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Broadband Internet Access and the Digital Divide: Federal Assistance Programs

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Broadband Internet Access and the Digital Divide: Federal Assistance Programs

Summary

The "digital divide" is a term that has been used to characterize a gap between "information haves and have-nots," or in other words, between those Americans who use or have access to telecommunications technologies (e.g., telephones, computers, the Internet) and those who do not. One important subset of the digital divide debate concerns high-speed Internet access, also known as *broadband*. Broadband is provided by a series of technologies (e.g. cable, telephone wire, satellite, wireless) that give users the ability to send and receive data at volumes and speeds far greater than current "dial-up" Internet access over traditional telephone lines.

Broadband technologies are currently being deployed primarily by the private sector throughout the United States. While the numbers of new broadband subscribers continue to grow, studies conducted by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the Department of Commerce (DOC), and the Department of Agriculture (USDA) suggest that the rate of broadband deployment in urban and high income areas may be outpacing deployment in rural and low-income areas.

Some policymakers, believing that disparities in broadband access across American society could have adverse economic and social consequences on those left behind, assert that the federal government should play a more active role to avoid a "digital divide" in broadband access. One approach is for the federal government to provide financial assistance to support broadband deployment in underserved areas. Others, however, believe that federal assistance for broadband deployment is not appropriate. Some opponents question the reality of the "digital divide," and argue that federal intervention in the broadband marketplace would be premature and, in some cases, counterproductive.

Legislation introduced into the 109th Congress (H.R. 3, H.R. 144, H.R. 146, H.R. 1479, H.R. 3517, H.R. 3958, H.R. 5072, H.R. 5970, S. 14, S. 497, S. 502, S. 1147, S. 1583, S. 1765, S. 1766, S. 2020, S. 2686, S. 3820, S. 3829) seeks to provide federal financial assistance for broadband deployment in the form of grants, loans, subsidies, and tax credits. In assessing this legislation, several policy issues arise. For example, is the current status of broadband deployment data an adequate basis on which to base policy decisions? Is federal assistance premature, or do the risks of delaying assistance to underserved areas outweigh the benefits of avoiding federal intervention in the marketplace? And finally, if one assumes that governmental action is necessary to spur broadband deployment in underserved areas, which specific approaches, either separately or in combination, are likely to be most effective?

This report will be updated as events warrant.

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Broadband Internet Access and the Digital Divide: Federal Assistance Programs

Background

The "digital divide" is a term used to describe a perceived gap between perceived "information haves and have-nots," or in other words, between those Americans who use or have access to telecommunications technologies (e.g., telephones, computers, the Internet) and those who do not.[1] Whether or not individuals or communities fall into the "information haves" category depends on a number of factors, ranging from the presence of computers in the home, to training and education, to the availability of affordable Internet access. A series of reports issued by the Department of Commerce[2] (DOC) during the Clinton Administration argued that a "digital divide" exists, with many rural citizens, certain minority groups, and low-income Americans tending to have less access to telecommunications technology than other Americans.[3]

In February 2002, the Bush Administration's Department of Commerce released its first survey report on Internet use, entitled *A Nation Online: How Americans Are Expanding Their Use of the Internet*.[4] While acknowledging a disparity in usage between "information haves and have nots," the report focused on the increasing rates of Internet usage among traditionally underserved groups:

> In every income bracket, at every level of education, in every age group, for people of every race and among people of Hispanic origin, among both men and women, many more people use computers and the Internet now than did so in the recent past. Some people are still more likely to be Internet users than others. Individuals living in low-income households or having little education, still trail the national average. However, broad measures of Internet use in the United States suggest that over time Internet use has become more equitable.[5]

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[1] The term "digital divide" can also refer to international disparities in access to information technology. This report focuses on domestic issues only.

[2] See U.S. Department of Commerce, *Falling Through the Net: Toward Digital Inclusion*, released October 2000.

[3] Not all observers agree that a "digital divide" exists. See, for example: Thierer, Adam D., *Divided Over the Digital Divide*, Heritage Foundation, March 1, 2000. [http://www.heritage.org/Press/Commentary/ED030100.cfm]

[4] Department of Commerce, *A Nation Online: How Americans Are Expanding Their Use of the Internet*, February 2002. Based on a September 2001 Census Bureau survey of 57,000 households. See [http://www.ntia.doc.gov/ntiahome/dn/index.html]

[5] *A Nation Online*, pp. 10-11.

A Nation Online: Entering the Broadband Age, published in September 2004, is the sixth Department of Commerce report examining the use of computers, the Internet, and other information technology. For the first time, the DOC report focuses on broadband, also known as high-speed Internet access. Broadband is provided by a series of technologies (e.g. cable, telephone wire, satellite, wireless) that give users the ability to send and receive data at volumes and speeds far greater than current "dial-up" Internet access over traditional telephone lines.[6] The DOC report found that the proportion of U.S. households with broadband connections grew from 9.1% in September 2001 to 19.9% in October 2003.[7]

According to the latest FCC data on the deployment of high-speed Internet connections (released July 2006), as of December 31, 2005 there were 50.2 million high speed lines connecting homes and businesses to the Internet in the United States, a growth rate of 18% during the second half of 2005. Of the 50.2 million high speed lines reported by the FCC, 42.9 million serve residential users.[8] While the broadband *adoption* rate stands at 28% of U.S. households[9], broadband *availability* is much higher. As of June 30, 2005, the FCC found at least one high-speed subscriber in 98% of all zip codes in the United States. The FCC estimates that "roughly 20 percent of consumers with access to advanced telecommunications capability do subscribe to such services." According to the FCC, possible reasons for the gap between broadband availability and subscribership include the lack of computers in some homes, price of broadband service, lack of content, and the availability of broadband at work.[10]

Broadband in Rural and Underserved Areas. While the number of new broadband subscribers continues to grow, the rate of broadband deployment in urban and high income areas appears to be outpacing deployment in rural and low-income areas. In response to a request by ten Senators, the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture released a report on April 26, 2000, concluding that rural areas lag behind urban areas in access to broadband technology. The report found that less than 5% of towns of 10,000 or less have access to broadband, while broadband over cable has been deployed in more than 65% of all cities with populations over

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[6] For further information on different types of broadband technologies, including their respective strengths and limitations, see CRS Report RL33542, *Broadband Internet Access: Background and Issues*, by Angele A. Gilroy and Lennard G. Kruger.

[7] U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, *A Nation Online: Entering the Broadband Age*, September 2004, p. 1.

[8] FCC, *High-Speed Services for Internet Access: Status as of December 31, 2005,* July 2006. Available at [http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-266596A1.pdf]

[9] U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Broadband Deployment is Extensive throughout the United States, but It Is Difficult to Assess the Extent of Deployment Gaps in Rural Areas*, GAO-06-426, May 2006, p. 3.

