

Distribution of Broadband Stimulus Grants and Loans: Applications and Awards

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Summary

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA, P.L. 111-5) provided $7.2 billion primarily for broadband grant and loan programs to be administered by two separate agencies: the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) of the Department of Commerce (DOC) and the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The NTIA grant program is called the Broadband Technology Opportunity Program (BTOP). The RUS broadband grant and loan program is called the Broadband Initiatives Program (BIP).

As of October 1, 2010, all BTOP and BIP award announcements were complete. In total, NTIA and RUS announced awards for 553 projects, constituting $7.5 billion in federal funding. This included 233 BTOP projects (totaling $3.9 billion) and 320 BIP projects (totaling $3.6 billion). Of the $7.5 billion total announced, $6.2 billion was grant funding, and $1.3 billion was loan funding.

This report focuses on the distribution of ARRA broadband funding with respect to project category, broadband infrastructure technology deployed, and state-by-state distribution. Of all broadband infrastructure funding, about half was awarded to middle mile projects and half was awarded to last mile projects. Deployment of broadband infrastructure can encompass a number of different types of technologies, including fiber, wireless, cable modem, DSL, satellite, and others. Projects involving fiber accounted for about two-thirds of all infrastructure projects.

The 112th Congress is likely to provide oversight on NTIA and RUS efforts to monitor the funded projects. In the longer term, the FCC's National Broadband Plan has recommended an expansion of federal funding for broadband deployment in unserved areas. To the extent that Congress may consider whether broadband grant and loan programs should be continued, modified, reduced, expanded, or eliminated, the funding patterns and trends that emerged during rounds one and two, as well as the ultimate successes and failures of funded BTOP and BIP projects, could provide insights into whether and how such programs might be addressed, and how these or similar programs might be fashioned within the context of a national broadband policy.

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Introduction

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA, P.L. 111-5) provided $7.2 billion primarily for broadband grant and loan programs to be administered by two separate agencies: the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) of the Department of Commerce (DOC) and the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

The ARRA directed broadband grant and loan funding in the following way:

- $4.35 billion[1] to NTIA/DOC for a competitive broadband grant program including broadband infrastructure grants, competitive grants for expanding public computer capacity, and grants to encourage sustainable adoption of broadband service. The NTIA grant program is called the Broadband Technology Opportunity Program (BTOP).
- $2.5 billion to RUS/USDA for broadband grants, loans, and loan/grant combinations. The law states that 75% of the area to be served by an eligible project must be a rural area. A rural area is defined as any area not located within a city, town, or incorporated area that has a population of greater than 20,000 inhabitants; or not located within an urbanized area contiguous and adjacent to a city or town that has a population of greater than 50,000 inhabitants. The RUS broadband grant and loan program is called the Broadband Initiatives Program (BIP).

Subsequently, P.L. 111-226 (the education jobs and Medicaid funding bill), signed into law on August 10, 2010, rescinded $302 million of unobligated BTOP money from NTIA.

There were two rounds of ARRA broadband funding. The first funding round was announced with the release of a Notice of Funds Availability (NOFA) on July 1, 2009. The second funding round NOFAs were released on January 15, 2010. The ARRA mandated that all funding be obligated and awarded by September 30, 2010. As of October 1, 2010, all ARRA broadband funds have been awarded.

This report focuses on the distribution of ARRA broadband funding.[2] The following presents a breakdown of applications and awards data as of October 1, 2010.

[1] Additionally, the ARRA directed $350 million to NTIA for funding broadband data gathering and implementation of the State Broadband Data and Development Grant program. A portion of this money was also allocated to the Federal Communications Commission for the purpose of preparing a National Broadband Plan. Both the state data grant program and the development of the National Broadband Plan are separate activities and are not discussed in this report.

[2] For a comprehensive discussion of the ARRA broadband programs, see CRS Report R40436, *Broadband Infrastructure Programs in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act*, by Lennard G. Kruger.

Applications

Round One

The first funding round was announced with the release of a Notice of Funds Availability (NOFA) on July 1, 2009. Broadband grants and loans fell into several first round project categories. For BTOP, projects could be:

- *last mile*, defined as any broadband infrastructure project the predominant purpose of which is to provide broadband service to end users;
- *middle mile*, defined as a broadband infrastructure project that does not predominantly provide broadband service to end users and may include interoffice transport, backhaul, Internet connectivity, or special access (up to $1.2 billion in grants available for infrastructure consisting of last mile and middle mile projects);
- *public computer centers*, which provide broadband access to the general public or a specific vulnerable population (up to $50 million in grants available); or
- *sustainable broadband adoption*, which demonstrate a sustainable increase in demand for and subscribership to broadband services (up to $150 million in grants available).

