various interdiction technologies, including jamming. In addition, we understand that our federal partners are reviewing the results of the "micro" jamming equipment test that took place in January 2018 at the federal prison in Cumberland, Maryland. We expect those results to be made available to the public once that review is completed.

The Commission stands ready to aid in these additional efforts and I look forward to providing you with additional updates in the future.

Sincerely,



Ajit V. Pai

Attachment  
List of Attendees

Jim Basinger, Indiana Department of Correction (DOC)  
Brian Benison, AT&T  
Markie Britton, Tecore  
Milton Brown, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)  
Gina Cacciatore, Verizon  
Matthew Caesar, Global Tel\*Link  
Bryan Collier, Texas Department of Criminal Justice  
Todd Craig, Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP)  
David Donahue, GEO Corrections and Detention  
Patrick Donovan, Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association (CTIA)  
Lee Dotson, Tennessee DOC  
Greg Dozier, Georgia DOC  
Kyle Entz, Sprint  
John Fischer, Cell Command  
Brian Fontes, National Emergency Number Association (NENA)  
Trey Forgety, NENA  
Lindsey Freeman, Office of Legal Policy (OLP), Department of Justice (DOJ)  
David Gittelson, Prelude  
Roy Glasberg, Prelude  
Mark Greene, National Institute of Justice (NIJ), DOJ  
Dan Hackett, ShawnTech  
Eric Hagerson, T-Mobile  
Pelicia Hall, Mississippi DOC  
Stephen Harsham, Tecore  
Joe Heaps, NIJ, DOJ  
Hank Hultquist, AT&T  
Mark Inch, FBOP  
A representative of J3 Technology  
William Johnson, Verizon  
Kevin Kempf, Association of State Correctional Administrators  
Joe Klimavicz, DOJ  
Adam Krinsky, CTIA  
Jessica Lyons, AT&T  
Howard Melamed, CellAntenna  
Jay Miller, Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services  
Robert Morse, Verizon  
Courtney Neville, Competitive Carriers Association (CCA)  
Joseph Noonan, Corrections.com  
Tony Parker, Tennessee DOC  
Mark Reddish, Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials (APCO)  
Dennis Roberson, Roberson & Associates

David Rogers, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Ray Rothermel, Sprint  
Jay Salkini, Tecore  
Mark Sanford, Congressman from South Carolina  
Steve Sharkey, T-Mobile  
Sean Smith, Mississippi DOC  
Rob Smyjunas, Cell Command  
Bryan Stirling, South Carolina DOC  
Peter Tenhula, Office of Spectrum Management, NTIA  
Rebecca Thompson, CCA  
Peter Tomszak, First Responder Network Authority  
Tyler Vallante, Corrections.com  
Jim Viscardi, Metrasens  
Beth Williams, OLP, DOJ  
Nicole Zimbelman, APCO