[10] Federal Communications Commission, *Fourth Report to Congress*, "Availability of Advanced Telecommunications Capability in the United States," GN Docket No. 04-54, FCC 04-208, September 9, 2004, p. 38. Available at [http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-04-208A1.pdf]

250,000, and broadband over the telephone network has been deployed in 56% of all cities with populations over 100,000.[11]

Similarly, the February 2002 report from the Department of Commerce, *A Nation Online: How Americans Are Expanding Their Use of the Internet*, found that 12.2% of Internet users in rural areas had high-speed connections, as opposed to 21.2% of Internet users in urban areas. The report's survey also found, not surprisingly, that individuals in high-income households have higher broadband subscribership rates than individuals in lower income households.[12]

December 2005 data from the Pew Internet & American Life Project indicate that while broadband adoption is growing in urban, suburban, and rural areas, broadband users make up larger percentages of urban and suburban users than rural users. Pew found that the percentage of all U.S. adults with broadband at home is 38% for urban areas, 40% for suburban areas, and 24% for rural areas.[13]

Similarly, a May 2006 report released by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) found that 17% of rural households subscribe to broadband, as opposed to 28% of suburban and 29% of urban households.[14]

According to the latest FCC data on the deployment of high-speed Internet connections (released July 2006), high-speed subscribers were reported in 99% of the most densely populated zip codes, as opposed to 88% of zip codes with the lowest population densities. Similarly, for zip codes ranked by median family income, high-speed subscribers were reported present in 99% of the top one-tenth of zip codes, as compared to 90% of the bottom one-tenth of zip codes.[15]

On the other hand, the FCC's *Fourth Report*, while acknowledging that disparities in broadband deployment exist, asserts that the gap between the broadband "haves and have-nots" is narrowing:

> [T]he *Fourth Report* also documents the continuation of a positive trend that first emerged in our last report: namely, the increasing availability of advanced telecommunications capability to certain groups of consumers — those in rural areas, those with low incomes, and those with disabilities — who stand in particular need of advanced services. Consumers in these groups are of special

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[11] See U.S. Depts. of Commerce and Agriculture, *Advanced Telecommunications in Rural America: The Challenge of Bringing Broadband Service to All Americans*, April 2000, 80 pages. Available at [http://www.ntia.doc.gov/reports/ruralbb42600.pdf]

[12] *A Nation Online*, pp. 40-41.

[13] Horrigan, John B., Pew Internet & American Life Project, *Rural Broadband Internet Use,* February 2006, Available at [http://www.pewinternet.org/pdfs/PIP_Rural_Broadband.pdf]

[14] U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Broadband Deployment is Extensive throughout the United States, but It Is Difficult to Assess the Extent of Deployment Gaps in Rural Areas*, GAO-06-426, May 2006, p. 12.

[15] FCC, *High-Speed Services for Internet Access: Status as of December 31, 2005,* July 2006, p. 4. Available at [http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-266596A1.pdf]

> concern to the Commission in that they are most in need of access to advanced telecommunications capability to overcome economic, educational, and other limitations, they are also the most likely to lack access precisely *because* of these limitations. The *Fourth Report* demonstrates that we are making substantial progress in closing the gaps in access that these groups traditionally have experienced.[16]

The September 2004 Department of Commerce report, *A Nation Online: Entering the Broadband Age*, found that a lower percentage of Internet households have broadband in rural areas (24.7%) than in urban areas (40.4%), and that "while broadband usage has grown significantly in all areas since the previous survey, the rural-urban differential continues."[17] The report also found that broadband penetration rates are higher in the West and Northeast than in the South and Midwest.[18] Race and ethnicity were also found to be significant determinants of broadband use, with 25.7% of White Americans living in broadband households, as opposed to 14.2% of Black and 12.6% of Hispanic Americans.[19]

Some policymakers believe that disparities in broadband access across American society could have adverse consequences on those left behind. While a minority of American homes today subscribe to broadband, many believe that advanced Internet applications of the future — voice over the Internet protocol (VoIP) or high quality video, for example — and the resulting ability for businesses and consumers to engage in e-commerce, may increasingly depend on high speed broadband connections to the Internet. Thus, some say, communities and individuals without access to broadband could be at risk to the extent that e-commerce becomes a critical factor in determining future economic development and prosperity. A 2003 study conducted by Criterion Economics found that ubiquitous adoption of current generation broadband technologies would result in a cumulative increase in gross domestic product of $179.7 billion, while sustaining an additional 61,000 jobs per year over the next nineteen years. The study projected that 1.2 million jobs could be created if next generation broadband technology is rapidly and ubiquitously deployed.[20]

Some also argue that broadband is an important contributor to U.S. future economic strength with respect to the rest of the world. According to the International Telecommunications Union, the U.S. ranks 16th worldwide in broadband penetration (subscriptions per 100 inhabitants as of December 2005).[21]

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[16] *Fourth Report*, p. 8-9.

[17] *A Nation Online: Entering the Broadband Age*, pp. 12-13.

[18] *Ibid*., p. 12.

[19] *Ibid*., p. A-1.

[20] Crandall, Robert W. et al, *The Effect of Ubiquitous Broadband Adoption on Investment, Jobs, and the U.S. Economy*, Conducted by Criterion Economics, L.L.C. for the New Millennium Research Council, September 2003. Available at [http://www.newmillenniumresearch.org/archive/bbstudyreport_091703.pdf]

[21] International Telecommunications Union, *Economies by broadband penetration, 2005.* (continued...)

Similarly, data from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) found the U.S. ranking 12th among OECD nations in broadband access per 100 inhabitants as of December 2005.[22] By contrast, in 2001 an OECD study found the U.S. ranking 4th in broadband subscribership per 100 inhabitants (after Korea, Sweden, and Canada).[23]

Federal Role. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-104) addresses the issue of whether the federal government should intervene to prevent a "digital divide" in broadband access. Section 706 requires the FCC to determine whether "advanced telecommunications capability [i.e., broadband or high-speed access] is being deployed to all Americans in a reasonable and timely fashion." If this is not the case, the act directs the FCC to "take immediate action to accelerate deployment of such capability by removing barriers to infrastructure investment and by promoting competition in the telecommunications market."

On January 28, 1999, the FCC adopted its first report (FCC 99-5) pursuant to Section 706. The report concluded that "the consumer broadband market is in the early stages of development, and that, while it is too early to reach definitive conclusions, aggregate data suggests that broadband is being deployed in a reasonable and timely fashion."[24] The FCC announced that it would continue to monitor closely the deployment of broadband capability in annual reports and that, where necessary, it would "not hesitate to reduce barriers to competition and infrastructure investment to ensure that market conditions are conducive to investment, innovation, and meeting the needs of all consumers."

The FCC's second Section 706 report was adopted on August 3, 2000. Based on more extensive data than the first report, the FCC similarly concluded that notwithstanding risks faced by some vulnerable populations, broadband is being deployed in a reasonable and timely fashion overall:

> Recognizing that the development of advanced services infrastructure remains in its early stages, we conclude that, overall, deployment of advanced telecommunications capability is proceeding in a reasonable and timely fashion. Specifically, competition is emerging, rapid build-out of necessary infrastructure

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[21] (...continued)
Available at [http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/at_glance/top20_broad_2005.html].

[22] OECD, *OECD Broadband Statistics, December 2005*. Available at [http://www.oecd.org/document/39/0,2340,en_2825_495656_36459431_1_1_1_1,00.html#Data2005]

[23] OECD, Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry, *The Development of Broadband Access in OECD Countries*, October 29, 2001, 63 pages. For a comparison of government broadband policies, also see OECD, Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry, *Broadband Infrastructure Deployment: The Role of Government Assistance*, May 22, 2002, 42 pages.

[24] FCC News Release, "FCC Issues Report on the Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans," January 28, 1999. [http://www.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Common_Carrier/News_Releases/1999/nrcc9004.html]

> continues, and extensive investment is pouring into this segment of the economy.[25]

The FCC's third Section 706 report was adopted on February 6, 2002. Again, the FCC concluded that "the deployment of advanced telecommunications capability to all Americans is reasonable and timely."[26] The FCC added:

> We are encouraged by the expansion of advanced services to many regions of the nation, and growing number of subscribers. We also conclude that investment in infrastructure for most advanced services markets remains strong, even though the pace of investment trends has generally slowed. This may be due in part to the general economic slowdown in the nation. In addition, we find that emerging technologies continue to stimulate competition and create new alternatives and choices for consumers.[27]

On September 9, 2004, the FCC adopted and released its *Fourth Report* pursuant to Section 706. Like the previous three reports, the FCC concludes that "the overall goal of section 706 is being met, and that advanced telecommunications capability is indeed being deployed on a reasonable and timely basis to all Americans."[28] The FCC notes the emergence of new services such as VoIP, and the significant development of new broadband access technologies such as unlicensed wireless (WiFi)and broadband over power lines. The FCC notes the future promise of emerging multiple advanced broadband networks which can complement one another:

> For example, in urban and suburban areas, wireless broadband services may "fill in the gaps" in wireline broadband coverage, while wireless and satellite services may bring high-speed broadband to remote areas where wireline deployment may be costly. Having multiple advanced networks will also promote competition in price, features, and quality-of-service among broadband-access providers.[29]

Two FCC Commissioners (Michael Copps and Jonathan Adelstein) dissented from the *Fourth Report* conclusion that broadband deployment is reasonable and timely. They argued that the relatively poor world ranking of United States broadband penetration indicates that deployment is insufficient, that the FCC's continuing definition of broadband as 200 kilobits per second is outdated and is not comparable to the much higher speeds available to consumers in other countries, and that the use of zip code data (measuring the presence of at least one broadband subscriber within a zip code area) does not sufficiently characterize the availability of broadband across geographic areas.[30]

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[25] *Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability: Second Report*, p. 6.

