

Distribution of Broadband Stimulus Grants and Loans: Applications and Awards

Lennard G. Kruger
Specialist in Science and Technology Policy

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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 are complete. In total, NTIA and RUS announced awards for 540 projects, constituting $7.58 billion in federal funding. This included 233 BTOP projects (totaling $3.94 billion) and 307 BIP projects (totaling $3.64 billion). Of the $7.58 billion total announced, $6.26 billion was grant funding, and $1.32 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, a little more than half (51%) was awarded to middle mile projects and 49% 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 account for about two-thirds of all infrastructure projects.

Congress is likely to continue providing oversight on NTIA and RUS efforts to monitor funded projects. In the longer term, the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC's) National Broadband Plan has recommended a significant 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 expanded, 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 should be expanded, and if so, 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 Non-remote 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	2229	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 are complete. In total, NTIA and RUS announced awards for 540 projects, constituting $7.58 billion in federal funding. This included 233 BTOP projects (totaling $3.94 billion) and 307 BIP projects (totaling $3.64 billion). Of the $7.58 billion total announced, $6.26 billion was grant funding, and $1.32 billion was loan funding.

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

[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.

NTIA and RUS press releases, BTOP project information,[7] the BIP Round Two Application Directory,[8] and the Broadband USA applications database.[9]

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, a little more than 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 Non-remote 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
Sustainable Broadband Adoption	BTOP	44	250.741	0	250.741
Total		540	6259.028	1322.577	7581.606

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.

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

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

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

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 Non-remote 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 are 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 grant and loan funding, **Table A-2** shows per capita funding by state, **Table A-3** shows a state-by-state breakdown of BTOP funding, and **Table A-4** shows a state-by-state breakdown of BIP funding. Forty-two BTOP and BIP projects involve a service area covering more than one state. In these cases, the award has been categorized with the principal recipient state, either as identified by RUS or NTIA, or based on the location of the applying organization. **Table A-5** lists awarded projects with service areas covering more than one state.

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 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. S. 3636 (Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2011) would provide $16 million to NTIA for the administration of BTOP grants and for the development and maintenance of the national broadband map.[10]

Congress is likely to continue providing oversight on NTIA and RUS efforts to monitor the funded projects. In the longer term, the FCC's National Broadband Plan has recommended a significant expansion of federal funding for broadband deployment in unserved areas.[11] To the

[10] No funding for this purpose is currently provided under the Continuing Resolution (P.L. 111-242) which funds the federal government through December 3, 2010.

[11] 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.

extent that Congress may consider whether broadband grant and loan programs should be expanded, 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 should be expanded, and if so, how these or similar programs might be fashioned within the context of a national broadband policy.

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Appendix.

Table A-1. State-by-State Distribution of BTOP and BIP Funding

	Number of awards	Grants ($millions)	Loans ($millions)	Grants + Loans ($millions)
CA	25	439.575	8.652	448.227
KY	15	209.569	117.911	327.48
TX	24	203.561	99.442	303.003
OK	21	204.59	73.134	277.724
NC	17	228.78	46.395	275.175
IL	18	229.79	33.783	263.573
MO	17	197.793	55.739	253.532
MI	16	202.265	45.486	247.751
WA	13	225.111	12.573	237.684
MN	19	127.323	107.132	234.455
PA	8	196.445	11.096	207.541
OH	17	193.207	13.4	206.607
TN	12	109.575	96.027	205.602
LA	9	142.96	46.864	189.824
NM	15	157.322	29.789	187.111
WV	7	167.988	10.969	178.957
IA	20	129.08	47.009	176.089
GA	15	127.135	48.286	175.421
VT	5	133.729	36.834	170.563
WI	21	130.36	26.284	156.644
VA	14	134.042	21.701	155.743
NY	16	140.186	12.17	152.356
KS	12	75.847	69.257	145.104
CO	9	126.211	13.415	139.626
AK	8	87.279	52.086	139.365
nationwide	3	136.305	0	136.305
AL	12	129.191	1.386	130.578
MS	9	121.425	4.961	126.386
MT	6	85.569	39.575	125.144
AR	5	117.424	2.909	120.333
MD	3	117.772	1.6	119.372
FL	11	114.789	1.964	116.753
AZ	11	98.431	9.888	108.319

