

NARUC Broadband Task Force Draft Recommendations
May 10, 2021

1. Broadband mapping

- Congress, NTIA, and the FCC should work with the states to provide an overlay to the US broadband map with information showing where broadband is actually available for installation, including detailed information on the amounts provided or committed by all federal and state sources. This will help states identify what money has been made available and how to create programs that will fill the cracks between the CAF II, RDOF, state, and other programs.

2. Enhance broadband program coordination

- Revitalize and aggressively use the Federal State Joint Board on Universal Service to provide information on broadband availability through quarterly state-FCC information sharing calls. This information will allow the states and the FCC to better target universal service funds.
- Increase state commissions' presence and participation in initiatives sponsored by the National Telecommunication and Information Administration (NTIA), particularly, the State Broadband Leaders Network (SBLN) and the Digital Inclusion Leaders Network (DILN)
- Identify public utility commissions' role in broadband deployment and adoption and participate in state-level broadband initiatives. Where appropriate, commissions may wish to communicate to the state legislature or executive office an interest in leading statewide engagement on broadband.

3. Ensure that broadband providers meet their obligations

- Develop a centralized database of carriers that are failing to meet obligations from previous Universal Service funding, including CAF, CAF II, RDOF, other federal funds designed to deploy telephone and broadband services, as well as state funding for building and maintaining telecommunications networks where applicable. This will ensure that the FCC and the states have the data necessary to ensure that funding is provided only to those companies that are meeting their obligations.
- Implement regular testing of network speed, latency, and reliability for carriers receiving federal or state funding for building and maintaining telecommunications networks. Make the results of this testing available to the states on a regular basis so that the states will have the information necessary to ensure that the ETCs they have approved are meeting the requirements.

4. Support non-traditional providers

- Support non-traditional broadband providers, electric co-ops, municipal utilities, and IOUs to provide service in unserved and underserved areas.
- Work with the states to consider the need for state legislation to remove barriers to electric and gas utilities providing broadband service in unserved and underserved areas, including examining the need to amend state statutes and remove barriers to using rights of way for services such as fiber deployment. Develop a model statute that states may use to address regulatory barriers.
- Support the states' examination of how (and whether) to allow electric and gas utilities to recover the costs of fiber construction for middle mile networks, including whether these

costs should be assessed to all customers or directed solely to those who will benefit from the expansion.

5. **Broadband adoption**

- Urge the FCC to coordinate Lifeline enrollment efforts with other federal and state programs, including streamlining eligibility for Lifeline support.
- Urge ISPs to provide a broadband offer that will support eligible households.
- Urge the FCC to consider transitioning the temporary Emergency Broadband Benefit Fund into permanent increases in the Lifeline subsidy to provide eligible households with the broadband service they will need now and in the future.
- Include local communities in planning and adoption efforts through robust and continuous stakeholder outreach, engagement, and education.

Note: The numerical listing is not a prioritization of these recommendations. Each is supported by the Broadband Expansion Task Force.

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