American Broadband Initiative

Federal Funding Workstream Assessment of U.S. Federal Broadband Programs

Appendices A, B, C

March 2019

American Broadband Initiative

Appendix A

Agency Specific Information

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List of full agency names and acronyms

Agency
Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC)
Delta Regional Authority (DRA)
Department of Commerce - (EDA)
Department of Commerce – (NTIA)
Department of Commerce – FirstNet
Department of Education (Dept. Ed)
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Department of the Interior (DOI)
Department of Transportation (DOT)
Department of Treasury (NMTC)
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)
National Science Foundation (NSF)
Northern Border Regional Commission (NBRC)
USDA Rural Business Service (RBS)
USDA Rural Housing Service (RHS)
USDA Rural Utilities Service (RUS)

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Appropriated Fiscal Year 18 Funding as reported in the 2018 OMB Data call (1 of 3)

Agency Reporting FY18 Appropriated Funding	Programs Reported as having FY18 Appropriated Funding	FY18 Appropriated Funding Reported
	Area Development	$155,000,000.00
	Special Broadband Allocation (KY, TN, WV)	$10,000,000.00
	Distressed Counties	$17,100,000.00
	POWER	$50,000,000.00
Appalachian Regional Commission*	Agency Total:	$232,100,000.00
	Agency Wide (note, no information was provided on individual DRA Programs)	$25,000,000.00
Delta Regional Authority*	Agency Total:	$25,000,000.00
	Business and Industry (B&I) Guaranteed Loan Program	$919,000,000.00
	Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant Program (REDLG)	$10,000,000.00
	Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant Program (REDLG)	$33,000,000.00
Department of Agriculture (RBS)*	Agency Total:	$962,000,000.00
	Rural Housing Service/Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program	$30,000,000.00
	Rural Housing Service/Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program	$2,800,000,000.00
	Rural Housing Service/Community Facilities Guaranteed Loan Program	$148,287,462.00
Department of Agriculture (RHS)*	Agency Total:	$2,978,287,462.00
	Broadband Loan/Grant Combination Pilot Program (Note: The funding for this program was provided but no further information was provided within the data call – therefore, this program is not included in the assessment)	$600,000,000.00
	Rural Utilities Service Distance Learning Telemedicine (DLT) Grant Program	$49,000,000.00
	Rural Utilities Service Telecommunications Infrastructure Loan Program	$690,000,000.00
	Rural Utilities Service Broadband Loan Program	$29,851,000.00
	Rural Utilities Service (RUS) Community Connect Grant Program	$30,000,000.00
Department of Agriculture (RUS)	Agency Total:	$1,398,851,000.00

Note: agencies marked with an asterisk did not report broadband-specific funding

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Appropriated Fiscal Year 18 Funding as reported in the 2018 OMB Data call (2 of 3)

Agency Reporting FY18 Appropriated Funding	Programs Reported as having FY18 Appropriated Funding	FY18 Appropriated Funding Reported
	Economic Development Assistance programs (EDAP)	$184,500,000.00
	FY 2018 EDA Disaster Supplemental Notice of Funding Opportunity (FY18 Disaster Supplemental NO FO)	$600,000,000.00
Department of Commerce (EDA)*	Agency Total:	$784,500,000.00
	Broadband Availability Mapping	$7,500,000.00
	BroadbandUSA	$8,200,000.00
Department of Commerce (NTIA)	Agency Total:	$15,700,000.00
	Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions	$15,772,000.00
	American Indian Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities	$31,539,000.00
	Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions	$3,826,000.00
	Impact Aid	$1,414,112,000.00
	Native American-Serving Nontribal Institutions	$3,826,000.00
	Promise Neighborhoods	$78,000,000.00
	Rural, Low-Income School Program	$90,420,000.00
	Small, Rural School Achievement Program	$90,420,000.00
	Title I, Part A	$15,800,000,000.00
	Title III, Part A: Strengthening Institutions	$98,886,000.00
	Title III, Part B: Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities Program	$279,624,000.00
	Title IV, Part A	$1,100,000,000.00
Department of Education*	Agency Total:	$19,006,425,000.00

Note: agencies marked with an asterisk did not report broadband-specific funding

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Appropriated Fiscal Year 18 Funding as reported in the 2018 OMB Data call (3 of 3)

Agency Reporting FY18 Appropriated Funding	Programs Reported as having FY18 Appropriated Funding	FY18 Appropriated Funding Reported
	Public and Indian Housing Neighborhood Networks (Capital Fund)	$2,750,000,000.00
	Public and Indian Housing Neighborhood Networks (Operating Fund)	$4,550,000,000.00
	Section 108 Loan Guarantee	$300,000,000.00
	Indian Community Development Block Grant	$65,000,000.00
	Native American Housing Block Grant	$655,000,000.00
	Title VI Loan Guarantee Program	$2,000,000.00
	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	$3,300,000,000.00
Department of Housing and Urban Development*	Agency Total:	$11,622,000,000.00
	Bureau of Indian Education (BIE): Education IT	$200,000.00
Department of Interior*	Agency Total:	$200,000.00
	BUILD	$1,500,000,000.00
	All DOT Programs	$44,973,212,000.00
Department of Transportation*	Agency Total:	$46,473,212,000.00
	Native American Library Services Basic Grants	$1,844,442.00
	Grants to States Program	$160,803,000.00
Institute of Museum and Library Services*	Agency Total:	$162,647,442.00
	Campus Cyberinfrastructure	$15,140,000.00
	Platforms for Advanced Wireless Research	$8,000,000.00
	Smart and Connected Communities	$21,700,000.00
	US Ignite, Smart Gigabit Communities, NSF WINS Challenge	$0.00
National Science Foundation*	Agency Total:	$44,840,000.00
	Economic & Infrastructure Development Program	$15,000,000.00
Northern Border Regional Commission*	Agency Total:	$15,000,000.00

Note: agencies marked with an asterisk did not report broadband-specific funding

****FCC, FirstNet, and Treasury CDFI did not report FY18 appropriated funding***

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Agency Interviews: Complete as of 10/05/18

In total, 17 interviews were conducted with individual agencies and offices

Agency	Contact Type
USDA (Rural Utilities Service (RUS), Rural Housing Service (RHS)	Rural Development/Rural Housing Service/Community Facilities Programs/Guaranteed Loan & Grant Processing & Servicing Division
	Rural Utilities Service
Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC)	Telecommunications Initiative Manager
Department of Treasury (NMTC)	CDFI Fund
	Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
Department of Commerce – FirstNet	Government Affairs
	Office of Chief Counsel
	Program Management and Strategy
USDA (Rural Business Service)	Rural Business Service
Department of Education	ED/OESE – Tiger Team Member
	ED/OS – Tiger Team Member
Department of Interior (DOI)	Deputy Associated Chief Information Officer
	Telecommunications Branch Manager
Department of Transportation (DOT)	FHWA
National Science Foundation (NSF)	Program Director
	Staff Associate
	Deputy Division Director
Department of Commerce - EDA	Senior Engagement Administrator
Department of Commerce – NTIA	Communications Program Specialist (NTIA)
	Senior Advisor to the Assistant Secretary
	Chief of External Affairs at Broadband USDA
Delta Regional Authority (DRA)	Chief of Staff
	Program Manager
	Senior Advisor
	Director of Project Development and Manager
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)	Chief of Staff Wireline Competition
	Division Chief of Telecommunications Access Policy Division
	Chief Data Officer
Northern Border Regional Commission (NBRC)	Program Director
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	Senior Advisor Office of the Secretary
Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)	Deputy Director for Libraries
	Senior Library Program Officer
	General Counsel

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Appendix B

Data Addendum

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American Broadband Initiative

The Federal Funding workstream sought to assess existing federal grants and subsidy programs devoted to or used for deploying broadband. The current state assessment of federally funded programs was conducted through the following process, which began with the distribution of an Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Broadband Programming Data Call to Federal Agencies

Assessing the Efficacy of Federal Broadband Programs Analysis Approach

Phase I

Validate
Consistency and Accuracy

What is the scope of Federal Funding for broadband?

- **Compare to existing information:** Cross-walk OMB data call with prior data calls, "Agency Spotlights", and NTIA's BroadbandUSA website information
- **Calculate and validate funding levels:** Sum inputs provided, and cross-check inputs with publicly available information and program owners (where possible)
- **Classify statutory and regulatory requirements, existing coordination, and geographical (or logistical) limits**
- **Identify critical information gaps:** Identify targeted asks of program owners

Phase II

Discover and Analyze
Themes and Trends

What limits the efficacy of these programs?

- **Review legislative citations and identify statutory / regulatory requirements**
- **Evaluate program challenges, and existing performance measures** with agencies
- **Summarize core limitations faced by broadband funding programs,** including existing coordination efforts / gaps, and geographical / logistical limits

Phase III

Identify and Recommend
Opportunities and Strategies

How might we improve (opportunities and solutions)?

- **Identify program performance measures** for funding sources and connect to customer types/needs to enable ongoing tracking and monitoring
- **Surface leading practices.** Promote actionable strategies that agencies can implement immediately and independently
- **Articulate policy recommendations.** Pinpoint opportunities for improved program coordination with respect to statutory / regulatory requirements
- **Identify a web portal** to house the findings of the analysis and use it as a source of information for cross-agency collaboration and public awareness

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Phase I Validation: Assessment Materials Received

The current state assessment was based off of the 2018 OMB data call materials received from agency budget offices and program offices

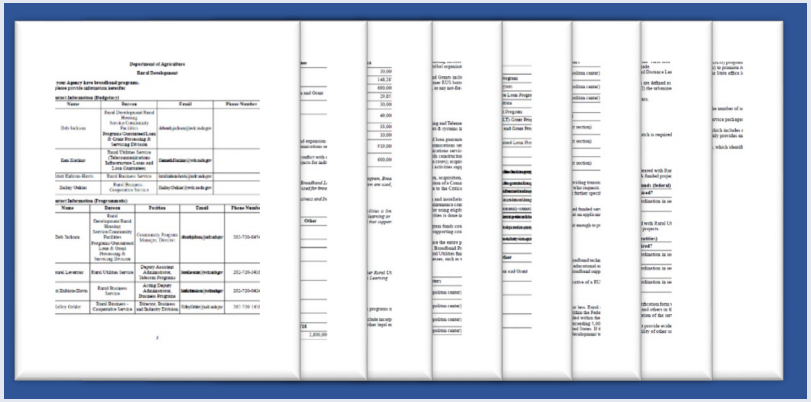
Data Call Elements

The OMB Data Call requested the following information:

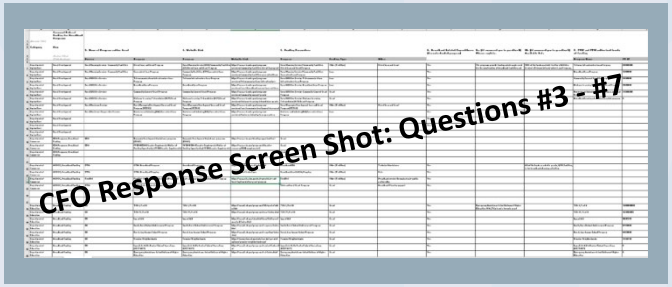
- Contact Information (Budgetary)
- Contact Information (Programmatic)
- Name of Program and/or Grant
- Website Link
- Funding Parameters
- Formula Funded
- FY17 and FY17 Authorized Levels
- FY17 and FY18 Appropriated Levels
- Dedicated Broadband Funding
- Dedicated Amount
- Legislative Citation
- Funding Cycle
- Types of Eligible Entities
- NAICS Codes
- Broadband Activities/Program Funding
- Geographic Parameters
- Definition for Broadband Speed
- Restrictions on broadband technology
- Rural Definition
- Matching Fund Requirement
- Coordination with other entities/programs
- Program Objectives
- Program Award decisions
- Indirect methods for broadband

Materials Received

*Information was received via PDF containing a total of over **400 pages** and Excel files containing over **2000 cells** of raw data:*



Agencies provided an average of 6 pages of full paragraph style responses, with an average of 5 missing questions per agency:



Excel exports of agency responses (CFO and non-CFO) required extensive reconciliation in order to fill unparalleled export gaps

