

**Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554**

In the Matter of	)	
	)	
Inquiry Concerning Deployment of Advanced	)	GN Docket No. 25-223
Telecommunications Capability to All Americans	)	
in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion	)	

2026 SECTION 706 REPORT

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By the Commission: Chairman Carr and Commissioner Trusty issuing separate statements; Commissioner Gomez concurring and issuing a statement.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. High-speed broadband is often essential to full participation in modern society—for work, education, health care, and nearly every other facet of American life. To measure the incremental progress in the availability of this critical enabling technology, Congress enacted what is now codified as Section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Section 706 requires the Commission to determine and report annually on “whether advanced telecommunications capability is being deployed to all Americans in a reasonable and timely fashion.”¹

2. American innovation and investment have brought massive improvements in connectivity—whether fixed wireless, high-speed satellite broadband to the home, direct-to-device, or hybrid, multimodal networks—for the benefit of consumers. Meanwhile, the Commission has taken significant steps to narrow the digital divide by promoting competition in the telecommunications marketplace and removing barriers to infrastructure investment. The data presented in this Report reveal that market forces, industry developments, and our regulatory reforms are succeeding in delivering broadband to more Americans than ever before. Both fixed and mobile broadband providers have made great strides in bringing broadband service to the previously unserved or underserved.

- High-speed residential broadband—whether cable, fiber, or fixed wireless—has become more widely available since our last Section 706 inquiry. From June 2024 to June 2025, the number of Americans lacking access to 100/20 Mbps² fixed terrestrial broadband service decreased by approximately 23%.³ Over a two-year period, this reduction was approximately 43%.⁴ With the inclusion of satellite, deployment of broadband to the home or business appears to be virtually universally available to all Americans.⁵

¹ 47 U.S.C. § 1302(b). For simplicity in past inquiries, the Commission has sometimes used the term “broadband” to refer to “advanced telecommunications capability.” However, “advanced telecommunications capability” is a statutory term with a definition that is more limited than the term “broadband.” *See id.* § 1302(d)(1) (“The term ‘advanced telecommunications capability’ is defined, without regard to any transmission media or technology, as high-speed, switched, broadband telecommunications capability that enables users to originate and receive high-quality voice, data, graphics, and video telecommunications using any technology.”). As this definition makes clear, while all services providing advanced telecommunications capability are “broadband,” not all broadband services provide advanced telecommunications capability. Thus, in this Report, we do not equate the term “broadband” with the statutory term “advanced telecommunications capability,” but we do necessarily consider the availability of various broadband services that contribute to advanced telecommunications capability in our analysis under the statute. *See Inquiry Concerning the Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion, and Possible Steps to Accelerate Such Deployment Pursuant to Section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, as Amended by the Broadband Data Improvement Act*, GN Docket No. 15-191, 2016 Broadband Progress Report, 31 FCC Rcd 699, 700 n.1 (2016) (*2016 Report*).

² When this *Report* presents broadband speed figures, both download and upload speeds are used. In the case of 100/20 Mbps, for example, we refer to broadband service that has a download speed of at least 100 Mbps and an upload speed of at least 20 Mbps.

³ *See* Fig. 1.

⁴ *See id.*

⁵ *See id.* While satellite service is widely deployed, its usability may be limited by certain factors or during certain periods of time, resulting in slower speeds and higher latency in remote areas. *See, e.g.,* Sacha Meinrath et al., X-

(continued....)

