Approved: February 9, 2011
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE UTILITIES COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Pat Apple at 1:30 p.m. on January 24, 2011, in Room 548-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:
Senator Jay Emler, excused

Committee staff present:
Matt Sterling, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Cindy Lash, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Heather O'Hara, Legislative Research Department
Ann McMorris, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the Committee:
J. D. Lester, City Manager, Chanute, Kansas
Gary Shorman, Eagle Communications

Others attending: See attached list.

Chanute Broadband Initiative

J. D. Lester, City Manager, Chanute, Kansas, reviewed the City of Chanute's utility development and where they are now with their municipal fiber network. He gave an overview of how the network is utilized, the types of users and the value they receive. He stressed the parallel to the rural electrification years ago and its critical importance for rural communities to have access to this type of infrastructure for economic development as well as other services. (Attachment 1)

Eagle Communications Broadband Expansion

Gary Shorman, President & CEO, Eagle Communications, Inc., stated their goal is to improve the quality of life for everyone in their communities by delivering faster more reliable internet, clearer more feature-laden phone service and tons of high-definition TV channels. He recommended three areas of focus by this committee and the state of Kansas. First, use available resources to reach un-served Kansans vs. providing competitive service to existing private providers. Second, focus on adoption strategies which will promote and encourage the use of broadband by our minimal and non-users. Third, ask for transparency of governmental funding before providing additional funding opportunities. (Attachment 2)

Kansas Corporation Commission

Tom Day provided the information requested by Senator Lee during discussion of the KUSF at the January 19 committee meeting, regarding competitive eligible telecommunications carriers and their designated service areas. (Attachment 3)

A memo entitled "Answers to Senate Utilities Questions" from the Department of Commerce, was distributed. It responds to broadband questions raised by committee members on January 12. (Attachment 4)

The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Ann McMorris
Committee Assistant

Attachments - 4

SENATE UTILITIES
COMMITTEE GUEST LIST
JANUARY 24, 2011

NAME	REPRESENTING
Joe Dick	KCBPA
Kimberly Svaty	KMU
Curt Bontrager	KMU - El Dorado
Dina Fiske	Verizon
Tom Day	KCC
Jim Gartner	AT&T
Bernard Koops	Hein Law Firm
Harry A. Welch	KFB
Gillian Jennison	Cox
Sam Shapiro	Eagle
Whitney Damron	Pixius
Shirley Allen	KRITC
Mike Hutfles	SITA
Kenwin McKee	City of Holton

Kansas Senate Utilities Committee Presentation

January 24th 2011

Chanute

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The Chanute, Kansas Network
A Community Collaboration

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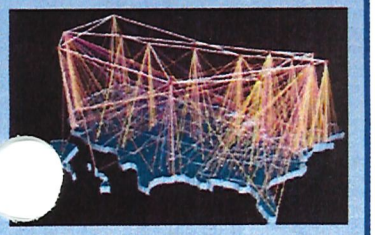

Chanute Community Broadband Network

1-2

- Introduction
- Information/Materials to be covered
  - City History and People
  - Utility Infrastructure/Experience
  - Critical Infrastructure
  - Background on Network
  - Network Maps
  - Partners & Customers
- Desired Outcome

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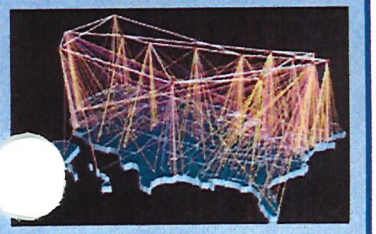

Background

1-3

- About J.D. Lester
  - City Manger
    - Arrived the Fall 2008
  - Business Degree
    - Marketing
  - Transition from Private to Public Sector:
    - When downsized from Corporate America
  - Marketing Director for Municipal Electric in my hometown
    - Crawfordsville, Indiana CEL&P
    - Built a FTTH network in 2005
  - MPUA – Missouri Public Utility Alliance
    - KMU, KMEA, KPP combined
    - Members Services
      - Municipal Finance Program, Municipal Broadband, Training Services
  - City Administrator for Hermann, Missouri
    - MPUA member
  - Kansas Governor Broadband Task for Member
    - Asked to represent local governments

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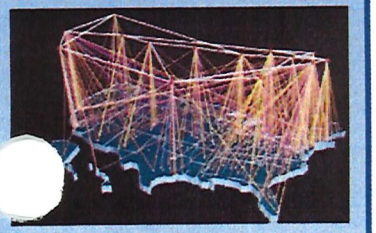

Background

- **City of Chanute, Kansas** –
  - Southeast, Kansas - Population approximately 9,000
  - Octave Chanute
    - Rail Road Engineer – KC Bridge over the Missouri River
    - 4 Communities came together
    - Wright Brothers flyer patterned after Octave's design
- A Full Service Community with a "Tradition of Innovation"
  - Electric, Natural Gas, Water, Wastewater, & Refuse & Broadband Infrastructure
  - Operated the Natural Gas & Electric Utility for over 100 Years.
- Natural Gas
  - Top 10 Largest Nat Gas Providers in Kansas
    - Largest municipal gas utility by consumption in state
    - Almost 1 BCF annually
  - Rates, Convenience, Local Control, Citizens have direct input
  - Muni Gas Purchasing Program = $1,047,569.60 in 2010
    - Passed directly to our consumers
  - Retained Earnings from this utility was leveraged to begin the electric utility

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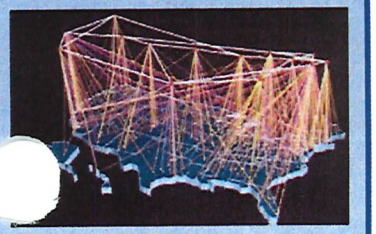
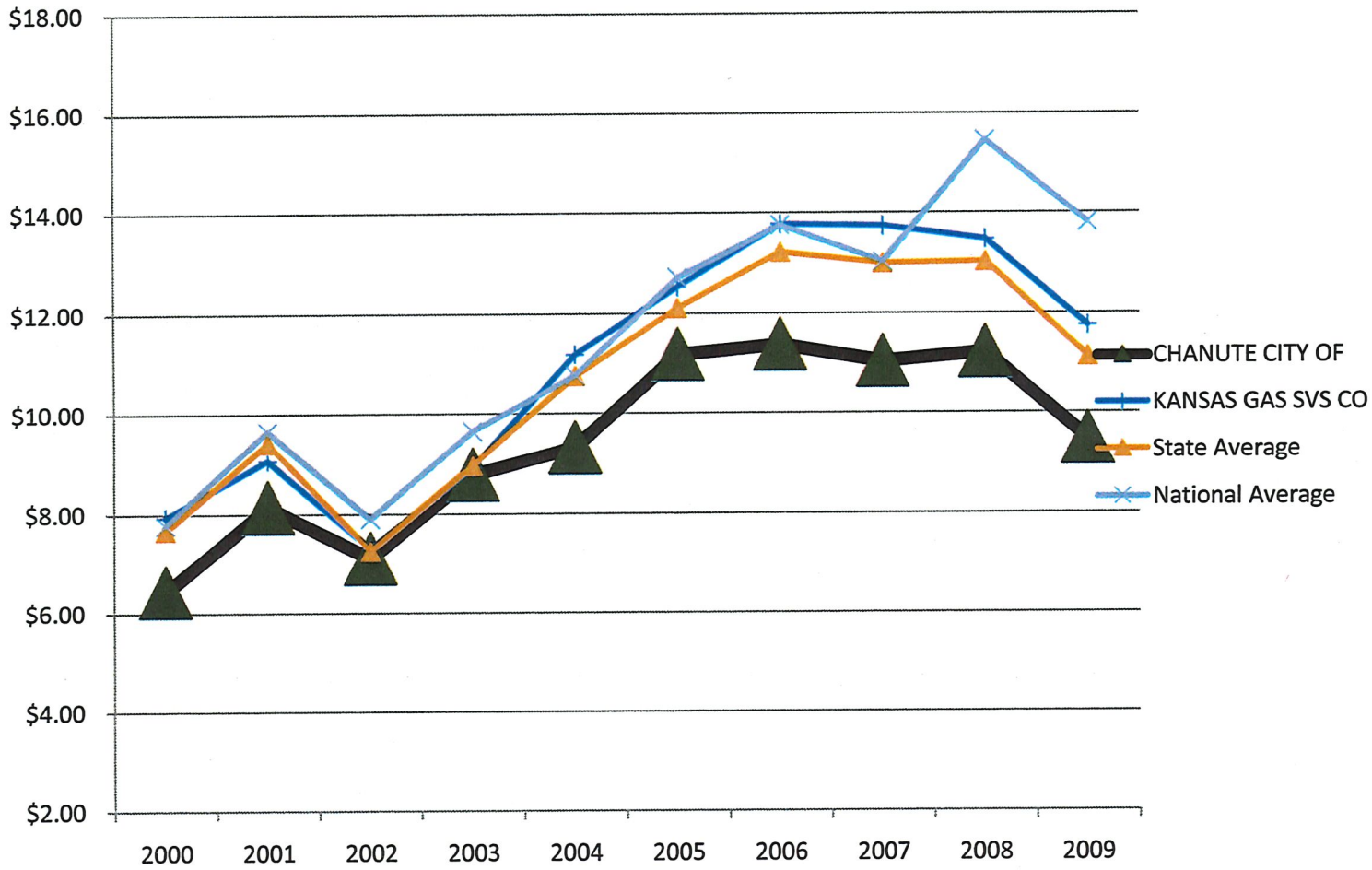


Rate Perspective on Natural Gas

1-5-1

EIA Data on Residential Rates (Chanute 2010 rates will be lower than 2009)



Comparing Chanute, State Avg., & National Avg.

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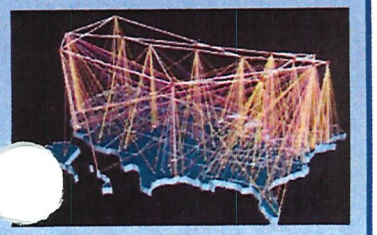

Background

1-6

- Electric
  - Generation Capacity - 83 MW (3 largest Muni in KS)
    - Natural Gas Turbine
    - Duel Fuel Recip. Engines (Diesel & Nat Gas)
    - Base load contract with KCP&L
    - Peak 60MW
      - » Excess Generation
  - Distribution
    - Distribution Miles - 150
    - 17 miles of 69 KV
    - 3 mile radius service territory
  - Sizable Industrial Electric Load – Ash Grove Cement
    - Nat Gas Turbine was a cooperative project in conjunction with their major expansion 8 years ago.
  - Efficiency Kansas Program
  - Take Charge Challenge Competition Participant for 2010
  - Working on a possible renewable generation projects
  - Rates, Convenience, Local Control, Citizens have direct input

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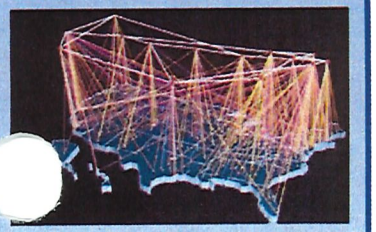
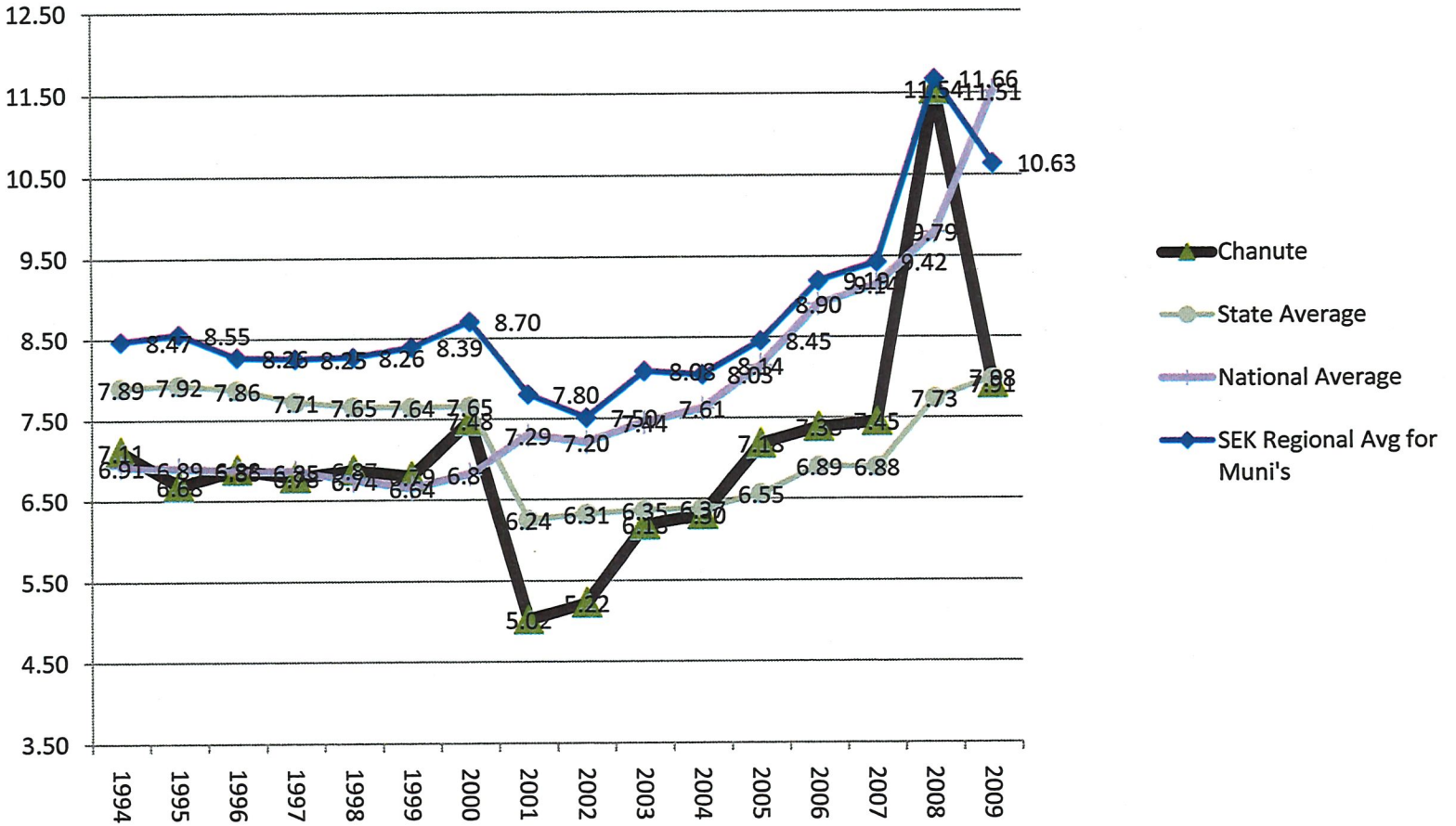


Rate Perspective on Electric

EIA Data on Residential Rates (Chanute 2010 rates will be lower than 2009)



Comparing Chanute, State Avg., Regional Avg., & National Avg.

1-7

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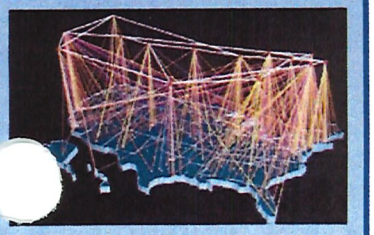

Why The Network

- This is about <u>Economic Development</u>
  - No longer the industrial age; we are in the Information Age
- Ultra High Speed Internet is critical to business
- It is the potential great equalizer for Rural Communities
- No desire to provide Cable TV or Phone service

8-1

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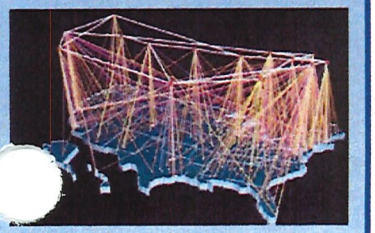
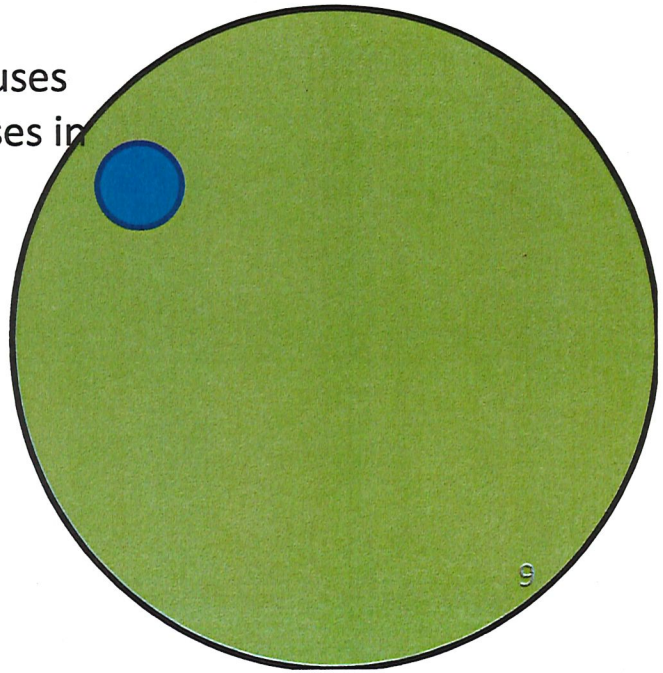


What is the Definition Of High Speed

1-9

- Can twisted pair or coax provide enough speed for the future need?
- Remember your first PC?
  - Backbone traffic grew 53 percent from mid-2007 to mid-2008, down from a growth rate of 61 percent in the previous 12 months
  - Study: Bandwidth jumps on college campuses Higher education has seen general increases in internet speed and availability--but larger schools still hold a significant advantage .
- Is bar is too low?



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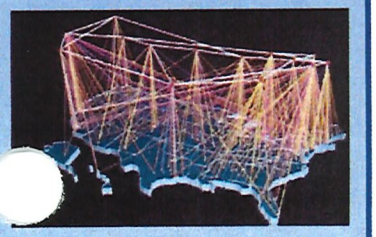
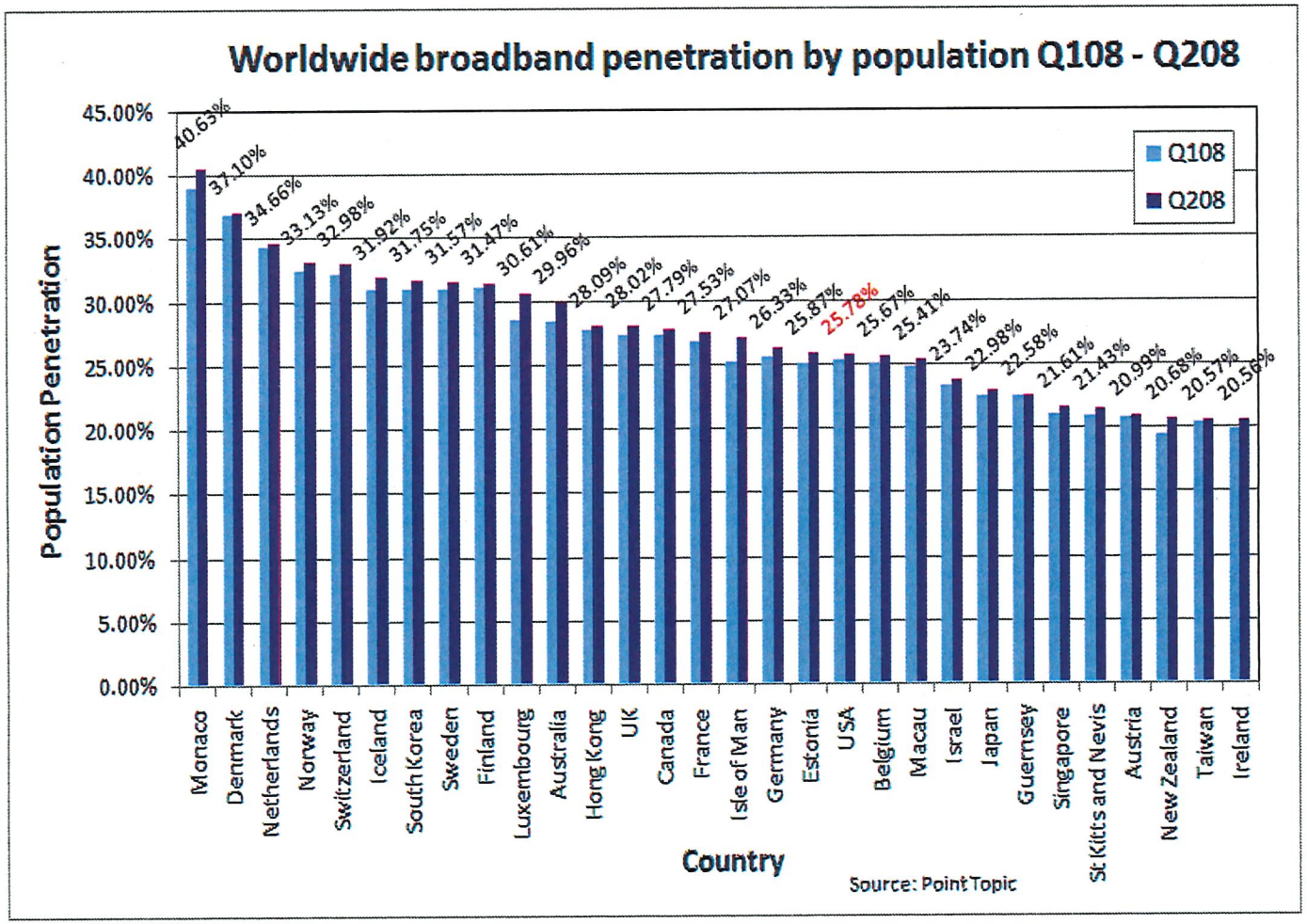


The Reality

US Drops to 19th in Broadband Penetration Worldwide - US Broadband Penetration Jumps to 91.5% among Active Internet Users - September 2008 Bandwidth Report



*See Attachment A (2010 State New Economy Index and B to see where Kansas ranks compared to other states)

01-1

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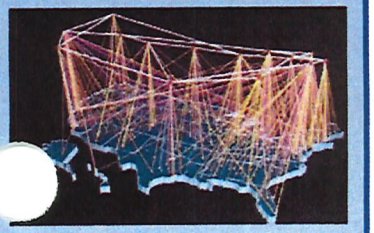