[26] *Third Report*, p. 5.

[27] *Ibid.*, p. 5-6.

[28] *Fourth Report*, p. 8.

[29] *Ibid.*, p. 9.

[30] *Ibid.*, p. 5, 7.

While the FCC is currently implementing or actively considering some regulatory activities related to broadband,[31] no major regulatory intervention pursuant to Section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 has been deemed necessary by the FCC at this time.

Meanwhile, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) at the Department of Commerce (DOC) was tasked with developing the Bush Administration's broadband policy.[32] Statements from Administration officials indicated that much of the policy would focus on removing regulatory roadblocks to investment in broadband deployment.[33] On June 13, 2002, in a speech at the 21st Century High Tech Forum, President Bush declared that the nation must be aggressive about the expansion of broadband, and cited ongoing activities at the FCC as important in eliminating hurdles and barriers to get broadband implemented. President Bush made similar remarks citing the economic importance of broadband deployment at the August 13, 2002 economic forum in Waco, Texas.

Subsequently, a more formal Administration broadband policy was unveiled in March and April of 2004. On March 26, 2004, President Bush endorsed the goal of universal broadband access by 2007. Then on April 26, 2004, President Bush announced a broadband initiative which includes promoting legislation which would permanently prohibit all broadband taxes, making spectrum available for wireless broadband and creating technical standards for broadband over power lines, and simplifying rights-of-way processes on federal lands for broadband providers.[34]

The Bush Administration has also emphasized the importance of encouraging demand for broadband services. On September 23, 2002, the DOC's Office of Technology Policy released a report, *Understanding Broadband Demand: A Review of Critical Issues*,[35] which argues that national governments can accelerate broadband demand by taking a number of steps, including protecting intellectual property, supporting business investment, developing e-government applications, promoting efficient radio spectrum management, and others. Similarly, the President's Council of Advisers on Science & Technology (PCAST) was tasked with studying "demand-side" broadband issues and suggesting policies to stimulate broadband deployment and economic recovery. The PCAST report, *Building Out Broadband*, released in December 2002, concludes that while government should not intervene in the telecommunications marketplace, it should apply existing policies and work with the

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[31] See Appendix C of the *Fourth Report*, "List of Broadband-Related Proceedings at the Commission," pp. 54-56.

[32] See speech by Nancy Victory, Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, before the National Summit on Broadband Deployment, October 25, 2001, [http://www.ntia.doc.gov/ntiahome/speeches/2001/broadband_102501.htm]

[33] Address by Nancy Victory, NTIA Administrator, before the Alliance for Public Technology Broadband Symposium, February 8, 2002, [http://www.ntia.doc.gov/ntiahome/speeches/2002/apt_020802.htm]

[34] See White House, *A New Generation of American Innovation*, April 2004. Available at [http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/technology/economic_policy200404/innovation.pdf]

[35] Available at [http://www.technology.gov/reports/TechPolicy/Broadband_020921.pdf]

private sector to promote broadband applications and usage. Specific initiatives include increasing e-government broadband applications (including homeland security); promoting telework, distance learning, and telemedicine; pursuing broadband-friendly spectrum policies, and ensuring access to public rights of way for broadband infrastructure.[36] Meanwhile, "high-tech" organizations such as TechNet,[37] the Computer Systems Policy Project (CSPP)[38], and the Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA)[39] have called on the federal government to adopt policies toward a goal of 100 Mbs to 100 million homes by the end of the decade.

Some policymakers in Congress assert that the federal government should play a more active role to avoid a "digital divide" in broadband access, and that legislation is necessary to ensure fair competition and timely broadband deployment. Bills have been introduced into the 109th Congress which seek to provide federal financial assistance for broadband deployment in the form of grants, loans, subsidies, and/or tax credits.

State and Local Broadband Activities. In addition to federal support for broadband deployment, there are programs and activities ongoing at the state and local level. Surveys, assessments, and reports from the American Electronics Association,[40] Technet,[41] the Alliance for Public Technology,[42] the California Public

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[36] President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Office of Science and Technology Policy, *Building Out Broadband*, December 2002, 14 p. Available at [http://www.ostp.gov/PCAST/FINAL%20Broadband%20Report%20With%20Letters.pdf]

[37] TechNet represents over 300 senior executives from companies in the fields of information technology, biotechnology, venture capital, investment banking, and law. TechNet's policy document, "A National Imperative: Universal Availability of Broadband by 2010," is available at [http://www.technet.org/news/newsreleases/2002-01-15.64.pdf]

[38] CSPP is composed of nine CEOs from computer hardware and information technology companies. See "A Vision for 21st Century Wired & Wireless Broadband: Building the Foundation of the Networked World," [http://www.cspp.org/reports/networkedworld.pdf]

[39] See Semiconductor Industry Association, "Removing Barriers to Broadband Deployment," [http://sia-online.org/downloads/Broadband_Combined.pdf]

[40] American Electronics Association, *Broadband in the States 2003: A State-by-State Overview of Broadband Deployment*, May 22, 2003. [http://www.aeanet.org/publications/idet_broadbandstates03.asp]

[41] TechNet, *The State Broadband Index: An Assessment of State Policies Impacting Broadband Deployment and Demand*, July 17, 2003, 48 p. Available at [http://www.technet.org/resources/State_Broadband_Index.pdf]

[42] Alliance for Public Technology, *A Nation of Laboratories: Broadband Policy Experiments in the States*, March 5, 2004, 48 p. Available at [http://www.apt.org/publications/reports-studies/broadbandreport_final.pdf]

Utilities Commission,[43] and the AEI-Brookings Joint Center[44] have explored state and local broadband programs. A related issue is the emergence of municipal broadband networks (primarily wireless and fiber based) and the debate over whether such networks constitute unfair competition with the private sector (for more information on municipal broadband, see CRS Report RS20993, *Wireless Technology and Spectrum Demand: Advanced Wireless Services*, by Linda K. Moore).

Federal Telecommunications Development Programs

Table 1 (at the end of this report) shows selected federal domestic assistance programs throughout the federal government that can be associated with telecommunications development. Many (if not most) of these programs can be related, if not necessarily to the deployment of broadband technologies in particular, then to telecommunications and the "digital divide" issue generally.

The Universal Service Concept and the FCC.[45] Since its creation in 1934 the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has been tasked with "... mak[ing] available, so far as possible, to all the people of the United States, ... a rapid, efficient, Nation-wide, and world-wide wire and radio communications service with adequate facilities at reasonable charges...."[46] This mandate led to the development of what has come to be known as the universal service concept.

