



City Mayors Are Furious Over FCC Ruling On 5G Rollout

The Agenda 21-soaked U.S. Conference of Mayors has been thrown under the bus by hard-core Technocrats who took over the FCC in order to roll over cities with 5G installation. Mayors are livid but now they learn who is boss. □ TN Editor

Lampposts around downtown Los Angeles are being wired with fiber optic cable and shoebox-sized gadgets to beam the fifth and fastest generation of cellular data, known as 5G, into homes and mobile devices.

This high-tech infrastructure build-out is the result of a deal between the city and Verizon — Los Angeles gave the wireless carrier a break on the fees for taking up space on streetlights in exchange for a package of amenities and services.

Such arrangements are common nationwide, where local governments have long leveraged access to public property and rights of way as a bargaining chip to accomplish policy goals.

But late last month, the Federal Communications Commission took the

unusual step of nationalizing public infrastructure for 5G installation, throwing L.A.'s deal with Verizon and agreements between other cities and carriers into question in the process.

The FCC established a maximum price that local governments can charge telecom companies for small cell installations on public poles and in city streets: \$270. The agency also established what it called a "shot clock" mandating that permits for small cell infrastructure be processed within 60 to 90 days, depending on the type of installation. If the permits take longer, the telecom companies can take cities to court.

Cities charging more than the maximum rate of \$270 are open to litigation, and according to the ruling will have to prove that the higher fee is a reasonable approximation of costs.

"There has never been a federal decision to price-regulate the way local governments provide access to their own property," said Blair Levin, a fellow at the Brookings Institution who served as chief of staff to the Clinton-era chairman of the FCC. "That's an extreme step."

FCC Chairman Ajit Pai said the ruling will hasten the rollout of the new technology, which debuted in the homes of some Verizon customers in Los Angeles this week. "Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and also jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America," he wrote in a statement accompanying the ruling.

Local governments across the country, however, say the rules are too friendly to the telecom industry.

The United States Conference of Mayors called the ruling "an unprecedented federal intrusion into local (and state) government property rights that will have substantial and continuing adverse impacts on cities and their taxpayers, including reduced funding for essential local government services, and needlessly introduce increased risk of right of way and other public safety hazards."

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5G Network Uses Same EMF Waves As Pentagon Crowd Control System

The Technocrat leaders of the 5G revolution go way beyond just cell-phone carriers and include any all proponents of Smart Cities, Internet of Things, autonomous vehicles, ubiquitous surveillance and law enforcement. In the rush to 'light up IoT", safety testing has been scrapped and/or ignored. □ TN Editor

The global rollout of 5G is well underway, and we soon may see new small cell towers near all schools, on every residential street, dispersed throughout the natural environment, and pretty much everywhere. But the safety of this technology is in serious question, and there is [a raging battle to stop the taxpayer funded implementation of 5G.](#)

The new cell network uses high band radio frequency [millimeter waves](#) to deliver high bandwidth data to any device within line of sight.

“Today’s cellular and Wi-Fi networks rely on microwaves – a type of electromagnetic radiation utilizing frequencies up to 6 gigahertz (GHz) in order to wirelessly transmit voice or data. However, [5G applications](#) will require unlocking of new spectrum bands in higher frequency ranges above 6 GHz to 100 GHz and beyond, utilizing submillimeter and millimeter waves – to allow ultra-high rates of data to be transmitted in the same amount of time as compared with previous deployments of microwave radiation.” [\[Source\]](#)

“One of the ways 5G will enable this is by tapping into new, unused bands at the top of the radio spectrum. These high bands are known as millimeter waves (mmwaves), and have been recently been opened up by regulators for licensing. They’ve largely been untouched by the public, since the equipment required to use them effectively has typically been expensive and inaccessible.” [\[Source\]](#)

Among the many potential problems with exposure to 5G radio waves are issues with the skin, which is interesting when you consider that this technology is already being used in the military for crowd control purposes.