- Consumers are also benefitting from the rapid increase in the availability of high-speed mobile broadband. The number of Americans lacking access to mobile 5G-NR broadband with a minimum speed of 35/3 Mbps declined by almost 16% from June 2024 to June 2025, and by over 30% from June 2023 to June 2025.⁶
- The number of competitive options available to Americans also continues to grow. From June 2023 to June 2025, the percentage of households with three or more fixed terrestrial broadband service options at 100/20 Mbps increased by approximately 56%.⁷ In addition, from June 2023 to June 2025, the percentage of Americans with access to fixed wireline service at a speed threshold of 100/20 for rural areas has increased at an even faster rate than in urban areas.⁸ Further, in June 2025, the inclusion of Fixed Wireless service in our analysis increases the percentage of the rural population with access to broadband at speeds of at least 100/20 Mbps by over 10%.⁹
- Rural Americans also continue to experience major gains in the availability of high-speed broadband. From June 2023 to June 2025, the percentage of rural Americans lacking access to 100/20 Mbps fixed terrestrial broadband service decreased by over 44%.¹⁰ Further, with the inclusion of satellite, 100/20 Mbps broadband deployment is available in most rural areas.¹¹

3. Today, we conclude our annual inquiry by finding that deployment of advanced telecommunications capability to all Americans meets the statutory standard of being reasonable and timely. Notwithstanding these impressive results and our findings in this report, our work in closing the digital divide will not cease. On the contrary, we plan to continue our efforts to ensure that every single American has access to advanced telecommunications capability.

II. STATUTORY STANDARD FOR THE SECTION 706 INQUIRY

4. Section 706 requires the Commission annually to conduct an inquiry “concerning the availability of advanced telecommunications capability to all Americans (including, in particular, elementary and secondary schools and classrooms)” as part of an effort to “determine whether advanced telecommunications capability is being deployed to all Americans in a reasonable and timely fashion.”¹² If that determination is negative, the Commission “shall take immediate action to accelerate deployment

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Lab, *Starlink Capacity Analysis v0.2* (July 28, 2025), https://thexlab.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Starlink_Analysis_Working_Paper_v0.2.pdf (*Starlink Capacity Analysis v0.2*); Omar Gallaa, CNET, *Some Starlink Customers Report Getting Hit With Massive Demand Surcharge* (July 15, 2026), <https://www.cnet.com/tech/services-and-software/starlink-customers-report-demand-surcharges/> (July 2026 CNET *Starlink Surcharge*); Starlink, *What is a Demand Surcharge?*, <https://starlink.com/sb/support/article/63d885d3-c269-21f9-69d6-3ed1b2fd18e9> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026) (*Starlink Demand Surcharge Webpage*); Starlink, *Starlink Specifications*, <https://starlink.com/legal/documents/DOC-1470-99699-90> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026) (*Starlink Specifications*).

⁶ See Fig. 6.

⁷ See Fig. 4.

⁸ See *id.*

⁹ See *id.*

¹⁰ See *id.*

¹¹ See Fig. 5. However, as noted above, there are certain factors that could result in slower speeds and higher latency in remote areas. *Supra* n.5.

¹² 47 U.S.C. § 1302(b).

of such capability by removing barriers to infrastructure investment and by promoting competition in the telecommunications market.”¹³

5. The statute identifies “availability” alone as the object of the Commission’s section 706 inquiry,¹⁴ and “availability,” in turn, depends on whether broadband “is being *deployed* to all Americans in a reasonable and timely fashion.”¹⁵ The focus on deployment is underscored by the statutory directive in the event of a negative section 706 finding—that the Commission “take immediate action to accelerate *deployment* of [advanced telecommunications] capability.”¹⁶ The term “availability” is used consistently in the Communications Act in view of deployment.¹⁷ Section 706 further limits our inquiry to whether advanced telecommunications capability “is being deployed,” as stated in the present-progressive tense.¹⁸

6. We conclude that the best interpretation of Section 706 confines our analysis to the incremental change in “availability” and “deployment,” as proposed in the *Notice*.¹⁹ Our conclusion follows from the application of well-settled law. Supreme Court precedent requires the Commission to follow the best textual interpretation of Section 706—for if a statutory reading “is not the best, it is not permissible.”²⁰ Prior Commission decisions also compel the same mode of analysis. Indeed, with one outlier discussed immediately below, the Commission’s past broadband deployment reports have consistently taken a holistic view of the incremental progress in the deployment of advanced telecommunications capability and ultimately determined whether that progress was occurring in a reasonable and timely fashion.²¹ Following our longstanding precedent, as this Report does here, enables the Commission to consider the most relevant and objective metric at our disposal—the physical deployment of broadband in the United States—to determine whether advanced telecommunications capability is being deployed to all Americans in a reasonable and timely fashion. By examining the

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.* (stating that “[t]he Commission shall . . . initiate a notice of inquiry concerning the *availability* of advanced telecommunications capability to all Americans”).