The universal service concept, as originally designed, called for the establishment of policies to ensure that telecommunications services are available to all Americans, including those in rural, insular and high cost areas, by ensuring that rates remain affordable. Over the years this concept fostered the development of various FCC policies and programs to meet this goal. The FCC offers universal service support through a number of direct mechanisms that target both providers of and subscribers to telecommunications services.[47]

The development of the federal universal service high cost fund is an example of provider-targeted support. Under the high cost fund, eligible telecommunications carriers, usually those serving rural, insular and high cost areas, are able to obtain

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[43] California Public Utilities Commission, *Broadband Deployment in California*, May 5, 2005, 83 p. Available at [http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/static/telco/reports/broadbandreport.htm]

[44] Wallsten, Scott, AEI-Brookings Joint Center for Regulatory Studies, *Broadband Penetration: An Empirical Analysis of State and Federal Policies*, Working Paper 05-12, June 2005, 29 p. Available at [http://aei-brookings.org/admin/authorpdfs/page.php?id=1161]

[45] The section on universal service was prepared by Angele Gilroy, Specialist in Telecommunications, Resources, Science and Industry Division.

[46] Communications Act of 1934, As Amended, Title I sec.1[47 U.S.C. 151].

[47] Many states participate in or have programs that mirror FCC universal service mechanisms to help promote universal service goals within their states.

funds to help offset the higher than average costs of providing telephone service.[48] This mechanism has been particularly important to rural America where the lack of subscriber density leads to significant costs. FCC universal service policies have also been expanded to target individual users. Such federal programs include two income-based programs, Link Up and Lifeline, established in the mid-1980s to assist economically needy individuals. The Link Up program assists low-income subscribers pay the costs associated with the initiation of telephone service and the Lifeline program assists low-income subscribers pay the recurring monthly service charges. Funding to assist carriers providing service to individuals with speech and/or hearing disabilities is also provided through the Telecommunications Relay Service Fund. Effective January 1, 1998, schools, libraries, and rural health care providers also qualified for universal service support.

Universal Service and the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (P.L.104-104) codified the long-standing commitment by U.S. policymakers to ensure universal service in the provision of telecommunications services.

The Schools and Libraries, and Rural Health Care Programs. Congress, through the 1996 Act, not only codified, but also expanded the concept of universal service to include, among other principles, that elementary and secondary schools and classrooms, libraries, and rural health care providers have access to telecommunications services for specific purposes at discounted rates. (See Sections 254(b)(6) and 254(h)of the 1996 Telecommunications Act, 47 USC 254.)

1. The Schools and Libraries Program. Under universal service provisions contained in the 1996 Act, elementary and secondary schools and classrooms and libraries are designated as beneficiaries of universal service discounts. Universal service principles detailed in Section 254(b)(6) state that "Elementary and secondary schools and classrooms ... and libraries should have access to advanced telecommunications services..." The act further requires in Section 254(h)(1)(B) that services within the definition of universal service be provided to elementary and secondary schools and libraries for education purposes at discounts, that is at "rates less than the amounts charged for similar services to other parties."

The FCC established the Schools and Libraries Division within the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) to administer the schools and libraries or "E (education)-rate" program to comply with these provisions. Under this program, eligible schools and libraries receive discounts ranging from 20 to 90 percent for telecommunications services depending on the poverty level of the school's (or school district's) population and its location in a high cost telecommunications area. Three categories of services are eligible for discounts: internal connections (e.g. wiring, routers and servers); Internet access; and telecommunications and dedicated services, with the third category receiving funding priority. According to data released by program administrators, $17 billion in funding has been committed over the first eight years of the program with funding

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[48] Additional FCC policies such as rate averaging and pooling have also been implemented to assist high cost carriers.

released to all states, the District of Columbia and all territories. Funding commitments for funding Year 2006, the ninth and current year of the program, totaled $628.8 million as of August 29, 2006.

2. The Rural Health Care Program. Section 254(h) of the 1996 Act requires that public and non-profit rural health care providers have access to telecommunications services necessary for the provision of health care services at rates comparable to those paid for similar services in urban areas. Subsection 254(h)(1) further specifies that "to the extent technically feasible and economically reasonable" health care providers should have access to advanced telecommunications and information services. The FCC established the Rural Health Care Division (RHCD) within the USAC to administer the universal support program to comply with these provisions. Under FCC established rules only public or non-profit health care providers are eligible to receive funding. Eligible health care providers, with the exception of those requesting only access to the Internet, must also be located in a rural area.[49] The funding ceiling, or cap, for this support was established at $400 million annually. The funding level for Year One of the program (January 1998 - June 30, 1999) was set at $100 million. Due to less than anticipated demand, the FCC established a $12 million funding level for the second year (July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2000) of the program but has since returned to a $400 million yearly cap. As of September 8, 2006, covering the first eight years of the program, a total of $158.9 million has been committed to 3,276 rural health care providers. The primary use of the funding is to provide reduced rates for telecommunications and information services necessary for the provision of health care.[50]

The Telecommunications Development Fund. Section 714 of the 1996 Act created the Telecommunications Development Fund (TDF). The TDF is a private, non-governmental, venture capital corporation overseen by a seven-member board of directors and fund management. The purpose of the TDF is threefold: to promote access to capital for small businesses in order to enhance competition in the telecommunications industry; to stimulate new technology development and promote employment and training; and to support universal service and enhance the delivery of telecommunications services to rural and underserved areas. The TDF is authorized to provide financing to eligible small businesses in the telecommunications industry through loans and investment capital. At this time the TDF is focusing on providing financing in the form of equity investments ranging from $375,000 to $1 million per investment.[51] Initial funding for the program is derived from the interest earned from the upfront payments bidders submit to participate in FCC auctions. The availability of funds for future investments is

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[49] Any health care provider that does not have toll-free access to the Internet can receive the lesser of $180 in toll charges per month or the toll charges incurred for 30 hours of access to the Internet per month. To obtain this support the health care provider does not have to be located in a rural area, but must show that it lacks toll-free Internet access and that it is an eligible health care provider.

[50] or additional information on this program including funding commitments see the RHCD website: [http://www.universalservice.org/rhc/]

[51] The TDF also provides management and technical assistance to the companies in which it invests.

dependent on earning a successful return on the Fund's portfolio. As of September 2005, the TDF had $50 million under management of which $16.8million is committed to seventeen portfolio companies.[52]

Universal Service and Broadband. One of the policy debates surrounding universal service is whether access to advanced telecommunications services (i.e. broadband) should be incorporated into universal service objectives. The term universal service, when applied to telecommunications, refers to the ability to make available a basket of telecommunications services to the public, across the nation, at a reasonable price. As directed in the 1996 Telecommunications Act [Section 254(c)] a federal-state Joint Board was tasked with defining the services which should be included in the basket of services to be eligible for federal universal service support; in effect using and defining the term "universal service" for the first time. The Joint Board's recommendation, which was subsequently adopted by the FCC in May 1997, included the following in its universal services package: voice grade access to and some usage of the public switched network; single line service; dual tone signaling; access to directory assistance; emergency service such as 911; operator services; access and interexchange (long distance) service.

Some policy makers expressed concern that the FCC-adopted definition is too limited and does not take into consideration the importance and growing acceptance of advanced services such as broadband and Internet access. They point to a number of provisions contained in the Universal Service section of the 1996 Act to support their claim. Universal service principles contained in Section 254(b)(2) state that "Access to advanced telecommunications services should be provided to all regions of the Nation." The subsequent principle (b)(3) calls for consumers in all regions of the Nation including "low-income" and those in "rural, insular, and high cost areas" to have access to telecommunications and information services including "advanced services" at a comparable level and a comparable rate charged for similar services in urban areas. Such provisions, they state, dictate that the FCC expand its universal service definition.

Others caution that a more modest approach is appropriate given the "universal mandate" associated with this definition and the uncertainty and costs associated with mandating nationwide deployment of such advanced services as a universal service policy goal. Furthermore they state the 1996 Act does take into consideration the changing nature of the telecommunications sector and allows for the universal service definition to be modified if future conditions warrant. Section 254(c)of the act states that "universal service is an evolving level of telecommunications services" and the FCC is tasked with "periodically" reevaluating this definition "taking into account advances in telecommunications and information technologies and services." Furthermore, the Joint Board is given specific authority to recommend "from time to time" to the FCC modification in the definition of the services to be included for federal universal service support. The Joint Board, in July 2002, concluded such an inquiry and recommended that at this time no changes be made in the current list of services eligible for universal service support. The FCC, in a July 10, 2003 order

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[52] For additional information on this program see the TDF website at [http://www.tdfund.com]

(FCC 03-170) adopted the Joint Board's recommendation thereby leaving unchanged the list of services supported by Federal universal service.