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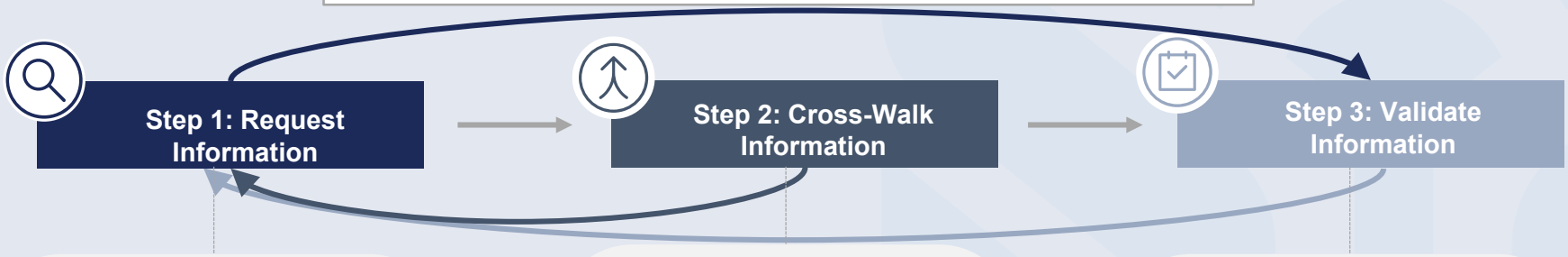
Phase I Validation: Putting the Pieces Together

Phase I required several data normalization activities to standardize responses prior to beginning the current state assessment

Steps 1, 2 and 3 act as a cyclical process until Phase I validation outcome is achieved



PROCESS

- OMB Data Call issued to Federal Agencies requesting information on agency-specific funded broadband programs
- Agency responses received via MAX.gov

Step 1 Outcome:
Raw data is exported into PDF and Excel format

PROCESS

- Performed cross-walk of programs with other sources of information:
  - OMNIBUS
  - The 2015 Broadband Opportunity Council Report
  - Working Group Agency Spotlights
- Agencies confirmed existence of additional funded broadband programs
- If additional program existence is confirmed, **step 1 is repeated**

Step 2 Outcome:
A comprehensive list of Federal ~~broadband~~ programs established

PROCESS

- Raw data is reconciled and broken down thematically by individual programs:
  - General information
  - Funding levels and types
  - Legislative citations
- If data information gaps are further identified, **step 1 is repeated** and mitigated with available resources:
  - OMB
  - Agency Websites

Step 3 Outcome:
Phase I is complete and ready for Phase II

Phase I outcome: A comprehensive document containing all available program information, sorted thematically, to act as a starting point for agency interviews and data analysis

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Phase I: OMB Data Call Lessons Learned

Creating the Data Call:

- Determine if the platform for surveying allows for comprehensive exports
  - E.g., If an agency did not answer a question, the exported word / PDF files would omit the question entirely giving an incomplete view of the questions asked
  - E.g., Excel files would contain blank cells due to program specific questions being answered in paragraph form (potential solution: tables for each question, allowing a column for program name and answer)
- Ensure the data call form allows for numerical inputs
  - E.g., Phone numbers were exported in the thousands
  - E.g., Agencies had difficulty inputting FY funding info due to formatting
- Best Practice Recommendation: Issuing agency should perform data call dry run to ensure proper formatting and function

Issuing the Data Call:

- The intent of the data call should be made clear to ensure that agencies report ALL applicable programs, with a clear definition of what program parameters are (e.g., directly or indirectly fund broadband programs ranging from construction to implementation support, etc.)
- Data call instructions should advise agencies to keep consistency in program responses, meaning that they should not switch the order of programs throughout the document
- Agencies should be advised to answer ALL question whether applicable or not, providing responses for why something is not applicable if the answer to a question is “no”, or “N/A”
- Best Practice Recommendation: Provide very clear instructions, and make every question response mandatory

Question specific:

- Questions 7 & 8 (FY 17 & 18 Authorized and Appropriated funding levels): Nomenclature for funding names differ from program names, creating inconsistencies
- Question 12 (Funded activities): In addition to what is funded, agencies should provide information on what is NOT funded to eliminate any confusion
- Best Practice Recommendation: Ask agencies to link funding names to program names so that is it clear where funding is sourced

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Phase II & III Methodology

The current state assessment was conducted during Phase II; findings will be produced in Phase III

Phase II: Discover & Analyze

Phase III: Identify & Recommend

1. 2018 OMB Data Call Response Analysis

- **Closed remaining gaps** from the OMB data call issued in May 2018
- **Performed quantitative analysis of** the OMB data call responses
- **Analyzed the qualitative components of the data call**
- **Developed baseline understanding from analysis** of inter/intra agency coordination, eligibility, funding, and themes to inform agency interviews

2. Agency Interview Preparation

- **Analyzed quantitative variances** to develop **agency agnostic interview questions**
- **Developed agency specific scenarios** to develop **agency specific interview questions**
- **Coordinated with** Broadband Interagency Working Group (BIWG) members to identify POCs for interviews
- **Prepared agency specific read-aheads** outlining agency OMB responses, initial high-level analysis (agency profiles), agency specific, and agency agnostic questions

3. Agency Interview Execution

- **Facilitated 17 agency-specific interviews with 33 agency POCs** to gather insight**s** on coordination, funding, best practices, and perspectives regarding broadband programming
- **Updated agency profiles** based on feedback and additional information obtained during interviews

4. Current State Analysis & Recommendation Preparation

- **Developed insights into program overlap, duplication, and coordination** through analysis of OMB responses and interview outputs
- **Reviewed and validated current state insights and problem statements** with tiger team and Federal Funding working group
- **Developed insights to recommendations** based on analysis and feedback from Tiger Team/ Federal Funding working group

5. Draft Findings and Recommendations

- **Identify program performance measures** for funding sources and connect to customer types/needs to enable tracking and monitoring
- **Surface leading practices** Promote actionable strategies that agencies can implement immediately and independently
- **Pinpoint opportunities** for improved program coordination with respect to statutory / regulatory requirements
- **Identify a web portal** to house the findings of the analysis and use it as a source of information for cross-agency collaboration and public awareness

Detailed **activities conducted to enable analysis** of existing federal programs for broadband related programming are outlined in subsequent slides, **resulting in an overview of aggregated responses from OMB Data Call.**

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Phase II: Step 1 Activities

A 4-step process was utilized to analyze the data received in both the 2018 OMB data call and agency interviews

1. 2018 OMB Data Call Response Analysis
2. Agency Interview Preparation
3. Agency Interview Execution
4. Current State Analysis & Recommendation Preparation

1. Develop Baseline Understanding

Purpose: Establish quantitative attributes of qualitative information for analysis

Method: Maturity scale through binaries and Likert scales

Inputs: (details on following page)

Outputs: Quantitative understanding of program "maturity"

2. Understand Qualitative Attributes

Purpose: Qualitative analysis of criteria associated with agency missions

Method: Text analysis of attributes

Inputs: (details on following page)

Outputs: Story to align with quantitative understanding

3. Synthesize Steps 1 & 2

Purpose: Develop a comprehensive view of agencies dedication to broadband funding

Method: Matrix of attributes

Inputs: Step 1 & 2 outputs

Outputs:

- Identify agency overlaps
- Inform agency interview questions
- Basis for legislative and financial analysis

4. Overlay Legislation and Funding

Purpose: Understand external / internal regulations in the context of program dedication to determine influences and effects on funding

Method: Conduct intra-agency [pre-interview] & inter-agency [post-interview] analysis

Inputs: Step 3 synthesis, Analysis of Legislative Citations, Funding Cycles, Award Decisions, Match funding

Outputs: Synthesis of a individual program dedication to broadband, external factors, and inter-agency overlaps

As new agency information was received from interviews, iterations of this process took place throughout the current state assessment

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Phase II: Step 2 Activities, Agency Interview Preparation Activities

1. 2018 OMB Data Call Response Analysis
2. Agency Interview Preparation
3. Agency Interview Execution
4. Current State Analysis & Recommendation Preparation

Activities

1

Reviewed OMB data call responses for the following key questions:
- ✓ Types of activities funded in program scope
- ✓ Existence of documentation regarding broadband activities
- ✓ Existence of funding expenditures for broadband activities
- ✓ Insights into coordination within agency and across other federal agencies
- ✓ Identification of performance measurements

And developed agency agnostic and specific questions

2

Conducted additional research into individual programs:
- ✓ Reviewed program websites provided in OMB data call for additional insights into coordination, eligibility requirements, detailed overview of program mission
- ✓ Conducted due diligence on agency missions, and various legislative requirements

To further inform interview questions

3

Develop agency profiles for each agency interview:
- ✓ Included 2018 OMB data call information such as
  - ✓ Broadband Activities funded and restrictions
  - ✓ Eligible Entities
  - ✓ Broadband speeds
  - ✓ FY18 Funding

To inform agency interview POCs of data call responses

Step 2 Outputs:
- ➢ Agency specific read-aheads for interviews outlining:
  - Agency agnostic questions
  - Agency specific questions
  - 2018 OMB Data Call responses

Note: all agency profiles can be found in Appendix C

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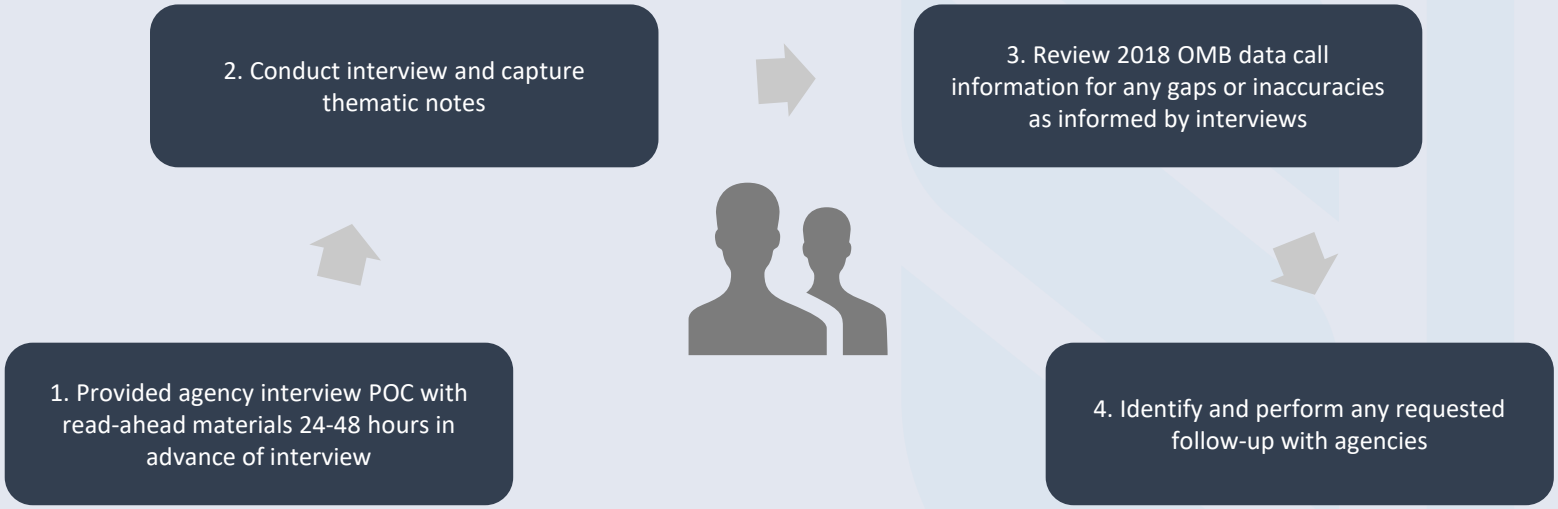
Phase II: Step 3 Agency Interview Execution

In total, 17 individual agency interviews were conducted across 33 POCs

1. 2018 OMB Data Call Response Analysis
2. Agency Interview Preparation
3. Agency Interview Execution
4. Current State Analysis & Recommendation Preparation

Activities



Outputs from the agency interviews were updated into source 2018 OMB data accordingly and used to inform the current state analysis and recommendation preparation.

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Phase II: Step 4 Current State Analysis and Recommendation Preparation for development of Findings.