¹⁵ *Id.* (emphasis added).

¹⁶ *Id.* (emphasis added). The statutory remedy for deployment not being “reasonable and timely” is further deployment, a fact that underscores Congress’s emphasis on deployment as section 706’s singular focus.

¹⁷ *See, e.g.*, 47 U.S.C. §§ 641(13)(A), 642, 643. We note that Congress understood the universal service goals to be distinct from—not synonymous with—“availability.” For example, in the Communications Act’s specific section on “universal service,” Congress used the term “affordable” to modify the term “availability,” thus making it clear that the terms were not meant to be synonymous. *See, e.g.*, 47 U.S.C. § 254(i) (providing that “[t]he Commission and the States should ensure that universal service is available at rates that are just, reasonable, and affordable.”).

¹⁸ *See 2024 Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 3249-50, para. 6 (espousing belief that “the Infrastructure Act supports the view that the Commission must determine whether advanced telecommunications capability is available universally throughout the country, or, in the words of the statute, ‘to *all* Americans.’”) (citing 47 U.S.C. § 1302(b)) (original emphasis).

¹⁹ *See Inquiry Concerning Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion*, GN Docket No. 25-233, Nineteenth Section 706 Report Notice of Inquiry, 40 FCC Rcd 6362 (2025) (*Notice*).

²⁰ *Loper Bright*, 603 U.S. at 400.

²¹ *See, e.g., Inquiry Concerning Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion*, GN Docket No. 20-269, Fourteenth Broadband Deployment Report, 36 FCC Rcd 836 (2021) (*2021 Report*); *Inquiry Concerning Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion*, GN Docket No. 19-285, 2020 Broadband Deployment Report, 35 FCC Rcd 8986 (2020) (*2020 Report*); *Inquiry Concerning Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion*, GN Docket No. 18-238, 2019 Broadband Progress Report, 34 FCC Rcd 3857 (2019) (*2019 Report*).

extent and pace of progress, the Commission is able to provide more useful information on how best to achieve universal broadband service goals by using the tools Congress explicitly identifies in section 706(a): “price cap regulation, regulatory forbearance, measures that promote competition in the local telecommunications market, or other regulating methods that remove barriers to infrastructure investment.”²² The record in this proceeding supports our analysis.²³

7. Against this precedent, a lone outlier—the *2024 Report*—relied on extrinsic sources—namely the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Infrastructure Act) and the *Report on the Future of the Universal Service Fund*—to refashion our longstanding section 706 analysis. The *2024 Report* considered, for the first time, universal service criteria such as adoption, affordability, and equitable access as part of the section 706 inquiry, despite their conspicuous absence from the statute.²⁴ We find that the *2024 Report*’s novel interpretation of our statutory mandate erred in multiple respects.

8. For starters, the *2024 Report* strayed from the statute’s plain language, which requires consideration of “availability”—not adoption, affordability, or equitable access. It reached this outcome by placing outsized reliance on unrelated developments²⁵ rather than the text of section 706, which remained unamended. To that end, we disagree that the Infrastructure Act’s language referring to section 706 as embodying “the statutorily mandated goals of universal service for advanced telecommunications capability,” is best read to mean that the Commission’s inquiry must include an examination of multiple universal service goals not specified in section 706 and not be limited to the narrow question of physical deployment of service.²⁶ As an initial matter, section 706 itself identifies multiple goals regarding the deployment of advanced telecommunications capability, including that such deployment be effectuated (i) on a “reasonable” basis, (ii) on a “timely” basis, and (iii) “by utilizing, in a manner [that is] consistent with the public interest, convenience, and necessity, price cap regulation, regulatory forbearance, measures that promote competition in the local telecommunications market, or other regulating methods

²² 47 U.S.C. § 1302(a); *see also* WTA Comments at 2-3.