Rural Utilities Service. The Rural Electrification Administration (REA), subsequently renamed the Rural Utilities Service (RUS), was established by the Roosevelt Administration in 1935. Initially, it was established to provide credit assistance for the development of rural electric systems. In 1949, the mission of REA was expanded to include rural telephone providers. Congress further amended the Rural Electrification Act in 1971 to establish within REA a Rural Telephone Account and the Rural Telephone Bank (RTB). The RTB – liquidated in FY2006 – was a public-private partnership intended to provide additional sources of capital that will supplement loans made directly by RUS. Another program, the Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program, specifically addresses the needs engendered by passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-104). Its passage has contributed to an increase in demand for telecommunications loans. Currently, the RUS implements two programs specifically targeted at providing assistance for broadband deployment in rural areas: the Rural Broadband Access Loan and Loan Guarantee Program and Community Connect Broadband Grants.

Rural Broadband Access Loan and Loan Guarantee Program. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-171) authorized a loan and loan guarantee program to eligible entities for facilities and equipment providing broadband service in rural communities. Section 6103 makes available, from the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), a total of $100 million through FY2007 ($20 million for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2005, and $10 million for each of fiscal years 2006 and 2007). P.L. 107-171 also authorizes any other funds appropriated for the broadband loan program. On January 30, 2003, the RUS published in the *Federal Register* amended regulations establishing the Rural Broadband Access Loan and Loan Guarantee Program, as authorized by P.L. 107-171.[53] For FY2003, loans totaling $1.455 billion were made available. Of this total, $1.295 billion was for direct cost-of-money loans, $80 million for direct 4-percent loans, and $80 million for loan guarantees.[54] For FY2003, the RUS received over 80 applications requesting loans totaling $1 billion.

In its FY2004 budget request, the Administration proposed cancelling the mandatory $20 million from the Commodity Credit Corporation (as provided in P.L. 107-171), while providing $9.1 million in discretionary funding through the FY2004 appropriations process. The $9.1 million in discretionary budget authority would support almost $200 million in loans during FY2004. In addition, the Administration proposed $2 million for broadband grants in FY2004. The FY2004 House Agriculture Appropriations bill, passed by the House on July 14, 2003 (H.R. 2673; H.Rept. 108-193) also cancels the mandatory $20 million from the Commodity Credit Corporation, while providing $9.1 million in loan subsidies and $8 million for broadband grants. The Senate Agriculture Appropriations bill, as passed by the

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[53] Rural Utilities Service, USDA, "Rural Broadband Access Loans and Loan Guarantees," *Federal Register*, Vol. 68, No. 20, January 30, 2003, pp. 4684-4692.

[54] Rural Utilities Service, USDA, "Rural Broadband Access Loans and Loan Guarantees Program," *Federal Register*, Vol. 68, No. 20, January 30, 2003, pp. 4753-4755.

Senate on November 6, 2003, while also blocking the $20 million from the Commodity Credit Corporation, provides $15.1 million in loan subsidies and $10 million in broadband grants. The Conference Agreement on the FY2004 Consolidated Appropriations Act (H.R. 2673; H.Rept. 108-401) provides $13.1 million in loan subsidies (which will support a loan level of $602 million) and $9 million for broadband grants. The FY2004 Consolidated Appropriations Act was signed into law on January 23, 2004 (P.L. 108-199).

For FY2004, $38.8 million (mandatory budget authority) is carried over from prior years and is available to support a direct and guaranteed loan level of $1.6 billion. Additionally, the $13.1 million of discretionary budget authority (appropriated for FY2004) supports a loan level of $600 million. Therefore, the total loan level available for FY2004 is about $2.2 billion. On March 29, 2004, RUS announced the availability of $2.211 billion, consisting of $2.051 billion in direct cost-of-money loans, $80 million for direct 4 percent loans, and $80 million for loan guarantees.[55]

The Administration's FY2005 budget proposal requested $9.9 million in discretionary authority, which would support about $331 million in loan levels (includes direct treasury rate loans, direct 4% loans, and guaranteed loans). The mandatory funding provided by the Farm Bill for 2004 and 2005, a total of $40 million, would be rescinded. The FY2005 House Agriculture Appropriations bill, passed by the House on July 13, 2004 (H.R. 4766; H.Rept. 108-584), provides $9.9 million (representing approximately $464 million in lending authority) for the cost of broadband treasury rate loans. The FY2005 Senate Agriculture Appropriations bill (S. 2803; S.Rept. 108-340) approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee on September 14, 2004, provides $12.78 million for the cost of broadband treasury rate loans (representing $600 million in lending authority). The FY2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-447) provides $11.715 million for the cost of broadband loans, representing $550 million in lending authority. On March 4, 2005, RUS announced the availability of $2.157 billion, consisting of $2.032 billion in direct cost-of-money loans, $46 million for direct 4 percent loans, and $79 million for loan guarantees.[56]

The Administration's FY2006 budget proposal requested $10 million in discretionary authority, which would support about $359 million in loan levels (includes direct treasury rate loans, direct 4% loans, and guaranteed loans). The budget proposal would cancel mandatory funding for FY2006 ($10 million) as well as cancelling unobligated carryover balances from FY2004 and FY2005. The FY2006 House Agriculture Appropriations bill, passed by the House on June 8, 2005 (H.R. 2744; H.Rept. 109-102), would provide $9.973 million (representing approximately $464 million in lending authority) for the cost of broadband treasury rate loans. On June 23, 2005, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved an appropriation of $11.825 million for broadband loans, which would support $550

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[55] Rural Utilities Service, USDA, "Rural Broadband Access Loans and Loan Guarantees Program," *Federal Register*, Vol. 69, No.60, March 29, 2004, pp. 16231-16232.

[56] Rural Utilities Service, USDA, "Rural Broadband Access Loans and Loan Guarantees Program," *Federal Register*, Vol. 70, No.42, March 4, 2005, pp. 10595-10596.

million in lending authority. Report language (S.Rept. 109-92) directs the RUS "to reduce the burdensome application process and make the program requirements more reasonable, particularly in regard to cash-on-hand requirements." S.Rept. 109-92 also directs USDA to hire more full-time employees to remedy delays in application processing times. The FY2006 Department of Agriculture appropriations act (P.L. 109-97) provides $10.75 million for the cost of broadband loans.

For FY2007, the Administration is requesting $10.8 million for the loan program. The FY2007 House Agriculture Appropriations bill, passed by the House on May 23, 2006 (H.R. 5384; H.Rept. 109-463), would provide $10.8 million (which supports a loan level of $503 million) for the cost of broadband treasury rate loans. On June 22, 2006, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved $10.75 million to support a loan level of $500 million (S.Rept. 109-266).

Community Connect Broadband Grants. Complementing the broadband loan program, the RUS has established a broadband pilot grant program which issues grants to applicants proposing to provide broadband service on a "community-oriented connectivity" basis to rural communities of under 20,000 inhabitants. The program targets rural, economically-challenged communities by providing support for broadband service to schools, libraries, education centers, health care providers, law enforcement agencies, public safety organizations, residents and businesses. In the program's initial year, FY2002, $20 million was made available; RUS received more than 300 applications requesting a total of $185 million. On May 15, 2003, RUS announced 40 awards totaling $20 million for the FY2002 program. On July 18, 2003, RUS announced the availability of $10 million for the FY2003 program; 34 FY2003 grant awards totaling $11.3 million were announced on September 24, 2003.