	Number of awards	Grants ($millions)	Loans ($millions)	Grants + Loans ($millions)
CT	1	93.855	0	93.855
ND	11	58.979	34.016	92.995
IN	9	48.599	43.821	92.42
AS	1	81.034	10	91.034
MA	6	85.208	0	85.208
VI	3	64.444	0	64.444
DC	4	51.706	0	51.706
NV	9	46.432	4.709	51.141
OR	12	41.589	6.96	48.549
NH	4	47.859	0	47.859
SD	4	38.223	9.047	47.27
NJ	2	44.743	0	44.743
UT	5	42.097	0.62	42.717
SC	5	35.523	5.662	41.185
PR	2	38.731	0	38.731
ME	6	37.595	0	37.595
HI	3	35.921	0.106	36.027
ID	9	19.193	6.523	25.716
NE	3	21.851	3.396	25.247
RI	2	22.984	0	22.984
Western, Midwest	1	19.533	0	19.533
Eastern, Midwest	1	14.159	0	14.159
WY	2	10.671	0	10.671
GU	1	8.039	0	8.039
AK,HI	1	7.53	0	7.53
DE	1	1.9	0	1.9
Total	540	6259.027	1322.577	7581.605

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. Awards announced as of October 1, 2010.

Notes: 42 BTOP and BIP projects involve a service area covering more than one state. In these cases, the award has been categorized with the principal recipient state, either as identified by RUS or NTIA, or based on the location of the applying organization. **Table A-5** shows awarded projects with service areas covering more than one state.

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

Principal state or project area	Number of awards	Grants + Loans Announced ($millions)	Population (July 1, 2009)	Federal funding per capita ($)
Vermont	5	170.563	621,760	274.32
Alaska	12	130.578	698,473	186.94
North Dakota	11	92.995	646,844	143.76
Montana	6	125.144	974,989	128.35
West Virginia	7	178.957	1,819,777	98.34
New Mexico	15	187.111	2,009,671	93.10
District of Columbia	4	51.706	599,657	86.22
Kentucky	15	327.48	4,314,113	75.90
Oklahoma	21	277.724	3,687,050	75.32
Iowa	20	176.089	3,007,856	58.54
South Dakota	4	47.27	812,383	58.18
Kansas	12	145.104	2,818,747	51.47
Minnesota	19	234.455	5,266,214	44.52
Mississippi	9	126.386	2,951,996	42.81
Missouri	17	253.532	5,987,580	42.34
Louisiana	9	189.824	4,492,076	42.25
Arkansas	5	120.333	2,889,450	41.64
New Hampshire	4	47.859	1,324,575	36.13
Washington	13	237.684	6,664,195	35.66
Tennessee	12	205.602	6,296,254	32.65
Alabama	8	139.365	4,708,708	29.59
North Carolina	17	275.175	9,380,884	29.33
Maine	6	37.595	1,318,301	28.51
Hawaii	3	36.027	1,295,178	27.81
Colorado	9	139.626	5,024,748	27.78
Wisconsin	21	156.644	5,654,774	27.70
Connecticut	1	93.855	3,518,288	26.67
Michigan	16	247.751	9,969,727	24.85
Rhode Island	2	22.984	1,053,209	21.82
Maryland	3	119.372	5,699,478	20.94
Illinois	18	263.573	12,910,409	20.41
Virginia	14	155.743	7,882,590	19.75
Wyoming	2	10.671	544,270	19.60
Nevada	10	51.141	2,643,085	19.34

Principal state or project area	Number of awards	Grants + Loans Announced ($millions)	Population (July 1, 2009)	Federal funding per capita ($)
Ohio	17	206.607	11,542,645	17.89
Georgia	15	175.421	9,829,211	17.84
Idaho	9	25.716	1,545,801	16.63
Pennsylvania	8	207.541	12,604,767	16.46
Arizona	11	108.319	6,595,778	16.42
Utah	5	42.717	2,784,572	15.34
Indiana	9	92.42	6,423,113	14.38
Nebraska	3	25.247	1,796,619	14.05
Massachusetts	6	85.208	6,593,587	12.92
Oregon	12	48.549	3,825,657	12.69
Texas	24	303.003	24,782,302	12.22
California	25	448.227	36,961,664	12.12
South Carolina	5	41.185	4,561,242	9.02
New York	16	152.356	19,541,453	7.79
Florida	11	116.753	18,537,969	6.29
New Jersey	2	44.743	8,707,739	5.13
Delaware	1	1.9	885,122	2.14

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. Awards announced as of October 1, 2010. Population data is from National and State Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table A-3. State-by-State Distribution of BTOP Funding