The Reality of the Technology

11-1

1. Recreation and Entertainment
   - Not just surfing faster & watching more TV
2. **Education and Training**
3. **Health Care**
4. Personal Safety
5. **Accessibility for People with Disabilities**
6. Access to Information
7. **Environment**
8. **Energy**
9. Transportation
10. **Public Safety**
11. Government
12. **Economic Development**

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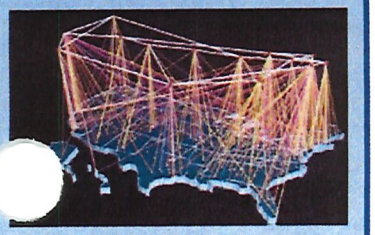

Sought Public/Private Partnerships

- Chanute attempted to partner with incumbent providers.
  - We offered to build it for them to provide services over
    - With 30 year financial recovery by Chanute
    - Received design comments from one of the incumbents about our network design so it would be integrated into their system.
- Have provided wholesale bandwidth to local providers to offer retail internet services
- We have a desire to have an open access network

1-12

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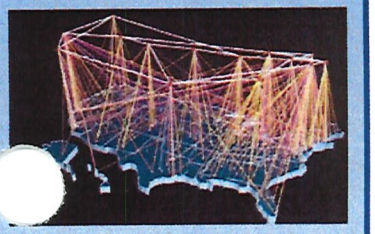

Today's Network

1-13

- Wireless
  - Deploying a WiMAX System currently
  - G4 technology
  - Using the Educational EBS band
  - Can reach the entire county
- Fiber
  - 1 GB capable
- ATM Frame Relay – 23 communities in South Central and Southeast Kansas
- Level 3 – Directly Tier 1 provider
  - POP just outside of Chanute
  - Currently 100 MB speed
  - Capable of going to 1 GB with a phone call
- **Future: VoIP Phone**
  - Internal Voice Network – Saving over $50,000 a year in phone line charges
  - Savings comes from using existing broadband network

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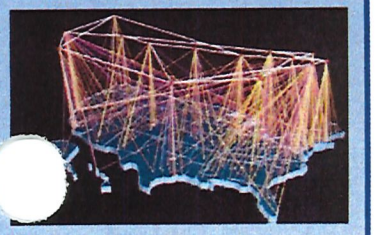

Community Broadband Network

1-14

- City first deployed fiber in 1984
  - Electric operations & communications for system
  - Three decades of running a reliable network using these technologies.
- Network was extended to anchor institutions
  - Schools - USD 413 and NCCC
  - Library
  - Hospital (Neosho Memorial Regional Medical Center)
  - City Facilities (Utilities, Police, Fire)
  - Neosho County (Facilities- including 911/Dispatch Center)
  - Wireless Free access in parks & downtown area
- Working together we eliminated duplication of systems and reduced tax dollars being spent to fit the needs

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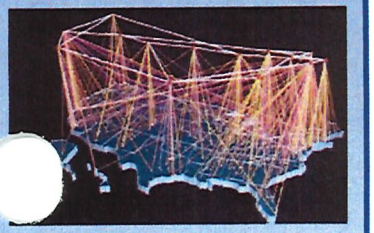

Community Broadband Network

- ICAN Partnership
  - USD 413, Neosho Community College, & City
  - We share:
    - Bandwidth – Connection to the internet backbone
    - Servers
    - Physical Location Space
    - Technical Support
    - Software
      - Laserfiche - Electronic Document Storage System
      - E-Mail MS Exchange
      - Several Others

1-16

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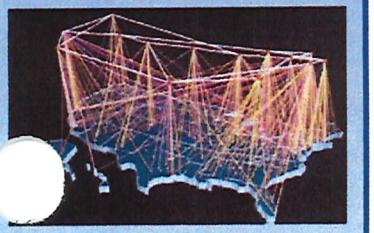

Education

- Chanute is the KAN-ED Connection
  - Chanute's network meets the requirements to be an authorized Kan-ed Access Provider (KAP) interconnected to the state's education network to deliver educational programming and content to Kan-ed eligible network participants.
  - One connection into our network
  - We transport IP packets to the schools
- Education's requirement for bandwidth is exploding
  - NCCC with on-line classes, more video teaching
  - Distance Learning
  - Recently increase then capacity from 20 MB to 50 MB
  - Their demand required we increase our transport capacity this year from 45 MB to 100
  - Burst to over 300 MB

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Business Customers

1-17

- Chanute has <u>not</u> proactively recruited additional customers
  - They call us and want service
    - More than T1 requirement
  - Kustom Signals
    - The first "commercial" participant on the City's fiber network was Kustom Signals at their specific request to the City Commission. This request was made after an extended outage experienced by Kustom Signals' then current incumbent, private sector Internet Service Provider.
    - They run their entire business via the Internet
      - Shipping, Receiving, Ordering, Purchasing, Etc.
      - $1 Million dollars/day
    - They called Chanute when they were WITHOUT service for 5 days
  - Ash Grove Cement
    - Allowed the City to install wireless radio for non for profit use on their tower. (Government, Education, Safety & Health)
    - Video Conference Meetings

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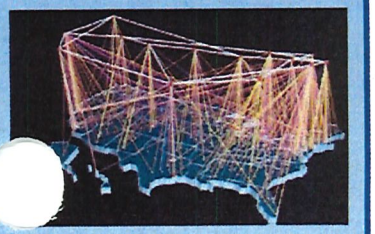

Business Customers

81-1

- Community National Bank
  - ATM Frame Relay
  - Connect all locations (23)
  - Carry all their data
  - Virtual Transportation
    - Video Conferencing Board Meeting
    - Saves Time & Fuel Expenses of Travel
- Chanute Manufacturing
  - Massive engineering drawings need to be share d across their multiple locations in other states
  - Relocated their servers to Chanute from main office in Tulsa, OK because of the speed and reliability
- Tri-Valley – Sheltered workshop for local disabled in Chanute & Ft. Scott
- Fire Escape Coffee House
  - Internet Radio Services
- KINZ Radio
- Business Incubator –
  - Provide free access while entrepreneurs are starting and growing their businesses for future relocation into the Chanute Community
    - Chanute Channel 5 – Video production company
    - StephiMac Designs – Internet marketing of jewelry assembled in building

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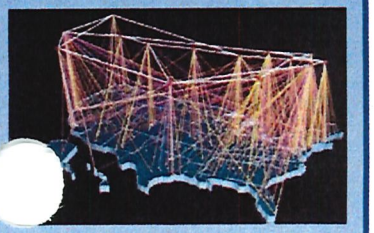

Things to Come

1-19

- Smart Metering
  - Reduce peaking/power costs to consumers
- AMR
  - Automated Meter Reading
- VoIP
  - Internal Voice Communications
- Google???
  - Have completed the application
  - 85% of the hits to the www.chanoogle.net web site are from their worldwide corp. offices including China
  - Significant community support for the Google efforts AND the deployment of a fiber network regardless
    - Fiber for All #1
    - Local Control & Home Rule
- Open Access Network available for providers to compete on for our customers with their services???
- Economic Development
  - Just completed a strategic plan
  - Marketplace demand for capacity is high and a rural community having an ultra high speed network will draw business to our community

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Summary/Questions

1-20

- Public vs. Private
  - We desire partnerships
  - Have 3 local providers talking to us about offering services currently
- City Role
  - We don't want to provide voice or video services. We want to deliver IP Packets similar to the way we deliver kilowatts.
  - Pro competition, pro business, pro growth
- Spending Tax Payers Dollars?
  - No "taxpayers" dollars have spent building this network
    - We have actually lowered the property tax mill levy in Chanute the last 3 years
- Money stays in the community
  - It is continually reinvested in Chanute

1-21

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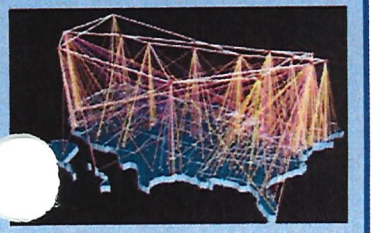

Summary/Questions

- Chanute is a home rule charter city, and we want to control our own local destiny, not expect others to do it for us.
  - Cities all across the U.S have successfully built out IP networks
- This infrastructure is as important to RURAL COMMUNITIES as electrification was in the 1930's
  - Big Cities vs. Small Towns – Return on investment?
  - Need fewer barriers not more
  - FCC - Recommendation 8.19 of the FCC's National Broadband Plan states as follows: "Congress should make clear that Tribal, state, regional, and local governments can build broadband networks."
- Technology is a major key to growth
  - (See Attachment C e-Strategy Report North Carolina)

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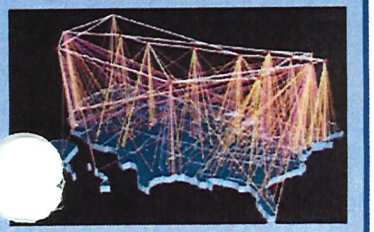

I-22

Summary/Questions

- THANK YOU
- Come and take a tour

- http://www.chanoogle.net/
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QHIVTLOuGTI
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jD6XCBZh9PE
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bty06UH3nP4
- http://www.chanute.org/Misc/fiber/fiber_web.wmv

The 2010 State New Economy Index

NOVEMBER 18, 2010 | REPORTS

ROBERT D. ATKINSON (/PEOPLE/ROBERT-D-ATKINSON) AND SCOTT M. ANDES (/PEOPLE/SCOTT-M-ANDES)

DOWNLOAD PDF (HTTP://WWW.ITIF.ORG/FILES/2010-STATE-NEW-ECONOMY-INDEX.PDF)
| VIEW RELATED EVENT (/EVENTS/2010-STATE-NEW-ECONOMY-INDEX)

Many jobs lost in the recession are never coming back and job creation is expected to be sluggish for years. This has created an imperative to develop new jobs, business models and industries. The states are on the front line of this effort and it is more important than ever for them to embrace innovation and the New Economy. In the *2010 State New Economy Index*, ITIF shows how the states are doing in efforts to be competitive in the global, entrepreneurial, innovation- and knowledge-based New Economy. The report builds on previous reports that go back more than a decade, and uses 26 indicators to assess the states' efforts to succeed in the innovation economy.

Massachusetts, Washington, Maryland, New Jersey, and Connecticut are the top five states at the forefront of the nation's movement toward a global, innovation-based new economy, according to report released by ITIF and the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation.

The bottom five states were unchanged from 2008. Mississippi and West Virginia have lagged most in making the transition to the New Economy. The other lowest-scoring states include, in reverse order, Arkansas, Alabama and Wyoming.

The State New Economy Index uses 26 indicators to assess states' fundamental capacity to successfully navigate the shoals of economic change. It measures the extent to which state economies are knowledge-based, globalized, entrepreneurial, IT-driven and innovation-based – in other words, to what degree state economies' structures and operations match the ideal structure of the New Economy. The 2010 Index builds on four earlier Indexes, published in 1999, 2002, 2007 and 2008.

Regionally, the New Economy has taken the strongest hold in the Northeast, mid-Atlantic, Mountain West and Pacific regions; 13 of the top 20 states are in these four regions. In contrast, 18 of the 20 lowest-ranking states are in the Midwest, Great Plains and the South.

Overall Ranking:

1. Massachusetts
2. Washington
3. Maryland
4. New Jersey
5. Connecticut
6. Delaware
7. California
8. Virginia
9. Colorado
10. New York
11. New Hamphsire
12. Utah
18. Texas
19. Georgia
20. Arizona
21. Florida
22. Pennsylvania
23. Vermont
24. North Carolina
25. Ohio
26. Kansas
27. Idaho
28. Maine
29. Wisconsin
35. Indiana
36. North Dakota
37. Montana
38. Iowa
39. South Carolina
40. Hawaii
41. Tennessee
42. Oklahoma
43. Louisiana
44. Kentucky
45. South Dakota
46. Wyoming

1-23

13. Minnesota
14. Oregon
15. Illinois
16. Rhode Island
17. Michigan
30. Nevada
31. Alaska
32. New Mexico
33. Missouri
34. Nebraska
47. Alabama
48. Arkansas
49. West Virginia
50. Mississippi

Download the *2010 State New Economy Index* (http://www.itif.org/files/2010-state-new-economy-index.pdf) .

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strategic
networks group
the broadband economists

October 2010

e-Strategy Report – North Carolina

Prepared for:

e-NC Authority

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List of Figures

1. Key Points

A. The Internet and broadband are key economic growth factors for North Carolina.

In North Carolina, over a 12-month period, 17.5 percent of new jobs created by the sample businesses and organizations can be attributed to using the Internet. This is even more significant for businesses with less than 20 employees where 28 percent of new jobs are attributed to using the Internet. Small businesses have a disproportionate ability to generate new jobs, especially those created through using the Internet.

Figure 1: Importance of Internet in Job Creation: by Size of Employer Group

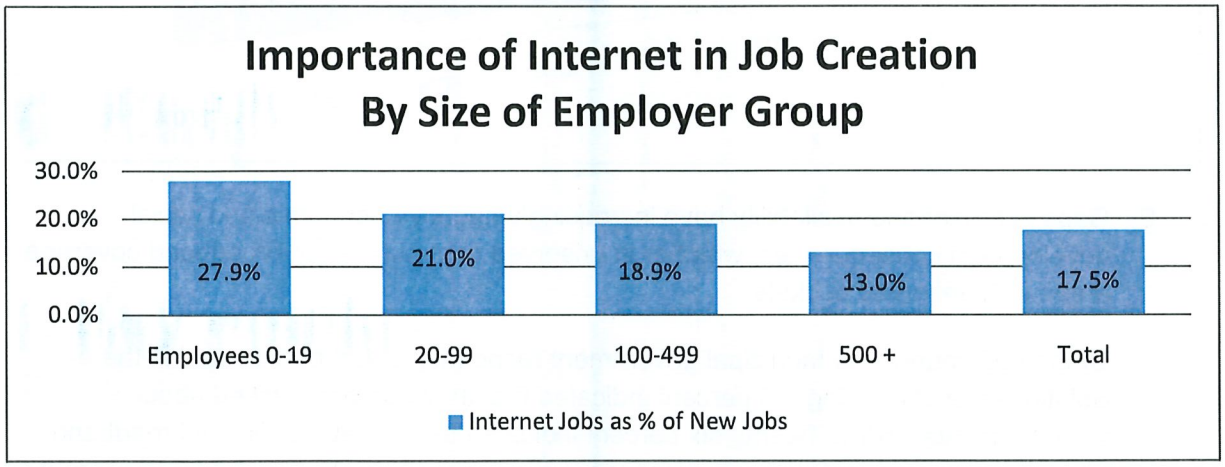

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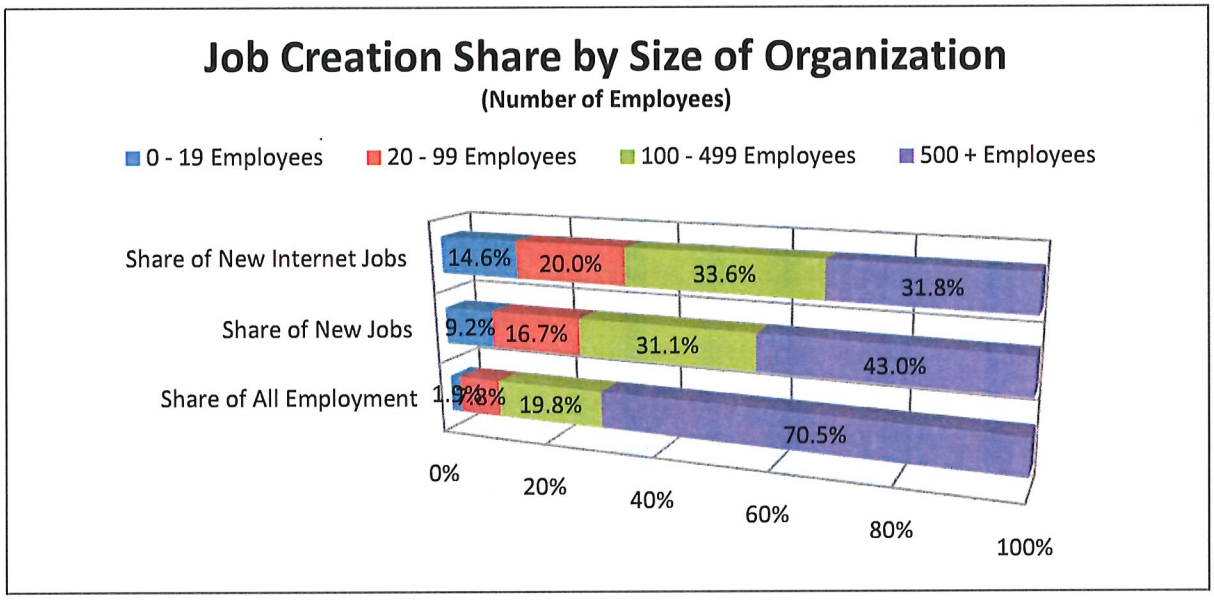
Figure 2: Job Creation Share by Size of Organization



B. Gaps in broadband availability have increasingly negative economic and social development consequences, whether in unserved communities or broadband coverage areas with unserved pockets.

Of the 405 county and municipal government respondents that participated in the e-Solutions Benchmarking, 54 percent indicated that they had been asked about broadband availability. Twenty-six percent indicated that the availability of broadband had been a factor in attracting businesses to their area. Also, 17 percent to 22 percent of respondents stated that businesses have relocated away or chose not to locate in their area because of the level of broadband. These respondents came predominantly from rural counties (18 out of 21 cases of relocation away; and 21 out of 24 decisions not to locate in their area).

The experience of municipal and county government officials is echoed in the high percentage of businesses and organizations who indicated that availability of broadband is an essential or very important factor in where they choose to operate.

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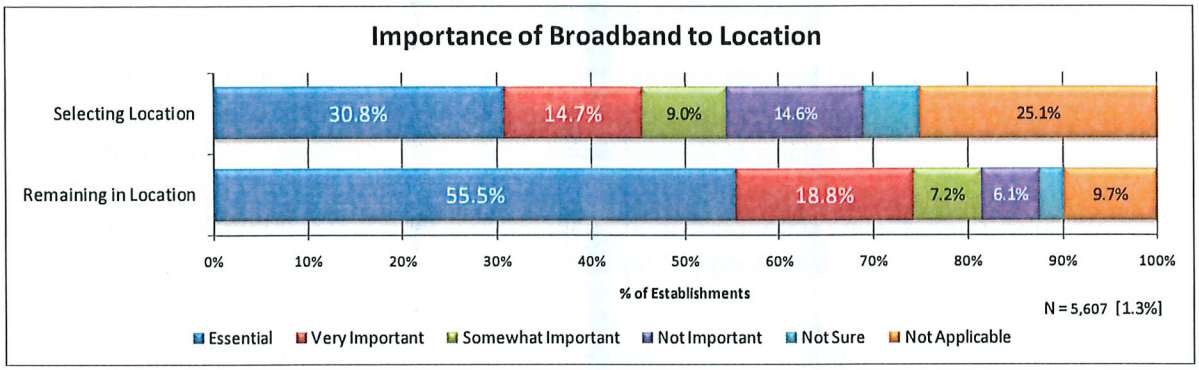
Figure 3: Importance of Broadband to Location Decisions



Moreover, broadband is very important for the choice of living location for 41 percent of households. This reinforces the responses for the likelihood of relocating to another community to obtain broadband service.

These findings statistics demonstrate the growing importance of high quality broadband in attracting and retaining businesses, organizations and populations within communities.

C. The Internet has become an important component to the revenue of businesses and other organizations. The following chart shows revenues that include direct Internet sales (online) and income enabled by using the Internet to interact with customers.[1]

Figure 4: Revenue Impacts from Internet Use

Size of Organization by Number of Employees	Average Revenue per Organization	Average Revenue from Internet Use	% Revenue from Internet
0–19	1,284,576	231,824	18.0%
20–99	8,603,014	1,207,238	14.0%
100–499	38,542,168	6,335,703	16.4%

Benefits from broadband can more quickly be realized with awareness and adoption campaigns that identify gaps in utilization and that link to support resources (local and

1 Organizations were asked to consider revenue from using the Internet includes any direct sales of products or services to clients online and how using the Internet contributed to increasing revenues through their ability to reach and acquire new clients through other online activities, such as marketing and promotion, developing client relationships, client communication, and improved methods and efficiencies for interacting with clients.

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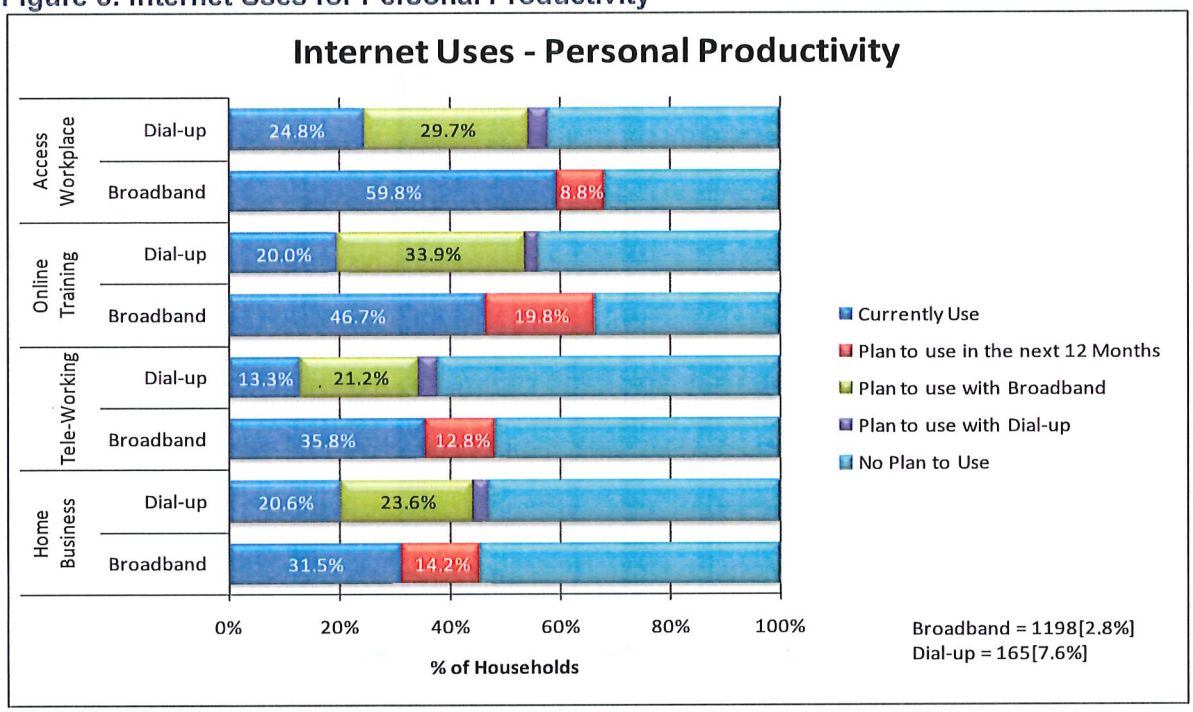
online). Supporting businesses and organizations can accelerate the adoption curve and realize productivity benefits more quickly. High adoption rates improve competitiveness, quality of service and local economic development opportunities.