“This kind of technology, which is in many of our homes, actually interacts with human skin and eyes. The shocking finding was made public via Israeli research studies that were presented at an international conference on the subject last year. Below you can find a lecture from Dr. Ben-Ishai of the Department of Physics at Hebrew University. He goes through how human sweat ducts act like a number of helical antennas when exposed to these wavelengths that are put out by the devices that employ 5G technology.” [\[Source\]](#)

The U.S. military developed a non-lethal crowd control weapon system called the Active Denial System (ADS). It uses radio frequency millimeter waves in the 95GHz range to penetrate the top 1/64 of an inch layer of skin on the targeted individual, instantly producing an intolerable heating sensation that causes them to flee.

This technology is becoming ubiquitous in top world militaries,

demonstrating how genuinely effective this radio frequency energy can be at causing harm to humans and anything else.

“U.S., Russian, and Chinese [defense agencies](#) have been active in developing weapons that rely on the capability of this electromagnetic technology to create burning sensations on the skin, for crowd control. The waves are Millimetre waves, also used by the U.S. Army in crowd dispersal guns called [Active Denial Systems](#).”
[[Source](#)]

Final Thoughts

The fight over 5G is heating up at the community level, and awareness of this important issue is spreading fast. For more background on [5G](#), watch this video from *Take Back Your Power*, featuring Tom Wheeler, Former FCC Chairman and corporate lobbyist, who delivers a rather intimidating and presumptuous speech praising this new technology. The fight over 5G is heating up at the community level, though, and now is the time to speak out against it.

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Big Tech Tells Government To Step Aside On 5G Rollout

The Administration is rife with Technocrat thinking on 5G. The Director of the National Economic Council blames states and cities for getting in the way of 5G rollout and must be stopped. He says the FCC ruling is not meant to trample on the sovereignty of cities and states, but it does. This is deemed necessary because in order to beat China, we must be more like China. □ TN Editor

At a White House summit on the technology, elected officials pledged to partner with businesses and help the country move ahead of China and South Korea.

If the United States is to be a world leader in 5G technology, it must get government out of the way and allow the private sector to take the lead, officials said last week.

Elected officials that attended a Friday summit on 5G [at the White House](#) said it is up to telecom companies to help make sure that the likes of [China](#) and [South Korea](#) do not pull further ahead, while government must do all it can to not obstruct that innovation.

“There’s two paths,” Larry Kudlow, director of the National Economic Council, said in a speech at the summit. “One path is the government regulatory path, which we do not favor. The other path is the private enterprise, free market path.”

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) approved a plan [last week](#) to streamline the deployment of 5G infrastructure like small cells and cap the fees that cities and other local governments can charge telecom companies to install that infrastructure.

Opponents said it undermines technology initiatives funded by those fees, and local control under the federal Telecommunications Act, with cities and governmental organizations promising [to launch legal action](#) against the ruling.

But those in favor of the ruling said it will spur innovation and economic activity. During the FCC’s discussions, Commissioner Brendan Carr said that the proposal would cut \$2 billion in regulations and stimulate \$2.4 billion in new small cell deployment.

That would mean 1.8 million more homes and businesses would be covered, 97% of which in rural and suburban areas, although opponents dispute that.

And while some cities and governmental organizations have threatened legal action over the FCC’s decision, saying it may violate the Telecommunications Act and the 10th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, Kudlow rejected those claims. While he said that the ruling is not meant to trample on the sovereignty of cities and states, it instead prevents onerous fees and regulations from slowing deployment.

“We all believe in the 10th Amendment, but sometimes you have to override, and by the way the 1996 bill permits that kind of override,” Kudlow said. “We’re not here to be completely heavy-handed, but sometimes you’ve got to do what you’ve got to do in some of these states and cities that don’t want to cooperate and want to shake us down. We can’t allow obstacles and barriers to stop this movement.”

Rep. Greg Walden, R-OR, chair of the House Energy & Commerce Committee, said the FCC's ruling was the right one. Earlier this year, the House [passed legislation](#) to identify spectrum available for development and use of 5G, and cut the associated paperwork. In a speech at the White House summit, Walden said government must do all it can to encourage innovation and investment.

“What it really comes down to is pushing aside the obstacles that make broadband deployment difficult and clearing the way for innovation,” he said. “Industry is not asking the government for money to build 5G networks, they’re asking us to cut the red tape that surrounds infrastructure deployment.”