The FY2004 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-199) provides $9 million for broadband grants in FY2004. On July 28, 2004, the Secretary of Agriculture announced the availability of FY2004 funds for broadband grants. The application period closed on September 13, 2004. Awards were announced on October 29, 2004.

The Administration's FY2005 budget proposal requested no funding for broadband grants. The FY2005 House Agriculture Appropriations bill, passed by the House on July 13, 2004 (H.R. 4766; H.Rept. 108-584), provides $9 million for broadband grants. The FY2005 Senate Agriculture Appropriations bill (S. 2803; S.Rept. 108-340) also provides $9 million for broadband grants. The FY2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-447) provides $9 million for broadband grants.

The Administration's FY2006 budget proposal requested no funding for broadband grants. The FY2006 House Agriculture Appropriations bill, passed by the House on June 8, 2005 (H.R. 2744; H.Rept. 109-102), would provide $9 million for broadband grants. On June 23, 2005, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved an appropriation of $10 million for broadband grants. The FY2006 Department of Agriculture appropriations act (P.L. 109-97) provides $9 million for broadband grants.

For FY2007, the Administration is requesting zero funding for broadband grants. The FY2007 House Agriculture Appropriations bill, passed by the House on May 23, 2006 (H.R. 5384; H.Rept. 109-463), would provide $8.9 million for broadband grants. On June 22, 2006, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved $10 million for broadband grants (S.Rept. 109-266).

Legislation in the 108th Congress

In the 108th Congress, legislation was introduced to provide financial assistance to encourage broadband deployment (including loans, grants, and tax incentives), and to allocate additional spectrum for use by wireless broadband applications. The FY2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-447) provides continued funding in FY2005 for the Rural Broadband Access Loan and Loan Guarantee Program and the Community Connect Broadband Grants in the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Also passed in the 108th Congress was the Commercial Spectrum Enhancement Act (Title II of P.L. 108-494, signed by the President on December 23, 2004), which seeks to make more spectrum available for wireless broadband and other services by facilitating the reallocation of spectrum from government to commercial users.

In the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (H.R. 2/P.L. 108-27), the Senate inserted a provision allowing the expensing of broadband Internet access expenditures. This provision was not retained during the House/Senate Conference. The broadband expensing provision was subsequently attached to S. 1637, the Jumpstart Our Business Strength (JOBS) Act, which was passed by the Senate on May 11, 2004 as a substitute amendment to H.R. 4520. However, the broadband expensing provision was not retained in the final version of H.R. 4520, which subsequently became public law. The following is a complete listing of bills.

H.R. 138 (McHugh)
Rural America Digital Accessibility Act. Provides for grants, loans, research, and tax credits to promote broadband deployment in underserved rural areas. Introduced January 7, 2003; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce, Committee on Ways and Means, and Committee on Science.

H.R. 340 (Issa)
Jumpstart Broadband Act. Requires the FCC to allocate additional spectrum for unlicensed use by wireless broadband devices. Introduced January 27, 2003; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 363 (Honda)
Jumpstart Broadband Act. Requires the FCC to allocate additional spectrum for unlicensed use by wireless broadband devices. Introduced January 27, 2003; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 768 (English)
Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a broadband Internet access tax credit. Provides tax credits for five years to companies investing in broadband equipment. Provides a 10% tax credit for "current generation" broadband service (defined as download speeds of at least 1 million bits per second) for rural

and low-income areas (both residential and business subscribers), and a 20% tax credit for "next generation" broadband service (defined as download speeds of at least 22 million bits per second) for all residential subscribers and business subscribers in rural and underserved areas. Introduced February 13, 2003; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 769 (English)

Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the expensing of broadband Internet access expenditures. Introduced February 13, 2003; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1396 (Markey)

Spectrum Commons and Digital Dividends Act of 2003. Uses proceeds of spectrum auctions to establish a Public Broadband Infrastructure Investments Program at the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. Introduced March 20, 2003; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 3089 (Andrews)

Greater Access to E-Governance Act. Establishes grant program at the Department of Commerce to provide funds to State and local governments to enable them to deploy broadband computer networks for the conduct of electronic governance transactions by citizens in local schools and libraries. Introduced September 16, 2003; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 4699 (McHugh)

Establishes a grant program to support broadband-based economic development efforts. Introduced June 24, 2004; referred to Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and to Committee on Financial Services.

H.R. 5419 (Upton)

Commercial Spectrum Enhancement Act. Facilitates the relocation of spectrum from governmental to commercial users. Introduced November 20, 2004; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce. Passed House November 20, 2004. Passed Senate December 8, 2004. P.L. 108-494 signed by President December 23, 2004.

S. 159 (Boxer)

Jumpstart Broadband Act. Requires the FCC to allocate additional spectrum for unlicensed use by wireless broadband devices. Introduced January 14, 2003; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

S. 160 (Burns)

Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the expensing of broadband Internet access expenditures. Introduced January 14, 2002; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 305 (Kerry)

Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include in the criteria for selecting any project for the low-income housing credit whether such project has high-speed Internet infrastructure. Introduced February 5, 2003; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 414 (Daschle)

Economic Recovery Act of 2003. Provides a 10% tax credit for "current generation" broadband service (defined as download speeds of at least 1.0 million bits per second) for rural and low-income areas, and a 20% tax credit for "next generation" broadband service (defined as download speeds of at least 22 million bits per second). Introduced February 14, 2003; placed on Senate Legislative Calendar.

S. 905 (Rockefeller)

Provides tax credits for five years to companies investing in broadband equipment. Provides a 10% tax credit for "current generation" broadband service (defined as download speeds of at least 1.0 million bits per second) for rural and low-income areas, and a 20% tax credit for "next generation" broadband service (defined as download speeds of at least 22 million bits per second). Introduced April 11, 2003; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1637 (Frist)

Jumpstart Our Business Strength Act. Allows the expensing of broadband Internet access expenditures. Introduced September 18, 2003; referred to Committee on Finance. Reported by Committee on Finance (S.Rept. 108-192) on November 7, 2003; placed on Senate Legislative Calendar. Passed by the Senate, May 11, 2004, as a substitute amendment to H.R. 4520. Senate Conferees appointed July 15, 2004.

S. 1796 (Coleman)

Rural Renaissance Act. Establishes a Rural Renaissance Corporation which would fund a variety of types of rural revitalization projects, including a project to expand broadband technology. Introduced October 29, 2003; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 2577 (Clinton)

Broadband Rural Research Investment Act of 2004. Authorizes $25 million for the National Science Foundation to fund research on broadband services in rural and other remote areas. Introduced June 24, 2004; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 2578 (Clinton)

Broadband Expansion Grant Initiative of 2004. Authorizes $100 million in grants and loan guarantees from the Department of Commerce for deployment by the private sector of broadband telecommunications networks and capabilities to underserved rural areas. Introduced June 24, 2004; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 2580 (Clinton)

Technology Bond Initiative of 2004. Provides an income tax credit to holders of bonds financing the deployment of broadband technologies. Introduced June 24, 2004; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 2582 (Clinton)

Establishes a grant program to support broadband-based economic development efforts. Introduced June 24, 2004; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Legislation in the 109th Congress

Many of the legislative proposals related to providing financial assistance for broadband deployment have been reintroduced into the 109th Congress. A complete listing of bills is provided below.

H.R. 3 (Young, Don)/P.L. 109-59

Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users. Directs the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a study on the feasibility of installing fiber optic cabling and wireless communications infrastructure along rural interstate highway corridors; such study will identify rural broadband access points. Introduced February 9, 2005; referred to Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Passed House on March 10, 2005. Passed Senate on May 17, 2005. Signed into law by President on August 10, 2005.

H.R. 144 (McHugh)

Rural America Digital Accessibility Act. Provides for grants, loans, research, and tax credits to promote broadband deployment in underserved rural areas. Introduced January 4, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 146 (McHugh)

Establishes a grant program to support broadband-based economic development efforts. Introduced January 4, 2005; referred to Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and to Committee on Financial Services.