1. 2018 OMB Data Call Response Analysis
2. Agency Interview Preparation
3. Agency Interview Execution
4. Current State Analysis & Recommendation Preparation

Activities

Develop Agency / Program Matrix

- Developed matrices of agencies and programs against eligible entities, program activities funded, funding cycles, and geographic parameters to unveil current state

Discover Ecosystem

- Discovered and developed a "Broadband Ecosystem" via analysis of program activities funded by Agencies/Programs

Analyze Agency Types

- Segmented Agencies/Programs into "Broadband Ecosystem" Categories
  - Broadband Focus Mission
  - Broadband as a Component to Economic Development
  - Broadband Access Support Agency Mission

Identify Duplication / Overlap

- Cross referenced programs against eligible entities and program activities funded to identify areas of duplication and overlap, and areas for coordination

Applicability of Analysis

- Created hypothetical scenarios to showcase how a potential applicant seeking to use federal programs for broadband related purposes may identify which programs it qualifies for

Subsequent slides outline the various matrices created and used in the assessment and determining recommendations pertaining to identifying duplication, overlap, and areas for enhanced coordination.

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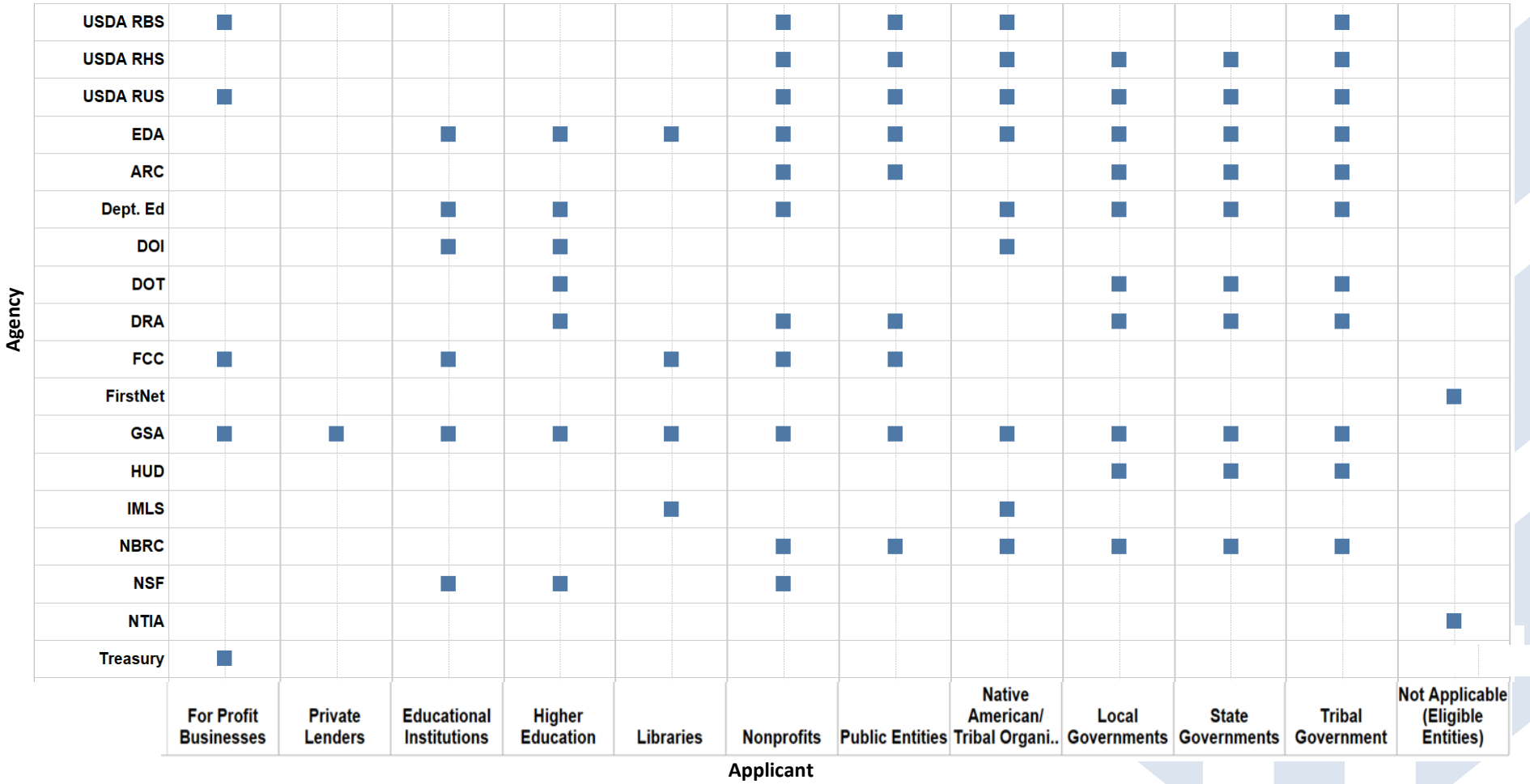
Phase II Step 4, Chart 1: Programs Matrix

1. 2018 OMB Data Call Response Analysis
2. Agency Interview Preparation
3. Agency Interview Execution
4. Current State Analysis & Recommendation Preparation

Chart 1: Applicants Across Agencies for Reported Federal Broadband Programs *(Source: 2018 OMB Data Call)*



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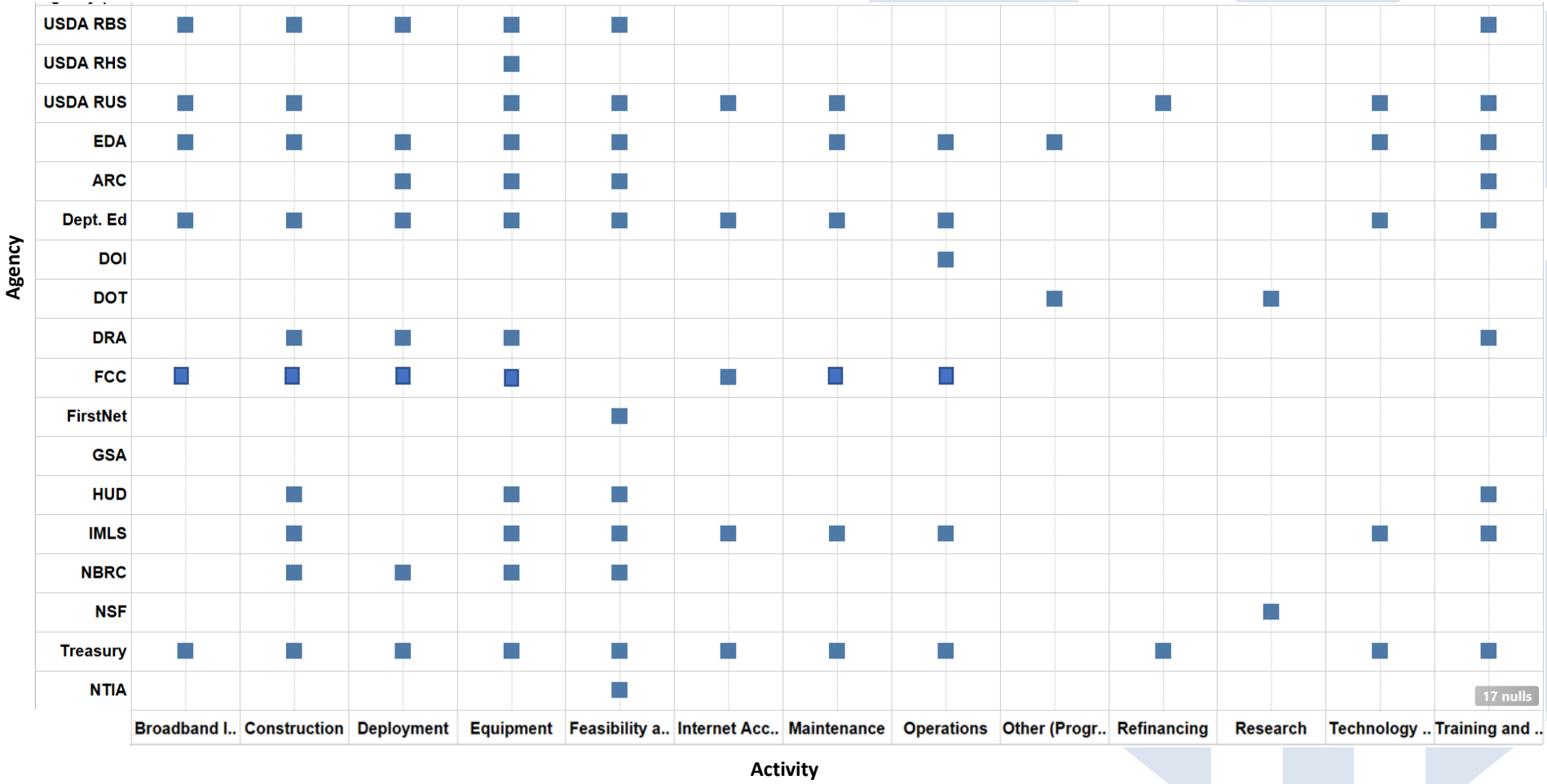
Phase II Step 4, Chart 2: Broadband Activities Matrix

1. 2018 OMB Data Call Response Analysis
2. Agency Interview Preparation
3. Agency Interview Execution
4. Current State Analysis & Recommendation Preparation

Chart 2: Activities Funded Across Agencies for Reported Federal Broadband Programs *(Source: 2018 OMB Data Call)*



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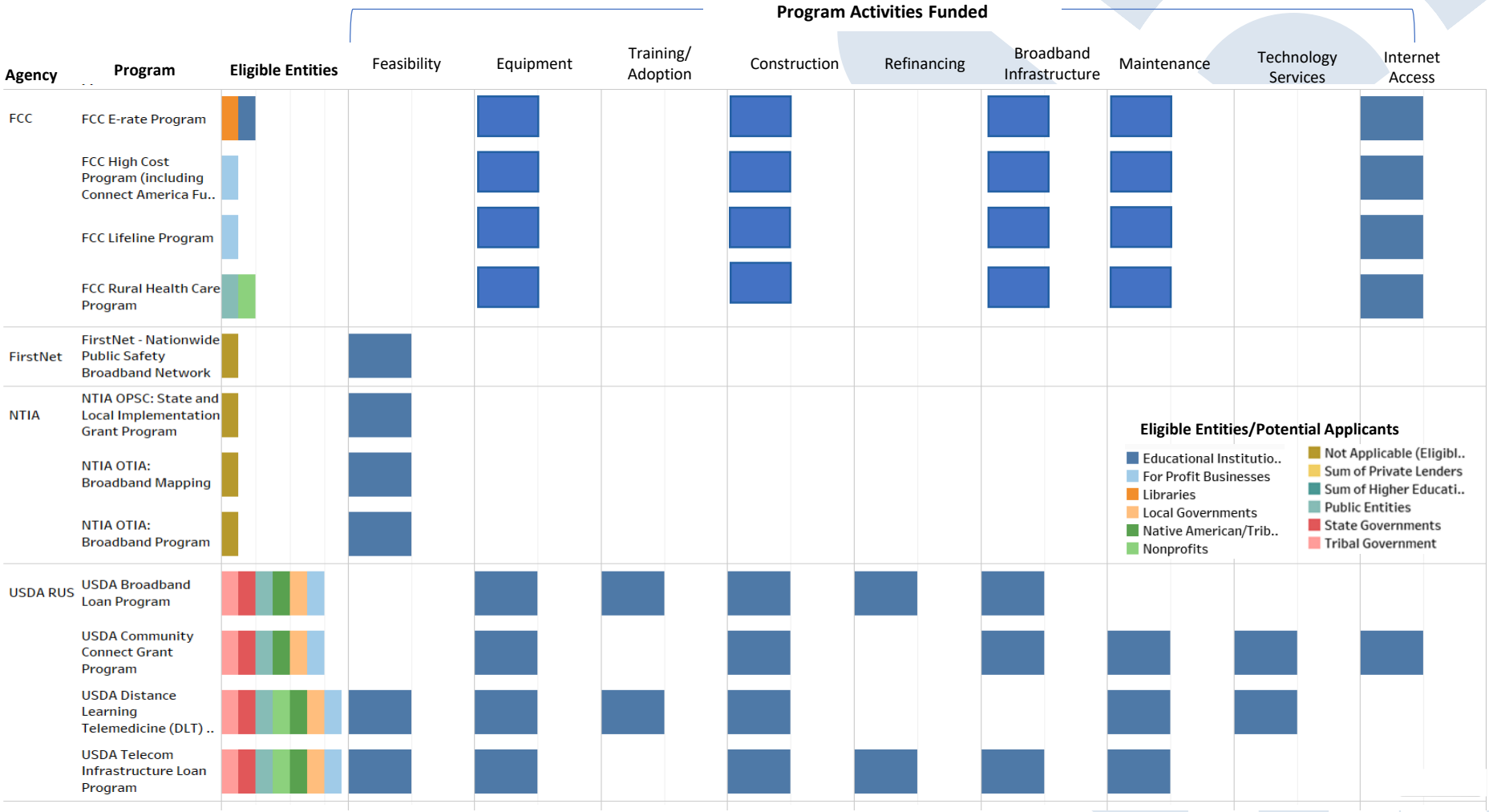
Phase II: Step 4, Chart 3: Broadband Focused Mission Agencies- Eligible Entities and Program Activities Funded

1. 2018 OMB Data Call Response Analysis
2. Agency Interview Preparation
3. Agency Interview Execution
4. Current State Analysis & Recommendation Preparation



Phase II Analysis Conclusion for Phase III Input: Broadband Focused Agency Programs have common potential applicants and varying program activities, resulting in opportunities for coordination.