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FCC Ruling On 5G Fees Blocks Cities From Surcharge Fees

5G carriers have successfully lobbied the FCC to block city surcharges on their 5G installations. This oversteps FCC authority and is patently unconstitutional. Basically, carriers want cities to stay out of their hair as they rollout 5G nilly-willy across America. This underscores that Big

Tech is in full control of the political/regulatory process. □ TN Editor

The new rules cap fees cities can charge to telecom companies, which could undermine their efforts to fund digital inclusion programs, detractors said.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) voted Wednesday to approve [a controversial plan](#) that would streamline the deployment of 5G infrastructure, despite objections from many, including groups that represent city and state governments.

While advocates say [the ruling](#) will help accelerate the installation of infrastructure like small cells and prevent fees from getting out of control, opponents said it could wreak havoc on city-level initiatives around digital inclusion which are funded by those fees. The action passed 3-1, with Commissioner Jessica Rosenworcel as the lone dissenter.

Under the FCC's ruling, the fees that cities and other local governments charge telecom companies for installing infrastructure are capped to only cover the government's costs. That in part curbs what FCC Commissioner Michael O'Rielly derided during the commission's meeting as "exorbitant fees, ridiculous practices and prolonged delays," in major cities deemed "must-serve" due to their large populations and economic dominance.

But the effects on cities that have already started to move on deploying 5G infrastructure could be profound, Rosenworcel warned, as caps on fees could result in lost revenue to city coffers from providers.

She pointed to the example of [San Jose, CA](#), which signed a deal with three major telecom providers to install small cells on government-owned light poles, and is using the money raised from the public-private partnership (P3) to fund parts of its Broadband and Digital Inclusion Strategy and increase internet access.

Rosenworcel also pointed to similar efforts in large cities like Little Rock, AR and Austin, TX, as well as smaller communities like Troy, OH, all of which could see their agreements with telecoms companies on 5G deployment hurt by the FCC's ruling.

“This decision irresponsibly interferes with existing agreements and ongoing deployment all across the country,” Rosenworcel said. “There are thousands of cities and towns with agreements for infrastructure deployment, including 5G wireless facilities, that were negotiated in good faith. So many of them could be torn apart by our actions here. If we want to encourage investment, upending commitments made in binding contracts is a curious way to go.”

Opponents also worried that the new rules represent the federal government usurping local control of some issues, something that had [already brought criticism](#) from the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the National Association of Counties. Before the hearing, a joint letter from the National Governors Association and National Conference of State Legislatures [raised similar concerns](#).

They had balked at the idea that the FCC ruling specifies fee levels and that its guidance on the aesthetics of small cells and undergrounding requirements left too little wiggle room for localities.

There did seem to be broad agreement on refining the so-called “shot clock” periods of review — giving localities 60 days to review small cells placed on existing infrastructure and 90 days for new builds while also providing for a restart if an applicant is notified of “material deficiencies” within 10 days — as cities have been criticized for apparent delaying tactics on review and approval.

“[Some localities] would like to continue extracting as much money as possible in fees from the private sector and forcing companies to navigate a maze of regulatory hurdles in order to deploy wireless infrastructure,” FCC Chair Ajit Pai said. “These actions are not only unlawful, they’re also short-sighted. They slow the construction of 5G networks and will delay, if not prevent, the benefits of 5G from reaching American consumers.”

But Rosenworcel warned a one-size-fits-all approach not only may violate the 10th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which says that other levels of government may legislate where the federal government does not, but also is not practical.

“Instead of working with our state and local partners to speed the way to 5G deployment, we cut them out,” she said. “We tell them that going forward, Washington will make choices for them about which fees are permissible and which are not, about what aesthetic choices are viable and which are not, with complete disregard for the fact that these infrastructure decisions do not work the same in New York, NY and New York, IA.”

[In a separate statement](#), Utilities Technology Council (UTC) president and CEO Joy Ditto warned the FCC “is overstepping its authority under the Communications Act,” which it said does not allow the commission to impose fee caps.

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