Not only are economic benefits seen at the business or organizational level, but availability of broadband at the household level also has significant economic impacts. A surprisingly high percentage of households currently use broadband to run a home business (31.5 percent) or to telework (35.8 percent). A sizeable portion of households also plan to start using broadband in the coming year for either a home business (14.2 percent) or for teleworking (12.8 percent).

Figure 5: Internet Uses for Personal Productivity



2. Introduction

This *e-Strategy Report* explores the implications of the e-Solutions Benchmarking results for strategic planning for broadband in North Carolina, as well as for policy and program development. This report is a companion document to the *e-Solutions Benchmarking Technical Report* on the survey-based research carried out by Strategic Networks Group for the State of North Carolina.[2] The primary research conducted by Strategic Networks Group (SNG) collected

[2] The full report on the survey can be found in ***e-Solutions Benchmarking – Technical Report (October 2010).***

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information from 1,492 households and 6,266 businesses and organizations in North Carolina in May 2010. The SNG e-Solutions Benchmarking survey collected evidence on the utilization of broadband and e-solutions, as well as connectivity patterns.

The Strategic Networks Group study was commissioned by the e-NC Authority (e-NC), as part of its on-going efforts to develop high speed Internet as a tool for helping people improve their quality of life in the State of North Carolina. Funding for the e-Solutions Benchmarking was provided as part of a grant to e-NC by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

3. Background

e-NC, and its predecessor the Rural Internet Access Authority, have worked to improve both the supply and demand side of the broadband issue since 2001. e-NC has collected significant data on connectivity through its Citizens' Surveys and its infrastructure mapping efforts. Two key documents arising from this work are the Baller Herbst Report (*Bigger Vision, Bolder Action, Brighter Future: Capturing the Promise of Broadband for North Carolina and America – 2008*) and the periodically updated *County Connectivity Data and Rankings – 100 County Report.*

Work by e-NC to date has focused on the absence of high speed Internet in significant portions of the State.

> Like the power companies of a century ago, the major communications providers are focusing first on their most lucrative markets and are leaving less profitable communities behind. In the areas that are least attractive to these companies – rural and low-income urban areas – they are either not providing broadband at all or are limiting their offerings to low-capacity technologies such as Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) and Cable Modem Service (CMS).
> Baller Herbst. p. 2.

The Baller Herbst Report comments on the lack of robustness of broadband currently being deployed and notes that this approach runs the risk of placing the U.S. and individual states in an uncompetitive position, globally and nationally.

The North Carolina e-Solutions Benchmarking was initiated to supplement previous work by providing a solid factual basis for understanding broadband adoption and utilization in the State, especially among businesses and non-commercial organizations which had not previously been surveyed. Drawing directly on the experiences of businesses, organizations and households in the State, the e-Solutions Benchmarking provides solid evidence of which broadband enabled

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applications and processes are utilized, what types of benefits can be derived, and what barriers exist to effective adoption. This *e-Strategy Report* builds on the results of the e-Solutions Benchmarking as well as previous analysis to identify policy and program options that respond to the specific circumstances of North Carolina in 2010. The purpose of the report is not to set strategic priorities for the State of North Carolina or e-NC, but rather to provide strategic options that address the gaps, barriers and opportunities identified through the SNG e-Solutions Benchmarking for the State of North Carolina.

4. Implications of e-Solutions Benchmarking for Strategies, Policy and Programs

Strategic plans are guided by a clear sense of purpose, usually articulated in the form of specific goals. Building on the past and present work being carried out by e-NC, this report develops its e-Strategy around the concept of Community Return on Investment (Community ROI).

Community ROI is a composite of distinct benefits received by businesses, organizations and households, as well as collective benefits such as less pollution and good public governance. The following strategic goals can be identified within the Community ROI framework.

a) **Quality of Life:** The overriding goal of public investments is to improve the quality of life of residents and their communities. Maintaining this holistic perspective is important in strategic planning for broadband where a range of different perspectives and interests exist. Traditionally, quality of life is seen to incorporate and integrate the requirements for a fulfilling and productive life: meeting basic needs which include the financial means to acquire shelter and food; full participation in the life of the community (social, cultural and

> The dynamic force in [the current stage of globalization]-the thing that gives it its unique character – is the newfound power for individuals to collaborate and compete globally. And the lever that is enabling individuals and groups to go global so easily and so seamlessly is not horsepower, and not hardware, but software – and all sorts of new applications – in conjunction with the creation of a global fiber optic network that has made us all next-door neighbors. Individuals must, and can now ask, "Where do I fit into the global competition and opportunities of the day, and how can I, on my own, collaborate with others globally. *The World is Flat*, Thomas Friedman, pp 10–11.

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recreational); and participation in the civic life of the community and greater society.

b) **Equity and Access**: In the context of broadband, equity and access can be seen in the ability of citizens and organizations to access and afford broadband service, as well as their ability to access the services and opportunities provided through use of high speed Internet. Examples of Internet-enabled services include, but are not limited to, education, training and health services. Internet-enabled opportunities would include the ability to gain income through entrepreneurial activities or teleworking.

c) **Increased productivity** for all participants in the North Carolina economy, commercial businesses, nonprofits, government entities and households. Increased productivity can be defined as producing a given level of output with fewer resources (inputs). Outcomes of increased productivity can usually be measured through financial savings or increasing goods/services within a fixed budget.

d) **Innovation and adaptability** to changing systems and markets is critical to the health of the regional economy.

e) **Greater competitiveness** for North Carolina businesses in a globally competitive world is a core goal that is enhanced by increasing productivity, innovation and adaptability.

f) The end result or desired economic outcome is **increased economic activity** as measured by job creation or revenue generation.

This *e-Strategy Report* explores how the findings of the *e-Solutions Benchmarking – Technical Report* can be applied to these policy goals.

4.1 BROADBAND CONNECTIVITY

The broadband connectivity issue, as documented in SNG's e-Solutions Benchmarking, has four distinct components.

- Unserved communities
- Unserved pockets within "served" communities
- Uncompetitive broadband: broadband that is not competitive with other jurisdictions in terms of speeds and reliability
- Mobile broadband

These terms are not used in the same manner in which the National Telecommunications and Information Administration defined these terms for program delivery. This report takes the position that the terminology needed to describe the status of connectivity in a community or

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region should adjust to reflect the changing realities in the US. The use of such terms as "unserved" should not be constrained by the past requirements of a specific funding program.

Unserved Communities: With the vast majority of businesses and organizations (97 percent) reporting that they have Internet connectivity, unserved communities are primarily composed of residential areas, both rural and low income. These areas have been the focus of federal stimulus funding. In addition to the impacts on individual households, there are two significant dimensions to the dilemma faced by unserved communities. First, the higher the percentage of areas having broadband connectivity, the greater is the disadvantage experienced by the remaining unserved communities. e-Solutions Benchmarking data show a pronounced tendency of businesses and households to make decisions on where to locate or live based on the availability of high speed broadband. Second, a large percentage of economically active households use their home to generate income, either through teleworking (35 percent of households with broadband currently and another 12.8 percent projected for next year) or home-based businesses (31.6 percent currently, 14.2 percent projected for next year). *With economically active households making locational decisions with connectivity in mind, rural areas without broadband risk losing economically active households, with major negative impacts on their long-term sustainability.*

> Thirty-nine percent of households would very likely relocate to another community if broadband was not available. Over 55 percent of organizations say that broadband is essential for remaining in their current location.
> SNG Technical Report

Unserved Pockets within Served Communities: These areas are primarily low-density residential areas, usually rural or low income. Evidence for this issue emerged primarily through follow-up interviews that SNG conducted with businesses claiming that lack of broadband is a critical issue for them. Mapping efforts have been useful in identifying unserved communities but may be less effective at identifying the pervasive but smaller unserved areas within "served" communities. These low-density areas provide a poor business case for infrastructure investments by current Internet Service Providers. Small areas are less likely to be the focus of infrastructure funding programs. *As current efforts have their desired impact of reducing the number of unserved communities, it can be anticipated that a larger portion of unserved households will fall within this category of "unserved pockets within served communities".*

> As e-NC's data show, independent and cooperative telephone companies have stepped up to this responsibility, but the major communications providers have focused on serving only the most lucrative portions of their marketing areas. We therefore recommend that the e-NC Authority work with the N.C. General Assembly to find ways to encourage the major communications providers to complete their buildouts."
> Baller Herbst, p. 10

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Uncompetitive Broadband: A significant portion of existing broadband infrastructure consists of relatively low-speed technologies. Fifty percent of the respondents to the SNG e-Solutions Benchmarking who took the speed test had upload speeds of less than 700kbps. As well, a significant portion of respondents indicated that they were unsatisfied with the speed and/or reliability of their broadband connection. This was especially true for satellite and "air card/cell phone" service. This level of dissatisfaction can be expected to increase as reliance on Internet increases (as demonstrated in the e-Solutions Benchmarking) and the gaps between levels of service increases between highly served and poorly served areas. Related to the reliability issue, the availability of redundancy will become increasingly important to those businesses and organizations for which the Internet is essential to their operations. For these organizations, availability of reliable service and redundancy will play an increasingly large role in their location decisions. For many of these, reliability will likely become more important than increased speed, especially once a minimum threshold has been achieved. *The issue of "competitive broadband" will likely continue well into the future as upgrades to infrastructure are required to maintain competitiveness globally and regionally.*

> "... States are emphasizing the needs of unserved or underserved rural and urban areas, but they are only focusing on low-speed technologies. Even if these states are successful in achieving their limited goals, they will not narrow the digital divide between the United States and the leading nations in affordable access to high-capacity networks, nor will they enable America's rural and urban areas to compete successfully with their counterparts abroad."
> Baller Herbst, p. 55

Need for Mobile Broadband: The e-Solutions Benchmarking demonstrated that an increasing segment of organizations and businesses rely on mobile Internet, with 32 percent of organizations and businesses considering it essential to their operations. The use of mobile devices and applications for "untethered access" is expected to continue to grow and become increasingly integrated into how organizations use the Internet. However, mobile broadband also faces important challenges. Due to relatively high costs and "caps" on usage, mobile broadband is often a flawed means of providing broadband to heavy users and those in areas with unreliable service. Moreover, development of mobile services has occurred in a parallel and separate manner to broadband, with limited coordination and efficiencies. The convergence of data and voice technologies allows greater integration of the two telecommunications functions. For the preceding reasons, *planning for expansion or enhancement of broadband should see mobile Internet infrastructure as key element of "competitive broadband".*

> ***Strategies and Solutions:*** The following are approaches to address the issues identified in the area of connectivity.

Unserved communities:

a) Continue to use mapping to identify unserved communities.
b) Promote new broadband infrastructure to serve these areas.

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c) Promote higher-end infrastructure such as fiber or at least the most-robust iterations of cable and DSL.
d) Strongly promote network design that incorporates redundancy and mobile web capabilities, such as 4G cell phones.

Unserved pockets within served communities:

a) Map and document unserved areas within served communities.
b) Explore avenues for encouraging existing providers to expand their infrastructure into these unserved areas.
c) Assess opportunities for small-scale local wireless solutions, including wireless mesh networking approaches[3]. Support local wireless solutions where deemed viable, either through technical or financial assistance.

Uncompetitive broadband:

a) Develop mechanisms that encourage incumbent providers to upgrade existing "low speed" or poor-reliability infrastructure. These mechanisms should not be seen as "one time" efforts, but rather part of an on-going process for upgrading infrastructure in a manner that is equitable across the State.
b) Identify high-utilization areas or clusters that may make a business case for private-sector investment, but were missed because 'they are under the radar' of the carriers.
c) Encourage fiber infrastructure wherever possible.
d) Develop redundancy within networks, especially in town centers. Where the business case does not provide a rationale for investing in community-wide redundancy, consider supporting the development of local backup centers that can be used for short-term service interruption (in case of power failure, or interrupted IP supply).

Mobile broadband:

a) Extend mapping efforts to track infrastructure capable of supporting mobile Internet access.
b) Encourage mobile wireless Internet Service Providers and telecommunications companies to extend 3G and 4G capabilities to areas currently without such service.

[3] "Wireless mesh architecture is a first step towards providing high-bandwidth network over a specific coverage area. Wireless mesh architectures infrastructure is, in effect, a router network minus the cabling between nodes. Mesh architecture sustains signal strength by breaking long distances into a series of shorter hops. Intermediate nodes not only boost the signal, but cooperatively make forwarding decisions based on their knowledge of the network. Such an architecture may with careful design provide high bandwidth, spectral efficiency, and economic advantage over the coverage area." Wikipedia

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4.2 ADOPTION AND UTILIZATION STRATEGIES

> The benefits rated as the most important by organizations were: ease of operations (73.9 percent of respondents citing this as a very important benefit); improving customer service (73.6 percent); improving resource efficiency (71.8 percent); reaching new customers (65.6 percent).
> SNG Technical Report

Simply having high-speed connectivity is not sufficient to generate the potential and desired benefits from deployment of broadband. Organizations and households need to move from simpler, early-adoption applications to more complex applications, while also transforming processes to take advantage of opportunities for more efficiency. As the e-Solutions Benchmarking clearly demonstrated, the most-important benefits reported by both commercial and non-commercial organizations were increases in productivity, quality of customer services and ability to reach new customers. Lower costs and increased revenues were next in importance.

The SNG e-Solutions Benchmarking findings also show that most businesses and organizations naturally increase their utilization of broadband enabled applications and processes over time. However, the e-Solutions Benchmarking also found evidence that some sectors or groups tend to lag in the adoption process. Some of these sectors are important engines of economic growth or institutions for public service delivery. This section identifies who needs help and strategies for assisting them in adopting and benefiting from broadband.

4.2.1 Who Needs Help

Evidence from the North Carolina e-Solutions Benchmarking is consistent with other e-Solutions Benchmarking projects carried out by SNG. When supplemented by research carried out by the Pew Research Center, three groups stand out as most likely to benefit from or need support in adopting broadband-enabled applications or processes.

a) Small organizations, both commercial and non-commercial: the overwhelming majority (97 percent in the SNG e-Solutions Benchmarking[4]) of businesses, municipal and county governments, and nonprofit organizations already use high speed Internet. The most-consistent variable in how frequently or intensively organizations use broadband-enabled processes and applications is the size of the organization. Small organizations, whether commercial or non-commercial, have significantly lower broadband utilization in teleworking, staff training, delivery of services and rich media content, supplier coordination, advertising online and customer service.

b) Home-based businesses: as an extension of the above point, home-based small businesses generally have even lower utilization of broadband-enabled applications and

[4] SNG made an effort to contact businesses that did not have an Internet connection. A list of businesses without an official business Internet address was obtained. Of 172 contacts made from this list, only 13 respondents did not in fact use the Internet for their business.

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processes than other small businesses. Only 49 percent of home businesses advertise online, compared to over 63 percent of other small businesses. Similarly, the use of websites by home businesses at 53 percent is lower than other small businesses (83 percent). Lastly, home-based businesses are more likely than regular businesses not to have access to broadband (9 percent of home-based businesses versus 1.5 percent for all types of businesses).

c) Older, lower income and minority households have lower adoption rates than the rest of the population.[5] A key concern over non-adopters is that they will be unable to access services that are increasingly being provided exclusively over the Internet. While those already using the Internet may face challenges, the SNG e-Solutions Benchmarking demonstrates that these households access the Internet frequently, even if they profess not to be knowledgeable users. The e-Solutions Benchmarking also showed high levels of interest in learning to use broadband connections for such services as home-based health.

> The more knowledgeable and confident people are in using the computer, the more frequently they use the Internet. However, even 60 percent of those who know little about computers access the Internet on a daily basis.
> SNG Technical Report

4.2.2 Broadband Adoption Challenges

Consistent with other research, the North Carolina e-Solutions Benchmarking identified security, privacy and costs as the most-frequently cited barriers to further adoption of broadband-enabled applications and processes. The e-Solutions Benchmarking showed that these issues are in part related to the lack of expertise available to many organizations in dealing with security or in identifying and implementing cost-effective solutions. The e-Solutions Benchmarking also showed that most organizations initially utilize broadband-enabled applications and processes for internal functions and are slower to adopt service-delivery processes and applications that are more complex or delivered to households in their homes.

To the extent that expertise is required to overcome barriers faced by organizations and households, the overwhelming majority of respondents indicate that they prefer acquiring information and skill development through such means as online research, courses, tutorials and webinars. Face-to-face classroom training is the lowest-rated means of skill acquisition.

A related issue concerns how to access organizations and households seeking knowledge and skill acquisition. Security and trust are key issues in attracting online users. This point was underlined during the North Carolina e-Solutions Benchmarking, where the response rates to

[5] The most recent Pew Center survey (2010) found evidence of increased adoption among African American households, but not among older Americans.

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survey invitations were greatly enhanced when a stakeholder was used to approach the prospective respondent.

The e-Solutions Benchmarking provides evidence that residential consumers with Internet access are open to utilizing the Internet for new applications that are still largely not available from providers. Over 91 percent of households use the Internet for online transactions, providing strong evidence of readiness to use the Internet for services delivered online.

For households not using the Internet, the perceived lack of relevance of the Internet is the dominant factor deterring adoption, followed by cost. This is especially true for households with elderly individuals. The perceived lack of relevance of the Internet to many households parallels the low utilization of the Internet by service providers to deliver health and human services to people in their own homes.

> One-in-five American adults (21%) do not use the Internet or email from any location, and a majority of these non-users have little exposure to the online world…roughly half (48%) of non-Internet users cite issues of relevance when asked why they do not go online. One-in-five (21%) point to issues related to price while 18% cite usability issues and 6% point to access or availability as the main reason they do not go online."
> Pew Research Center – Home Broadband 2010.

To provide insights into the challenge presented by those without much computer literacy or access to the Internet, post-survey interviews were conducted with community institutions in North Carolina who work with lower income and elderly households. These institutions strongly advised that natural support networks play a major role in any initiative targeting households that currently do not access the Internet. The point was made that these natural support networks vary by community. In some communities the library may play a key role. In others, seniors' centers, community centers, and churches may be more effective, especially where they already form part of the activity patterns of the target households. Natural support networks can be used to provide access (Internet stations), Internet training and support.

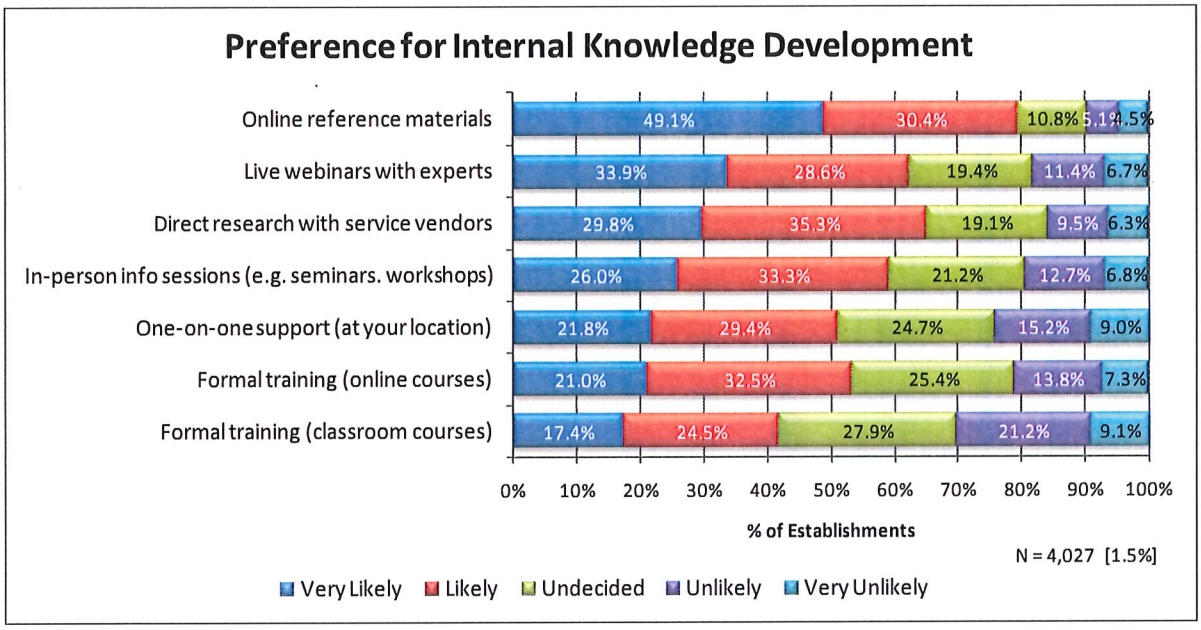
4.2.3 Broadband Adoption Opportunities

The e-Solutions Benchmarking found evidence that organizations are working hard to develop the skills needed to adopt and benefit from their Internet connectivity. Within the next 12 months, 65 percent of organizations plan to acquire at least two distinct skills sets. The most frequently cited skills are in technical areas: IT systems and applications and technical support. However, over 20 percent of organizations recognize the need to acquire project management and customer support skills to support the development and use of e-solutions.

Self-directed methods of knowledge development, such as online research and webinars, are most likely to be used by the majority of organizations. Notably, formal training methods are less

likely to be used, with in-person classroom training the least likely method and unlikely to be used by over 30 percent of organizations. This information is useful in determining the most appropriate methods to support organizations in developing the expertise they require for e-solutions adoption skills.

Figure 6: Preference for Internal Knowledge Development



In order to understand the extent to which organizations will actually acquire or use training resources, they were asked how they had actively acquired the expertise and knowledge for e-solutions. Based on practices over the past 12 months, the e-Solutions Benchmarking shows that 44 percent of organizations are likely to train existing employees and 53 percent of organizations are likely to use formal online-training courses for skills development, creating a demand for formal online-training courses. Similarly, 24 percent of the 65 percent of organizations planning to acquire skills in the next 12 months may do so by hiring new employees, creating potential job creation in over 15 percent of organizations from broadband and e-solutions adoption.