For BIP, projects could be:

- *last mile remote area*, where "remote area" is a rural unserved area at least 50 miles from a nonrural area (up to $400 million in grants available);
- *last mile nonremote area* (up to $800 million in loans and loan/grant combinations available); or
- *middle mile* (up to $800 million in loans and loan/grant combinations available).

On September 9, 2009, NTIA and RUS released data on applications received during the first round application period. In total, over 2,200 applications requested nearly $28 billion in funding for proposed projects reaching all 50 states, five territories, and the District of Columbia. The total amount of federal funding requested was seven times the amount available in the first funding round.

Table 1 provides a breakdown of first round applications data with respect to program and project category.[3]

[3] A searchable database is available at http://www.ntia.doc.gov/broadbandgrants/applications/search.cfm.

Table 1. Numbers of First Round Applications and Funds Requested by Project Category

	Number of Applications	Funds Requested, grants, $billions	Funds Requested, loans, $billions	Funds Requested, grants plus loans, $billions
Last Mile (BTOP Only)	114	1.78	N/A[a]	1.78
Last Mile Nonremote Area	646	4.76	3.94	8.70
Last Mile Remote Area[b]	406	2.59	1.25	3.84
Middle Mile	372	7.84	1.31	9.15
Public Computer Centers	362	1.91	N/A	1.91
Sustainable Broadband Adoption	329	2.49	N/A	2.49
Total	**2,229**	**21.37**	**6.5**	**27.87**

Source: Compiled by CRS from the Broadband USA Applications Database.

a. Not applicable.

b. Remote area applications are self-identified by applicants. The actual number of applications legitimately qualifying as "remote area" was less, as determined by RUS.

Round Two

On January 15, 2010, NTIA and RUS released NOFAs announcing the second and final round of ARRA broadband funding. A total of $4.8 billion was made available, consisting of $2.6 billion for BTOP and $2.2 billion for BIP. Based on the agencies' experiences with the first round, and drawing on public comments collected from a November 16, 2009, Joint Request for Information (RFI),[4] both NTIA and RUS streamlined the application process and made significant changes to how the second round of BTOP and BIP would be structured and conducted. Highlights included the following:

- Unlike the first round, each agency had its own separate NOFA, and applicants had the option of applying to either BTOP or BIP, but not to both.
- NTIA/BTOP primarily focused on middle mile broadband infrastructure projects, while RUS/BIP focused primarily on last mile projects.
- BTOP reoriented its infrastructure program towards Comprehensive Community Infrastructure (CCI) grants, which support middle mile projects serving anchor institutions such as community colleges, libraries, hospitals, universities, and public safety institutions.
- BIP eliminated the "Remote Last Mile" project category, and offered a standard grant/loan combination (75% grant/25% loan) for all last mile and middle mile projects (unless waivers were sought).

[4] Department of Agriculture, Rural Utilities Service and Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, "Broadband Initiatives Program and Broadband Technology Opportunities Program," 74 *Federal Register* 58940-58944, November 16, 2009.

- The first round requirement that eligible infrastructure projects must cover "unserved" or "underserved" areas was eliminated. In the second round, BIP projects were required to cover an area that is at least 75% rural and that does not have High Speed Access broadband service at the rate of 5 Mbps (upstream and downstream combined) in at least 50% of its area. Eligible BTOP projects required only an applicant that is an eligible entity, a fully completed application, and a nonfederal match of 20% or more. However, during the application evaluation, factors such as unserved and underserved areas, remoteness, and delivered speed were considered.
- BIP added three new grant programs: Satellite Projects, Rural Library Broadband, and Technical Assistance. RUS published a separate Request for Proposals for each of these programs.

On April 7, 2010, NTIA announced it had received 867 applications for second round funding, totaling $11 billion in requested federal funding. The applications broke down as follows: 355 applications requesting a total of $8.4 billion for Comprehensive Community Infrastructure, 251 applications requesting $1.7 billion for Sustainable Broadband Adoption, and 261 applications requesting $0.922 billion for Public Computer Centers.[5]

On April 16, 2010, RUS announced it had received a total of 776 applications requesting nearly $11.2 billion in federal funds. Of that total, RUS received 30 middle mile applications requesting a total of $845.88 million.