H.R. 1479 (Udall)

Rural Access to Broadband Service Act. Establishes a Rural Broadband Office within the Department of Commerce which would coordinate federal government resources with respect to expansion of broadband services in rural areas. Directs the National Science Foundation to conduct research in enhancing rural broadband. Expresses the Sense of Congress that the broadband loan program in the Rural Utilities Service should be fully funded. Provides for the expensing of broadband Internet access expenditures for rural communities. Introduced April 5, 2005; referred to Committees on Science and on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 3517 (Andrews)

Greater Access to E-Governance Act (GATE Act). Establishes a grant program in the Department of Commerce to provide funds to State and local governments to enable them to deploy broadband computer networks for the conduct of electronic governance transactions by citizens in local schools and libraries. Introduced July 28, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 3958 (Melancon)

Louisiana Katrina Reconstruction Act. Provides grants for construction of broadband infrastructure necessary for technology and economic development in areas affected by Hurricane Katrina. Introduced September 29, 2005; referred to multiple committees.

H.R. 5072 (Terry)

Universal Reform Act of 2006. Targets universal service support specifically to eligible telecommunications carriers in high-cost geographic areas to ensure that communications services and high-speed broadband services are made available throughout all of the States of the United States in a fair and equitable manner. Introduced March 30, 2006; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 5970 (Thomas, William)

Estate Tax and Extension of Tax Relief Act of 2006. Provides a tax credit to holders of rural renaissance bonds funding qualified projects including expanding broadband technology in rural areas. Passed House July 29, 2006.

S. 14 (Stabenow)

Fair Wage, Competition, and Investment Act of 2005. Allows the expensing of broadband Internet access expenditures. Introduced January 24, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 497 (Salazar)

Broadband Rural Revitalization Act of 2005. Establishes a Rural Broadband Office within the Department of Commerce which would coordinate federal government resources with respect to expansion of broadband services in rural areas. Expresses the Sense of Congress that the broadband loan program in the Rural Utilities Service should be fully funded. Provides for the expensing of broadband Internet access expenditures for rural communities. Introduced March 2, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 502 (Coleman)

Rural Renaissance Act. Creates a Rural Renaissance Corporation which would fund qualified projects including projects to expand broadband technology in rural areas. Introduced March 3, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1147 (Rockefeller)

Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the expensing of broadband Internet access expenditures. Introduced May 26, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1583 (Smith)

Universal Service for the 21st Century Act. Amends the Communications Act of 1934 to expand the contribution base for universal service and to establish a separate account — not to exceed $500 million per year — within the universal service fund to support the deployment of broadband service in unserved areas of the United States. Introduced July 29, 2005; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

S. 1932 (Gregg)

Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. Section 1401 cancels unobligated funds remaining as of October 1, 2006 for the USDA Rural Utilities Service Rural Broadband Access Loan and Loan Guarantee Program. Passed Senate, November 3, 2005. House agreed to conference report (H.Rept. 109-362), December 19, 2005. Senate agreed to conference report with amendments, December 21, 2005. House

agreed to amended conference report, February 1, 2006. **P.L. 109-171** signed by President, February 8, 2006.

S. 1765 (Landrieu)

Louisiana Katrina Reconstruction Act. Provides grants for construction of broadband infrastructure necessary for technology and economic development in areas affected by Hurricane Katrina. Introduced September 22, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1766 (Vitter)

Louisiana Katrina Reconstruction Act. Provides grants for construction of broadband infrastructure necessary for technology and economic development in areas affected by Hurricane Katrina. Introduced September 22, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 2020 (Grassley)

Tax Relief Act of 2005. Provides a tax credit to holders of rural renaissance bonds funding qualified projects including expanding broadband technology in rural areas. Passed by Senate as H.R. 4297, February 2, 2006. Provision not retained in Conference Report.

S. 2256 (Burns)

Internet and Universal Service Act of 2006. Amends the Communications Act of 1934 to ensure the availability to all Americans of high-quality, advanced telecommunications and broadband services, technologies, and networks at just, reasonable, and affordable rates, and to establish a permanent mechanism to guarantee specific, sufficient, and predictable support for the preservation and advancement of universal service. Introduced February 8, 2006; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 2357 (Kennedy)

Right TRACK Act. Directs the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology to establish a national broadband policy for improving and expanding broadband access in the United States by 2010. Introduced March 2, 2006; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 2686 (Stevens)

Communications, Consumer's Choice, and Broadband Deployment Act of 2006. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 and for other purposes. Includes provision on universal service reform. Introduced May 1, 2006; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 3820 (Durbin)

Broadband for Rural America Act of 2006. Establishes a Broadband Access Trust Fund and Office of Broadband Access within the FCC to provide grants to study the lack of affordable broadband in unserved areas. Also reforms FCC's broadband data reporting and USDA's broadband loan and grant programs, provides for spectrum auction for wireless rural broadband, and establishes a public-private Rural Broadband Access Task Force. Introduced August 3, 2006; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 3829 (Stabenow)

Tax Relief and Minimum Wage Act of 2006. Provides a tax credit to holders of rural renaissance bonds funding qualified projects including expanding broadband technology in rural areas. Introduced August 3, 2006; referred to Committee on Finance.

Policy Issues

Legislation introduced into the 109th Congress seeks to provide federal financial assistance for broadband deployment in rural and underserved areas. In assessing this legislation, several policy issues arise.

Is Broadband Deployment Data Adequate? Obtaining an accurate snapshot of the status of broadband deployment is problematic. Anecdotes abound of rural and low-income areas which do not have adequate Internet access, as well as those which are receiving access to high-speed, state-of-the-art connections. Rapidly evolving technologies, the constant flux of the telecommunications industry, the uncertainty of consumer wants and needs, and the sheer diversity and size of the nation's economy and geography make the status of broadband deployment very difficult to characterize. The FCC periodically collects broadband deployment data from the private sector via "FCC Form 477" — a standardized information gathering survey. Statistics derived from the Form 477 survey are published every six months. Additionally, data from Form 477 are used as the basis of the FCC's (to date) four broadband deployment reports. The FCC is working to refine the data used in future Reports in order to provide an increasingly accurate portrayal. In its March 17, 2004 Notice of Inquiry for the *Fourth Report*, the FCC sought comments on specific proposals to improve the FCC Form 477 data gathering program.[57] On November 9, 2004, the FCC voted to expand its data collection program by requiring reports from all facilities based carriers regardless of size in order to better track rural and underserved markets, by requiring broadband providers to provide more information on the speed and nature of their service, and by establishing broadband-over-power line as a separate category in order to track its development and deployment. The FCC Form 477 data gathering program is extended for five years beyond its March 2005 expiration date.[58]

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) has cited concerns about the FCC's zip-code level data. Of particular concern is that the FCC will report broadband service in a zip code even if a company reports service to only one subscriber, which in turn can lead to some observers overstating of broadband deployment. According to GAO, "the data may not provide a highly accurate depiction of local deployment of broadband infrastructures for residential service,

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[57] Federal Communications Commission, *Notice of Inquiry*, "Concerning the Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion, and possible Steps to Accelerate Such Deployment Pursuant to Section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996," FCC 04-55, March 17, 2004, p. 6.

[58] FCC News Release, *FCC Improves Data Collection to Monitor Nationwide Broadband Rollout*, November 9, 2004. Available at [http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-254115A1.pdf]

especially in rural areas." The FCC has acknowledged the limitations in its zip code level data.[59]

H.R. 5252, the communications reform bill as marked up by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation on June 28, 2006, contains a provision which would revise the FCC's broadband data collection program. Section 1011, "Broadband Reporting Requirements," would require the FCC to collect data by "zip code plus four" service areas. Specifically, the FCC would require data for each service area on the percentage of households offered broadband service, the percentage of households actually subscribing to broadband service, the average price per megabyte of download and upload speeds, actual average throughput speeds, and the ratio of the number of users sharing the same line. Exemptions would be allowed if the FCC determined that a broadband provider's compliance with the reporting requirements was cost prohibitive. Additionally, the FCC would be directed to provide to Congress an annual report on the demographics of areas not served by any broadband provider.