Strategies for Broadband Adoption: Building on the evidence provided by e-Solutions Benchmarking and post-survey interviews, the following strategies should be considered in any initiative to promote adoption of broadband and broadband-enabled applications and processes.

a) In designing broadband-adoption initiatives, priority should be given to households that currently do not utilize the Internet, as well as small commercial and nonprofit organizations.
b) Initiatives targeting households that either do not use or rarely use the Internet should utilize existing community networks and anchor institutions.

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c) Adoption initiatives targeting households should emphasize content that is attractive to the target group, rather than basic computer or Internet literacy.
d) Public service providers, especially health and human services, should be encouraged to develop content and services for use in personal residences.
e) Emphasis should be given to development of online resources that assist small businesses and organizations and households to acquire knowledge and skills required to adopt both basic and advanced Internet applications and processes.
f) Broadband adoption initiatives for commercial and non-commercial organizations should emphasize peer-to-peer networks and cost-effective collaborative solutions.
g) Broadband adoption initiatives should consider utilizing existing stakeholders to access target groups.

4.3 MAXIMIZING BENEFITS OF BROADBAND INVESTMENTS

The North Carolina e-Solutions Benchmarking documents the types of benefits that can be expected from investments in broadband infrastructure and broadband adoption. Understanding these benefits can be a critical element in justifying and targeting broadband investments.

Productivity, customer reach, cost savings and competitiveness are all areas where commercial organizations stated that broadband adoption had the greatest impacts, with between 64 percent and 75 percent of businesses stating that these impacts were very important to them. A logical implication of these findings is that investment in broadband is a critical element in any strategy to promote competiveness and job retention.

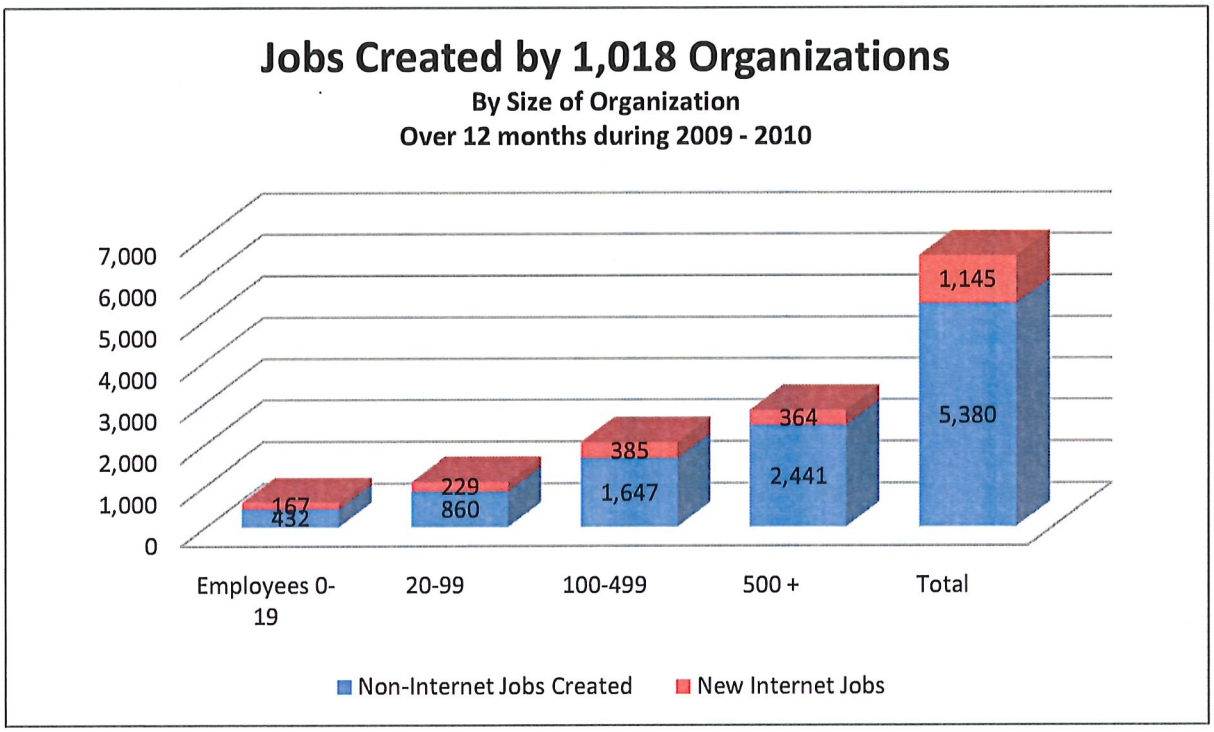
Smaller organizations show significantly greater benefits from e-Solutions adoption in terms of revenues, operating expenditures, capital expenditures and job creation. Almost 28 percent of new full-time positions in businesses with less than 20 employees is attributed to growth from using the Internet. While smaller organizations tend to lag in utilization, they show higher levels of planning for utilization, indicating a tendency for smaller organizations to try and catch up with larger organizations over time.

Employment Creation: The most visible economic impact of broadband adoption in North Carolina in the last year was in job creation, especially in the small business sector. Out of 1,018 organizations reporting employment impacts 17.5 percent of new full-time jobs created were attributed to the use of the Internet[6]. The implication for policy makers is that broadband investments, both infrastructure and adoption, are a powerful tool in economic development and job creation. Moreover, focusing on the adoption of advanced broadband applications by small businesses is likely to have the biggest return on investment.

[6] Organizations were asked to identify how many new jobs created can be attributed to using the Internet by considering the difference to job creation if their organization did not use the Internet.

1-42

Figure 7: Job Creation by Size of Organization



4.4 SECTORS

The North Carolina e-Solutions Benchmarking included specific questions targeted at three distinct sectors: health service providers, municipal and county governments, and nonprofits. The responses to these questions provide a unique insight into key policy and planning issues facing each of these sectors. ***It is important to note that a common theme across all sectors is the disadvantages faced by smaller organizations that lack the resources to adopt many of the broadband-enabled applications and processes that produce the greatest productivity gains.***

Health: The e-Solutions Benchmarking established that adoption of electronic health records (EHR) is occurring rapidly among larger health institutions. Adoption of other telehealth applications and processes is occurring, though at a slower pace. However, adoption of EHR and other telehealth applications was notably lower for smaller practices. In addition, telehealth services to patients in their homes were among the slowest areas of adoption even though the majority of households recognize the benefits of telehealth services and do not consider "use of technology" as a major barrier.

1-43

Strategic Implications:

a) The State and health networks should develop avenues to encourage and support smaller health providers in their adoption of EHR and telehealth services.
b) The State and health networks should actively explore ways of expanding use of telehealth services to patients in their homes.

Municipal / County Government: The municipal and county governments show a high level of adoption of broadband for service delivery (51 percent compared to 39 percent for businesses and nonprofits). However, smaller entities have lower adoption levels. A number of municipal governments expressed concern over consequences of moving services online for households not using the Internet. In addition, lack of ubiquitous household access may prevent government entities from realizing the full cost benefits of online service delivery by being required to maintain traditional methods of service delivery in parallel. Another issue with policy implications was the impact of increased broadband availability on those communities still without broadband. The e-Solutions Benchmarking found strong evidence that not having broadband Internet in one's community will have severe negative impacts over time, with a loss of both businesses and economically active households.

Strategic Implications:

a) Municipalities and counties should develop strategies to ensure that households that do not use the Internet are not disadvantaged or isolated as services are moved online.
b) Where broadband is still not available, economic development agencies, municipalities and counties should take immediate steps to support or initiate development of broadband infrastructure in their communities.

Nonprofit: The e-Solutions Benchmarking found that the nonprofit sector had the least resources for broadband adoption. However, the e-Solutions Benchmarking also found that there was significant untapped potential for collaborative approaches to address the lack of resources. Another area with potential for improvement was online services to clients in their homes, especially by the human services sector. The potential for online services in human services is demonstrated by the success of telepsychiatry.

Strategic Implications:

a) The nonprofit sector should promote collaborative approaches that address the lack of financial and IT resources of many agencies in the sector.
b) Human service agencies should develop pilot projects that identify the potential and best practices for delivery of online services to clients in their homes.

1-44.

5. Strategic Implications and Recommendations Going Forward

Based on the strategic implications presented in this *e-Strategy Report – North Carolina*, SNG submits the following recommendations for broadband planning:

- Continued leadership and effort by the e-North Carolina Authority to address the gaps identified in the e-Solutions Benchmarking, including continued engagement with stakeholders at the local, regional, state and federal levels to collaboratively find cost-effective solutions.
- Set priorities and targets for infrastructure coverage and capabilities, as well as adoption of e-solutions at a regional or local level in collaboration with local and regional stakeholders.
- Ongoing benchmarking on the utilization of broadband and e-solutions:
  i. To track whether targets have been achieved;
  ii. To review programs and support activities, and to adjust policies and programs as appropriate; and
  iii. To remain competitive as technology and business practices evolve.

The strategic implications from this report are summarized below for the convenience of the reader.

5.1 CONNECTIVITY

Unserved communities:

a) Continue to use mapping to identify unserved communities.
b) Promote new broadband infrastructure to serve these areas.
c) Promote higher-end infrastructure such as fiber or at least the most robust iterations of cable and DSL.
d) Strongly promote network design that incorporates redundancy and mobile web capabilities, such as G4 cell phones.

Unserved pockets within served communities:

d) Map and document unserved areas with served communities.
e) Explore avenues for encouraging existing providers to expand their infrastructure into these unserved areas.
f) Assess opportunities for small-scale local wireless solutions, including MESH approaches. Support local wireless solutions where deemed viable, either through technical or financial assistance.

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Uncompetitive broadband:

e) Develop mechanisms that encourage incumbent providers to upgrade existing "low speed" or poor reliability infrastructure. These mechanisms should not be seen as "one-time" efforts, but rather part of an on-going process for upgrading infrastructure in a manner that is equitable across the State.

f) Identify high-utilization areas or clusters that may make a business case for private sector investment, but were missed because 'they are under the radar' of the carriers who have not conducted similar e-Solutions Benchmarking as e-NC.

g) Encourage fiber infrastructure wherever possible.

h) Develop redundancy within networks, especially in town centers. Where the business case does not provide a rationale for investing in community-wide redundancy, consider supporting the development of local backup centers that can be used for short-term service interruption (in case of power failure or interrupted IP supply).

Mobile broadband:

i) Extend mapping efforts to track infrastructure capable of supporting mobile Internet access.

j) Encourage mobile wireless Internet Service Providers and telecommunications companies to extend 3G and 4G capabilities to areas currently without such service.

5.2 BROADBAND ADOPTION

Building on the evidence provided by the e-Solutions Benchmarking and post-survey interviews, the following strategies should be considered in developing any initiative promoting the adoption of broadband and broadband-enabled applications and processes.

k) In designing broadband adoption initiatives, priority should be given to households that currently do not utilize the Internet, as well as small commercial and nonprofit organizations.

h) Initiatives targeting households that either do not use or rarely use the Internet should utilize existing community networks and anchor institutions.

i) Adoption initiatives targeting households should emphasize content that is attractive to the target group, rather than basic computer or Internet literacy.

j) Public service providers, especially health and human services, should be encouraged to develop content and services for use in personal residences.

k) Emphasis should be given to the development of online resources that assist small businesses and organizations and households to acquire knowledge and skills required to adopt advanced Internet applications and processes.

l) Broadband adoption initiatives for commercial and non-commercial organizations should emphasize peer-to-peer networks and cost-effective collaborative solutions.

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m) Broadband adoption initiatives should consider utilizing existing stakeholders to access target groups.

5.3 SECTORS

Health sector

Strategic Implications:

n) The State and health networks should develop avenues to encourage and support smaller health providers in their adoption of EHR and telehealth services.
o) The State and health networks should actively explore ways of expanding use of telehealth services to patients in their homes.

Municipal / County Government

Strategic Implications:

p) Municipalities and counties should develop strategies to ensure that households that do not use the Internet are not disadvantaged or isolated as services are moved online.
q) Where broadband is still not available, economic development agencies, municipalities and counties should take immediate steps to support or initiate the development of broadband infrastructure in their communities.

Nonprofit

Strategic Implications:

r) The nonprofit sector should promote collaborative approaches that address the lack of financial and IT resources of many agencies in the sector.
s) Human service agencies should develop pilot projects that identify the potential and best practices for delivery of online services to clients in their homes.

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Jan. 1-18, 2011

Print Cities Report for chanoogle.net Back

	City	Visitors	Percentage
X	SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES	1664	52.56
X	SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA, UNITED STATES	831	26.25
X	BEIJING, BEIJING, CHINA	142	4.49
X	SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES	89	2.81
	Unknown	56	1.77
X	MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES	49	1.55
X	MOSCOW, MOSKVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION	41	1.30
X	REDMOND, WASHINGTON, UNITED STATES	40	1.26
	CHANUTE, KANSAS, UNITED STATES	31	0.98
X	NEW YORK, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES	29	0.92
X	MILTON, WISCONSIN, UNITED STATES	21	0.66
X	DALLAS, TEXAS, UNITED STATES	9	0.28
X	PARIS, ILE-DE-FRANCE, FRANCE	9	0.28
X	TOKYO, TOKYO, JAPAN	9	0.28
	INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS, UNITED STATES	8	0.25
	WICHITA, KANSAS, UNITED STATES	8	0.25
	PROVO, UTAH, UNITED STATES	7	0.22
	PARSONS, KANSAS, UNITED STATES	6	0.19
	OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES	5	0.16
	LIVINGSTON, NEW JERSEY, UNITED STATES	5	0.16
	PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES	5	0.16
	OLATHE, KANSAS, UNITED STATES	4	0.13
	ATLANTA, GEORGIA, UNITED STATES	4	0.13
	SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, UNITED STATES	4	0.13
	BERLIN, BERLIN, GERMANY	4	0.13
	SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG, CHINA	4	0.13
	SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES	3	0.09
	PHOENIX, ARIZONA, UNITED STATES	3	0.09
	ROSWELL, GEORGIA, UNITED STATES	3	0.09
	BELLEVUE, WASHINGTON, UNITED STATES	3	0.09
	CHENGDU, SICHUAN, CHINA	2	0.06
	TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA	2	0.06
	WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA	2	0.06
	WOODSTOCK, ILLINOIS, UNITED STATES	2	0.06
	EUREKA, KANSAS, UNITED STATES	2	0.06
	THE DALLES, OREGON, UNITED STATES	2	0.06

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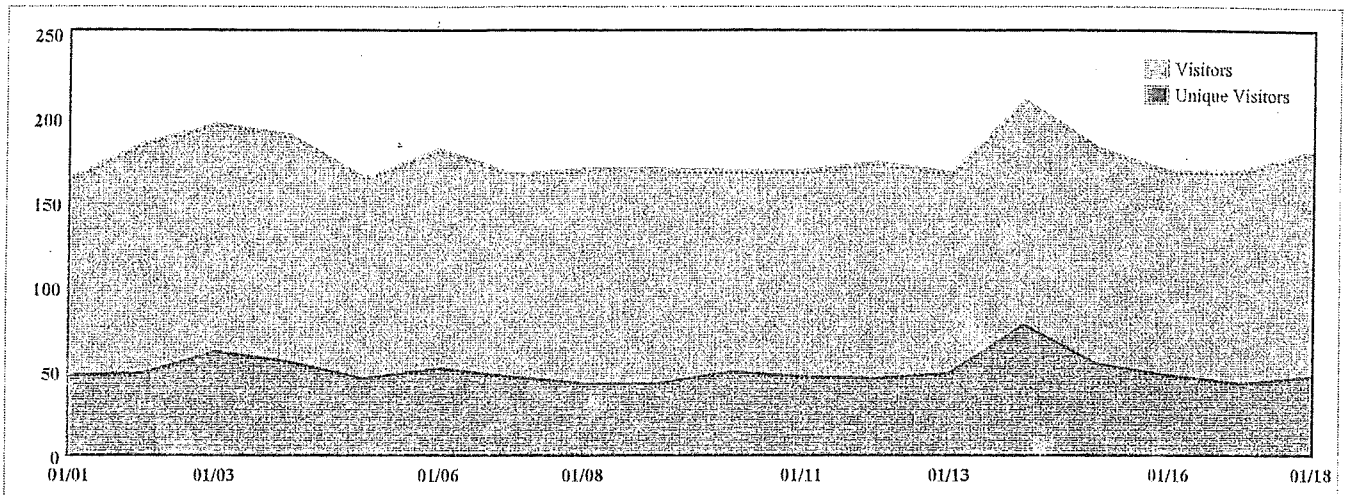
X = Google corporate locations/headquarters

Print Visitors Report for chanoogle.net Back



Date	Unique Visitors	Visitors
Jan 01, 2011	47	164
Jan 02, 2011	48	184
Jan 03, 2011	61	196
Jan 04, 2011	55	189
Jan 05, 2011	45	164
Jan 06, 2011	51	181
Jan 07, 2011	46	166
Jan 08, 2011	42	169
Jan 09, 2011	42	169
Jan 10, 2011	49	168
Jan 11, 2011	46	168
Jan 12, 2011	45	173
Jan 13, 2011	48	167
Jan 14, 2011	77	210
Jan 15, 2011	54	182
Jan 16, 2011	47	168
Jan 17, 2011	42	168
Jan 18, 2011	46	180
Total	**891**	**3,166**

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www.speedmatters.org
Speed Matters™
A Project of Communications Workers of America

Kansas and United States Falling Behind

40 Percent of Kansas Households Have Internet Speeds that are Below Minimum National Standards

We need high speed Internet for our homes, schools, hospitals and workplaces. But most U.S. Internet connections are far too slow to send and receive large files for medical monitoring, to run a home-based business or for multi-media distance learning.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has developed the National Broadband Plan to help the U.S. catch up with the rest of the world. But almost half of all U.S. household connections fail to meet the minimum broadband speed standard of 4 megabits per second (mbps) download and 1 mbps upload. And only one percent meet the FCC goal of 50 mpbs download and 20 mbps upload by 2015.

The United States is ranked 15th behind other industrialized countries in high speed Internet adoption, and 25th in Internet speeds.

Kansas Speed Test Results

Over the last year, Kansas residents who have gone to speedmatters.org to check the speed of their Internet connections have found that they, like people in the entire country, lag behind. The results also show that there is a digital divide in high-speed Internet connections.

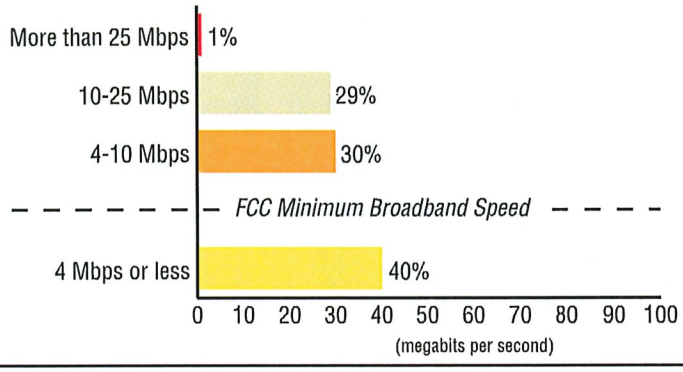
Kansas Internet Speed Test

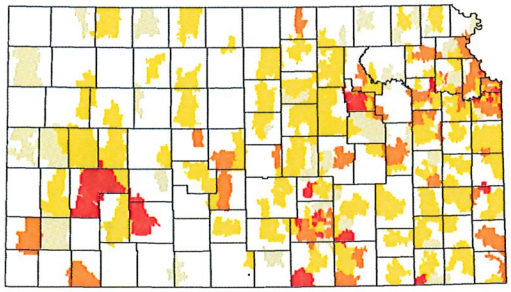
World Ranking		Average Download Speed (megabits per second)
1	South Korea	34.1
7	Sweden	22.2
8	Netherlands	20.7
9	Romania	20.3
10	Japan	18.0
25	**United States**	**3.0**
KANSAS		**5.3**

Kansas ranks 9th in the nation in internet speeds.

Most Kansas Residents Have Slow Speed

% of Kansas Residents in Each Speed Tier





Average download speed by zip code. There were no tests in unshaded areas.

The median upload speed in Kansas is 1.0 megabits per second.

U.S. data from speedmatters.org test results. International data from speedtest.net.

The Federal Communications Commissions defines basic broadband as speeds greater than 4 mbps download and 1 mbps upload.

- Less than 768 kbps
- 768 kbps to 4 mbps
- 4 mbps to 10 mbps
- More than 10 mbps
- County boundaries

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Testimony Offered On Behalf of
Eagle Communications, Inc.

House Senate Utilities Committee

January 24th, 2011

Offered by
Gary Shorman, President/CEO
EAGLE Communications, Inc

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

My name is Gary Shorman and I am President & CEO of EAGLE Communications, Inc. with world headquarters in Hays, Kansas. I was excited when asked to talk with you about how Eagle partners with the communities we serve and discuss our challenges and opportunities. I will do so today representing our 250 employee-owners who are the real success of our company.

Let me give you a short background on our employee-owned company. EAGLE Communications was founded in Hays Kansas in 1948 and since that time we have built and operated cable television systems and radio stations in central and western Kansas. We also have radio stations in western Nebraska and northwest Missouri.

You will hear us talk about "Our Community....Connected" and how we as employee owners live, work, and raise our families in the same communities we serve. Our goal is to improve the quality of life for everyone in our communities by delivering faster more reliable internet, clearer more feature laden phone service and tons of high-definition TV channels. All with a level of customer service which you would expect from someone who really is your neighbor. For our customers, "we do the right things today, so we can meet them in the

supermarket tomorrow." If we are do our job, every community in Kansas would want to have Eagle as a community partner.

Just a quick note of explanation on employee-ownership. Our Eagle employee-owners share ownership in nearly 65% of our company through an Employee Stock Ownership Plan or ESOP as they are commonly called. The quality of our service, the reliability of our products, and the success of our company translates directly to their success at reliable technology, customer service, and support. We are not "big business" and we are not funded by big government loans and grants. We are a small private Kansas business, and our continued success is important to each of our employee-owners at Eagle.

In the last few weeks alone, an Eagle employee-owner and Chairperson the Hays United Way announced the successful completion of the 2010 United Way goal. Eagle employee-owners delivered "Meals on Wheels" and donated emergency heart defibrillator units to community schools. On an ongoing basis our "Eagle Cares" program, a partnership with The Salvation Army, assists qualifying individuals with telephone, cable, and Internet payments. These are just a few of the examples of our commitment to "Our Community...Connected."