Combined, NTIA and RUS received 1643 applications in the second round, requesting a total of $22.2 billion in federal funds. This is 26% less than the number of applications received by both agencies in the first round, and 21% less than the amount of federal funding requested in the first round.

Additionally, on August 30, 2010, RUS announced it received 27 applications for Satellite Projects, 51 applications for Technical Assistance, and 2 applications for Rural Library Broadband.[6]

Awards

As of October 1, 2010, all BTOP and BIP award announcements were complete. In total, NTIA and RUS announced awards for 553 projects,[7] constituting $7.5 billion in federal funding. This included 233 BTOP projects (totaling $3.9 billion) and 320 BIP projects (totaling $3.6 billion). Of the $7.5 billion total announced, $6.2 billion was grant funding, and $1.3 billion was loan funding.

[5] NTIA, "Commerce Announced Continued Demand for Funding to Bring Broadband to More Americans," April 7, 2010, available at http://www.ntia.doc.gov/press/2010/BTOP_Round2Applications_04072010.html.

[6] For a complete listing, see directory at http://broadbandusa.sc.egov.usda.gov/BIPportal/files/BIP_Sat_TA_RLB_App_Directory.pdf.

[7] Not including BTOP's State Broadband Data & Development grants (56 awards totaling $293 million to each of the 50 states, territories, and the District of Columbia).

The following is a breakdown of awards data by project category and program, broadband technology deployed, and state-by-state distribution of funding. Awards data are derived from NTIA and RUS press releases, BTOP project information,[8] the BIP Round Two Application Directory,[9] BIP awards reporting publications,[10] and the Broadband USA applications database.[11]

Breakdown by Project Category and Program

Table 2 and **Table 3** provide breakdowns of awards data by project category and program. Of all broadband infrastructure funding, about half (51%) was awarded to middle mile projects (includes Comprehensive Community Initiative and public safety grants), and 49% was awarded to last mile projects (includes satellite grants). Middle mile projects are predominantly (but not exclusively) BTOP, while last mile projects are predominantly BIP. Given that only BIP offered loan funding, it is not surprising that the vast majority of loan funding (93%) was awarded to last mile projects.

Table 2. Broadband Stimulus Awards by Project Category

	Program	Number of Projects	Federal Funds Awarded, grants, $millions	Federal Funds Awarded, loans, $millions	Federal Funds Awarded, grants plus loans, $millions
Comprehensive Community Infrastructure	BTOP	68	2091.708	0	2091.708
Middle Mile	BTOP and BIP	54	1049.464	95.957	1145.421
Last Mile (2nd round)	BIP	229	1627.928	821.744	2449.673
Last Mile Nonremote Area	BIP and BTOP	56	405.783	393.67	799.453
Last Mile Remote Area	BIP	13	149.924	11.206	161.13
Public Safety	BTOP	7	382.464	0	382.464
Satellite	BIP	4	100.0	0	100.0
Public Computer Centers	BTOP	66	201.016	0	201.016

[8] Available at http://www.ntia.doc.gov/broadbandgrants/projects.html.

[9] Available at http://broadbandusa.sc.egov.usda.gov/BIPportal/files/Broadband-R2%20SEARCHABLE%20PDFwPNR-2010-06-01.pdf.

[10] USDA, *Rural Development and the Recovery Act: Working for Rural Communities*, October 20, 2010, 44 p., available at http://www.usda.gov/documents/USDA_ARRA_AnnualReport_10192010.pdf; and *USDA Broadband Initiatives Program Awarded Projects*, October 15, 2010, 97 p., available at http://broadbandusa.sc.egov.usda.gov/files/BIP%20Round%201%20and%20Round%202%20Awardees.pdf. BIP publications reflect data as of September 30, 2010 and is subject to revision by USDA.

[11] Available at http://www.ntia.doc.gov/broadbandgrants/applications/search.cfm.

	Program	Number of Projects	Federal Funds Awarded, grants, $millions	Federal Funds Awarded, loans, $millions	Federal Funds Awarded, grants plus loans, $millions
Sustainable Broadband Adoption	BTOP	44	250.741	0	250.741

Source: Compiled and calculated by CRS from NTIA and RUS press releases, BTOP project information, the BIP Round Two Application Directory, and the Broadband USA Applications Database. Data current as of October 1, 2010.