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Phase II: Step 4, Chart 4: Broadband Component Mission Agencies- Eligible Entities and Program Activities Funded

1. 2018 OMB Data Call Response Analysis
2. Agency Interview Preparation
3. Agency Interview Execution
4. Current State Analysis & Recommendation Preparation

Phase II Analysis Conclusion for Phase III Input: Broadband Component Agency Programs have common potential applicants and varying program activities, resulting in opportunities for coordination.

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Phase II: Step 4, Chart 5: Broadband Access Mission Agencies- Eligible Entities and Program Activities Funded

(Note: Dept. Ed consolidated, GSA/DOT removed)

1. 2018 OMB Data Call Response Analysis
2. Agency Interview Preparation
3. Agency Interview Execution
4. Current State Analysis & Recommendation Preparation

Phase II Analysis Conclusion for Phase III Input: Broadband Access Programs have common potential applicants and program varying activities, resulting in opportunities for coordination.

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Phase II: Step 4, Current State Analysis and Recommendation Preparation for development of Findings (cont.)

1. 2018 OMB Data Call Response Analysis
2. Agency Interview Preparation
3. Agency Interview Execution
4. Current State Analysis & Recommendation Preparation

Informal coordination is not regulated by rules and conventions and performed at the discretion and will of agencies.

Coordination Mechanism	Benefits:	Potential Challenges:
Intra-agency – Not set by formal mechanisms, coordination that takes place within an agency at the discretion of the agency around a common goal – mostly used for knowledge sharing *Interview Example:* ED Rural Intra-agency Working Group	▪ At will and discretion of departments ▪ Not bound by rules, reporting or other administrative tasks that more formal coordination can require ▪ Can end as soon as benefit has been exhausted ▪ Can lead to more formal coordination	▪ Potential for unclear goals, objectives and outcomes ▪ Not mandated by law or executive leadership, therefore lacks potential to be more than an information sharing venue ▪ Potential to "fizzle out", should resources become burdened with other tasks ▪ Not required ▪ Lack of accountability and potential for lack of knowledge capture and sharing once coordination ends
Inter-agency – Not set by formal mechanisms, convening of agencies around a common goal and purpose at the discretion of agencies usually for the purposes of knowledge and resource sharing *Interview Example:* BIWG Federal Funding Tiger Team		
State / Local engagement – Not set by formal mechanisms, interaction with local stakeholders, entities, or individuals. Can be conducted from the HQ to state office level, or state office level to local stakeholder level *Interview Example*: USDA GFRs, EDA CEDA, DRA, ARC, NBRC, HUD	▪ Ability to meet the needs of the local community ▪ Allows for direct POC access for local eligible entities and end-users ▪ Creates personalized service and larger impacts ▪ When coordinated properly with HQ levels, information sharing is consistent and HQ is better able to act on behalf of state offices	▪ Often agencies have various programs supporting broadband, across various offices, and without formal processes to promote coordination can miss opportunities and remain siloed ▪ Missed opportunities for customers – who may not know what other funding opportunities exist
Ad hoc sharing of information – Agency led efforts to share information with other agencies or applicants for the purposes of enhancing coordination of funding and program resources as needed *Interview Example*: DRA leveraging ARC knowledge for program execution	▪ Allows for agencies to share information with their respective stakeholders in a manner that best suits their mission and capabilities, via leveraging of formal information sharing and inter-agency groups	▪ Information sharing done in isolation of inter-agency knowledge sharing, that does not take into account critical information connections, and overlooks variances that may cause restrictions ▪ Lack of funding

Coordination*, defined as the organization of different elements of a complex body or activity so as to enable them to work together effectively **Definition comes from Merriam-Webster Dictionary*

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Phase II: Step 4, Current State Analysis and Recommendation Preparation for development of Findings (cont.)

1. 2018 OMB Data Call Response Analysis
2. Agency Interview Preparation
3. Agency Interview Execution
4. Current State Analysis & Recommendation Preparation

Formal coordination is done in accordance with rules and conventions as established by regulations, laws and official contract.

Coordination Mechanism	Benefits:	Potential Challenges:
Statutory – Written law passed by legislative body *Interview Example*: 20 USC 9121 – IMLS	• A legally binding and defined mandate that agencies must adhere to	• Often times written vaguely and open to interpretation which limits effect • Can be a long, lengthy process as statutes must be passed by Congress
Regulatory – A rule or order issued by an executive authority or regulatory agency of a government and having the force of law *Interview Example*: FR5890-F-02 - HUD	• A legally binding and defined mandate that agencies must adhere to and often less timely and easier to implement/update than statute	• Like statutes, often times written vaguely and open to interpretation
Executive Orders – A rule or order issued by the President to an executive branch of the government and having the force of law *Interview Example*: EO 13790 - Promoting Agriculture and Rural Prosperity in America	• Demonstrates executive priority and commitment, is legally binding and usually written to accomplish a specific goal or task	• If overly onerous or burdensome to any specific agency or if overturned by judicial review
Contractual – A legally enforceable agreement between two or more parties *Interview Example:* FirstNet and AT&T	• Defined terms and conditions of work to be carried out singed and agreed upon by all parties	• Can be inflexible and ineffective if not written properly and without regard to obliging parties capabilities
MOUs – Formally written, but not legally binding, agreement between two or more entities usually with a certain set of objectives, goals and measures *Interview Example:* USDA RBS and SBA	• When written to leverage the mutual benefit of entities' unique or complementary attributes to achieve common goals with specific, measurable, achievable, results-focused, time-bound objectives	• If written generally without SMART objectives and a common set of mutual goals / benefits to both parties

Coordination*, defined as the organization of different elements of a complex body or activity so as to enable them to work together effectively **Definition comes from Merriam-Webster Dictionary*

American Broadband Initiative

Appendix C

Agency Interview Profiles

Appendix C: OMB Data Call Agency Profiles / Program Specific Snapshots

	Agency
	(Note: Agencies with only one program have a consolidated profile and snapshot. FirstNET and NBRC do not have separate profiles and snapshots due to a lack of or similar program information within the OMB data call)
1.	**USDA (RUS, RBS, RHS) Profile & Snapshot**
2.	**DOC (FIrstNet, NTIA, EDA) Profile & Snapshot**
5.	**FCC Profile & Snapshot**
6.	**ARC Profile & Snapshot**
7.	**DRA Snapshot**
8.	**NBRC Profile**
9.	**DOI Snapshot**
10.	**ED Profile & Snapshot**
11.	**HUD Profile & Snapshot**
12.	**DOT Profile & Snapshot**
13.	**Treasury CDFI Fund NMTC Snapshot**
14.	**NSF Profile & Snapshot**

USDA RUS, RHS, RBS Aggregated Profile

Overview:
RUS: Administers programs that provide much-needed infrastructure or infrastructure improvements to rural communities, these include water and waste treatment, electric power and telecommunications services
RHS: Offers a variety of programs to build or improve housing and essential community facilities in rural areas - offer loans, grants and loan guarantees for single- and multi-family housing, child care centers, fire and police stations, hospitals, libraries, nursing homes, schools, first responder vehicles and equipment, housing for farm laborers and much more
RBS: Helps provide the capital, technical support, educational opportunities and entrepreneurial skills that can help rural residents start and grow businesses or access jobs in agricultural markets and in the bio-based economy USDA, and public and private partners are connecting rural residents to the global economy

Agency Programs (source) & Respective Bureau (where applicable)	Themes	Funding Types	Rural Definition
All programs from 2018 data call Rural Utilities Service: • Broadband Loan Program • Community Connect Grant Program • Distance Learning Telemedicine (DLT) Grant Program • Telecom Infrastructure Loan Program Rural Housing Service: • Community Facilities (CF) Guaranteed Loan Program • Rural Housing Service (RHS) Community Facilities (CF) Direct Loan and Grant Program Rural Business Service: • Business and Industry (B&I) Guaranteed Loan Program • Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant Program (REDLG)	• Bureau Specific Missions • No standard definition for rural • Programs have various broadband speed definitions	• Grant • Loan	• Varies by program, most programs classify Rural Definition as < 20,0000 people in a community

Broadband Specific Activities	Restrictions to Broadband Tech	Broadband Speed Standard	Coordination Required	Geographic Reach
All programs encourage implicit/explicit broadband deployment activities	Varies based on program focus of either deploying broadband infrastructure or indirect broadband program support	No standard broadband speed standards across USDA programs	Coordination requirements vary by program	All programs reported a rural geographic reach

Funding: Expenditure Structure; Allocated Funds; Funded Activities; Restrictions	Coordinating Actors (Inter/Intra Agency, State/Local, Private Sector)	Eligible Entities for Funding

- **Expenditure & Allocated:**
  - All encompass: Construction of broadband facilities and expansion of broadband service into rural communities Can be used for advanced telecommunications services and computer networks for medical, educational, and job training services
  - Allocation for bb is dependent on the program goals
- **Restrictions:** Mission focused
	- Inter/Intra Agency
	- State/Local
	- Private Sector
		- RHS: Public bodies, non-profits, Indian tribes
		- RBS: individuals who are eligible and former RUS borrowers
		- RUS: Corporations, LLCs, cooperative organs, Indian Tribes, state / local governments

American Broadband Initiative

USDA RUS Program Snapshot

RUS Broadband Programs	Funding Types & FY 18 Funds	Eligible Entities	Broadband Activities by program	Definition of Rural
Broadband Loan Program [RUS] - Funds for the costs of construction, improvement, or acquisition to provide service at broadband lending speed in eligible rural areas	Loan (centralized / national office) • Appropriated - $29,851,000 [100% dedicated to broadband]	- Corporations, LLCs - Cooperative or mutual organization - Indian tribes / tribal organizations - State / Local gov't	Construction, improvement, and acquisition of facilities required to provide service & refinancing existing telecommunications loans	Community of 20,000 or less
Community Connect Grant Program [RUS] - Fund broadband deployment in rural communities where it is not economically viable for private sector	Grant (centralized / national office) • Appropriated - $30,000,000 [100% dedicated to broadband]		Construction, acquisition, or leasing of facilities, spectrum, land or buildings; improvement, expansion, construction, or acquisition of a community center and provision of computer access point	
Distance Learning Telemedicine (DLT) Grant Program [RUS] - Using telecommunications to connect to the world in remote and low population density areas	Grant (centralized / national office) • Appropriated - $49,000,000 [100% dedicated to broadband w/ limitations on DLT specific purposes]	- Incorporated organizations - Indian tribes / tribal organization - State/ Local gov't - Consortiums - Other legal entities (including private / for / non-profit	Acquisition and installation (by lease or purchase) and eligible equipment: purchases of extended warranties, site licenses, and maintenance contracts: acquisition or development of instructional programming: technical assistance and instruction for using eligible equipment: and purchase and installation of broadband facilities	
Telecom Infrastructure Loan Program [RUS] - Finances construction, maintenance, improvements and expansion of telephone service and broadband in rural areas	Loan (centralized / national office) • Appropriated - $690,000,000 [100% dedicated to broadband]		Equipment, broadband facilities, construction, improvement, or expansion of telecommunications service, and engineering In certain cases, funding may go to acquisitions or refinancing of telecommunications service	Community of 5,000 or less as obtained from more recent decennial census