EAGLE currently operates 32 cable television systems in central and northwestern Kansas. To the west we have communities like St Francis and Goodland, with Riley, Milford, my hometown of Clay Center, Abilene and Marion on the east. Our fiber deep networks provides broadband connections to 98% of the total homes passed by our HFC (hybrid fiber cable) plant. In communities where we offer broadband through our HFC facilities, 100% of those customers have access to 6mb/2mb or better of Internet service. We have also invested in the latest DOCSIS 3.0 technology which allows 38% of our customers to access the internet at 50mb or better. With our fiber deep plant, many of our anchor institutions have access to speeds of 100mbs or more. The remaining 2% of our customers are located in communities where broadband is available from subsidized rural telephone companies.

To serve our more rural customers, Eagle has developed wireless internet to provide broadband connections outside of our traditional HFC plants. We have

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30 wireless internet locations which have provided the first true broadband connections of up to 3mb to many rural Kansans.

While we are proud of our efforts, there are many challenges for private providers like Eagle. Slow broadband/Internet adoption, fast changing technology, and government-subsidized competition lead our list.

In our markets, about 50% of the population is 55 years of age or older. 75% of these potential customers have no children living at home. So while we and others offer essential broadband connectivity, many of our older customers have been, in general, little slower to adopt broadband use into their daily lives.

Secondly, technology is changing at a rapid pace which requires an ongoing capital effort to keep pace. Eagle is committed and will continue provide our customers with faster and more reliable internet service. Our recent announcement of the DOCSIS 3.0 50mb internet service is an example of our continued efforts to deliver the best technology available. Keep in mind, Eagle has used private funding to provide these new advancement services.

Governmental funding of select providers, to the detriment of others, not only creates unfair business advantages, but has directed millions of dollars into areas which have multiple providers. The 2010 announcement from the Rural Utilities Service of a 101 million dollar award to a rural telephone provider is a good example of this. Eagle readily supports the RUS' effort to reach un-served Kansas customers in rural areas, but using these funds to build competitive services in Hays is wrong. Not only is the playing field dramatically tilted by these massive amounts of governmental funding, but more importantly, areas of Kansas which truly need broadband service are robbed of their ability to get the necessary and needed access. As reported in the Connect Kansas research, Hays is one of the best served communities in western Kansas. Why waste valuable dollars to overbuild well-served communities at the expense of un-served Kansans. Reaching un-served rural Kansans makes sense, but the overbuilding aspect of this award is misplaced and threatens jobs in our employee-owned Kansas company.

We recommend three areas of focus by this committee and the state of Kansas.

2-3

First, use available resources to reach un-served Kansans vs. providing competitive service to existing private providers. Wasting money to overbuild existing providers is wrong. It will cost jobs. It will jeopardize private investment in our state.

Secondly, focus on adoption strategies which will promote and encourage the use of broadband by our minimal and non-users. For example, providing adult training through educational institutions will help new users to learn effective uses of the Internet in addition provide needed funding at those schools.

Third, ask for transparency of governmental funding before providing additional funding opportunities. Layer upon layer of governmental funding through multiple sources creates financial waste at time where we as Kansans need every dollar to be spent wisely.

In summary, the world of technology is full of vague promises and grandiose ideas that never see the light of day. That just doesn't cut it at Eagle, we do what we say we are going to do. Period. We are straightforward, honest and upfront, just like you'd expect a neighbor to be.

At Eagle, it's a beautiful day in our super-high-speed-Internet-great-customer-service-neighborhood! We invite you to come visit!

Thank you for your efforts to make Kansas a better state. We are here to help.

Gary Shorman
President, CEO
Eagle Communications, Inc.

Phone: 785-625-4000
E-mail: Gary.Shorman@Eaglecom.net
Web: myeaglecom.net

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KANSAS
CORPORATION COMMISSION

January 20, 2011

Senate Utilities Committee
State Capitol
300 SW 10th
Topeka, KS 66612

Dear Senate Utilities Committee:

During our discussion of the Kansas Universal Service Fund (KUSF) on January 19, 2011, Senator Lee requested information regarding competitive eligible telecommunications carriers and their designated service areas. Attached to this letter is a list of each competitive eligible telecommunications carrier that is eligible to receive high-cost support from the KUSF, the federal Universal Service Fund, or both high-cost funds. Also included in the list is the Docket Number in which the application was filed, the date the application was filed, the date the application was approved, and the wire centers or study areas in which the carrier is designated as an eligible telecommunications carrier.

A common carrier designated as an eligible telecommunications carrier shall offer the services that are supported by the universal service support mechanisms throughout the service area for which the designation is received using either its own facilities or a combination of its own facilities and resale of another carrier's facilities. It should be noted that leasing unbundled network elements (UNEs) (also referred to as Local Wholesale Complete) from the incumbent carrier satisfies the "own facilities" requirement.

Sage Telecom, Inc. leases UNEs from Southwestern Bell Telephone Company d/b/a AT&T Kansas (AT&T). Thus, Sage is eligible to receive high-cost KUSF support based on the lower of its UNE costs or the per-line support available to AT&T, with AT&T receiving any remaining support.

Please let me know if you have additional questions on this matter. I can be contacted at (785) 271-3132 or at c.aarnes@kcc.ks.gov.

Sincerely,

Christine Aarnes
Chief of Telecommunications
Kansas Corporation Commission

Senate Utilities Committee
January 24, 2011
Attachment 3-1

titive Eligible Telecommunications Carriers (CETCs) Eligible to Receive High-Cost Support in Kansas

Company Name	Docket No.	Dates		Wire Centers/Study Areas Where Designated a CETC	Type of Support -- FUSF, KUSF or Both
		App. Filed	KCC Approval		
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Abiline (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Almena (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Andale (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Anthony (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Arkansas City (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Attica (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Bucklin (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Beloit (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Blue Rapids (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Belleville (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Bird City (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Caney (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Canton (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Cedar Vale (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Chanute (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Chapman (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Chase (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Cheney (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Cherryvale (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Chetopa (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Clay Center (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Colby (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Coldwater (SWBT)	FUSF
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Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Garden City (SWBT)	FUSF
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Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Greensburg (SWBT)	FUSF
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Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Halstead (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Hamilton (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Hanover (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Harper (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Hartford (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Hays (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Herington (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Holcomb (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Howard (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Hoxie (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Humboldt (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Hutchinson (SWBT)	FUSF

Competitive Eligible Telecommunications Carriers (CETCs) Eligible to Receive High-Cost Support in Kansas

Company Name	Docket No.	Dates		Wire Centers/Study Areas Where Designated a CETC	Type of Support -- FUSF, KUSF or Both
		App. Filed	KCC Approval		
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Independence (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Iola (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Jewell (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Kingman (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Kinsley (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	LaCrosse (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Larned (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Lincoln (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Lindsborg (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Lyons (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Manhattan (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Mankato (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Marion (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Marquette (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Marysville (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	McPherson (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Meade (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Medicine Lodge (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Minneapolis (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Minneola (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Moline (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Mount Hope (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Neodesha (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Newton (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Nickerson (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Oakley (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Ottawa (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Paola (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Parsons (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Pawnee Rock (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Peabody (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Phillipsburg (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Pittsburg (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Plainville (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Pratt (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Protection (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Sabetha (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Salina (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Scandia (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Scott City (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Sedan (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Sedgwick (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Seneca (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Severy (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Stockton (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Solomon (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Smith Center (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Stafford (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	St. Paul (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Sublette (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Washington (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Waterville (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Wellington (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Winfield (SWBT)	FUSF

Company Name	Docket No.	Dates		Wire Centers/Study Areas Where Designated a CETC	Type of Support -- FUSF, KUSF or Both
		App. Filed	KCC Approval		
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Yates Center (SWBT)	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Blue Valley Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Bluestem Telephone/Sunflower Telephone Company Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Columbus Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Council Grove Telephone Company Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Cunningham Telephone Company Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Elkhart Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Golden Belt Telephone Association Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Gorham Telephone Company Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	H&B Communications, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Home Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	J.B.N. Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	LaHarpe Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Madison Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Mo-Kan Dial, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Moundridge Telephone Company Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Mutual Telephone Company Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Peoples Mutual Telephone Company Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	South Central Telecommunications Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Sprint/United Telephone Company-Southeast Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Totah Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Tri-County Telephone Association, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Twin Valley Telephone, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	United Telephone Association, Inc. Study Area	FUSF

Competitive Eligible Telecommunications Carriers (CETCs) Eligible to Receive High-Cost Support in Kansas

Company Name	Docket No.	Dates		Wire Centers/Study Areas Where Designated a CETC	Type of Support -- FUSF, KUSF or Both
		App. Filed	KCC Approval		
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Wamego Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Wilson Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	09/24/04	Zenda Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Alltel Kansas LP	04-ALKT-283-ETC	09/19/03	03/17/05	Rural Telephone Service Company Study Area	FUSF
Big River Telephone Company, LLC	09-BGRT-213-ETC	8/27/2008	12/15/09	Home Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	Both
Big River Telephone Company, LLC	09-BGRT-213-ETC	8/27/2008	12/15/09	Twin Valley Telephone, Inc. Study Area	Both
Big River Telephone Company, LLC	09-BGRT-213-ETC	8/27/2008	12/15/09	Tri-County Telephone Association, Inc. Study Area	Both
Big River Telephone Company, LLC	09-BGRT-213-ETC	8/27/2008	12/15/09	Golden Belt Telephone Association Study Area	Both
Big River Telephone Company, LLC	09-BGRT-213-ETC	8/27/2008	12/15/09	Rural Telephone Service Company Study Area	Both
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	Anthony (SWBT)	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	Attica (SWBT)	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	Caney (SWBT)	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	Cedar Vale (SWBT)	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	Cherryvale (SWBT)	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	Coffeyville (SWBT)	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	Douglas (SWBT)	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	El Dorado (SWBT)	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	Harper (SWBT)	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	Independence (SWBT)	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	Medicine Lodge (SWBT)	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	Neodesha (SWBT)	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	Rosehill (SWBT)	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	Sedan (SWBT)	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	Wellington (SWBT)	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	Haviland Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	KanOkla Telephone Association, Inc. Study Area	FUSF

Company Name	Docket No.	Dates		Wire Centers/Study Areas Where Designated a CETC	Type of Support -- FUSF, KUSF or Both
		App. Filed	KCC Approval		
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	South Central Telecommunications Study Area	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	Southern Kansas Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	Wheat State Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Cellular Network Partnership d/b/a Pioneer Cellular	06-CNPZ-1028-ETC	03/20/06	11/21/06	Zenda Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Epic Touch Co.	05-ETCZ-378-ETC	11/01/04	04/19/05	Liberal (SWBT)	FUSF
Epic Touch Co.	05-ETCZ-378-ETC	11/01/04	04/19/05	Plains (SWBT)	FUSF
Epic Touch Co.	05-ETCZ-378-ETC	11/01/04	04/19/05	Meade (SWBT)	FUSF
Epic Touch Co.	05-ETCZ-378-ETC	11/01/04	04/19/05	Richfield (Pioneer)	FUSF
Epic Touch Co.	05-ETCZ-378-ETC	11/01/04	04/19/05	Rolla (Pioneer)	FUSF
Epic Touch Co.	05-ETCZ-378-ETC	11/01/04	04/19/05	Hugoton (Pioneer)	FUSF
Epic Touch Co.	05-ETCZ-378-ETC	11/01/04	04/19/05	Elkhart Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
Epic Touch Co.	07-ETCZ-813-ETC	1/26/2007	5/2/2007	Same Areas as FUSF Designation	KUSF
H&B Cable Service, Inc	04-HBCT-1107-ETC	06/15/04	10/25/04	Chase (SWBT)	Both
H&B Cable Service, Inc	04-HBCT-1107-ETC	06/15/04	10/25/04	Claflin (Sprint)	Both
H&B Cable Service, Inc	06-HBCT-1220-ETC	05/12/06	10/03/06	Ellinwood (Sprint/United)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Downs (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Gorham Telephone Company Study Area	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Council Grove Telephone Company Study Area	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Kensington (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Lebanon (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Osborne (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Jennings (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Prairie View (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Long Island (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Woodruff (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Agra (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Athol (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Gaylord (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Alton (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Natoma (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Rexford (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Selden (Rural Telephone)	Both

Competitive Eligible Telecommunications Carriers (CETCs) Eligible to Receive High-Cost Support in Kansas

Company Name	Docket No.	Dates		Wire Centers/Study Areas Where Designated a CETC	Type of Support -- FUSF, KUSF or Both
		App. Filed	KCC Approval		
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Lenora (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Edmond (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Logan (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Victoria (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Gove (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Quinter (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Grainfield (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Hill City (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	WaKeeney (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Moreland (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Damer (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Palco (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Woodston (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Zurich (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Collyer (Rural Telephone)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Matfield Green (Wheat State)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Olpe (Wheat State)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Greenleaf (Twin Valley)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Clifton (Twin Valley)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Morganville (Twin Valley)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Green (Twin Valley)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Wakefield (Twin Valley)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Longford (Twin Valley)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Leonardville (Twin Valley)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Riley (Twin Valley)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Olsburg (Twin Valley)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Weskan (Sunflower/Bluestem)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Sharon Springs (Sunflower/Bluestem)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Wallace (Sunflower/Bluestem)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Cedar Point (Sunflower/Bluestem)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Leoti (Sunflower/Bluestem)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Saffordville (Sunflower/Bluestem)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Americus (Sunflower/Bluestem)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Kanorado (S&T)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Brewster (S&T)	Both

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Company Name	Docket No.	Dates		Wire Centers/Study Areas Where Designated a CETC	Type of Support -- FUSF, KUSF or Both
		App. Filed	KCC Approval		
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Grinnel (S&T)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Winona (S&T)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Russell Springs (S&T)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Menlo (S&T)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Levant (S&T)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Dwight (Tri-County)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	White City (Tri-County)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Delavan (Tri-County)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Wilsey (Tri-County)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Lost Springs (Tri-County)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Dunlap (Tri-County)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Ellis (Golden Belt)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Utica (Golden Belt)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Ransom (Golden Belt)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Brownell (Golden Belt)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	McCracken (Golden Belt)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Alexander (Golden Belt)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Bazine (Golden Belt)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Ness City (Golden Belt)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Beeler (Golden Belt)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Burdett (Golden Belt)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Valley Falls (CenturyLink-United)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Oskaloosa (CenturyLink-United)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Alma (CenturyLink-United)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Eskridge (CenturyLink-United)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Holton (CenturyLink-United)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Waverly (CenturyLink-United)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Burlington (CenturyLink-United)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Mayetta (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Hoyt (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Denison (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Meriden (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Ozawkie (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Perry (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	McLouth (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Winchester (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Emmett (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both

Competitive Eligible Telecommunications Carriers (CETCs) Eligible to Receive High-Cost Support in Kansas

Company Name	Docket No.	Dates		Wire Centers/Study Areas Where Designated a CETC	Type of Support -- FUSF, KUSF or Both
		App. Filed	KCC Approval		
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	St. Mary's (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Delia (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Rossville (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Circleville (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Alta Vista (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Harveyville (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Silver Lake (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Lebo (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Gridley (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	LeRoy (CenturyLink-Eastern)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Almena (SWBT)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Atwood (SWBT)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Bird City (SWBT)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Blue Rapids (SWBT)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Colby (SWBT)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Cottonwood Falls (SWBT)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Frankfort (SWBT)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Hanover (SWBT)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Hartford (SWBT)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Hays (SWBT)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Hoxie (SWBT)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	McDonald (SWBT)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Oakley (SWBT)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Oberlin (SWBT)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Plainville (SWBT)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	St. Francis (SWBT)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Seneca (SWBT)	Both
NE Colorado Cellular d/b/a Viaero	09-NECZ-747-ETC	03/20/09	09/10/10	Stockton (SWBT)	Both
Nex-Tech Inc.	03-NTHT-1051-ETC	06/06/03	11/14/03	Almena(SWBT)	Both
Nex-Tech Inc.	05-NTHT-140-ETC	08/24/04	10/18/04	Norton(SWBT)	Both
Nex-Tech Inc.	06-NTHT-1022-ETC	03/17/06	06/16/06	Abiline (SWBT)	Both
Nex-Tech Inc.	06-NTHT-1022-ETC	03/17/06	06/16/06	Atwood (SWBT)	Both
Nex-Tech Inc.	06-NTHT-1022-ETC	03/17/06	06/16/06	Bird City (SWBT)	Both
Nex-Tech Inc.	06-NTHT-1022-ETC	03/17/06	06/16/06	Great Bend (SWBT)	Both
Nex-Tech Inc.	06-NTHT-1022-ETC	03/17/06	06/16/06	Hays (SWBT)	Both
Nex-Tech Inc.	06-NTHT-1022-ETC	03/17/06	06/16/06	Hoxie (SWBT)	Both
Nex-Tech Inc.	06-NTHT-1022-ETC	03/17/06	06/16/06	McDonald (SWBT)	Both
Nex-Tech Inc.	06-NTHT-1022-ETC	03/17/06	06/16/06	McPherson (SWBT)	Both
Nex-Tech Inc.	06-NTHT-1022-ETC	03/17/06	06/16/06	Oberlin (SWBT)	Both
Nex-Tech Inc.	06-NTHT-1022-ETC	03/17/06	06/16/06	Phillipsburg (SWBT)	Both
Nex-Tech Inc.	06-NTHT-1022-ETC	03/17/06	06/16/06	Plainville (SWBT)	Both
Nex-Tech Inc.	06-NTHT-1022-ETC	03/17/06	06/16/06	Salina (SWBT)	Both
Nex-Tech Inc.	06-NTHT-1022-ETC	03/17/06	06/16/06	Smith Center (SWBT)	Both

Company Name	Docket No.	Dates		Wire Centers/Study Areas Where Designated a CETC	Type of Support -- FUSF, KUSF or Both
		App. Filed	KCC Approval		
Nex-Tech Inc.	06-NTHT-1022-ETC	03/17/06	06/16/06	St. Francis (SWBT)	Both
Nex-Tech Inc.	06-NTHT-1022-ETC	03/17/06	06/16/06	Smith Center (SWBT)	Both
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Hays (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	LaCrosse (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Plainville (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Stockton (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Pawnee Rock (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Great Bend (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Larned (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Phillipsburg (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Chase (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Hoxie (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Smith Center (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Lyons (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Norton (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Almena (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Stafford (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Nickerson (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Oakley (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Scott City (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Oberlin (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Colby (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Atwood (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	McDonald (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Goodland (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Bird City (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	St. Francis (SWBT)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Golden Belt Telephone Association Study Area	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Mutual Telephone Company Study Area	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	Rural Telephone Service Company Study Area	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	06-NTHT-061-ETC	07/15/05	12/12/05	S&T Telephone Coop Association Study Area	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Hays (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	LaCrosse (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Plainville (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Stockton (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Pawnee Rock (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Great Bend (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Larned (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Phillipsburg (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Chase (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Hoxie (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Smith Center (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Lyons (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Norton (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Almena (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Stafford (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Nickerson (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Oakley (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Scott City (SWBT)	KUSF

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Competitive Eligible Telecommunications Carriers (CETCs) Eligible to Receive High-Cost Support in Kansas

Company Name	Docket No.	Dates		Wire Centers/Study Areas Where Designated a CETC	Type of Support -- FUSF, KUSF or Both
		App. Filed	KCC Approval		
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Oberlin (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Colby (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Atwood (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	McDonald (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Goodland (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Bird City (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	St. Francis (SWBT)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Golden Belt Telephone Association Study Area	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Mutual Telephone Company Study Area	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	Rural Telephone Service Company Study Area	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTHT-360-ETC	10/09/06	12/22/06	S&T Telephone Coop Association Study Area	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTWZ-966-ETC	03/08/07	07/11/07	Sharon Springs (Sunflower)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTWZ-966-ETC	03/09/07	07/12/07	Leoti (Sunflower)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	07-NTWZ-966-ETC	03/10/07	07/13/07	Tribune (Sunflower)	FUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-172-ETC	08/09/07	12/13/07	Sharon Springs (Sunflower)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-172-ETC	08/09/07	12/13/07	Leoti (Sunflower)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-172-ETC	08/09/07	12/13/07	Tribune (Sunflower)	KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Gorham Telephone Company Study Area	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	H&B Communications, Inc. Study Area	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Wilson Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Marienthal (Sunflower)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Wallace (Sunflower)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Ellsworth (SWBT)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Lincoln (SWBT)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Norcatur (SWBT)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Abbyville (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Alden (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Arlington (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Belpre (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Claflin (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Hoisington (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Hudson (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF & KUSF

Company Name	Docket No.	Dates		Wire Centers/Study Areas Where Designated a CETC	Type of Support -- FUSF, KUSF or Both
		App. Filed	KCC Approval		
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Langdon (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Macksville (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Partridge (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Pretty Prairie (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Saint John (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Sterling (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-827-ETC	03/03/08	07/25/08	Sylvia (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-1076-ETC	06/02/08	10/17/08	Geneseo (Home Telephone)	FUSF & KUSF
Nex-Tech Wireless, LLC	08-NTWZ-1076-ETC	06/02/08	10/17/08	Ellinwood (Sprint/United)	FUSF & KUSF
Nexus Communications, Inc.	06-NXCT-635-ETC (Landline)	12/15/05	04/06/07	All SWBT wire centers	FUSF
Sage Telecom, Inc.	03-SAGT-867-ETC	04/15/03	10/09/03	All SWBT wire centers	Both
S&T Communications, LLC	10-S&CT-564-ETC	03/03/10	10/13/10	Colby (SWBT)	Both
S&T Communications, LLC	10-S&CT-564-ETC	03/03/10	10/13/10	Goodland (SWBT)	Both
S&T Communications, LLC	10-S&CT-564-ETC	03/03/10	10/13/10	Oakley (SWBT)	Both
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	06-UWCC-243-ETC	9/8/2005	1/17/2006	Garden City (SWBT)	FUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	06-UWCC-243-ETC	9/8/2005	1/17/2006	Liberal (SWBT)	FUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	06-UWCC-243-ETC	9/8/2005	1/17/2006	Fowler (SWBT)	FUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	06-UWCC-243-ETC	9/8/2005	1/17/2006	Sublette (SWBT)	FUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	06-UWCC-243-ETC	9/8/2005	1/17/2006	Minneola (SWBT)	FUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	06-UWCC-243-ETC	9/8/2005	1/17/2006	Bucklin (SWBT)	FUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	06-UWCC-243-ETC	9/8/2005	1/17/2006	Coldwater (SWBT)	FUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	06-UWCC-243-ETC	9/8/2005	1/17/2006	Dodge City (SWBT)	FUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	06-UWCC-243-ETC	9/8/2005	1/17/2006	Meade (SWBT)	FUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	06-UWCC-243-ETC	9/8/2005	1/17/2006	Protection (SWBT)	FUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	06-UWCC-243-ETC	9/8/2005	1/17/2006	Kinsley (SWBT)	FUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	06-UWCC-243-ETC	9/8/2005	1/17/2006	Plains (SWBT)	FUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	06-UWCC-243-ETC	9/8/2005	1/17/2006	United Telephone Association, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	07-UWCC-293-ETC	9/20/2006	11/28/2006	Jetmore (Sunflower)	FUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	07-UWCC-975-ETC	3/19/2007	8/1/2007	Garden City (SWBT)	KUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	07-UWCC-975-ETC	3/19/2007	8/1/2007	Liberal (SWBT)	KUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	07-UWCC-975-ETC	3/19/2007	8/1/2007	Fowler (SWBT)	KUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	07-UWCC-975-ETC	3/19/2007	8/1/2007	Sublette (SWBT)	KUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	07-UWCC-975-ETC	3/19/2007	8/1/2007	Minneola (SWBT)	KUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	07-UWCC-975-ETC	3/19/2007	8/1/2007	Bucklin (SWBT)	KUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	07-UWCC-975-ETC	3/19/2007	8/1/2007	Coldwater (SWBT)	KUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	07-UWCC-975-ETC	3/19/2007	8/1/2007	Dodge City (SWBT)	KUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	07-UWCC-975-ETC	3/19/2007	8/1/2007	Meade (SWBT)	KUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	07-UWCC-975-ETC	3/19/2007	8/1/2007	Protection (SWBT)	KUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	07-UWCC-975-ETC	3/19/2007	8/1/2007	Kinsley (SWBT)	KUSF