Table 3. Percentage of Broadband Awards by Project Category

	Percentage of funded projects	Percentage of grant funding awarded	Percentage of loan funding awarded	Percentage of total funding awarded
Comprehensive Community Infrastructure	12.6%	33.4%	0%	27.6%
Middle Mile	10%	16.7%	7.2%	15.1%
Last Mile (2nd round)	42.4%	26.0%	62.1%	32.3%
Last Mile Nonremote Area	10.4%	6.5%	29.8%	10.5%
Last Mile Remote Area	2.4%	2.4%	0.8%	2.1%
Public Safety	1.3%	6.1%	0%	5.0%
Satellite	0.7%	1.6%	0%	1.3%
Public Computer Centers	12.2%	3.2%	0%	2.6%
Sustainable Broadband Adoption	8.1%	4.0%	0%	3.3%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Source: Compiled and calculated by CRS from NTIA and RUS press releases, BTOP project information, the BIP Round Two Application Directory, and the Broadband USA Applications Database. Data current as of October 1, 2010.

Breakdown by Type of Technology

Deployment of broadband infrastructure can encompass a number of different types of technologies, including fiber, wireless, cable modem, DSL, satellite, and others. **Table 4** shows that of all infrastructure projects funded, 56% are fiber projects. Additionally, given that most of the projects involving multiple technologies involve a deployment of both fiber and wireless technologies, it would be accurate to state that projects involving fiber account for about two-thirds of all infrastructure projects. Of last mile project technologies, 47% are fiber, 23% are

DSL, 17% are wireless, 6% are multiple, 3% are cable modem, 1% are satellite, and the rest were unable to be determined from the public information that was released.

Table 4. Infrastructure Projects by Type of Technology

Technology	Number of awarded projects	Percentage of total infrastructure projects
Fiber	221	56%
Wireless	60	15%
DSL	69	18%
Cable modem	10	3%
Satellite	4	1%
Multiple[a]	28	7%

Source: Compiled and calculated by CRS from NTIA and RUS press releases, BTOP project information, the BIP Round Two Application Directory, and the Broadband USA Applications Database. Data current as of October 1, 2010.

a. Primarily combinations of fiber + wireless broadband technologies.

State-by-State Breakdowns

Table A-1 in the Appendix shows a state-by-state breakdown of BTOP and BIP funding, while **Table A-2** shows per capita funding by state. Funding is associated with a state based on the service area covered by the project. For BTOP grants, amounts shown may include the NTIA-estimated per-State share of any awards that impact multiple states. **Table A-3** lists both NTIA and RUS multistate awards.

BTOP and BIP: Going Forward

With the broadband awards process concluded, NTIA and RUS move towards monitoring and overseeing the progression of the funded projects. Projects must be substantially completed[12] within two years and fully completed within three years. In its FY2011 budget proposal, the Administration requested $23.7 million for NTIA to continue operating its grant management office. The Continuing Appropriations and Surface Transportation Extension Act, 2011 (P.L. 111-322), which funds the federal government through March 4, 2011, includes a $20 million addition to the Salaries and Expenses account which can be used for BTOP oversight. Meanwhile, NTIA has awarded a $5 million, four-year contract to Potomac, MD-based ASR Analytics to measure the impact of BTOP grants on broadband availability, adoption, and on economic and social conditions in areas served by grantees.[13] Funding for the award was obtained through the Department of Interior's National Business Center.

[12] "Substantially completed" means that awardees have met 67% of their milestones and received 67% of their funding.

[13] *Communications Daily*, "BIP Disbursements Totaled $3.5 Billion Metrics Concerns Expressed," October 21, 2010.

The 112th Congress is likely to provide oversight on NTIA and RUS efforts to monitor the funded projects. In the longer term, the FCC's National Broadband Plan has recommended an expansion of federal funding for broadband deployment in unserved areas.[14] To the extent that Congress may consider whether broadband grant and loan programs should be continued, modified, reduced, expanded, or eliminated, the funding patterns and trends that emerged during rounds one and two, as well as the ultimate successes and failures of funded BTOP and BIP projects, could provide insights into whether and how such programs might be addressed, and how these or similar programs might be fashioned within the context of a national broadband policy.

[14] The National Broadband Plan recommends expanding combination grant-loan programs at RUS, expanding the RUS Community Connect grant program, establishing a Tribal Broadband Fund, and significantly reorienting the FCC's Universal Service Fund program to support broadband. See Federal Communications Commission, *Connecting America: The National Broadband Plan*, March 2010, pp. 140-152.

Appendix.