American Broadband Initiative

USDA RBS and RHS Program Snapshot

RBS Broadband-related Programs	Funding Types & FY 18 Funds	Eligible Entities	Broadband Activities by program	Definition of Rural
Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant Program (REDLG) [RBS] - Funding for rural projects through local utility organizations	Direct loan and grant (centralized / national office) • Loan: Appropriated - $33,000,000 • Grant: Appropriated - $10,000,000	- Current RUS Electric or telecommunications borrowers - Any former RUS borrower and non-for-profit under the RUS Electrification Act	Purchase of equipment, construction, and other related items for broadband supporting computer networks for medical, educational, and job training services	Any areas other than a city / town with a population greater than 50,000 or an urbanized area adjacent to such a city / town
Business and Industry (B&I) Guaranteed Loan Program [RBS] - Bolsters availability of private credit for rural businesses	Loan (centralized / national office) • Appropriated - $919,000,000	- Savings and Loans - Farm Credit banks - Credit Unions - Indian tribes - Federal/State Chartered Banks - For-profit businesses - Nonprofits - Public bodies - Individuals	Entire projects from soft costs to hard costs – feasibility to construction ; can finance broadband projects for individual businesses	
Community Facilities (CF) Guaranteed Loan Program [RHS] - Help build essential community facilities in rural areas	Loan (centralized / national office) • Appropriated - $148,287,462	- Public bodies - Non-profits - Indian Tribes	Distance learning and telemedicine equipment, end-user equipment and publicly available Wi-Fi systems	Community of 20,000 or less
Rural Housing Service Community Facilities (CF) Direct Loan and Grant Program [RHS] - Help build essential community facilities in rural areas	Direct loan and grant (centralized / national office) • Loan: Appropriated - $2,800,000,000 • Grant: Appropriated – $30,000,000			

USDA RUS, RBS, RHS Program Snapshot (Cont.)

Encourage broadband/other indirect methods	Standard Broadband Speed Definition		
Yes – across all programs	• Not applicable for RBS or RHS programs • Variant across RUS programs		
Broadband-related Programs	**Broadband Activities by program**	**Broadband technology restrictions by program**	**Coordination and Level**
Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant Program (REDLG)	Purchase of equipment, construction, and other related items for broadband supporting computer networks for medical, educational, and job training services	Yes – only for advanced telecom services and compute networks for medical, educational, and job training services	State – Local – RUS: coordinate to ensure proposed projects do not compete with other USDA funded projects
Business and Industry (B&I) Guaranteed Loan Program	Entire projects from soft costs to hard costs – feasibility to construction ; can finance broadband projects for individual businesses	Yes – services cannot be duplicative of a RUS borrower	
Community Facilities (CF) Guaranteed Loan Program Rural Housing Service (RHS) Community Facilities (CF) Direct Loan and Grant Program	Distance learning and telemedicine equipment, end-user equipment and publicly available Wi-Fi systems	Yes – funds cannot be used to build telecommunications systems for broadband to end-users	Not encouraged or required
Broadband Loan Program	Construction, improvement, and acquisition of facilities required to provide service & refinancing existing telecommunications loans	No – systems much be capable of delivering minimum broadband speed at the time of application submission	
Community Connect Grant Program	Construction, acquisition, or leasing of facilities, spectrum, land or buildings; improvement, expansion, construction, or acquisition of a community center and provision of computer access point	None	State – Local – USDA: Must alert USDA RD state directors and other in the state of service with the project description and location of the service area
Distance Learning Telemedicine (DLT) Grant Program	Acquisition and installation (by lease or purchase) and eligible equipment: purchases of extended warranties, site licenses, and maintenance contracts: acquisition or development of instructional programming: technical assistance and instruction for using eligible equipment: and purchase and installation of broadband facilities		
Telecom Infrastructure Loan Program	Equipment, broadband facilities, construction, improvement, or expansion of telecommunications service, and engineering In certain cases, funding may go to acquisitions or refinancing of telecommunications service		Not encouraged or required

Performance Measures for Programs	Legislative Citations Applicable to Programs
Performance measures for broadband activities are only applicable to RUS programs	- Rural Electrification act - Farm Bill - Telecommunications Act of 1996

Department of Commerce Aggregated Profile (DOC) [FirstNet, NTIA, EDA]

Overview:
NTIA: principally responsible by law for advising the President on telecommunications and information policy issues NTIA's programs and policymaking focus largely on expanding broadband Internet access and adoption in America, expanding the use of spectrum by all users, and ensuring that the Internet remains an engine for continued innovation and economic growth - Administering grant programs that further the deployment and use of broadband and other technologies in America
EDA: establish a foundation for sustainable job growth and the building of durable regional economies builds upon two key economic drivers - innovation and regional collaboration
FirstNet: independent authority within the US Department of Commerce Authorized by Congress in 2012, its mission is to develop, build and operate the nationwide, broadband network that equips first responders to save lives and protect US communities

Agency Programs by Bureau (Program Mission Related to BB)	Themes	Funding Types	Rural Definition
All programs received from 2018 Data FirstNet: • FirstNet - Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network NTIA: • OPSC: State and Local Implementation Grant Program • OTIA: Broadband Mapping • OTIA: Broadband Program EDA: • Economic Development Assistance Programs (EDAP) • FY 2018 EDA Disaster Supplemental Notice of Funding Opportunity (FY18 Disaster Supplemental NO FO)	• Bureaus & Independent Authorities • Facilitator of Telecommunications	• Grant • FirstNet: private public partnership	• Varies by program for 3 out of 6 programs reported • Not applicable or no answer for 3 out of 6

Broadband Specific Activities	Restrictions to Broadband Tech	Broadband Speed Standards	Coordination Required	Geographic Reach
• Strategic investments for construction • Planning and feasibility • Leverage existing resources	No restrictions for any DOC programs	No broadband speed standards	Yes, all programs require coordination across Federal and State/Local entities	Varies

Funding: Expenditure Structure; Allocated Funds; Funded Activities; Restrictions	Coordinating Actors (Inter/Intra Agency, State/Local, Private Sector)	Eligible Entities for Funding
Expenditure Structure: - Broadband expenditures range from specific broadband infrastructure construction to programmatic support - FirstNet funding is provided through a contract vehicle with AT&T, that establishes a public-private arrangement **Allocated Funds:** - In FY 17 & 18 there was $1,112,829,322 for DOC programs related to broadband **Funded Activities:** - Strategic investments, planning and feasibility, construction, supporting existing resources **Restrictions to Funding**: - Funds cannot be used to p entity an unfair competitive advantage to any broadband service provider	- Federal - State/Local - Public safety stakeholders	Varies

DOC EDA Program Snapshot

EDA Overview: Establish a foundation for sustainable job growth and the building of durable regional economies builds upon two key economic drivers - innovation and regional collaboration

EDA Broadband-related Programs	Funding Types & FY 18 Funds	Eligible Entities	Geographic Parameter	Definition of Rural
Economic Development Assistance Programs (EDAP)	Grant (competitive) • $184,500,000 Appropriated	(i) District Organization of a designated Economic Development District: (ii) Indian Tribe or a consortium of Indian Tribes: (iii) State, county, city, or other political subdivision of a State, including a special purpose unit of a State or local government engaged in economic or infrastructure development activities, or a consortium of political subdivisions: (iv) institution of higher education or a consortium of institutions of higher education: or (v) public or private non-profit organization or association acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision of a State See Section 3 of PWEDA (42 USC § 3122) and13 CFR § 3003	District organization, Indian Tribe(s), Higher Education, or Consortium of higher education, Public/Private non-profit organization acting in coordination with officials of a political subdivision of a state	Anything not urban (according to Census)
FY 2018 EDA Disaster Supplemental Notice of Funding Opportunity	Grant (Competitive) • $600,000,0000 Appropriated • $300,000,000 Authorized	(i) District Organization of an EDA-designated Economic Development District (EDD): (ii) Indian Tribe or a consortium of Indian Tribes: (iii) State, county, city, or other political subdivision of a State, including a special purpose unit of a State or local government engaged in economic or infrastructure development activities, or a consortium of political subdivisions: (iv) institution of higher education or a consortium of institutions of higher education: or (v) public or private non-profit organization or association acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision of a State		

Encourage broadband/other indirect methods	Standard broadband speed definitions		
Yes	None		
EDA Broadband-related Programs	**Broadband Activities by Program**	**Broadband technology restrictions by program**	**Coordination and Level**
Economic Development Assistance Programs (EDAP)	• Strategic investments to support construction, non-construction, planning, technical assistance, and revolving loan fund projects under EDA's Public Works and EAA programs	None	FEDERAL - Funds from other Federal financial assistance awards may be considered matching share funds only if authorized by statute, which may be determined by EDA's reasonable interpretation of the statute: (state/local) except for "strategy grant" each project funded under public works and EAA must be consistent with the region's current comprehensive economic development strategy or equivalent
FY 2018 EDA Disaster Supplemental Notice of Funding Opportunity	• A variety of activities related to disaster recovery focused on economic development (includes economic recovery strategic planning rants, and construction assistance)		FEDERAL - Funds from other Federal financial assistance awards may be considered matching share funds only if authorized by statute, which may be determined by EDA's reasonable interpretation of the statute: (state/local) except for a strategy grant, must be consistent with region's current CEDs of equivalent EDA-accepted regional economic development strategy

Performance Measures for Programs	Legislative citations applicable to programs
None reported in 2018 OMB Data Call	Not Applicable

DOC NTIA Program Snapshot

NTIA Overview: principally responsible by law for advising the President on telecommunications and information policy issues NTIA's programs and policymaking focus largely on expanding broadband Internet access and adoption in America, expanding the use of spectrum by all users, and ensuring that the Internet remains an engine for continued innovation and economic growth - Administering grant programs that further the deployment and use of broadband and other technologies in America

Themes
- Funding scope expands beyond broadband

NTIA Broadband-related Programs	Funding Types & FY 18 Funds	Eligible Entities	Geographic Parameter	Definition of Rural
OPSC: State and Local Implementation Grant Program	Grant • Authorized: $12,629,322	US States, territories, local governments	"…within each recipients' political boundaries"	None
OTIA: Broadband Mapping	Other • Appropriated: $7,500,000	"…no grant or loan funding for the broadband technical assistance program or the broadband mapping program"	None	
OTIA: Broadband Program	Other • Appropriated: $8,200,000			

Encourage broadband/other indirect methods	Standard broadband speed definitions
No	None

NTIA Broadband-related Programs	Broadband Activities by Program	Broadband technology restrictions by program	Coordination and Level
OPSC: State and Local Implementation Grant Program	Feasibility and Planning	None	Must coordinate with FirstNet, all levels of government within State or territory *(includes local governments and Tribal nations)*
OTIA: Broadband Mapping	Data		None
OTIA: Broadband Program	Technical Assistance		

Performance Measures for Programs	Legislative citations applicable to programs
None reported in OMB Data Call	OTIA/BroadbandUSA - 47 USC § 902(N) OTIA/Broadband mapping - Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 is PL 115-141 SLIGP – Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (PL 112-96)

FCC Aggregated Profile

FCC Overview: Support low-income communities and households in obtaining affordable broadband and voice services

Agency Programs (source) & Respective Bureau (where applicable)	Themes	Funding Types	Rural Definition
All programs from 2018 data call • E-Rate Program • Lifeline Program • Rural Health Care Program • High Cost Program (including Connect America Fund and Mobility Fund)	• Independent entity • Broadband and voice service access to all is overarching mission	• Discount, subsidy, & support programs via application, claims, competitive, or carrier status	• Definitions vary by program • Encompassing of census definitions and FCC congressionally mandated definitions

Broadband Specific Activities	Restrictions to Broadband Tech	Broadband Speed Standard	Coordination Required	Geographic Reach
Provide discounts and subsidies for broadband access	Varies by program	Varies by program	Coordination requirements vary by program	All programs reported a national geographic reach
Funding: Expenditure Structure; Allocated Funds; Funded Activities; Restrictions			**Coordinating Actors (Inter/Intra Agency, State/Local, Private Sector)**	**Eligible Entities for Funding**