Competitive Eligible Telecommunications Carriers (CETCs) Eligible to Receive High-Cost Support in Kansas

Company Name	Docket No.	Dates		Wire Centers/Study Areas Where Designated a CETC	Type of Support -- FUSF, KUSF or Both
		App. Filed	KCC Approval		
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	07-UWCC-975-ETC	3/19/2007	8/1/2007	Plains (SWBT)	KUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	07-UWCC-975-ETC	3/19/2007	8/1/2007	United Telephone	KUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	07-UWCC-975-ETC	3/19/2007	8/1/2007	Jetmore (Sunflower)	KUSF
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	09-UWCC-328-ETC	10/10/2008	6/2/2009	Pioneer Telephone	Both
United Wireless Communications, Inc.	09-UWCC-328-ETC	10/10/2008	6/2/2009	Elkhart Telephone	Both
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Andale (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Arkansas City (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Attica (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Belleville (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Beloit (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Blue Rapids (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Burns (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Canton (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Chapman (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Chase (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Cheney (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Clay Center (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Concordia (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Cottonwood Falls (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Ellsworth (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Emporia (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Enterprise (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Eureka (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Florence (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Fort Scott (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Frankfort (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Garden Plain (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Gypsum (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Halstead (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Hamilton (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Hanover (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Harper (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Hartford (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Herrington (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Howard (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Humboldt (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Hutchinson (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Iola (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Jewell (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Kingman (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Lincoln (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Lindsborg (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Lyons (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Manhattan (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Mankato (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Marion (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Marquette (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Marysville (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	McPherson (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Minneapolis (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Mount Hope (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Newton (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Nickerson (SWBT)	FUSF

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Company Name	Docket No.	Dates		Wire Centers/Study Areas Where Designated a CETC	Type of Support -- FUSF, KUSF or Both
		App. Filed	KCC Approval		
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Ottawa (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Paola (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Peabody (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Sabetha (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Salina (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Scandia (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Seneca (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Severy (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Solomon (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Washington (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Wellington (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Williamsburg (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Winfield (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Yates Center (SWBT)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Alma (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Buhler (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Burlington (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Burrton (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Clifton (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Clyde (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Delphos (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Eskridge (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Ft. Riley/Riley (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Garnett (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Glasco (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Haven (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Hillsboro (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Kincaid (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Leonardville (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Longford (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Milford (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Moran (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Olsburg (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Onaga (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Osawatomie (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Pomona (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Wakefield (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Waverly (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Westmoreland (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Westphalia (Sprint/United)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Abbyville (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Alta Vista (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Arlington (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Aurora (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF

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Competitive Eligible Telecommunications Carriers (CETCs) Eligible to Receive High-Cost Support in Kansas

Company Name	Docket No.	Dates		Wire Centers/Study Areas Where Designated a CETC	Type of Support -- FUSF, KUSF or Both
		App. Filed	KCC Approval		
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Belle Plaine (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Blue Mound (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Bucyrus (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Burr Oak (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Centropolis (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Conway (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Courtland (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Durham (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Esbon (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Fontana (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Greeley (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Green (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Gridley (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Hesston (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Inman (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Ionia (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Lane (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Langon (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Lehigh (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Leroy (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Mapleton (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Morganville (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Mound City (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Murdock (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Neosho Falls (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Oxford (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Parker (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF

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Company Name	Docket No.	Dates		Wire Centers/Study Areas Where Designated a CETC	Type of Support -- FUSF, KUSF or Both
		App. Filed	KCC Approval		
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Partridge (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Piqua (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Pretty Prairie (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Princeton (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Quincy (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Republic (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Richmond (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	St. Mary's (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Sterling (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Sylvia (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Toronto (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Walton (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Waverly (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Webber (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Windom (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Blue Valley Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Council Grove Telephone Company Study Area	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	H&B Communications, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Home Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	LaHarpe Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Madison Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	MoKan Dial, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Moundridge Telephone Company Study Area	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Mutual Telephone Company Study Area	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Peoples Mutual Telephone Company Study Area	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Tri-County Telephone Association, Inc. Study Area	FUSF

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Competitive Eligible Telecommunications Carriers (CETCs) Eligible to Receive High-Cost Support in Kansas

Company Name	Docket No.	Dates		Wire Centers/Study Areas Where Designated a CETC	Type of Support -- FUSF, KUSF or Both
		App. Filed	KCC Approval		
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Twin Valley Telephone, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Wamego Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Wilson Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	2/10/2006	Zenda Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	3/30/2006	Americus (Sunflower/Bluestem)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	3/30/2006	Cedar Point (Sunflower/Bluestem)	FUSF
USCOC of Nebraska/Kansas LLC	06-USCZ-519-ETC	11/4/2005	3/30/2006	Saffordville (Sunflower/Bluestem)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Elkhart Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Golden Belt Telephone Association Study Area	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	H&B Communications, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Home Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Mutual Telephone Company Study Area	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Pioneer Telephone Association Study Area	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	S&T Telephone Coop Association Study Area	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	United Telephone Association, Inc. Study Area	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Abilene (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Bucklin (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Canton (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Chapman (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Chase (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Colby (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Dodge City (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Ellsworth (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Fowler (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Garden City (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Goodland (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Great Bend (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Greensburg (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Gypsum (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Halstead (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Hays (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Hoxie (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Hutchinson (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Kingman (SWBT)	FUSF

Company Name	Docket No.	Dates		Wire Centers/Study Areas Where Designated a CETC	Type of Support -- FUSF, KUSF or Both
		App. Filed	KCC Approval		
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Kinsley (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	LaCrosse (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Larned (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Lincoln (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Lindsborg (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Lyons (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Marquette (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	McPherson (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Meade (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Minneapolis (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Minneola (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Newton (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Nickerson (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Oakley (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Pawnee Rock (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Plainville (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Pratt (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Salina (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Scott City (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Solomon (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Stafford (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Stockton (SWBT)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Marienthal (Sunflower)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Tribune (Sunflower)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Cullison (Haviland)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Haviland (Haviland)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Mullinville (Haviland)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Turon (South Central)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Collyer (Rural)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Damar (Rural)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Gove (Rural)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Grainfield (Rural)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Morland (Rural)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Palco (Rural)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Quinter (Rural)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Wakeeney (Rural)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Woodston (Rural)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Alma (Sprint/United)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Ellinwood (Sprint/United)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Eskridge (Sprint/United)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Haven (Sprint/United)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Eastern)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Eastern)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Eastern)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Eastern)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Eastern)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Eastern)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Eastern)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Eastern)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Eastern)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Eastern)	FUSF

Competitive Eligible Telecommunications Carriers (CETCs) Eligible to Receive High-Cost Support in Kansas

Company Name	Docket No.	Dates		Wire Centers/Study Areas Where Designated a CETC	Type of Support -- FUSF, KUSF or Both
		App. Filed	KCC Approval		
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Eastern)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	07-WLCT-1439-ETC	6/28/2007	11/21/2007	Eastern)	FUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	10-WLCT-565-ETC	3/13/2010	11/23/2010	Pioneer Telephone Association Study Area	KUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	10-WLCT-565-ETC	3/13/2010	11/23/2010	Elkhart Telephone Company, Inc. Study Area	KUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	10-WLCT-565-ETC	3/13/2010	11/23/2010	United Telephone Association, Inc. Study Area	KUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	10-WLCT-565-ETC	3/13/2010	11/23/2010	Bucklin (SWBT)	KUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	10-WLCT-565-ETC	3/13/2010	11/23/2010	Fowler (SWBT)	KUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	10-WLCT-565-ETC	3/13/2010	11/23/2010	Dodge City (SWBT)	KUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	10-WLCT-565-ETC	3/13/2010	11/23/2010	Garden City (SWBT)	KUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	10-WLCT-565-ETC	3/13/2010	11/23/2010	Meade (SWBT)	KUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	10-WLCT-565-ETC	3/13/2010	11/23/2010	Minneola (SWBT)	KUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	10-WLCT-565-ETC	3/13/2010	11/23/2010	Scott City (SWBT)	KUSF
WestLink Communications, LLC	10-WLCT-565-ETC	3/13/2010	11/23/2010	Sublette (SWBT)	KUSF
Wildflower Telecommunications, LLC	07-WLDT-1395-ETC	6/12/2007	11/2/2007	Buhler (Sprint/United)	FUSF
Wildflower Telecommunications, LLC	07-WLDT-1395-ETC	6/12/2007	11/2/2007	Burrton (Sprint/United)	FUSF
Wildflower Telecommunications, LLC	07-WLDT-1395-ETC	6/12/2007	11/2/2007	Haven (Sprint/United)	FUSF
Wildflower Telecommunications, LLC	07-WLDT-1395-ETC	6/12/2007	11/2/2007	Inman (Sprint/United-Eastern)	FUSF
Wildflower Telecommunications, LLC	08-WLDT-724-ETC	1/29/2008	3/7/2008	Buhler (Sprint/United)	KUSF
Wildflower Telecommunications, LLC	08-WLDT-724-ETC	1/29/2008	3/7/2008	Burrton (Sprint/United)	KUSF
Wildflower Telecommunications, LLC	08-WLDT-724-ETC	1/29/2008	3/7/2008	Haven (Sprint/United)	KUSF
Wildflower Telecommunications, LLC	08-WLDT-724-ETC	1/29/2008	3/7/2008	Inman (Sprint/United-Eastern)	KUSF

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From: Corey E. Mohn [cmohn@kansascommerce.com]
Sent: Friday, January 14, 2011 3:16 PM
To: Cindy Lash
Cc: Stanley E. Adams; Carole A. Jordan
Subject: Answers to Senate Utilities questions
Attachments: SBDD NOFA.pdf

Cindy:

In addition to the answers below, please see the attached NOFA for the SBDD program as reference for answering these questions from the Senate Utilities committee Wednesday. Thanks!

Q: What is the definition of "unserved" and "underserved"?

According to the State Broadband Data and Development Program, for mapping purposes:

- **Underserved area** means a Last Mile or Middle Mile service area, where at least one of the following factors is met: (i) No more than 50 percent of the households in the Last Mile or Middle Mile service area have access to facilities-based, terrestrial broadband service at greater than the minimum broadband transmission speed (set forth in the definition of broadband above); (ii) no fixed or mobile terrestrial broadband service provider advertises to residential end users broadband transmission speeds of at least three megabits per second ("Mbps") downstream in the Last Mile or Middle Mile service area; or (iii) the rate of terrestrial broadband subscribership for the Last Mile or Middle Mile service area is 40 percent of households or less.
- **Unserved area** means a Last Mile or Middle Mile service area where at least 90 percent of the households lack access to facilities-based, terrestrial broadband service, either fixed or mobile, at the minimum broadband transmission speed (set forth in the definition of broadband above). An unserved area may include individual Census block groups or tracts that on their own would not be considered unserved. A household has access to broadband service if the household readily can subscribe to that service upon request. The availability of or subscribership rates for satellite broadband service is not considered for the purpose of determining whether an area is unserved.

Q: Is Topeka considered underserved?

A: Though it depends on the census block location in question, Topeka as a whole would not likely be considered underserved from a broadband availability perspective. However, northern portions of Shawnee County, including areas around Rossville and Silver Lake would be. Underserved from an adoption/education perspective means something completely different, and there are certainly underserved and unserved populations within Topeka using that framework.

Q: Are all BIP/BTOP awards focused on "unserved" areas?

A: In reference to infrastructure awards, the answer is no. While the intention of the program was to focus priority on unserved areas, underserved areas were also contemplated. The challenge both USDA-RUS and NTIA had when evaluating awards was a lack of completed state infrastructure maps by which to compare proposed service areas. To compensate, the federal government established a process by which applicants could be challenged by other providers who claimed these geographies already had access to service. State governments did not award any of these dollars – this was strictly a function of the federal program. Regarding public computing center and sustainable broadband adoption projects (non-infrastructure), the definition of unserved changes from an availability to an access question. One could argue these projects also serve both unserved and underserved populations.

What is the timeline/plan for implementing the state program?

A: The official timeline for the use of the amended state grant is due to the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) in February 2011. As such, this timeline is currently under development. The beginning components of the amended grant should be ready to roll out in May 2011. The program will continue through at least the end of 2014 per the grant award.

Corey Mohn
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Rural Development Division
Kansas Department of Commerce
1000 S.W. Jackson St., Suite 100
Topeka, KS 66612-1354
(785) 296-3034

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addi... ...al copy of those comments on diskette.

Any interested party may request a hearing within 30 days of publication of this notice. *See* 19 CFR 351.310(c). Hearing requests should contain the following information: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of the issues to be discussed. Oral presentations will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, parties will be notified of the time and date for the hearing to be held at the U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230. *See* 19 CFR 351.310(d).

The Department will issue the final results of this administrative review, which will include the results of its analysis of issues raised in any such comments, within 120 days of publication of these preliminary results, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act.

Assessment Rates

The Department will determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review. For assessment purposes, we calculated exporter/importer- (or customer) -specific assessment rates for merchandise subject to this review. Where appropriate, we calculated an *ad valorem* rate for each importer (or customer) by dividing the total dumping margins for reviewed sales to that party by the total entered values associated with those transactions. For duty–assessment rates calculated on this basis, we will direct CBP to assess the resulting *ad valorem* rate against the entered customs values for the subject merchandise. Where appropriate, we calculated a per–unit rate for each importer (or customer) by dividing the total dumping margins for reviewed sales to that party by the total sales quantity associated with those transactions. For duty–assessment rates calculated on this basis, we will direct CBP to assess the resulting per–unit rate against the entered quantity of the subject merchandise. Where an importer- (or customer) -specific assessment rate is *de minimis (i.e.*, less than 0.50 percent), the Department will instruct CBP to assess that importer (or customer's) entries of subject merchandise without regard to antidumping duties. We intend to instruct CBP to liquidate entries containing subject merchandise exported by the PRC–wide entity at the PRC–wide rate we determine in the final results of this review. The Department intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to CBP 15 days after publication of the final results of this review.

Cash–Deposit Requirements

The following cash–deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the final results of this administrative review for all shipments of the subject merchandise from the PRC entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) for CPZ, the cash deposit rate will be that established in the final results of this review, except if the rate is zero or *de minimis* no cash deposit will be required; (2) for previously investigated or reviewed PRC and non–PRC exporters not listed above that have separate rates, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the exporter–specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) for all PRC exporters of subject merchandise which have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the PRC–wide rate of 92.84 percent; and (4) for all non–PRC exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the PRC exporters that supplied that non–PRC exporter. These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results of review in accordance with sections 751(a)(2)(B) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b).

Dated: June 30, 2009.

John M. Andersen,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. E9–16096 Filed 7–7–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

RIN 0660–ZA29

State Broadband Data and Development Grant Program

AGENCY: The National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of funds availability (Notice) and solicitation of applications.

SUMMARY: The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), U.S. Department of Commerce, publishes this Notice to announce the availability of funds pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act), Public Law 111–5 (Feb. 17, 2009), and the Broadband Data Improvement Act (BDIA), Title I of Public Law 110–385, 122 Stat. 4096 (Oct. 10, 2008) and to provide guidelines for the State Broadband Data and Development Grant Program (State Broadband Data Program or Program). The State Broadband Data Program is a competitive, merit-based matching grant program that effects the joint purposes of the Recovery Act and the BDIA by funding projects that collect comprehensive and accurate State-level broadband mapping data, develop State-level broadband maps, aid in the development and maintenance of a national broadband map, and fund statewide initiatives directed at broadband planning.

DATES: Applications will be accepted from July 14, 2009 at 8 a.m. Eastern Time (ET) until August 14, 2009 at 11:59 p.m. ET.

ADDRESSES: All applications must be submitted through the online Grants.gov system no later than 11:59 p.m. ET on August 14, 2009, as more fully described in the section entitled "Request for Application Package" below. Failure to properly register and apply for State Broadband Data Program funds by the deadlines may result in forfeiture of the grant opportunity. Applications are accepted until the deadline and processed as received. Applications submitted by hand delivery, mail, email or facsimile will not be accepted.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general inquiries regarding the State Broadband Data Program, applicants may contact Edward "Smitty" Smith, Program Director, State Broadband Data and Development Grant Program,

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required to prepare under Section 6001(l) of the Recovery Act, NTIA received more than 200 comments, many of which played a role in formulating the structure of this Program. For further discussion and explanation of the policy decisions involved in establishing this program, see the attached *Policy Justification Appendix.*

II. Funding Opportunity Description

A. *Program Description:* The State Broadband Data Program is a competitive, merit-based matching grant program that implements the joint purposes of the Recovery Act and the BDIA through the award of grants. This Program is designed to fund projects that gather comprehensive and accurate State-level broadband mapping data, develop State-level broadband maps, aid in the development and maintenance of a national broadband map, and fund statewide initiatives for broadband planning.

While the BDIA mandates that each State may have only a single eligible entity, each applicant will be carefully evaluated against a program standard. Any applicant that fails to meet the program standard will not receive grant funding; therefore, the efficient fulfillment of the goals of the Recovery Act and the BDIA will be advanced by the submission of a qualifying application from each State highly responsive to the review criteria contained in this Notice. In the event that a State fails to produce a grant awardee, NTIA reserves the right to perform the necessary broadband data collection.

1. *Use of Collected Broadband Data by Awardees.* Awardees may use the data collected under this Program for any lawful use consistent with the requirements of this Program, including the confidentiality restrictions contained herein, and existing agreements between the awardee, the State, and broadband service providers. It is expected, however, that, in addition to providing all collected data to NTIA, applicants will use the data to develop and maintain a statewide broadband map that will be separate and distinct from the national broadband map and will be tailored to suit the needs of the particular State. Though it will be separate and distinct from the national broadband map, applicants must provide NTIA with a hypertext link to the State maps for display on a Web page on the Department of Commerce Web site.

2. *Use of Collected Broadband Data by NTIA and the FCC.* The data collected under this Program will be used for public purposes and also utilized by governmental entities. For example, because of its value in identifying appropriate areas for broadband investment and economic stimulus, the collected data will inform NTIA's grant-making decisions under the Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP). The national broadband map that will be developed and maintained using these and other data will publicly display the following information about broadband service available from a public or private provider:

(a) Geographic areas in which broadband service is available;

(b) The technologies used to provide broadband service in such areas;

(c) The spectrum used for the provision of wireless broadband service in such areas;

(d) The speeds at which broadband service is available in such areas; and

(e) Broadband service availability at public schools, libraries, hospitals, colleges and universities and all public buildings owned or leased by agencies or instrumentalities of the States or municipalities or other subdivisions of the States and their respective agencies or instrumentalities.

The national map will also be searchable by address. To the greatest extent possible, at every address, the type and speed of broadband service will be provided. For providers of wireless broadband service, the spectrum used for the provision of service will be provided. If the applicable broadband service provider so chooses, the provider's identity will also be available, otherwise the map will simply display that an anonymous provider utilizing a particular type of technology is providing service to a location. Furthermore, to the extent possible, the service areas of individual providers will be aggregated with other providers of the same technology type.

Though collected under this Program, data concerning the Average Revenue Per User (ARPU) and data regarding the type, technical specification, or location of infrastructure owned, leased, or used by a broadband service provider will not be displayed on the public national broadband map.[10] The above paragraphs notwithstanding, if provider consent is granted, NTIA may display the above provider-specific information on the national broadband map.

In addition to the above broadband-related information, the national broadband map may display a wide range of additional, economic, and demographic data derived from other sources. Such data, however, are not the subject of this Notice.

B. *Program Priorities:*

1. *Broadband Mapping.* With respect to this Program, NTIA's highest priority is the development and maintenance of a national broadband map. Therefore, NTIA intends to fund high-quality projects that are designed to gather data at the address-level on broadband availability, technology, speed, infrastructure, ARPU, and, in the case of wireless broadband, the spectrum used, across the project areas. NTIA has determined that the BDIA's eligible uses regarding State-specific data collection and geographic inventory broadband mapping activities are encompassed within the broadband mapping grant guidelines described herein. Successful projects must propose: (a) To provide comprehensive and verifiable data meeting the Program standards as published in this Notice, such data will be accessible and clearly presented to NTIA, the public, and State and local governments without unduly compromising data or the protection of Confidential Information as defined in this notice; (b) a workable and sustainable framework for repeated updating of data; (c) a plan for collaboration with State-level agencies, local authorities, and other constituencies, as well as a proposal for planning projects designed to identify and address broadband challenges in the State; (d) feasible projects as demonstrated by a reasonable and cost-efficient budget, and a showing of applicant capacity, knowledge and experience; and (e) a timeline for expedient data delivery.