Table A-1. State-by-State Distribution of All BTOP, SBDD, and BIP Awards

	Number of Awards	Total Amount of Grants and Loans ($millions)
CA	29	444.3
KY	20	315.0
TX	32	312.8
NC	18	278.6
OK	27	277.6
MO	20	263.5
MI	18	245.7
WA	17	244.3
MN	29	242.3
IL	18	239.6
TN	16	233.9
PA	13	215.9
National awards	7	206.0
OH	20	202.4
LA	10	189.8
NM	17	184.5
WV	10	184.3
VT	7	174.0
WI	23	171.4
GA	17	170.7
IA	20	166.9
NY	20	160.7
VA	16	154.5
CO	13	146.5
KS	14	144.9
AL	15	142.5
AK	9	138.8
MT	8	133.4
AR	8	128.5
MS	10	127.3
FL	13	126.5

	Number of Awards	Total Amount of Grants and Loans ($millions)
MD	6	125.0
AZ	14	113.0
CT	2	97.6
ND	11	96.1
MA	9	94.5
AS	2	92.9
VI	4	67.5
NV	12	66.7
IN	10	63.5
NH	7	54.5
SD	8	53.4
OR	15	52.7
NJ	3	49.7
UT	9	48.9
SC	7	45.4
ME	7	42.6
PR	3	41.1
HI	5	40.4
NE	6	31.6
ID	13	30.5
DC	4	27.2
RI	3	24.9
WY	3	14.8
GU	2	7.5
DE	2	5.0
MP	2	3.4

Source: NTIA, *The Broadband Technology Opportunities Program: Expanding Broadband Access and Adoption in Communities Across America, Overview of Grant Awards*, December 2010, available at http://www.ntia.doc.gov/reports/2010/NTIA_Report_on_BTOP_12142010.pdf.

Notes: Amounts shown may include the NTIA-estimated per-State share of any awards that impact multiple states. For BIP grants and loans, multistate awards (except for the satellite grants) have been split and categorized as separate state-specific awards by RUS, **Table A-3** lists both NTIA and RUS multistate awards. BTOP totals include the $293 million in State Broadband Data & Development (SBDD) grants distributed to each of the 50 states, five territories, and the District of Columbia.

a. Two SBA and one CCI project.

b. Four BIP satellite projects.

Table A-2. State-by-State Per Capita Distribution of BTOP and BIP Awards

Principal state or project area	Grants + Loans Announced ($millions)	Population (July 1, 2009)	Federal funding per capita ($)
Vermont	174.0	621,760	279.85
Alaska	138.8	698,473	198.72
North Dakota	96.1	646,844	148.57
Montana	133.4	974,989	136.82
West Virginia	184.3	1,819,777	101.28
New Mexico	184.5	2,009,671	91.81
Oklahoma	277.6	3,687,050	75.29
Kentucky	315.0	4,314,113	73.02
South Dakota	53.4	812,383	65.73
Iowa	166.9	3,007,856	55.49
Kansas	144.9	2,818,747	51.41
Minnesota	242.3	5,266,214	46.01
District of Columbia	27.2	599,657	45.36
Arkansas	128.5	2,889,450	44.47
Missouri	263.5	5,987,580	44.01
Mississippi	127.3	2,951,996	43.12
Louisiana	189.8	4,492,076	42.25
New Hampshire	54.5	1,324,575	41.15
Tennessee	233.9	6,296,254	37.15
Washington	244.3	6,664,195	36.66
Maine	42.6	1,318,301	32.31
Hawaii	40.4	1,295,178	31.19
Wisconsin	171.4	5,654,774	30.31
Alabama	142.5	4,708,708	30.26
North Carolina	278.6	9,380,884	29.70
Colorado	146.5	5,024,748	29.16
Connecticut	97.6	3,518,288	27.74
Wyoming	14.8	544,270	27.19
Nevada	66.7	2,643,085	25.24
Michigan	245.7	9,969,727	24.64
Rhode Island	24.9	1,053,209	23.64
Maryland	125.0	5,699,478	21.93
Idaho	30.5	1,545,801	19.73

Principal state or project area	Grants + Loans Announced ($millions)	Population (July 1, 2009)	Federal funding per capita ($)
Virginia	154.5	7,882,590	19.60
Illinois	239.6	12,910,409	18.56
Nebraska	31.6	1,796,619	17.59
Utah	48.9	2,784,572	17.56
Ohio	202.4	11,542,645	17.53
Georgia	170.7	9,829,211	17.37
Arizona	113.0	6,595,778	17.13
Pennsylvania	215.9	12,604,767	17.13
Massachusetts	94.5	6,593,587	14.33
Oregon	52.7	3,825,657	13.78
Texas	312.8	24,782,302	12.62
California	444.3	36,961,664	12.02
South Carolina	45.4	4,561,242	9.95
Indiana	63.5	6,423,113	9.89
New York	160.7	19,541,453	8.22
Florida	126.5	18,537,969	6.82
New Jersey	49.7	8,707,739	5.71
Delaware	5.0	885,122	5.65