Is Federal Assistance for Broadband Deployment Premature or Inappropriate? Related to the data issue is the argument that government intervention in the broadband marketplace would be premature or inappropriate. Some argue that financial assistance for broadband deployment could distort private sector investment decisions in a dynamic and rapidly evolving marketplace, and question whether federal tax dollars should support a technology that has not yet matured, and whose societal benefits have not yet been demonstrated.[60]

On the other hand, proponents of financial assistance counter that the available data show, in general, that the private sector will invest in areas where it expects the greatest return — areas of high population density and income. Without some governmental assistance in underserved areas, they argue, it is reasonable to conclude that broadband deployment will lag behind in many rural and low income areas.[61]

Which Approach is Best? If one assumes that governmental action is appropriate to spur broadband deployment in underserved areas, which specific approaches, either separately or in combination, would likely be most effective? Targeted grants and loans from several existing federal programs have been proposed, as well as tax credits for companies deploying broadband systems in rural and low-income areas. How might the impact of federal assistance compare with the

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[59] U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Broadband Deployment is Extensive throughout the United States, but It Is Difficult to Assess the Extent of Deployment Gaps in Rural Areas*, GAO-06-426, May 2006, p. 3.

[60] See Leighton, Wayne A., *Broadband Deployment and the Digital Divide: A Primer*, a Cato Institute Policy Analysis, No. 410, August 7, 2001, 34 pp. Available at [http://www.cato.org/pubs/pas/pa410.pdf]. Also see Thierer, Adam, *Broadband Tax Credits, the High-Tech Pork Barrel Begins*, Cato Institute, July 13, 2001, available at [http://www.cato.org/tech/tk/010713-tk.html].

[61] See for example: Cooper, Mark, Consumer Federation of America and Consumers Union, *Expanding the Digital Divide & Falling Behind on Broadband*, October 2004, 33 pages. Available at [http://www.consumersunion.org/pub/ddnewbook.pdf]

effects of regulatory or deregulatory actions?[62] And finally, how might any federal assistance programs best compliment existing "digital divide" initiatives by the states, localities, and private sector?

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[62] See CRS Report RL33542, *Broadband Internet Access: Background and Issues*, by Angele A. Gilroy and Lennard G. Kruger, for a detailed discussion of regulatory issues.

Table 1. Selected Federal Domestic Assistance Programs Related to Telecommunications Development

Program	Agency	Description	FY2006 (obligations)	Web Links for More Information [http://12.46.245.173/cfda/cfda.html]: Go to "All Programs Listed Numerically" and search by program
Public Telecommunications Facilities — Planning and Construction	National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Dept. of Commerce	Assists in planning, acquisition, installation and modernization of public telecommunications facilities	$19.7 million	[http://www.ntia.doc.gov/otiahome/ptfp/index.html]
Grants for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities	Economic Development Administration, Dept. of Commerce	Provides grants to economically distressed areas for construction of public facilities and infrastructure, including broadband deployment and other types of telecommunications enabling projects	$158.1 million	[http://www.eda.gov/]

Program	Agency	Description	FY2006 (obligations)	Web Links for More Information [http://12.46.245.173/cfda/cfda.html]: Go to "All Programs Listed Numerically" and search by program
Rural Telephone Loans and Loan Guarantees	Rural Utilities Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	Provides long-term direct and guaranteed loans to qualified organizations for the purpose of financing the improvement, expansion, construction, acquisition, and operation of telephone lines, facilities, or systems to furnish and improve telecommunications service in rural areas	$145 million (hardship loans); $420 million (cost of money loans); $175 million (FFB Treasury loans)	[http://www.usda.gov/rus/telecom/index.htm]
Distance Learning and Telemedicine Loans and Grants	Rural Utilities Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	Provides seed money for loans and grants to rural community facilities (e.g., schools, libraries, hospitals) for advanced telecommunications systems that can provide health care and educational benefits to rural areas	$54.4 million (grants) $25 million (loans)	[http://www.usda.gov/rus/telecom/dlt/dlt.htm]

Program	Agency	Description	FY2006 (obligations)	Web Links for More Information [http://12.46.245.173/cfda/cfda.html]: Go to "All Programs Listed Numerically" and search by program
Rural Broadband Access Loan and Loan Guarantee Program	Rural Utilities Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	Provides loan and loan guarantees for facilities and equipment providing broadband service in rural communities	$299 million (cost of money loan) $30 million (4% loan) $30 million (loan guarantee)	[http://www.usda.gov/rus/telecom/broadband.htm]
Community Connect Broadband Grants	Rural Utilities Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	Provides grants to applicants proposing to provide broadband service on a "community-oriented connectivity" basis to rural communities of under 20,000 inhabitants.	$9 million	[http://www.usda.gov/rus/telecom/initiatives/index_initiatives.htm#broadband]
Education Technology State Grants	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Dept. of Education	Grants to State Education Agencies for development of information technology to improve teaching and learning in schools	$272 million	[http://www.ed.gov/Technology/TLCF/index.html]
Star Schools	Office of Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement, Dept. of Education	Grants to telecommunication partnerships for telecommunications facilities and equipment, educational and instructional programming	$14.8 million	[http://www.ed.gov/programs/starschools/index.html]

Program	Agency	Description	FY2006 (obligations)	Web Links for More Information [http://12.46.245.173/cfda/cfda.html]: Go to "All Programs Listed Numerically" and search by program
Ready to Teach	Office of Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement, Dept. of Education	Grants to carry out a national telecommunication-based program to improve the teaching in core curriculum areas.	$10.9 million	[http://www.ed.gov/programs/readyteach/index.html]
Special Education — Technology and Media Services for Individuals with Disabilities	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Dept. of Education	Supports development and application of technology and education media activities for disabled children and adults	$38.4 million	[http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osers/index.html?src=mr/]
Telehealth Network Grants	Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services	Grants to develop sustainable telehealth programs and networks in rural and frontier areas, and in medically unserved areas and populations.	$3.4 million	[http://telehealth.hrsa.gov/grants.htm]

Program	Agency	Description	FY2006 (obligations)	Web Links for More Information [http://12.46.245.173/cfda/cfda.html]: Go to "All Programs Listed Numerically" and search by program
Medical Library Assistance	National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services	Provides funds to train professional personnel; strengthen library and information services; facilitate access to and delivery of health science information; plan and develop advanced information networks; support certain kinds of biomedical publications; and conduct research in medical informatics and related sciences	$65.2 million	[http://www.nlm.nih.gov/ep/extramural.html]
State Library Program	Office of Library Services, Institute of Museum and Library Services, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	Grants to state library administrative agencies for promotion of library services that provide all users access to information through State, regional, and international electronic networks	$163.7 million	[http://www.imls.gov/grants/library/lib_gsla.asp#po]

Program	Agency	Description	FY2006 (obligations)	Web Links for More Information [http://12.46.245.173/cfda/cfda.html]: Go to "All Programs Listed Numerically" and search by program
Native American and Native Hawaiian Library Services	Office of Library Services, Institute of Museum and Library Services, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	Supports library services including electronically linking libraries to networks	$3.6 million	[http://www.imls.gov/grants/library/lib_nat.asp]
Appalachian Area Development	Appalachian Regional Commission	Provides project grants for Appalachian communities to support the physical infrastructure necessary for economic development and improved quality of life.	$62 million	[http://www.arc.gov/index.do?nodeId=21]
Denali Commission Program	Denali Commission	Provides grants through a federal and state partnership designed to provide critical infrastructure and utilities throughout Alaska, particularly in distressed communities	$50 million	[http://www.denali.gov/]

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