2. *Broadband Planning.* Only applications that meet the broadband mapping purposes set forth in the above paragraph will be considered for planning funding, and mapping proposals do not need to include a planning component. However, applicants may propose projects or award uses that relate to an enumerated BDIA purpose described in Section I of this Notice that addresses a need in their State. Any proposed use of funds that is not directed towards the collection of data for, or the development and maintenance of, the State or national broadband map will be considered a planning use. There is a presumption that the BDIA purposes involving the identification of barriers to the adoption of broadband service and information technology services, the creation and facilitation of local technology planning teams, and the establishment of computer ownership

[10] However, NTIA is considering methods for displaying some pricing data that will be collected through other avenues.

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Confidential Information. Any information, including trade secrets, or commercial or financial information, submitted under this Program that: (1) Identifies the type and technical specification of infrastructure owned, leased, or used by a specific broadband service provider; (2) identifies the average revenue per user (ARPU) for a specific broadband service provider; or (3) explicitly identifies a broadband service provider in relation to its specific Service Area or at a specific Service Location. For example, a broadband service provider's specific service "footprint", as identified with such provider, will be considered Confidential Information for the purposes of this Program and will either (a) be aggregated with other available providers of the same technology type before being published in the national broadband map, in which case the map would only display the aggregated list of providers that have consented to have their names displayed for such service area; or (b) in the absence of other providers of the same technology type with which a provider's specific service "footprint" can be aggregated, be displayed without providing the provider's identity, unless the provider gives its consent. NTIA and the FCC may otherwise aggregate, combine or mask broadband service provider data, and take other steps so as to make such data suitable for public release.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Confidential Information, as defined herein and as provided as part of a project funded under this Program, will not be made publicly available, pursuant to the limitations set forth in the BDIA, except as required by applicable law or judicial or administrative action or proceeding, including the Freedom of Information Act requirements.[11]

Data. Statistics, figures, descriptions, maps, geographic coordinates, or other such information relating to the provision of broadband services.

End User. A residential or business party, institution or State or local government entity, including a Community Anchor Institution, that may use broadband service for its own purposes and that does not resell such service to other entities or incorporate such service into retail Internet-access services. Internet Service Providers (ISPs) are not "end users" for this purpose.

In-Kind Contribution. Qualifying non-cash donations, including third-party in-kind contributions, of property, goods or services, which benefit a Federally assisted project, and which may count toward satisfying the non-Federal matching requirement. See the section entitled "Eligibility Information" below for a full discussion of the Program's treatment of in-kind contributions and the Federal structure for determining when a contribution qualifies.

Pre-Award Costs. Reasonable costs incurred after the enactment of the Recovery Act (February 17, 2009) but prior to the effective date of the award directly pursuant to and in anticipation of the award where such costs are necessary to comply with the proposed delivery schedule or period of performance. Such costs are allowable only to the extent that they would have been allowable if incurred after the date of the award, and only with the written approval of NTIA.

Recovery Act. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Public Law 111–5, 123 Stat. 115 (2009).

Rural Area. Any area, as confirmed by the latest decennial census of the Bureau of the Census, which is not located within: (i) A city, town, or incorporated area that has a population of greater than 20,000 inhabitants; or (ii) an urbanized area contiguous and adjacent to a city or town that has a population of greater than 50,000 inhabitants. For purposes of the definition of rural area, an urbanized area means a densely populated territory as defined in the latest decennial census of the U.S. Census Bureau.

Secretary. The Secretary of Commerce.

Service Area. The entire area within which an existing service provider offers broadband service.

Service Location. The specific geographic point or location at which a service provider offers broadband service, such as a specific residence or business.

State. A State, the District of Columbia, or a territory or possession of the United States. For the purposes of the designation of an eligible entity, the term "State" will be interpreted to mean the Governor or in the absence of a designation by the Governor, the Legislature, officer, or executive agency within the State that the Governor or State Constitution authorizes to take binding action for the State. In the case State, the District of Columbia, or a territory or possession of the United States, the terms Governor, Legislature or State Constitution shall mean their respective functional equivalents.

Substantially Complete Data Set. A data set is substantially complete when it contains data on broadband services provided by (a) 70 percent of broadband service providers in a State; (b) to 80 percent of households in a State; (c) to 90 percent of households in rural areas of the State; and (d) to 95 percent of public Community Anchor Institutions.

Underserved Area. An area composed of one or more contiguous census blocks meeting certain criteria that measure the availability of broadband service and the level of advertised broadband speeds.[12] Specifically, an area is underserved if at least one of the following factors is met, though the presumption will be that more than one factor is present: (i) No more than 50 percent of households in the service area have access to facilities-based terrestrial broadband service at greater than the minimum broadband transmission speed (set forth in the definition of broadband above); (ii) no fixed or mobile broadband service provider advertises broadband transmission speeds of at least three megabits per second ("mbps") downstream in the area; or (iii) the rate of broadband subscribership for the area is 40 percent of households or less.[13] A household has access to broadband service if the household can readily subscribe to that service upon request.

Unserved Area. An area composed of one or more contiguous census blocks where at least 90 percent of households in the service area lack access to facilities-based terrestrial broadband service, either fixed or mobile, at the minimum broadband transmission speed (set forth in the definition of broadband above). A household has access to broadband service if the household can readily subscribe to that service upon request.

IV. Award Information

A. *Funding Availability and Estimated Funding:* The Recovery Act authorizes NTIA to expend up to $350 million for the purposes of developing and maintaining a broadband inventory map and pursuant to the BDIA.[14] NTIA expects grant awards to range between $1.9 million and $3.8 million per State for the mapping portion of each project,

[11] BDIA § 106(h), 122 Stat. at 4101.

[12] Census blocks are the smallest geographic areas for which the U.S. Bureau of the Census collects and tabulates decennial census data. Census blocks are formed by streets, roads, railroads, streams and other bodies of water, other visible physical and cultural features, and the legal boundaries shown on Census Bureau maps. Census data at this level serve as a valuable source for small-area geographic studies. See the Census Bureau's Web site at *http://www.census.gov* for more detailed information on its data gathering methodology.

[13] These criteria conform to the two distinct components of the BIP and BTOP categories of eligible projects—Last Mile and Middle Mile.

[14] Recovery Act, Title II, Div. A. 123 Stat. at 128.

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the type and in the format provided in the *Technical Appendix,* from all commercial or public providers of broadband service in their respective States, including, but not limited to, commercial or public providers of broadband service to Indian tribes (as defined in Section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act[21]), Native Hawaiian organizations, Community Anchor Institutions or agencies or instrumentalities of the States, or municipalities or other subdivisions of the States and their respective agencies or instrumentalities.

In no case, however, are applicants required to propose collecting data on broadband service provided by the Federal government or any agencies or instrumentalities of the Federal government or broadband service provided on property owned or leased by the Federal government or any agencies, or instrumentalities of the Federal government.

Failure to agree to collect the required data will render an applicant ineligible for funding under this Program.

D. *Participation Limit:* This is a new program and no activities have been funded under it as of the date of this Notice. BDIA stipulates that no State-designated entity may receive a grant under this Program to fund activities described above if that entity, or another entity designated by that State, obtained prior grant awards under this section to fund the same activities in that State in each of the previous four (4) consecutive years.[22] Because the Recovery Act requires the obligation of all funds by September 30, 2010, NTIA does not anticipate any situations where a violation of this provision could occur.

E. *Funding Restrictions:*

1. *Eligible Costs.* Grant funds must be used only to pay for eligible costs. Under this Notice, eligible costs are governed by the Federal cost principles identified in the applicable OMB circulars and in the Program's authorizing legislation.[23] In addition, costs must be reasonable, allocable, necessary to the project, and comply with the funding statute requirements. Neither mapping nor planning projects may include any construction costs.

2. *Recovery Act-Specific Restrictions.* The Recovery Act imposes an additional limitation on the use of funds expended or obligated from appropriations made pursuant to its provisions. Specifically, for purposes of this Notice, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under the Recovery Act may be used by any State or local government, or any private entity, for any casino or other gambling establishment, aquarium, zoo, golf course, or swimming pool.[24]

VI. Application and Submission Information

A. *Address To Request Application Package:* To ensure a successful submission, applicants must apply for State Broadband Data Program funding through the online Grants.gov system through the Authorized Organization Representative (AOR). Grants.gov, an e-Government initiative, is a "storefront" that provides a unified process for all seekers of Federal grants to find funding opportunities and apply for funding. If applicants have previously used Grants.gov, the existing account may be used for the State Broadband Data Program. States that have not previously submitted an application through Grants.gov are strongly encouraged to initiate the registration process as soon as possible. Instructions are available on the Grants.gov Web site (*http://www.grants.gov*). Application forms and instructions are also available at Grants.gov. To access these materials, go to *http://www.grants.gov,* select "Apply for Grants," and then select "Download Application Package." Enter the CFDA and/or the funding opportunity number located on the cover of this announcement. Select "Download Application Package," and then follow the prompts. To download the instructions, go to "Download Application Package" and select "Instructions." Applicants should visit Grants.gov prior to filing their applications so that they fully understand the process and requirements. Failure to properly register and apply for State Broadband Data Program funds by the deadlines may result in forfeiture of the grant opportunity. Applications are accepted until the deadline and processed as received. Applications submitted by hand delivery, mail, e-mail or facsimile will not be accepted.

B. *Registration:*

1. *DUNS Number.*—All applicants must supply a Dun and Bradstreet Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number. Applicants can receive a DUNS number at no cost by calling the dedicated toll-free DUNS number request line at 1–866–705–5711 or via the Internet at *http://www.dunandbradstreet.com.*

2. *Central Contractor Registration (CCR).* All applicants must provide a CCR (CAGE) number evidencing current registration in the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) database. If the applicant does not have a current CCR (CAGE) number, the applicant must register in the CCR system available at: *http://www.ccr.gov/StartRegistration.aspx.*

C. *Content and Form of Application Submitted Through Grants.gov:* The following is a list of required application forms:

- Standard Form 424, Program Abstract/Program Narrative;
- Standard Form 424, Application for Federal Assistance;
- Standard Form 424A, Budget Information—Non-Construction Programs;
- Standard Form 424B, Assurances—Non-Construction Programs;
- Standard Form LLL, Disclosure of Lobbying Activities;
- CD–511 Certification Regarding Lobbying; and
- Letter of State Designation.

Program Narrative. The applicant must complete a Program Narrative including responses to the five review criteria listed in Section VII (A) and listed below.

The Narrative should begin with an introduction that serves as an Executive Summary of the project. It should be a brief, straightforward statement of what the application proposes to accomplish.

The Narrative should also include a description of all unserved and underserved areas in their State as defined herein, to the extent they are known, and a prioritization for the allocation of grant funds within that

[21] 25 U.S.C. 450(b).

[22] BDIA § 106(f), 122 Stat. at 4101.

[23] The government has established a set of Federal principles for determining eligible or allowable costs. Allowability of costs will be determined in accordance with the cost principles applicable to the entity incurring the costs. Thus, allowability of costs incurred by State, local or Federally-recognized Indian tribal governments is determined in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular A–87, "Cost Principles for State, Local and Indian Tribal Governments." The allowability of costs incurred by non-profit organizations is determined in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular A–122, "Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations." The allowability of costs incurred by institutions of higher education is determined in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular A–21, "Cost Principles for Educational Institutions." The allowability of costs incurred by hospitals is determined in accordance with the provisions of Appendix E of 45 CFR pt. 74, "Principles for Determining Costs Applicable to Research and Development under Grants and Contracts with Hospitals." The allowability of costs incurred by commercial organizations and those non-profit organizations listed in Attachment C to Circular A–122 is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) at 48 CFR pt. 31. *See* 15 CFR 14.27, 24.22 (governing the Department of Commerce's implementation of OMB requirements).

[24] Recovery Act § 1604, 123 Stat. at 303.

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Education Assistance Act), Native Hawaiian organizations, Community Anchor Institutions or agencies or instrumentalities of the States, or municipalities or other subdivisions of the States and their respective agencies or instrumentalities. Failure to agree to collect such data will render an applicant ineligible for funding under this Program. In no case, however, are applicants required to propose collecting data on broadband service provided by the Federal government or any agencies or instrumentalities of the Federal government or broadband service provided on property owned or leased by the Federal government or any agencies, or instrumentalities of the Federal government.

Reviewers will consider the following factors in scoring this criterion:

(a) Accuracy and Verification. Data accuracy is extremely important and, while NTIA recognizes that 100 percent accuracy is not possible, reviewers will carefully consider an applicant's proposed methods for verifying data.[27] Also, proposed data collection methods that do not provide more than one way to determine the accuracy of availability data at any given location will not receive high scores.

(b) Accessibility. Applicants will be evaluated based on how the data are accessible to, clearly presented to, and easily understood by the public, including members of the research community, and local and State government, excluding any data considered to be Confidential Information, as defined in this Notice.

(c) Security and Confidentiality. Some data collected under the Program may be considered highly sensitive or confidential. Therefore, applicants must demonstrate and will be evaluated based on how well the applicant proposes to protect collected data, including Confidential Information as defined herein, while fulfilling the other criteria provided in this section.

2. *Project Feasibility (30%)*—

(a) *Budget.* This criterion evaluates whether the applicant presents a budget that is both reasonable and cost efficient, considering the full nature and scope of the project. Reviewers will also consider whether the applicant has demonstrated ability to secure the funding necessary to meet the required 20 percent non-Federal matching contribution.

(b) Applicant Capacity, Knowledge, and Experience. Reviewers also will assess whether the applicant possesses the necessary qualifications to complete the proposed project within Program standards. In performing this assessment reviewers will consider the capacity and relevant subject matter specific knowledge and experience of the applicant and the associated project personnel with conducting projects of similar scope and scale. Reviewers will assess the qualifications and past experience of the project leaders and/or partners in dealing with broadband or telecommunications technology and in designing, implementing, and effectively managing and overseeing the projects that collect broadband or telecommunications-related data, and utilize and manage Geographic Information System (GIS) data.

3. *Expedient Data Delivery (20%)*—Applicants will be reviewed based on the timeline on which they project delivery of the initial submission of a substantially complete set of broadband mapping data. This timeline should be ambitious and designed to facilitate the delivery of all data required by the *Technical Appendix.* NTIA will have a preference for the provision of a substantially complete set of availability data by November 1, 2009. Applicants that cannot provide a substantially complete set of availability data by November 1, 2009, may propose to provide an alternative data set by that date. Applicants must demonstrate that they have the ability to complete the project requirements within the proposed timeline, including the requirements to provide a substantially complete set of all broadband mapping data on or before February 1, 2010 and to and to complete such data collection by March 1, 2010. All data provided in the first collection should be accurate as of June 30, 2009.

4. *Process for Repeated Data Updating (10%)*—The broadband landscape is rapidly changing, and both the State broadband maps and national broadband map must be able to reflect these changes. All applicants will be evaluated based on their ability to update the data at least semi-annually and on a continuing basis. Because the initial data collection is due on February 1, 2010, the next update will be due on September 1, 2010 but will collect data as of both December 31, 2009 and June 30, 2010. For all subsequent data updates, data should be updated at least on March 1 of each year (by submitting data as of December 31 of the previous year) and at least September 1 of each year (by submitting data as of June 30 of that year), so as to coincide with the Federal Communications Commission's Form 477 data collections. Applicants are expected to propose to update data for at least five (5) years from the date of award. Applicants are encouraged to consider methods of automated or direct-from-provider data input, while also considering Data Accuracy and Verification needs.

5. *Planning and Collaboration (10%)*—

(a) Collaboration. Collaboration with State-level agencies, local authorities, businesses and non-profit organizations will be a critical component of any successful data collection or mapping effort. Reviewers will carefully consider the transparency and inclusiveness of the process used to plan and execute data collection and State-level broadband mapping. Reviewers will also examine the existing relationships and proposed collaborations with necessary parties, including broadband service providers, information technology companies, mapping companies, State and local governments, geographic information agencies and councils, Community Anchor Institutions, consumer and public interest groups, Indian tribes (as defined in Section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act), Native Hawaiian organizations, minority and vulnerable populations, industry, and other such parties and institutions.

If applicable, any applications that do not include the collection of data from Indian tribes (as defined in Section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act), tribal lands, or Native Hawaiian organizations will not be eligible for grants.

(b) Planning. In addition to inclusiveness and collaboration, proposals including planning components will be evaluated based on how well the proposed planning process will identify service availability and gaps, analyze problems and opportunities related to broadband deployment, and determine priorities as well as resolve conflicting priorities. Planning proposals must present the following: (1) The BDIA-related purpose as listed footnote 6; (2) the problem(s) to be addressed; (3) the proposed solution; (4) the anticipated outcomes of the project; and (5) the cost of such proposal in light of the previous factors.

VIII. Anticipated Award Dates

NTIA will announce the awards starting on or about September 15, 2009.

[27] For example, a project should propose to collect availability data by address, as required by the *Technical Appendix,* and should cross-check that data for accuracy by using at least one other metric (*e.g.,* the location and capability of local infrastructure and whether such infrastructure could realistically serve a supposed service address, on-the-ground verification or telephone survey. Each method should be used to check a statistically significant sample of all addresses, and a statistically significant sample of rural addresses).

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ybk01.htm, and OMB Circular A–133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations, located at *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a133/a133.html.* Awardees are responsible for ensuring that sub-recipient audit reports are received and for resolving any audit findings.

H. *Deobligation:* NTIA reserves the right to deobligate awards to recipients under this Notice that demonstrate an insufficient level of performance, or wasteful or fraudulent spending, and award these funds competitively to new or existing applicants.

I. *Disposition of Unsuccessful Applications:* Unsuccessful applications accepted for review for the Fiscal Year 2009 the State Broadband Data Program will be retained for two years, after which they will be destroyed.

J. *Compliance with Applicable Laws and Administrative Requirements:* Any recipient and subrecipient of funds under this Notice shall be required to comply with all applicable obligations set forth in the Recovery Act and all Federal and State laws. Administrative and national policy requirements for State Broadband Data Program funding, *inter alia,* are contained in the DOC American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Award Terms (Apr. 9, 2009) and *Pre-Award Notification Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements* (DOC Pre-Award Notice), published in the **Federal Register** on February 11, 2008 (73 FR 7696), as amended. This notice may be accessed by entering the **Federal Register** volume and page number provided in the previous sentence at the following Internet Web site: *http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html.* All State Broadband Data Program applicants are required to comply with all applicable provisions set forth in the DOC Pre-Award Notice.

Note that section 1515 of the Recovery Act authorizes the Inspector General to examine records and interview officers and employees of the grantee and other entities regarding the award of funds.[31]

K. *Waiver Authority:* It is the general intent of NTIA not to waive any of the provisions set forth in this Notice. However, under extraordinary circumstances and when it is in the best interests of the Federal government, NTIA, upon its own initiative or when requested, may waive the provisions in this Notice. Waivers may only be granted for requirements that are discretionary and not mandated by statute or other applicable law. Any request for a waiver must set forth the extraordinary circumstances for the request and be included in the application or sent to the address provided in "NTIA Contacts" above.

L. *Limitation of Liability:* Under no circumstances will NTIA or the Department of Commerce be responsible for proposal preparation costs if this Program fails to receive funding or is canceled because of other NTIA priorities. Publication of this announcement does not oblige NTIA to award any specific project or to obligate any available funds.

M. *Cooperation with NTIA and FCC National Broadband Mapping Efforts:*

Cooperation. In addition to the other requirements provided in this Notice, all awardees agree to cooperate with NTIA and the FCC's national broadband mapping efforts. In particular, awardees agree that, to the extent necessary, they will coordinate with and lend reasonable assistance to NTIA and the FCC, or the employees, agents, representatives, contractors, vendors or consultants of each, in such parties' efforts to assist the recipients in their data collection or to collect broadband mapping related data directly in the States.

In the case that an application on behalf of a State fails to satisfy the requirements of this Program, NTIA reserves the right to collect broadband mapping data relating to such State directly or through NTIA's authorized agent, contractor or representative, using whatever means are within its legal authority.[32]

FCC Authority. Insofar as awardees are unwilling or unable to obtain requested data, NTIA reserves the right to request that the FCC exercise its authority to compel data production from any broadband service provider subject to its jurisdiction.

N. *Administrative Procedure Act and Regulatory Flexibility Act Statement:* This Notice is being issued without prior notice or public comment. The Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553, has several exemptions to rulemaking requirements. Among them is an exemption for "good cause" found at 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), which allows effective government action without rulemaking procedures where withholding the action would be "impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest."

Commerce has determined, consistent with the APA, that making these funds available under this Notice for broadband development, as mandated by the Recovery Act, is in the public interest. Given the emergency nature of the Recovery Act and the extremely short time period within which all funds must be obligated, withholding this Notice to provide for public notice and comment would unduly delay the provision of benefits associated with these broadband initiatives and be contrary to the public interest.

For the same reasons, Commerce finds good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness for this action. Because notice and opportunity for comment are not required pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) or any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are inapplicable. Therefore, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required and has not been prepared.

O. *Congressional Review of Act:* NTIA has submitted this Notice to the Congress and the Government Accountability Office under the Congressional Review of Agency Rulemaking Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.* This Notice is a "major rule" within the meaning of the Act because it will result in an annual effect on the economy of $100,000,000 or more. This Notice sets out the administrative procedures for making grants to State, local, tribal and other State approved organizations for the development and implementation of statewide initiatives to identify and track the availability and adoption of broadband services within each State through the State Broadband Data Program.

With funds made available through the Recovery Act, the State Broadband Data Program will provide approximately $240 million in grants to assist eligible entities, including States, in developing State-specific data on the deployment levels and adoption rates of broadband services. All grant funds must be obligated by September 30, 2010. The State-specific data collected through this Program will help to determine those areas of the United States that are "unserved" or "underserved" and so inform the award of grants under BTOP, which grants also must be awarded no later than September 30, 2010. The data will also be used in the development of the national broadband map that NTIA is required to create and make publicly available by February 2011 under Section 6001(l) of the Recovery Act. A 60-day delay in implementing this Notice would hamper NTIA's mission to expeditiously provide assistance to eligible entities for the development of this key State-specific data on broadband deployment levels and adoption rates as well as hinder NTIA's

[31] Recovery Act § 1515, 123 Stat. at 289.

[32] Recovery Act § 6001(l), 123 Stat. at 516 requires that NTIA develop and maintain a comprehensive nationwide inventory map of existing broadband service capability and availability in the United States.

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Authority: Title II, Division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Public Law 111–5, 123 Stat. 115 (Feb. 17, 2009); Broadband Data Improvement Act, Title I of Public Law 110–385, 122 Stat. 4096 (Oct. 10, 2008).