²³ *See* USTelecom – The Broadband Association Comments at 2-3 (USTelecom Comments); *see also, e.g.*, CTIA Comments at 5-6; Free State Foundation Comments at 3; America’s Communications Association – ACA Connects Comments at 3 (ACA Connects Comments) (noting that the sole focus of the 706 inquiry is deployment and that the universal service goals, while important, “do not bear on the yes/no determination the statute requires.”). *But see* American Library Association (ALA) and the Schools, Health & Libraries Broadband (SHLB) Coalition Comments at 2-3 (ALA & SHLB Comments). While the American Library Association and the Schools, Health & Libraries Broadband Coalition acknowledge that “the Supreme Court’s *Loper Bright* decision created narrow guardrails on the interpretation of statutory language by federal agencies,” they suggest that it was “intended to apply to regulatory agencies in relation to decisions they make regarding the parties they regulate,” and that because “[t]he section 706 report is internal to the Commission . . . the agency has the authority to look at various aspects of the broadband landscape, not just those articulated in section 706 of the statutes.” *Id.* at 3. We disagree because we find that Supreme Court’s decision applies to statutory interpretation generally, including the interpretation of section 706, and we also note that the 706 report’s findings have implications for the regulated parties.

²⁴ *2024 Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 3251, para. 10; Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act § 60104(a)(2), Pub. L. No. 117-58, 135 Stat. 429, 1205 (2021) (Infrastructure Act) (defining the term “universal service goals for broadband” to mean “the statutorily mandated goals of universal service for advanced telecommunications capability under section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (47 U.S.C. 1302)”); *Report on the Future of the Universal Service Fund*, 37 FCC Rcd 10041, 10046, para. 12 (2022) (*Future of USF Report*) (adopting the universal service goals of universal deployment, adoption, affordability, availability, and equitable access).

²⁵ *2024 Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 3250, para. 7 (finding that the “statutory phrase must be interpreted in the underlying factual context of the Commission’s inquiry . . . [which] context includes Congress’s recent enactment of the Infrastructure Act, in which Congress made a historic federal investment in an effort to effectuate what it described as section 706’s ‘statutorily mandated goal of universal service for advanced telecommunications capability.’”) (citations omitted).

²⁶ *2024 Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 3251, para. 10.

that remove barriers to infrastructure investment.”²⁷ Furthermore, section 706 prescribes an additional directive in the event the Commission’s annual inquiry reaches a “negative” determination: namely, the goal of “accelerate[d] deployment of such capability by removing barriers to infrastructure investment and by promoting competition in the telecommunications market.”²⁸ Because section 706 itself prescribes several goals pertaining to the universal deployment of advanced telecommunications capability, the relevant language in the Infrastructure Act—“the statutorily mandated goals of universal service for advanced telecommunications capability under section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (47 U.S.C. 1302)” —is best read to refer to the goals expressly identified in section 706 itself.²⁹ Nothing in the Infrastructure Act suggests that Congress intended, *sub silentio*, to expand the Commission’s discretion under section 706 to any extent, much less to the extent contemplated by the interpretation set forth in the *2024 Report*. We therefore find that section 706 is best read exactly as it is written, with its focus exclusively on deployment in accord with the express goals set forth in section 706 itself.

9. In returning to the analysis required by law, we do not minimize the importance of factors like affordability. Indeed, evidence shows broadband prices are going down as the cost of living skyrockets along other dimensions.³⁰ The record makes clear that broadband providers themselves are concerned with and proactively addressing consumer costs.³¹ We reject the argument that the universal service goals nonetheless warrant inclusion in the 706 inquiry because affordability and adoption in particular inform whether advanced telecommunications services are “meaningfully” or “effectively” available.³² While commenters argue that the plain meaning of “availability” is not synonymous with “deployment,”³³ we reiterate that the term “deployment” is the only metric actually identified in section 706 to assess “availability.” We further note that neither affordability, adoption, nor equitable access are synonymous with deployment. Moreover, we find that using affordability or any of the other universal service goals (excluding availability itself) as a proxy for availability would make the inquiry unduly subjective and ultimately undermine the report’s utility.³⁴ Setting aside challenges in collecting an

²⁷ 47 U.S.C. § 1302(a), (b).