- **Expenditure & Allocated:**
  - All encompass: subsidies and discount services
  - **Restrictions:** determination by program
			- Inter/Intra Agency
			- State/Local
			- Private Sector
				- Telecommunication carriers
				- Public and Non-profit health care providers
				- Eligible low-income individuals

FCC Program Snapshot

FCC Overview: Support low-income communities and households in obtaining affordable broadband and voice series

Themes				
- Independent entity - Broadband and voice service access to all is overarching mission				
FCC Broadband-related Programs	**Funding Types**	**Eligible Entities**	**Geographic Parameter**	**Definition of Rural**
All programs from 2018 data Wireline Competition Bureau / Wireless Telecommunications: • E-Rate Program • Lifeline Program • Rural Health Care Program • High Cost Program (including Connect America Fund and Mobility Fund)	Discount, subsidy, & support programs via application, claims, competitive, or carrier status	- Elementary schools, secondary schools, and libraries - Eligible wireless and wireline telecommunications carriers - Public or non-profit health care providers - Low-income individuals and families	National & Rural	- Definitions vary by program - Encompassing of census definitions and FCC congressionally mandated definitions

Encourage broadband/other indirect methods	**Standard broadband speed definitions**		
No	Varies by program		
FCC Broadband-related Programs	**Broadband Activities by Program**	**Broadband technology restrictions by program**	**Coordination and Level**
E-Rate Program	Provides discounts for schools and libraries for high-speed broadband access – support for discounted services	Annual determination for eligibility for services	Not applicable
Lifeline Program	The Lifeline Program helps families in need obtain voice and broadband connectivity services via subsidies – support for subsidized services	Fixed or mobile must meet the program minimum service standards to qualify- min is set by Wireline Competition Bureau	Not applicable
Rural Health Care Program	It supports reduced rates for broadband and telecom services for health care facilities There are two subprograms in the RHC Program: the Healthcare Connect Fund (HCF) Program and the Telecommunications (Telecom) Program.	Support limited to services that are eligible under program rules.	Not applicable
High Cost Program (includes Connect America Fund and Mobility Fund)	Wireline and wireless carriers can become eligible telecommunications carriers (ETCs) to receive reimbursement from the federal universal service fund's High Cost Program for providing service in remote and underserved communities – support for deploying and maintaining networks capable of providing voice and broadband services	Connect America fund supports voice and broadband services to fixed locations The mobility fund support mobile services	State, Local, USDA RUS, and ETCs receiving high cost programs funding are required to participate in Lifeline, Rural Health Care, and E-Rate programs in areas where they receive high-cost support

Performance Measures for Programs	**Legislative citations applicable to programs**
All programs have objectives; 2 out of 4 programs provided performance measures (focused on outcome based, ie: number of people receiving support)	Telecommunications Act of 1996, 47 USC 214, 254; Regulatory Citation: 47 CFR Part 54

Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) Aggregated Profile

ARC Overview: ARC is a regional economic development agency that represents a partnership of federal, state, and local government focusing on investing in development activities for the Appalachian region Development activities address the five goals identified in the Commission's strategic plan: 1) economic development, 2) ready workforce, 3) critical infrastructure, 4) natural and cultural assets, 5) leadership and community capacity

Agency Programs by Bureau (Program Mission Related to BB)	Themes	Funding Types	Rural Definition
All programs from 2018 data call • Distressed Counties • POWER • Special Broadband Allocation • Area Development – Information Age Appalachia	• Region Specific • Focused on distressed over rural • Broadband funding activity used to support area development of Appalachia	• Grant ✓ competitive ✓national office ✓ approval ✓recommendations	N/A

Broadband Specific Activities	Restrictions to Broadband Tech	Broadband Speed Stand	Coordination Required	Geographic Reach
All programs encourage implicit broadband program support via grants	No programs in ARC hold any restrictions to broadband technology	All programs in ARC require a broadband speed standard of 25:3	Only Area Development- Information Age Appalachia requires coordination with USDA Rural Development Other programs encourage coordination with state/local entities	Varies between State and counties in Appalachia

Funding: Expenditure Structure; Allocated Funds; Funded Activities; Restrictions	Coordinating Actors (Inter/Intra Agency, State/Local, Private Sector)	Eligible Entities for Funding
Expenditure Structure: - Funding is broader than direct broadband deployment support - Broadband is encouraged through the "telecommunication strategic initiative" within the ARC 2016-2020 Strategic Vision **Allocated Funds:** - In FY 17 & 18 there was $10mil (out of ~150 mil) set aside for broadband **Funded Activities:** - All programs fund activities associated with feasibility, planning, equipment, deployment, training, and adoption activities related to broadband to support area development of Appalachia **Restrictions to Funding**: - Funds cannot be used to provide entity an unfair competitive advantage to any broadband service provider	- Encouraged to be multi-county - Must coordination with USDA RD for special Broadband Allocation (only in Kentucky)	All Programs reported that the following are eligible for funding: - Public entities - Non-profits

ARC Program Snapshot

ARC Overview: ARC is a regional economic development agency that represents a partnership of federal, state, and local government focusing on investing in development activities for the Appalachian region Development activities address the five goals identified in the Commission's strategic plan: 1) economic development, 2) ready workforce, 3) critical infrastructure, 4) natural and cultural assets, 5) leadership and community capacity

ARC Broadband-related Programs	Funding Types & FY 18 Funds	Eligible Entities	Geographic Parameter	Definition of Rural
Distressed Counties - Funding for rural projects in telecommunications and information technology programs	Competitive Grant (approval recommendations from governor's office) • Grant: Appropriated - $17,100,000 • Grant: Authorized - $17,100,000	- Public bodies - Non-profits (includes institutions of higher education)	- Distressed counties in Appalachia	No answer
POWER - Funding for activities and entities dedicated to enhancing access to and use of broadband	Competitive Grant (through national office) • Grant: Appropriated - $50,000,000 • Grant: Authorized - $50,000,000		- Counties in Appalachia	
Special Broadband Allocation - Provides broadband assistance to select counties in Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia	Competitive Grant (approval recommendations from governor's office) • Grant: Appropriated - $10,000,000 • Grant: Authorized - $10,000,000		- Select counties in Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia	
Area Development: Information Age Appalachia - Funding for activities and entities dedicated to enhancing access to telecommunications and information technology	Competitive Grant (all funding – not BB specific) • Grant: Appropriated - $155,000,000 • Grant: Authorized - $110,000,000		- States	

Broadband Programs Encouragement in Programs	Standard Broadband Speed Definition
Yes – across all programs	- 25:3 for all programs

ARC Broadband-related Programs	Broadband Activities by Program	Broadband technology restrictions by program	Coordination and Level
Area Development: Information Age Appalachia	No Answer provided	Funds cannot be used to provide any broadband service provider or private entity an unfair competitive advantage	ARC coordinates with USDA Rural Development to implement Distressed County Broadband County Initiative in Kentucky
Distressed Counties	Activities funded include: - Feasibility and Planning - Equipment - Deployment - Training and Adoption	No Answer provided	Not required but encouraged to coordinate with multiple stakeholders
POWER		No Answer provided	
Special Broadband Allocation (KY, TN, WV)		None	

Performance measures related to supported broadband activities?	Legislative citations that are applicable the agency or programs?
All programs have objectives and key indicators / metrics as assigned by program classification	40 US Code Subtitle IV - APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Delta Regional Authority (DRA) Program Snapshot

DRA Overview: works to improve regional economic opportunity by helping to create jobs, build communities, and improve the lives of the 10 million people who reside in the 252 counties and parishes of the eight-state Delta region Led by the Delta Regional Authority Board-comprised of the Federal Co-Chairman, appointed by the President and confirmed by the US Senate, and the governors of the eight states-the Delta Regional Authority fosters local and regional partnerships that address economic and social challenges to ultimately strengthen the Delta economy and the quality of life for Delta residents

Themes				
- Funding scope expands beyond broadband				
DRA Broadband-related Programs	**Funding Types & FY 18 Funds**	**Eligible Entities**	**Geographic Parameter**	**Definition of Rural**
Community Infrastructure Fund (CIF)	Agency Wide: • Grant: Appropriated - $25,000,000 • Grant: Authorized - $30,000,000	Participating member states, local gov't, non profits, public institutions of higher learning	State	Distressed over rural
States Economic Development Assistance Program (SEDAP)				

Encourage broadband/other indirect methods	**Standard broadband speed definitions**		
No	Uses other coordinating agency's minimum, otherwise no standard broadband speed definition		
DRA Broadband-related Programs	**Broadband Activities by Program**	**Broadband technology restrictions by program**	**Coordination and Level**
Community Infrastructure Fund	Equipment, Construction/Deployment, Training/ Adoption	None	STATE - LOCAL -local communities must work with the local development district in their area: DRA funds can be match for other federal sources: each of 8 member states receives a certain allocation of funds, which can be used subject to state governor and DRA Federal Co-Chairman's approval
States Economic Development Assistance Program			

Performance Measures for Programs	**Legislative citations applicable to programs**
Project completion monitored based on identified metrics and scope of project application, such as job numbers, training objectives, etc	7 USC Chapter 50, Subchapter VI: Delta Regional Authority

Northern Regional Border Commission (NBRC) Aggregated Profile

NBRC Overview: To support low-income communities by revitalizing and modernizing essential infrastructure in Norther Border region communities (and increase access, affordability, and use of high speed telecommunications by Northern Border and Businesses

Agency Programs by Bureau (Program Mission Related to BB)	Themes	Funding Types	Rural Definition
Economic & Infrastructure Development Program (2018 Data)	• Region-Specific	• Grant (competitive)	• No definition

Broadband Specific Activities	Restrictions to Broadband Tech	Broadband Speed Standards	Coordination Required	Geographic Reach
• Planning and feasibility	No restrictions	No broadband speed standards	Encouraged (not required)	Local
Funding: Expenditure Structure; Allocated Funds; Funded Activities; Restrictions			**Coordinating Actors (Inter/Intra Agency, State/Local, Private Sector)**	**Eligible Entities for Funding**
Expenditure Structure: - Broadband expenditures range from planning, equipment, construction, and implementation **Allocated Funds:** - In FY 18, $15,000,000 were appropriate and $30,000,000 were authorized **Funded Activities:** - Planning, equipment, construction, implementation **Restrictions to Funding**: - None			No specifics on what entities to coordinate with	- State, Municipal, County, or Other Local Governments - Non-profits - Indian Tribes

Department of the Interior (DOI) Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) Snapshot

DOI BIE Overview: Responsible for the program direction and operation of Indian schools

Themes				
- FCC partnership - Limited activities funded				
DOI BIE Broadband-related Program	**Funding Types & FY 18 Funds**	**Eligible Entities**	**Geographic Parameter**	**Definition of Rural**
Bureau of Indian Education (BIE): Education IT (2018 Data)	Appropriated (Statutory) Appropriated: $200,000	BIE funded schools and Tribal Postsecondary and Adult leaning centers	Rural	Tribal territories and BIE schools not located in urban areas

Encourage broadband/other indirect methods	**Standard broadband speed definitions**		
Yes - Identified Tribal Dorms not eligible for E-rate resulting in an award from Verizon and Microsoft for Broadband to the facility and tablets for the students Funded LTE Cellar service for student buses for a school where the students have a commute time of over 1 hour one-way	Yes – 25:3		
DOI BIE Broadband-related Program	**Broadband Activities by Program**	**Broadband technology restrictions by program**	**Coordination and Level**
Bureau of Indian Education (BIE): Education IT (2018 Data)	Operating Expenses	BIE must use a federal contract, limit the availability of technology options, tribal and other right of way issues, access to federal property for positioning antennas and radios	Indian schools use appropriated funding to pay for broadband subsidized by the FCC under the FCC-managed e-Rate program BIE applies annually for e-Rate discounts from the Federal Communication Commission

Performance Measures for Programs	**Legislative citations applicable to programs**
Yes –BIE provides a Broadband Progress Report to the e-Rate program In the report, BIE provides program measures for the two types of schools: 1) BIE Operated Schools and 2) Tribal Controlled Schools For each of the two school types, the report provides the summation of the following program measures: • Have Own Circuit • Education Native American Network (ENAN) Primary Circuit • Some Upgrade • 10 Mbps / 100 Students • Have Broadband Speed • 100 Mbps • Upgrades Pending vs Upgrades Completed	P L 107-110 Title II, Part D and Title IV, Part B