Dated: July 2, 2009.

Lawrence E. Strickling,

Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information.

Appendix A: Technical Appendix

Awardees shall provide the following information to NTIA in the format specified via ftp to *sftp.ntia.doc.gov* or CD/DVD to Edward "Smitty" Smith, Program Director, State Broadband Data Program, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW., Room 4898, Washington, DC 20230 no later than February 1, 2010. *All data should be accurate as of June 30, 2009, unless otherwise indicated.* Questions about the data content or formats should be addressed to Your Name at *broadbandmapping@ntia.doc.gov.*

1. Broadband Service Availability in Provider's Service Area

(a) Availability by Service Address-Service Associated With Specific Addresses

For each facilities-based provider of broadband service to specified end-user locations in their State, awardees shall provide NTIA with a list of all addresses at which broadband service is available to end users in the provider's service area, along with the associated service characteristics identified below.

For this purpose, "broadband service" is the provision, on either a commercial or non-commercial basis, of data transmission technology that provides two-way data transmission to and from the Internet with advertised speeds of at least 768 kilobits per second (kbps) downstream and greater than 200 kbps upstream to end users, or providing sufficient capacity in a middle mile project to support the provision of broadband service to end-users within the project area.

For this purpose, an "end user" of broadband service is a residential or business party, institution or State or local government entity that may use broadband service for its own purposes and that does not resell such service to other entities or incorporate such service into retail Internet-access services. Internet Service Providers (ISPs) are not "end users" for this purpose. An entity is a "facilities-based" provider of broadband service connections to end user locations if any of the following conditions are met: (1) It owns the portion of the physical facility that terminates at the end user location; (2) it obtains unbundled network elements (UNEs), special access lines, or other leased facilities that terminate at the end user location and provisions/equips them as broadband; or (3) it provisions/equips a broadband wireless channel to the end user location over licensed or unlicensed spectrum.

For this purpose, "broadband service" is "available" at an address if the provider does, or could, within a typical service interval (7 to 10 business days) without an extraordinary commitment of resources, provision two-way data transmission to and from the Internet with advertised speeds of at least 768 kilobits per second (kbps) downstream and greater than 200 kbps upstream to end-users at that address. The list of addresses shall be submitted to NTIA as a tab-delimited text file in which each record has the following format:

RECORD FORMAT FOR ADDRESS DATA FOR EACH PROVIDER

Field	Description	Type	Example
Provider Identification Data:			
Provider Name	Provider Name	Text	ABC Co.
DBA Name	"Doing-business-as" name	Text	Superfone, Inc.
FRN	Provider FCC Registration Number	Integer	8402202.
ID	Sequential record number	Integer	1.
End User location/Service Data:			
End-User Address	Complete address	Text	1401 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20230.
End-User Building Number	Building number	Text	1401.
End-User Prefix Direction	Prefix direction	Text.	
End-User Street	Street name	Text	Constitution.
End-User Street Type	Street type	Text	Ave.
End-User Suffix Direction	Suffix direction	Text	NW.
End-User City	City	Text	Washington.
End-User State Abbreviation.	Two-letter State postal abbreviation	Text	DC.
End-User ZIP Code	5-digit ZIP code (with leading zeros)	Text	20230.
End-User ZIP Plus 4	4-digit add-on code (with leading zeros)	Text	0005.
Category of End User	Category of End User Served at Address (see details below for codes).	Integer	3.
Technology of Transmission.	Category of technology available for the provision of service at the address (see details below for codes).	Integer	50.
Maximum Advertised Downstream Speed.	Speed tier code for the maximum advertised downstream speed available at the address (see details below for codes).	Integer	8.
Maximum Advertised Upstream Speed.	Speed tier code for the maximum advertised upstream speed that is offered with the above maximum advertised downstream speed available at the address (see details below for codes).	Integer	8.

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SPEED TIER CODES

Upload speed tier	Download speed tier	Description
1		Less than or equal to 200 kbps.
2		Greater than 200 kbps and less than 768 kbps.
3	3	Greater than or equal to 768 kbps and less than 1.5 mbps.
4	4	Greater than or equal to 1.5 mbps and less than 3 mbps.
5	5	Greater than or equal to 3 mbps and less than 6 mbps.
6	6	Greater than or equal to 6 mbps and less than 10 mbps.
7	7	Greater than or equal to 10 mbps and less than 25 mbps.
8	8	Greater than or equal to 25 mbps and less than 50 mbps.
9	9	Greater than or equal to 50 mbps and less than 100 mbps.
10	10	Greater than or equal to 100 mbps and less than 1 gbps.
11	11	Greater than or equal to 1 gbps.

8. Data for the entire State or territory should be submitted as a single, tab-delimited plain text file named "address_availability_XX.txt" where XX is the two-letter postal abbreviation for the State or territory.

(b) Availability by Shapefile—Wireless Services not Provided to a Specific Address

For those facilities-based providers of wireless broadband service that is not address specific (e.g., nomadic, terrestrial mobile wireless, or satellite), awardees may alternatively provide NTIA with GIS-compatible map layers depicting areas in which broadband service is available to end users.

For this purpose, an "end user" of broadband service is a residential or business party, institution, or State or local government entity that may use broadband service for its own purposes and that does not resell such service to other entities or incorporate such service into retail Internet-access service. Internet Service Providers (ISPs) are not "end users" for this purpose. An entity is a "facilities-based" provider of broadband service connections to end user locations if any of the following conditions are met: (1) It owns the portion of the physical facility that terminates at the end user location; (2) it obtains unbundled network elements (UNEs), special access lines, or other leased facilities that terminate at the end user location and provisions/equips them as broadband; or (3) it provisions/equips a broadband wireless channel to the end user location over licensed or unlicensed spectrum.

For this purpose, "broadband service" is "available" at a location if the provider does, or could, within a typical service interval (7 to 10 business days) without an extraordinary commitment of resources, provision two-way data transmission with advertised speeds of at least 768 kilobits per second (kbps) downstream and greater than 200 kbps upstream to end-users at that location. The data shall be submitted to NTIA as an ESRI Shapefile such that the associated data contains the following fields:

RECORD FORMAT FOR AVAILABILITY AREA DATA FOR EACH PROVIDER—USE ONLY IN CONNECTION WITH WIRELESS SERVICES NOT PROVIDED TO A SPECIFIC ADDRESS

Field	Description	Type	Example
Provider Name	Provider Name	Text	ABC Co.
DBA Name	"Doing-business-as" name	Text	Superfone, Inc.
FRN	Provider FCC Registration Number	Integer	8402202.
Technology of Transmission	Category of technology for the provision of service (see details following Part 1(a) for codes).	Integer	41.
Spectrum Used	If technology of transmission is wireless, is Cellular spectrum (824–849 MHz; 862–869) used to provide service (Y/N)?	Text	Y.
Spectrum Used	If technology of transmission is wireless, is 700 MHz spectrum (698–758 MHz; 775–788 MHz; 805–806 MHz) used to provide service (Y/N)?	Text	Y.
Spectrum Used	If technology of transmission is wireless, is Broadband Personal Communications Services spectrum (1850–1915 MHz; 1930–1995) used to provide service (Y/N)?	Text	Y.
Spectrum Used	If technology of transmission is wireless, is Advanced Wireless Services spectrum (1710–1755 MHz; 2100–2155) used to provide service (Y/N)?	Text	N.
Spectrum Used	If technology of transmission is wireless, is Broadband Radio Service/Educational Broadband Service spectrum (2496–2690 MHz) used to provide service (Y/N)?	Text	N.
Spectrum Used	If technology of transmission is wireless, is Unlicensed (including broadcast television "white spaces") spectrum used to provide service (Y/N)?	Text	N.

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RECORD FORMAT FOR RESIDENTIAL BROADBAND SERVICE PRICING AND SPEED CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTY FOR EACH PROVIDER—Continued

Field	Description	Type	Example
County	3-digit County ANSI (FIPS) Code	Integer	560.
State	2-digit State ANSI (FIPS) Code	Integer	51.
Technology of Transmission	Category of technology used in the provision of service (see details following Part 1(a) for codes).	Integer	2.
ARPU, All Advertised Speed Offerings	Average monthly revenue per residential user for the county (see details below for methodology).	Float	34.45.
Subscriber-Weighted Nominal Speed	Subscriber-weighted nominal speed (blended average rate in kbps) (see details below for methodology).	Float	2753.3.

Service Plan Record Detail:

1. Instructions for providers needing to obtain a FRN can be accessed at *https://fjallfoss.fcc.gov/coresWeb/publicHome.do.*

2. Use the set of counties that best approximate each market area of the provider. County ANSI (formerly FIPS) codes may be accessed at *http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ansi/ansi.html.*

3. For each county in the provider's broadband Internet service area, all applicable fields must be populated.

4. For reporting the technology of transmission, report the technology used by the portion of the connection that terminates at the end-user location. If different technologies are used in the two directions of information transfer ("downstream" and "upstream"), report the connection in the technology category for the downstream direction. The technology of transmission should be entered as an integer based on the coding scheme shown in Part 1(a) above.

5. The speed tiers should be entered as integers according to the reference in Part 1(a) above.

6. As an example, for June 2009, a provider's ARPU should be calculated by dividing the provider's total monthly residential broadband service revenue for the county by its average monthly residential broadband subscribers.

(a). The ARPU entered in the record format above must be the monthly ARPU for June 2009 calculated by dividing (i) total monthly residential broadband service revenue by (ii) average monthly residential broadband subscribers.

i. *Numerator:* Total monthly residential broadband service revenue must be calculated as total revenue for the month (monthly data access fees including discounts, overage charges and service or connection fees, but excluding all taxes, fees and surcharges paid to government programs, e.g., E911) attributable to the provision of broadband service to billed residential subscribers in the county for June 2009.

ii. *Denominator:* Average monthly residential broadband subscribers must be calculated as the simple average of beginning-of-month and end-of-month counts of billed residential subscribers to broadband service in the county for June 2009.

7. A provider's subscriber-weighted nominal speed (in kbps) should be calculated as the sum of the products of the provider's advertised maximum download data transmission rate (in kbps) for each residential rate tier advertised by the provider in the county, times the average monthly number of residential subscribers receiving the advertised download transmission rate tier for the relevant reporting month (*i.e.*, June or December, as applicable), divided by the average total number of residential subscribers for all the included data transmission rate tiers in the county for that month. This is expressed in the following formula:

$$\frac{(\text{speed tier-1 in kbps} \times \text{no. of tier-1 subscribers}) + (\text{speed tier-2 in kbps} \times \text{no. of tier-2 subscribers}) + \ldots}{\text{total average monthly subscribers}}$$

For example, if the service provider offers two tiers of service with advertised maximum download speeds of 1500 kbps and 6000 kbps, calculate the product of 1500 kbps times the average monthly number of residential subscribers to the 1500 kbps speed tier plus the product of 6000 kbps times the average monthly number of residential subscribers to the 6000 kbps speed tier and divide the sum by the sum (or total) of the average monthly number of residential subscribers in both tiers.

8. Data for the entire State or territory should be submitted as a single, tab-delimited plain text file named "pricing_XX.txt" where XX is the two-letter postal abbreviation for the State or territory.

3. Broadband Service Infrastructure in Provider's Service Area

(a) Last-Mile Connection Points

Awardees shall provide NTIA with a list of the locations of the first points of aggregation in the networks (serving facilities) used by facilities-based providers to provide broadband service to end users.

For this purpose, an "end user" of broadband service is a residential or business party, institution, or State or local government entity that may use broadband service for its own purposes and that does not resell such service to other entities or incorporate such service into retail Internet-access service. Internet Service Providers (ISPs) are not "end users" for this purpose. An entity is a "facilities-based" provider of broadband service connections to end user locations if any of the following conditions are met: (1) It owns the portion of the physical facility that terminates at the end user location; (2) it obtains unbundled network elements (UNEs), special access lines, or other leased facilities that terminate at the end user location and provisions/equips them as broadband; or (3) it provisions/equips a broadband wireless channel to the end user location over licensed or unlicensed spectrum.

"Last-mile" infrastructure consists of facilities used to provide broadband service between end-user (including residences, businesses, community anchor institutions, etc.) equipment and the appropriate access point, router or

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RECORD FORMAT FOR MIDDLE-MILE AND INTERNET BACKHAUL CONNECTION POINTS DATA FOR EACH PROVIDER—Continued

Field	Description	Type	Example
Serving Facility Capacity.	Serving capacity of transport facility (see details below)	Integer	1.
Serving Facility Type	Type of transport facility (1=Fiber; 2=Copper; 3=Hybrid Fiber Coax (HFC); 4=Wireless).	Integer	1.
Latitude	Latitude in decimal degrees	Float	38.884560.
Longitude	Longitude in decimal degrees	Float	−77.028123.
Elevation	Elevation relative to grade to the nearest foot (positive integers indicate above grade, negative below grade).	Integer	−10.

Connections Record Detail:

1. Instructions for providers needing to obtain a FRN can be accessed at *https://fjallfoss.fcc.gov/coresWeb/publicHome.do*.

The capacity of the serving facility should represent the capacity as currently configured and be expressed according to the following reference:

SERVING FACILITY CODES

Data rate code	Interconnection point data rate
1	Multiple T1s and less than 40 mbps.
2	Greater than 40 mbps and less than 150 mbps.
3	Greater than 150 mbps and less than 600 mbps.
4	Greater than or equal to 600 mbps and less than 2.4 gbps.
5	Greater than or equal to 2.4 gbps and less than 10 gbps.
6	Greater than or equal to 10 gbps.

2. Coordinates must be expressed using the WGS 1984 geographic coordinate system.

3. Data for the entire State or territory should be submitted as a single, tab-delimited plain text file named "middlemile_XX.txt" where XX is the two-letter postal abbreviation for the State or territory.

4. Community Anchor Institutions

Awardees shall provide NTIA with a list of community anchor institutions in their State, along with the associated information described below.

"Community Anchor Institutions" consist of schools, libraries, medical and healthcare providers, *public safety entities,* community colleges and other institutions of higher education, and other community support organizations and entities.

The list shall be submitted to NTIA as a tab-delimited text file in which each record has the following format:

RECORD FORMAT FOR COMMUNITY ANCHOR INSTITUTIONS

Field	Description	Type	Example
Name	Institution Name	Text	John Smith Community Center.
Address	Complete address of institution	Text	1401 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington DC 20230
Latitude	Latitude in decimal degrees of institution	Float	38.884560.
Longitude	Longitude in decimal degrees of institution	Float	−77.028123.
Category	Category of institution (see details below for category codes)	Integer	2.
Broadband Service?	Does institution subscribe to broadband service at location?	Text	Y.
Technology of Transmission.	Category of technology used for the provision of broadband service to the institution (see details following Part 1(a) for codes).	Integer	10.
Advertised Downstream Service Speed.	Speed tier code for the downstream advertised data transfer throughput rate associated with the service that the institution receives (see details following Part 1(a) for codes).	Integer	8.
Advertised Upstream Service Speed.	Speed tier code for the upstream data transfer throughput rate associated with the service that the institution receives (see details following Part 1(a) for codes).	Integer	8.

The category of each Community Anchor Institution should be expressed according to the following reference:

COMMUNITY ANCHOR INSTITUTION CATEGORY CODES

Category code	Category
1	School—K through 12.
2	Library.
3	Medical/healthcare.
4	Public safety.
5	University, college, other post-secondary.
6	Other community support—government.
7	Other community support—non-governmental.

Appendix B: Policy Justification

As discussed in the Notice of Funds Availability (Notice) for the State Broadband Data Program, dated July 1, 2009, NTIA, the FCC, and the RUS cosponsored a series of public meetings and released a Request for Information (RFI) to initiate public outreach about the current availability of broadband service in the United States and ways in

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Based on its review of the comments, examination of mapping methodologies currently employed at the State level, and consultation with the FCC, NTIA finds that data at the address level, or as close to the address level as practicable considering the technology type being employed, as set out in the *Technical Appendix,* should be collected by each awardee under this Program and that such data must be provided to NTIA pursuant to the terms of the Notice. State broadband maps developed pursuant to awards under this Program should display data at the address level, or as close to the address level as practicable considering the technology type being employed and as provided more fully in the *Technical Appendix.*

State Models. NTIA has gathered information from a variety of sources, including mapping experts from many States. Additionally, commenters provided suggestions on what maps NTIA should use as models for the national broadband map.[44] After careful consideration and consultation with the FCC and other agencies, determined that none of the suggested State map models contain all of the data sets necessary for the national broadband map, but may prove to be instructive and the source of valuable ideas. The information required under the Notice and *Technical Appendix,* however, is the principal source of information for the national map and guidance for applicants under this Program.

State Collection of Mapping Information. State participation is critical to the national broadband mapping effort. Commenters expressed a range of opinions on the information that States should be required to collect as a condition of receiving statewide inventory grants.[45] In order to promote the efficient creation of the State and national broadband maps, NTIA and RUS will require that broadband internet service providers that apply for infrastructure grants under BTOP and RUS' Broadband Initiatives Program (BIP) agree to provide the data that awardees under this Program are required to collect pursuant to the *Technical Appendix.* NTIA and RUS find that the BIP/BTOP program's incentive structure should complement the goals of the State and national mapping efforts and this requirement will further facilitate data collection.

Technical Specifications of State Maps. The BDIA is silent on the technical specifications that should be included in each State map. NTIA sought comment in the RFI on the specifications that should be required of State Broadband Data Program grantees to ensure that the data collected at the State level can be efficiently incorporated into the national broadband map.[46] As stated above, NTIA also consulted with the FCC and examined mapping methodologies currently employed at the State level, regarding the technical specifications with which awardees should comply in composing their maps with program funds.

In response to the RFI, commenters provided varying insights on the data sets that should be displayed,[47] and the technical format of the information provided.[48] NTIA has determined to require that data be collected as specified in the *Technical Appendix* attached hereto.

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Valley Cooperative Telephone Association at 6 (Apr. 13, 2009) (census tract level per FCC form 477 data collection); Traverse Technologies, Inc. at 2 (Mar. 25, 2009) (providers' customer service areas).

[44] *See, e.g.,* CostQuest/LinkAmerica Alliance at 17 (Alabama map); State of Arizona Government Information Technology Agency at 9 (Arizona Map); City and County of San Francisco at 25 (Apr. 13, 2009) (California Map); State of Iowa at 7 (Hawaii map); Oakland County, Michigan at 7 (Illinois Map); ConnectKentucky at 3 (Kentucky Map); Joint Comments at 8, 13 (Massachusetts Map); Diane Wells at 1, 2 (Apr. 13, 2009) (Minnesota Map); State of Iowa at 7 (Missouri Map); Joint Response of the New York State CIO *et al.* at 4 (New York Map); Pennsylvania Governor's Office of Administration at 8 (North Carolina Map); Pennsylvania Governor's Office of Administration at 8 (Pennsylvania Map); Scott County Mayor Ricky A. Keeton at 1 (Apr. 13, 2009) (Tennessee Map); Stratrum Broadband at 19 (Mar. 31, 2009) (Vermont Map); City of Boston at 9 (Virginia Tech Map); ViaStat, Inc. at 14, 15 (Apr. 13, 2009) (Australia Map); City of Boston at 9 (New Zealand Map).

[45] The RFI included a question regarding the specific information the States should collect as conditions of receiving statewide inventory grants (74 FR 10718). Most commenters agreed that States should collect information. *See, e.g.,* WISPA at 13. There was disagreement over whether State data collection should be a condition to qualify for grants. *See, e.g.,* Windstream Communications, Inc. at 27. Some commenters did not think providers should be required to provide mapping data. *See, e.g.,* Independent Telephone and Telecommunications Alliance at 35. Some commenters recommended that providers be required to submit data. *See, e.g.,* State of Missouri/Missouri Public Services Commission at 12.

[46] 74 FR at 10718.

[47] NTIA received comments on the technical specifications of the map including the following: Triangle J Council of Governments Cable Broadband Consortium at 15 (Apr. 13, 2009) (NTIA should establish a standard template, such as a database directory, by which information is submitted); CostQuest/LinkAmerica Alliance at 18 (NTIA should clearly define certain data sets such as: Coverage areas, speed and service attributes, quality of service data, technologies, infrastructure elements, demand and demographic data price, deployment costs); The People of the State of California and Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger at 46 (NTIA should establish definitions for address); National Tribal Telecommunications Association at 3, 4 (NTIA should show customer class (residential, business, etc.); Joint Response of the New York State CIO *et al.* at 11 (data should allow for multiple demographic overlays); Apex CoVantage at 4 (link the customer database to the provider database and link the political data to census data); SEDA—Council of Governments at 6 (searchable by address and display in graphical rather than tabular format). Link America Alliance at 17 (NTIA should follow Federal Geospatial Data Content standards that included geographic and topographic information); University of Nebraska at 4 (NTIA should require GIS software compatibility); The People of the State of California and Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger at 47 (NTIA should create Metadata (data about the data) according to Federal Geospatial Data Content (FGDC) standards to be generated after geo-coding); State of Arizona Government Information Technology Agency at 9 (NTIA should create Metadata (data about the data) according to ESRI mapping standards); CostQuest/Link America Alliance at 18, 19 (maps and features (data layers) should be collected in accordance with Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) standards for geospatial data).

[48] Link America Alliance at 17 (NTIA should follow Federal Geospatial Data Content standards that included geographic and topographic information); University of Nebraska at 4 (NTIA should require GIS software compatibility); The People of the State of California and Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger at 47 (NTIA should create Metadata (data about the data) according to Federal Geospatial Data Content (FGDC) standards to be generated after geo-coding); State of Arizona Government Information Technology Agency at 9 (NTIA should create Metadata (data about the data) according to ESRI mapping standards); CostQuest/Link America Alliance at 18, 19 (maps and features (data layers) should be collected in accordance with Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) standards for geospatial data).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XQ00

Taking and Importing Marine Mammals: Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Harbor Activities Related to the Delta IV/Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle at Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; proposed incidental harassment authorization; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS has received an application from United Launch Alliance (ULA) for an Incidental Harassment Authorization (IHA) to take small numbers of marine mammals, by harassment, incidental to conducting *Delta Mariner* operations, cargo unloading activities, harbor maintenance dredging, and kelp habitat mitigation activities related to the Delta IV/Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (Delta IV/EELV) at south Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA (VAFB). Pursuant to the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), NMFS requests comments on its proposal to authorize ULA to take, by Level B harassment only, small numbers of two species of pinnipeds at south VAFB beginning August, 2009.

DATES: Comments and information must be received no later than August 7, 2009.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the application should be addressed to

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