Project Area	Number of Projects	Funding Awarded ($millions)
CA	19	423.766
IL	8	194.702
OH	7	175.157
WA	7	174.557
PA	5	147.394
WV	4	135.889
NC	8	125.287
MI	7	123.905
MD	2	116.172
OK	4	87.266
CO	3	115.047
AR	2	105.833
MS	3	102.364
LA	4	99.936
AL	6	97.873
TX	10	96.515
CT	1	93.855
NY	8	93.284
VA	9	93.01
MA	6	85.208
NM	6	78.652
nationwide	2	77.528
MO	3	76.723
AZ	4	74.411
GA	6	73.255
WI	6	66.192
VI	3	64.444
FL	7	64.194
DC	4	51.706
VT	3	48.174
MN	6	45.679
NJ	2	44.743
NH	1	44.481
IA	3	42.266
IN	2	39.397

Project Area	Number of Projects	Funding Awarded ($millions)
HI	2	35.921
NV	5	32.945
UT	3	31.048
ME	3	28.191
OR	5	27.774
PR	1	25.8
RI	2	22.984
SD	1	20.6
TN	5	18.709
MT	2	15.625
SC	2	15.507
NE	2	13.963
PR	1	12.931
ND	1	10.781
WY	2	10.671
ID	6	10.149
AK	2	9.895
GU	1	8.039
KY	4	3.019
DE	1	1.9
KS	1	0.998
Total	233	3936.315

Source: Compiled and calculated by CRS from NTIA press releases, BTOP project information, and the Broadband USA Applications Database. Awards announced as of October 1, 2010.

Notes: Eighteen BTOP projects involve a service area covering more than one state. In these cases, the award has been categorized with the principal recipient state, either as identified by NTIA, or based on the location of the applying organization. **Table A-5** shows awarded projects with service areas covering more than one state.

Table A-4. State-by-State Distribution of BIP Funding

Project Area	Number of Projects	Grants ($millions)	Loans ($millions)	Grants + Loans ($millions)
KY	11	206.55	117.911	324.461
TX	14	107.046	99.442	206.488
OK	17	117.324	73.134	190.458
MN	13	81.644	107.132	188.776
TN	7	90.866	96.027	186.893
MO	14	121.07	55.739	176.809
NC	9	103.493	46.395	149.888
KS	11	74.849	69.257	144.106
IA	17	86.814	47.009	133.823
AK	6	77.384	52.086	129.47
MI	9	78.36	45.486	123.846
VT	2	85.555	36.834	122.389
MT	4	69.944	39.575	109.519
NM	9	78.67	29.789	108.459
GA	9	53.88	48.286	102.166
AS	1	81.034	10	91.034
WI	15	64.168	26.284	90.452
LA	5	43.024	46.864	89.888
ND	10	48.198	34.016	82.214
IL	10	35.088	33.783	68.871
WA	6	50.554	12.573	63.127
VA	5	41.032	21.701	62.733
PA	3	49.051	11.096	60.147
NY	8	46.902	12.17	59.072
nationwide	1	58.777	0	58.777
IN	7	9.202	43.821	53.023
FL	4	50.595	1.964	52.559
WV	3	32.099	10.969	43.068
AZ	7	24.02	9.888	33.908
AL	6	31.318	1.386	32.705
OH	10	18.05	13.4	31.45
SD	3	17.623	9.047	26.67
SC	3	20.016	5.662	25.678
CO	6	11.164	13.415	24.579
CA	6	15.809	8.652	24.461

Project Area	Number of Projects	Grants ($millions)	Loans ($millions)	Grants + Loans ($millions)
MS	6	19.061	4.961	24.022
OR	7	13.815	6.96	20.775
Western, Midwest	1	19.533	0	19.533
NV	4	13.487	4.709	18.196
ID	3	9.044	6.523	15.567
AR	3	11.591	2.909	14.5
Eastern, Midwest	1	14.159	0	14.159
UT	2	11.049	0.62	11.669
NE	1	7.888	3.396	11.284
ME	3	9.404	0	9.404
AK,HI (satellite)	1	7.53	0	7.53
NH	3	3.378	0	3.378
MD	1	1.6	1.6	3.2
HI	1	0	0.106	0.106
Grand Total	307	2322.712	1322.577	3645.29

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

Notes: 24 BIP projects involve a service area covering more than one state. In these cases, the award has been categorized with the principal recipient state, either as identified by RUS, or based on the location of the applying organization.. **Table A-5** shows awarded projects with service areas covering more than one state.

Table A-5. 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.

Author Contact Information

Lennard G. Kruger
Specialist in Science and Technology Policy
lkruger@crs.loc.gov, 7-7070

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