Source: Compiled and calculated by CRS from *The Broadband Technology Opportunities Program: Expanding Broadband Access and Adoption in Communities Across America, Overview of Grant Awards.* Population data is from National and State Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table A-3. Projects With Multistate Service Areas

Awardee	Program	Type of Project	Award ($millions)	Service Area
Appalachian Valley Fiber Network	BTOP	CCI	21.286	GA, AL
Arizona Nevada Tower Corp	BIP	middle mile	7.73	NV, CA
Bloosurf, LLC	BIP	last mile	3.2	MD, DE, VA
Cascade Networks	BIP	last mile	3.73	WA, OR
Communication Service for the Deaf	BTOP	SBA	14.988	nationwide
Convergence Technologies	BIP	last mile	13.54	IL, IN
Deposit Telephone Co.	BIP	last mile	3.143	NY, PA
Echostar	BIP	satellite	14.159	Eastern and Midwestern U.S.
ENMR Telephone Coop	BTOP	CCI	16.46	NM, TX
ENMR Telephone Cooperative	BTOP	middle mile	11.25	NM, TX
Grand River Mutual Telephone	BIP	last mile	20.27	IA, MO
Highland Telephone Coop	BIP	last mile	66.489	TN, KY
Hughes Network Systems	BIP	satellite	58.777	nationwide
ION Hold Co.	BTOP	middle mile	39.7	NY, PA, VT
Island Telephone & Engineering	BTOP	middle mile	8.039	GU, MP
Medicine Park Telephone Co.	BIP	middle mile	2.657	OK, TX
Merit Network, Inc.	BTOP	CCI	69.639	MI, MN, WI
Mid-Hudson Cablevision	BIP	last mile	3.473	NY, MA
Mission Economic Development Agency	BTOP	PCC	3.724	CA, AZ, CO, ID, MD, MN, MO, NM, PA, TX
Navajo Tribal Utility Authority	BTOP	middle mile	32.19	AZ, NM, UT
One Economy	BTOP	SBA	28.5	31 states and the District of Columbia
OneCommunity	BTOP	SBA	18.70	OH, FL, KY, MI, MS
OSHEAN Inc.	BTOP	CCI	21.739	RI, MA
Peetz Cooperative Telephone Co.	BIP	remote last mile	1.5	CO, NE

Awardee	Program	Type of Project	Award ($millions)	Service Area
Portland State University	BTOP	SBA	3.318	OR, CA, LA, MN, NY, TX
Quincy Telephone Co.	BIP	last mile	1.363	FL, GA
Red River Rural Telephone Assn	BIP	last mile	9.088	ND, MN
Reservation Telephone Cooperative	BIP	nonremote last mile	21.9	ND, MT
Silver Star Telephone Co.	BTOP	CCI	5.063	WY, ID
Skyline Telephone	BIP	last mile	28.984	NC, TN
Southeast Mississippi Telephone	BIP	last mile	1.875	MS, AL
Spacenet	BIP	satellite	7.53	AK, HI
Totah Communications	BIP	nonremote last mile	8.51	OK, KS
University Corporation for Advanced Internet Development	BTOP	CCI	62.54	nationwide
Vermont Telephone Co.	BTOP	CCI	12.256	VT, NH, NY
West Kentucky Rural Telephone	BIP	last mile	123.8	KY, TN
West Virgina PCS Alliance	BIP	last mile	3.268	PA, MD, WV
Wildblue Communications	BIP	satellite	19.533	Western and Midwestern U.S.
Windstream Corp.	BIP	last mile	6.94	GA, NC
Winnebago Cooperative Telecom	BIP	last mile	19.632	IA, MN
Zerodivide	BTOP	SBA	1.384	CA, HI, NM, OR, UT, WA
Zito Media Communications	BTOP	middle mile	6.137	OH, PA

Source: Compiled by CRS from NTIA and RUS press releases, BTOP project information, the BIP Round Two Application Directory, and the Broadband USA Applications Database. Awards announced as of October 1, 2010.

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