Department of Education (ED) Aggregated Profile

ED Overview: Promote student achievement and preparation for global competitiveness by fostering educational excellence and ensuring equal access

Agency Programs (source) & Respective Bureau (where applicable)	Themes	Funding Types	Rural Definition
Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions American Indian Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions Impact Aid Native American-Serving Nontribal Institutions Promise Neighborhoods Rural, Low-Income School Program Small, Rural School Achievement Program Title I, Part A Title III, Part A: Strengthening Institutions Title III, Park B: Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities Program Title IV, Part A	• Broadband is a component of funding • Programs target certain demographics	Grants: - Competitive / discretionary - Cooperative agreements - Formula	All Ed programs use NCES local code designations for rural communities within CONUS

Broadband Specific Activities	Restrictions to Broadband Tech	Broadband Speed Standard	Coordination Required	Geographic Reach
Varies across programs	No explicit technology restrictions stated* * One program impacts broadband tech in religious institutions	None for all programs	Most programs do not require coordination for public institutions	All programs are defined as “local”
Funding: Expenditure Structure; Allocated Funds; Funded Activities; Restrictions			**Coordinating Actors (Inter/Intra Agency, State/Local, Private Sector)**	**Eligible Entities for Funding**
No insight provided into broadband funding for Ed programs aside from the activities funded			- Promise neighborhood require coordination for match funds	Varies across programs: - Institutions of higher education - Local education agencies - Non-profits in some cases

ED Program Snapshot (1 of 5)

ED Overview: Promote student achievement and preparation for global competitiveness by fostering educational excellence and ensuring equal access

ED Broadband-related Programs	Funding Types & FY 18 Funds	Eligible Entities	Geographic Parameter	Definition of Rural
Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions	Grant (competitive / discretionary, cooperative agreements) Appropriated: $15,772,000	Institutions of Higher Education	Local	The Department uses the NCES local code designation for rural communities within CONUS to include the following: 32, 33, 41, 42, 43, New "Urban-Centric" Locale Codes 31 – Town, Fringe: Territory inside an urban cluster that is less than or equal to 10 miles from an urbanized area 32 – Town, Distant: Territory inside an urban cluster that is more than 10 miles and less than or equal to 35 miles from an urbanized area 33 – Town, Remote: Territory inside an urban cluster that is more than 35 miles from an urbanized area 41 – Rural, Fringe: Census-defined rural territory that is less than or equal to 5 miles from an urbanized area, as well as rural territory that is less than or equal to 25 miles from an urban cluster 42 – Rural, Distant: Census-defined rural territory that is more than 5 miles but less than or equal to 25 miles from an urbanized area, as well as rural territory that is more than 25 miles but less than or equal to 10 miles from an urban cluster 43 – Rural, Remote: Census-defined rural territory that is more than 25 miles from an urbanized area and is also more than 10 miles from an urban cluster
American Indian Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities	Grant (competitive / discretionary) Appropriated: $31,539,000			
Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions	Grant (competitive / discretionary) Appropriated: $3,826,000			
Impact Aid	Grant (formula) Appropriated: $1,414,112,000	Local Educational Agencies, Schools		
Native American-Serving Nontribal Institutions	Grant (competitive / discretionary) Appropriated: $3, 826,000	Institutions of Higher Education		

ED Program Snapshot (2 of 5)

ED Broadband-related Programs	Funding Types & FY 18 Funds	Eligible Entities	Geographic Parameter	Definition of Rural
Promise Neighborhoods	Grant (Competitive) Appropriated: $78,254,000 Authorized: $72,266,760	Nonprofits, Local Educational Agencies, Institutions of Higher Education, Local Governments, Tribal Governments	Local	The Department uses the NCES local code designation for rural communities within CONUS to include the following: 32, 33, 41, 42, 43, New "Urban-Centric" Locale Codes 31 – Town, Fringe: Territory inside an urban cluster that is less than or equal to 10 miles from an urbanized area 32 – Town, Distant: Territory inside an urban cluster that is more than 10 miles and less than or equal to 35 miles from an urbanized area 33 – Town, Remote: Territory inside an urban cluster that is more than 35 miles from an urbanized area 41 – Rural, Fringe: Census-defined rural territory that is less than or equal to 5 miles from an urbanized area, as well as rural territory that is less than or equal to 25 miles from an urban cluster 42 – Rural, Distant: Census-defined rural territory that is more than 5 miles but less than or equal to 25 miles from an urbanized area, as well as rural territory that is more than 25 miles but less than or equal to 10 miles from an urban cluster 43 – Rural, Remote: Census-defined rural territory that is more than 25 miles from an urbanized area and is also more than 10 miles from an urban cluster
Rural, Low-Income School Program	Grant (formula through local Ed agencies) Appropriated: $90,420,000 Authorized: $84,920,000	State Educational Agencies, Local Educational Agencies, Schools	Local	
Small, Rural School Achievement Program	Grant (formula through local Ed agencies) Appropriated & Authorized: $90,420,000	Local Educational Agencies, Schools		
Title I, Part A	Grant (formula through local Ed agencies) Appropriated & Authorized: $15,759,802,000	State Educational Agencies, Local Educational Agencies, Schools		
Title III, Part A: Strengthening Institutions	Grant (competitive / discretionary, cooperative agreements) Appropriated: $98,886,000	Institutions of Higher Education		
Title III, Part B: Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities Program	Grant Appropriated: $279,624,000	Institutions of Higher Education Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)		
Title IV, Part A	Grant (competitive / discretionary, cooperative agreements) Appropriated: $1,100,000,000 Authorized: $1,650,000,000	State Educational Agencies, Local Educational Agencies		

ED Program Snapshot (3 of 5)

Encourage broadband/other indirect methods	Standard broadband speed definitions		
Yes – all programs encourage broadband	None provided for all programs		
ED Broadband-related Programs	**Broadband Activities by Program**	**Broadband technology restrictions by program**	**Coordination and Level**
Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions	• Construction, maintenance, renovation and improvement in classrooms, libraries, laboratories, and other instructional facilities, including the integration of computer technology into institutional facilities to create smart buildings • Creating or improving facilities for Internet or other distance learning academic instruction capabilities, including purchase or rental of telecommunications technology equipment or services	None	Not Applicable
American Indian Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities		None	Not Applicable
Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions		None	Not Applicable
Impact Aid	• Impact Aid funds may be used to support connectivity if a district chooses Impact Aid districts may use the general aid money that they receive however they chose, as long as it's an allowable state or local expense They are not subject to the cost circulars Money that districts receive under the Impact Aid construction component or for educating children with disabilities (7003D) must be used for those purposes Districts need this money for just their day-to-day operations, so the whole appropriation would not be used for connectivity, but technically is available	None	Not Applicable
Native American-Serving Nontribal Institutions	• Construction, maintenance, renovation and improvement in classrooms, libraries, laboratories, and other instructional facilities, including the integration of computer technology into institutional facilities to create smart buildings • Creating or improving facilities for Internet or other distance learning academic instruction capabilities, including purchase or rental of telecommunications technology equipment or services	None	Not Applicable
Promise Neighborhoods	• Feasibility/planning, equipment, leases for dark or lit fiber, operating expenses, training/adoption, broadband, internet access, IT devices (e.g,, tablets, smart boards, computers)	Cannot be used for construction or land	FEDERAL - STATE - LOCAL - As part of the application process, grantees must describe how they are using other federal, state, local, or private funds to match the funds received through Promise Neighborhoods
Rural, Low-Income School Program	Generally, RLIS can support broadband if the broadband involves necessary and reasonable costs, is installed consistent with the definition of “minor remodeling” in 34 CFR Part, and does not constitute supplanting. The program can also support IT devices (e.g., tablets, smart boards, computers)	The cost of materials and labor for such wiring is allowable as long as it meets the definition of “minor remodeling” in 34 CFR Part 77. The term does not include building construction, structural alterations to buildings, building maintenance, or repairs.	Not Applicable

ED Program Snapshot (4 of 5)

ED Broadband-related Programs	Broadband Activities by Program	Broadband technology restrictions by program	Coordination and Level
Small, Rural School Achievement Program	Generally, SRSA can support broadband if the broadband involves necessary and reasonable costs, is installed consistent with the definition of "minor remodeling" in 34 CFR Part, and does not constitute supplanting. The program can also support IT devices (e.g., tablets, smart boards, computers)	The cost of materials and labor for such wiring is allowable as long as it meets the definition of "minor remodeling" in 34 CFR Part 77. The term does not include building construction, structural alterations to buildings, building maintenance, or repairs.	Not Applicable
Title I, Part A	As a means to improve academic achievement of low-achieving students served by the program, minor remodeling, consistent with 34 CFR Part 77; high speed internet access in Title I schoolwide program schools; IT devices for Title I participants and schools (e.g., tablets, smart boards, computers)	The cost of materials and labor for such wiring is allowable as long as it meets the definition of "minor remodeling" in 34 CFR Part 77. The term does not include building construction, structural alterations to buildings, building maintenance, or repairs.	Yes, State Level
Title III, Part A: Strengthening Institutions	Renovation and improvement in classrooms, libraries, laboratories, and other instructional facilities, including the integration of computer technology into institutional facilities to create smart buildings: Creating or improving facilities for Internet or other distance learning academic instruction capabilities, including purchase or rental of telecommunications technology equipment or services. Construction and maintenance are not allowable activities in the Strengthening Institutions Program.	None	Not Applicable
Title III, Part B: Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities	Construction, maintenance, renovation, and improvement in classroom, library, laboratory, and other instructional facilities, including purchase or rental of telecommunications technology equipment or services. Purchase of library books, periodicals, microfilm, and other educational materials, including telecommunications program materials. Funds and administrative management, and acquisition of equipment for use in strengthening funds management. Establishing or enhancing a program of teacher education designed to qualify students to teach in a public elementary or secondary school in the State that shall include, as part of such program, preparation for teacher certification. Establishing community outreach programs which will encourage elementary and secondary students to develop the academic skills and the interest to pursue postsecondary education. Acquisition of real property in connection with the construction, renovation, or addition to or improvement of campus facilities. Services necessary for the implementation of projects or activities that are described in the grant application and that are approved, in advance, by the Secretary, except that not more than two percent of the grant amount may be used for this purpose.	No award under this part may be used for telecommunications technology equipment, facilities or services, if such equipment, facilities or services are available pursuant to section 396(k) of the Communications Act of 1934.	Not Applicable

ED Program Snapshot (5 of 5)

ED Broadband-related Programs	Broadband Activities by Program	Broadband technology restrictions by program	Coordination and Level
Title IV, Part A	The cost of materials and labor for such wiring is allowable under the SSAE program as long as it meets the definition of "minor remodeling" in 34 CFR Part 77 That definition of minor remodeling means "minor alterations in a previously completed building The term also includes the extension of utility lines, such as water and electricity, from points beyond the confines of the space in which the minor remodeling is undertaken but within the confines of the previously completed building The term does not include building construction, structural alterations to buildings, building maintenance, or repairs"	The cost of materials and labor for such wiring is allowable under the SSAE program as long as it meets the definition of “minor remodeling” in 34 CFR Part 77 A Special Rule in the SSAE program states that no more than 15 percent of funds for activities to support the effective use of technology may be used "for purchasing technology infrastructure as described in subsection (a)(2)(B), which includes technology infrastructure purchased for the activities under subsection (a)(4)(A)." To clarify, LEAs or consortiums of LEAs may not spend more than 15 percent of funding in this content area on devices, equipment, software applications, platforms, digital instructional resources and/or other one-time IT purchases. (ESEA section 4109(b)).	STATE - LOCAL – Local educational agencies in a State may form a consortium with other surrounding local educational agencies and combine the funds each such agency in the consortium receives under this section to jointly carry out the local activities described in this subpart.

Performance Measures for Programs	**Legislative citations applicable to programs**
None for all programs	- Public Law 114-95, the Every Student Succeeds Act, Sec 1111, Sec 4103, Sec 7003 , Sec 5211, Sec 5221, Sec 5411 - Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, Pub L 115-123 - Title III, Part A, Sec 311-315 of the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965, as amended - Title III, Part A, Sec 316 of the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965, as amended (20 USC 1059c) - Title III, Part A, Sec 317 of the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965, as amended (20 USC 1059d) - Title III, Part A, Sec 320 of the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965, as amended (20 USC 1059d) - Title III, Part A, Sec 319 of the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965, as amended (20 USC 1059f)

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Aggregated Profile

HUD Overview: Ensure Americans have access to fair, affordable housing and opportunities to achieve self-sufficiency, thereby strengthening our communities and nation

Agency Programs (source) & Respective Bureau (where applicable)	Themes	Funding Types	Rural Definition
Community Planning and Development • CDBG (2018 Data) • Section 109 Loan Guarantee (Agency Add) Public and Indian Housing, • Neighborhood Networks (Public and Indian Housing) (Agency Add) • Indian Community Development Block Grant (NTIA guide) • Native American Housing Block Grant (NTIA guide) • Title VI Loan Guarantee (NTIA Guide) Multifamily housing • Neighborhood Networks (multifamily housing) (NTIA Guide)	• Block grants contain more needs beyond broadband scope • Targeted demographics	• Grants (formula) • Loan Guarantees • Non-federally funded programs • Capital Housing Funds	• Non-entitlement Communities *(cities with populations of less than 50,000, except cities that are designated principal cities of Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and counties with populations of less than 200,000)*

Broadband Specific Activities	Restrictions to Broadband Tech	Broadband Speed Standard	Coordination Required	Geographic Reach
Fund broadband access in new developments of renovations	Some programs do not support broadband infrastructure	None	Yes across all programs	Local
Funding: Expenditure Structure; Allocated Funds; Funded Activities; Restrictions			**Coordinating Actors (Inter/Intra Agency, State/Local, Private Sector)**	**Eligible Entities for Funding**
- Funding is distributed annually to state governments via block grants, then is distributed to recipients at the state/local level			- Must coordinate with local communities / citizens to determine needs	- State / Local governments

HUD Program Snapshot (1 of 2)

HUD Overview: Ensure Americans have access to fair, affordable housing and opportunities to achieve self-sufficiency, thereby strengthening our communities and nation

HUD Broadband-related Programs	Funding Types & FY 18 Funds	Eligible Entities	Geographic Parameter	Definition of Rural
CDBG	Grant (formula) Authorized & Appropriated: $3,300,000,000	State and local governments, may provide funding to sub recipients	Local	Non-entitlement Communities *(cities with populations of less than 50,000, except cities that are designated principal cities of Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and counties with populations of less than 200,000)*
Section 108 Loan Guarantee	Loan Guarantee Appropriated: $300,000,000			
Neighborhood Networks (multifamily housing)	*No funding provided*			
Indian Community Development Block Grant	Grant (formula) Appropriated: $65,000,000			
Native American Housing Block Grant	Public Hosing Capital Appropriated: $655,000,000			
Neighborhood Networks (Public and Indian Housing)	Public Housing Capital Appropriated: Capital Fund - $2,750,000,000 Appropriated: Operating Fund - $,4,550,000,000			
Title VI Loan Guarantee	Loan Guarantee Program Appropriated: $2,000,000			

HUD Program Snapshot (2 of 2)

Encourage broadband/other indirect methods	Standard broadband speed definitions		
Yes – all plans encourage broadband	FCC definition use at the time of pre-construction estimates are generated		
HUD Broadband-related Programs	**Broadband Activities by Program**	**Broadband technology restrictions by program**	**Coordination and Level**
CDBG	• Planning when tied to an eligible activity	None	All programs must coordinate with local communities
Section 108 Loan Guarantee	• Planning when tied to an eligible activity • Infrastructure including privately owned utilities • Public Facilities & Improvements • New construction of housing including multifamily units Rehabilitation of housing, including multifamily units • Public Services - job training, youth programs, etc		
Neighborhood Networks (multifamily housing)	• Support broadband access in new construction and in low-income areas, but do not fund broadband infrastructure	Do not fund broadband infrastructure	
Indian Community Development Block Grant			
Native American Housing Block Grant			
Neighborhood Networks (Public and Indian Housing)			
Title VI Loan Guarantee	• Planning when tied to an eligible activity • Infrastructure including privately owned utilities • Public Facilities & Improvements • New construction of housing including multifamily units Rehabilitation of housing, including multifamily units • Public Services - job training, youth programs, etc	None	

Performance Measures for Programs	Legislative citations applicable to programs
Dependent on funding source and type of activity , number of in-use household/household units, households assisted, persons assisted, businesses assisted, jobs, and others	42 USC Ch 69 § 5301-5321, particularly 5305 (Housing and Community Development Act of 1974); 24 CFR Part 570

Department of Transportation (DOT) Aggregated Profile

DOT Overview: Provide stewardship over construction, maintenance, and preservation of Nation's highways, bridges, and tunnels

Agency Programs (source) & Respective Bureau (where applicable)	Themes	Funding Types	Rural Definition
• BUILD (F/k/a TIGER) (agency add) • Realty Program (Utility Right-of-way) (through EO: Accelerating Broadband Infrastructure Deployment 2012) (2018 data) • Utilities Program (through EO: Accelerating Broadband Infrastructure Deployment 2012) (2018 data)	• Broadband considerations are mandated • Broadband access is only approved if supporting transportation	• Grant (formula funded, discretionary, indirect)	• Subject to Census data and/or CONUS information *(no specific parameters outlined)*

Broadband Specific Activities	Restrictions to Broadband Tech	Broadband Speed Standard	Coordination Required	Geographic Reach
Must be in line with transportation projects: - planning, infrastructure, construction	Broadband technology must be in line with transportation projects	None	Yes – with surrounding areas and all encompassing entities interested in broadband	National via State DOTs
Funding: Expenditure Structure; Allocated Funds; Funded Activities; Restrictions			**Coordinating Actors (Inter/Intra Agency, State/Local, Private Sector)**	**Eligible Entities for Funding**
Funding is all dependent on whether of not broadband activities support transportation			- FHWA encourages states to consider utility service needs when designing new highways, to ID the location of these services, and to work collaboratively with service providers on joint highway and utility planning	- States through State DOT - Select local government transportation agencies - US territories - Indian tribes - Universities (for research programs)

DOT Program Snapshot

DOT Overview: Provide stewardship over construction, maintenance, and preservation of Nation's highways, bridges, and tunnels

DOT Broadband-related Programs	Funding Types & FY 18 Funds	Eligible Entities	Geographic Parameter	Definition of Rural
BUILD (F/k/a TIGER)	Appropriated (Discretionary Grant) Appropriated: $1,500,000,000	State, local and tribal governments, US territories, transit agencies, port authorities, metropolitan planning organizations and other political subdivisions of State or local governments	No more than $150 to an individual state	The BUILD program defines a rural area as an area outside of an Urbanized Area as designated by the US Census Bureau
Realty Program (Utility Right-of-way) (through EO: Accelerating Broadband Infrastructure Deployment 2012)	FAHW Indirect (formula) Appropriated & Authorized: $44,973,212,000	States through State DOT, some local government transportation agencies, US territories, Indian tribes, universities (for research programs)	State	All of state not including urban areas
Utilities Program (through EO: Accelerating Broadband Infrastructure Deployment 2012)				

Encourage broadband/other indirect methods	Standard broadband speed definitions
Yes – current authority permits States to accommodate broadband conduit in highway Right-of-Way (ROW) States incorporate their policies for deploying broadband into their own utility accommodation plans	None

DOT Broadband-related Programs	Broadband Activities by Program	Broadband technology restrictions by program	Coordination and Level
BUILD (F/k/a TIGER)	If required as part of a transportation related project, engineering, construction, and right-of-way purchase	Must be related to transportation	Required: Federal Lands Highway Office has a Stewardship role in assuring that lands within its projects accommodate utility interest within project ROW
Realty Program (Utility Right-of-way) (through EO: Accelerating Broadband Infrastructure Deployment 2012)			FHWA encourages states to consider utility service needs when designing new highways, to ID the location of these services, and to work collaboratively with service providers on joint highway and utility planning
Utilities Program (through EO: Accelerating Broadband Infrastructure Deployment 2012)			

Performance Measures for Programs	Legislative citations applicable to programs
None provided	EO Accelerating Broadband Infrastructure Deployment

Department of Treasury CDFI Fund New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC) Program Snapshot

NMTC Overview: NMTC aims to break a cycle of disinvestment in low-income communities by attracting private investment to reinvigorate struggling local economies

Themes				
- Funds beyond broadband services - Investments are nationwide		- Tax credits can be coordinated with other federal funds, but restrictions apply		
Treasury Broadband-related Programs	**Funding Types & FY 18 Funds**	**Eligible Entities**	**Geographic Parameter**	**Definition of Rural**
New Market Tax Credit Program [CDFI Fund] – incentivizes investment in distressed communities	Tax Credit Authorized (calendar year): $3,5000,000,000	Community Development Entities (CDEs), specialized financial intermediaries in which investors make equity investments in exchange for a federal income tax credit	National	OMB's non-metropolitan definition as defined in OMB bulletin no 10-02

Encourage broadband/other indirect methods	**Standard broadband speed definitions**		
No	No		
Treasury Broadband-related Programs	**Broadband Activities by Program**	**Broadband technology restrictions by program**	**Coordination and Level**
New Market Tax Credit Program	Flexible and Market Driven	No	Not required - but NMTC regulations allow for the use of some government programs, but restrictions apply

Performance Measures for Programs	**Legislative citations applicable to programs**
No program objectives or measurements related to broadband	26 USC § 45D (Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015, Amendment #2 to the Senate Amendment to HR 2029, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016)

National Science Foundation (NSF) Aggregated Profile

NSF Overview: Federal agency created by Congress in 1950 "to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense"

Agency Programs (source) & Respective Bureau (where applicable)	Themes	Funding Types	Rural Definition
From 2018 OMB Data Call: • Campus Cyberinfrastructure • Platforms for Advanced Wireless Research • Smart and Connected Communities • US Ignite including Smart Gigabit Communities & NSF WINS Challenge	• Catalyst for investment and partnerships • Programs seek to display the importance of broadband in today's world • Focused on educational institutions and non-profits as platforms for advancement of missions	• Grants	• None

Broadband Specific Activities	Restrictions to Broadband Tech	Broadband Speed Standard	Coordination Required	Geographic Reach
All programs seek to deploy broadband further up the value chain	None	None	Required coordination with Platform for Advanced Wireless Research and Smart and Connected Communities	National
Funding: Expenditure Structure; Allocated Funds; Funded Activities; Restrictions			**Coordinating Actors (Inter/Intra Agency, State/Local, Private Sector)**	**Eligible Entities for Funding**
For all programs, funding is conducted via grants on a competitive basis with appropriated funding and no explicit restrictions to funding beyond what is outlined in program(s) scope			- State / Local coordination	All programs: - Educational institutions and non-profits

NSF Program Snapshot

NSF Overview: Federal agency created by Congress in 1950 "to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense"

NSF Broadband-related Program	Funding Types & FY 18 Funds	Eligible Entities	Geographic Parameter	Definition of Rural
Campus Cyberinfrastructure – invests in campus level networking improvements & innovation	Grant (Competitive) Appropriated: $15,140,000	Educational institutions and non-profits	National	None
Platforms for Advanced Wireless Research – enables experimental exploration of new wireless devices	Grant (Competitive) Appropriated: $8,000,000			
Smart and Connected Communities – accelerate the creation of scientific and engineering foundations to enable smart & connected communities	Grant (Competitive) Appropriated: $21,700,000			
US Ignite including Smart Gigabit Communities, NSF WINS Challenge – individual innovative programs with the potential for societal impact	Grant (Competitive) Appropriated: $00			

Encourage broadband/other indirect methods	Standard broadband speed definitions
Programs support creating an ecosystem of broadband providers to interoperate with others during campus broadband deployment with the anticipated opportunity for partnerships to occur in off-campus venues	Not Applicable

NSF Broadband-related Program	Broadband Activities by Program	Broadband technology restrictions by program	Coordination and Level
Campus Cyberinfrastructure	All of the NSF programs seek to support broadband deployment further up in the value chain - by supporting research into innovative applications, underlying technologies that will make broadband faster and easier to use	None	None
Platforms for Advanced Wireless Research			State and Local- Requires coordination with local stakeholders
Smart and Connected Communities			
US Ignite including Smart Gigabit Communities, NSF WINS Challenge			None

Performance Measures for Programs	Legislative citations applicable to programs
None	42 USC §1861, et seq; 45 CFR Part VI