²⁸ *Id.* § 1302(b).

²⁹ Contrary to the goals specified elsewhere, such as the goals identified in the *Future of USF Report*.

³⁰ See e.g., Arthur Menko, US Telecom, *2026 Broadband Pricing Index - Faster Speeds, Lower Prices* (May 19, 2026), <https://ustelecom.org/research/2026-bpi/> and George Ford, Phoenix Center Perspectives 26-04, *More for Less: Broadband Price and Quality Trends, 2020–2026* (Jun. 24, 2026) <https://phoenix-center.org/perspectives/Perspective26-04Final.pdf>.

³¹ See e.g., CTIA Comments at 6 (noting that “Americans are paying less for far faster wireless service, including unlimited data plans that are more than 40% cheaper than in 2010.”) (citing Robert Wyrzykowski, *5G Fixed Wireless Access (FWA) Success in the US: A Roadmap for Broadband Success Elsewhere?*, at fig.3, OpenSignal (June 6, 2024), <https://www.opensignal.com/2024/06/06/5g-fixed-wireless-access-fwa-success-in-the-us-a-roadmap-for-broadband-success-elsewhere>).

³² See, e.g., ALA & SHLB Comments at 2; Benton Institute for Broadband & Society (Benton Institute) Comments at 1-3; Knik Tribe Comments at 2; Nova Labs, Inc. Comments at 6 (Nova Labs Comments); National League of Cities Reply at 2-3; Public Knowledge, UnidosUS, National Digital Inclusion Alliance, Asian Americans Advancing Justice | AAJC, New America’s Open Technology Institute, and X-Lab Comments at 3-9 (Public Knowledge et al. Comments); WISPA – The Association for Broadband Without Boundaries Comments at 4 (WISPA Comments).

³³ See Public Knowledge et al. Comments at 4; Benton Institute Comments at 3.

³⁴ The *2024 Report* itself demonstrated that there is no universally accepted dataset or framework to measure the various universal service goals. See *2024 Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 3298-309, paras. 89-104 (noting at para. 104 the “overall lack of data” in the record on affordability and stating that “more comprehensive data are necessary . . . to make any definitive conclusions about the number of households for which broadband remains unaffordable”), 3309-15, paras. 106-14 (noting at para. 114 that “multiple interrelated factors influence the adoption gap” and that

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accepted, relevant dataset and creating an objective framework to assess the universal service goals,³⁵ those terms are not found in the actual text of section 706.

10. We also find that the *2024 Report* erred in focusing on whether advanced telecommunications capability “has been deployed,” instead of whether it “is being deployed.”³⁶ The *2024 Report*’s binary interpretation of the threshold for issuing a passing or failing grade in the ultimate section 706 finding was not the best interpretation of section 706 because it effectively read the “reasonable and timely” language out of the statute. That interpretation seemingly found anything short of 100% availability insufficient to warrant a passing grade and thus disregarded Congress’s use of the present progressive tense in “is being deployed.”³⁷ The prior interpretation also disregarded Congress’s language for inquiries resulting in a negative determination—“shall take immediate action to *accelerate* deployment”³⁸—which confirms its focus on the pace of deployment that providers are making. Assessing the progress at which advanced telecommunications capability is being deployed is not only consistent with the plain reading of section 706 text, but also provides more helpful information to Congress and the public than an overly simplistic inquiry into whether or not 100% of Americans already have access to such capability.³⁹

11. The balance of the record developed in response to the *Notice* supports our return to a progress-based assessment in keeping with the plain language of section 706,⁴⁰ and we agree with commenters that an incremental approach more accurately captures the pace and trajectory of broadband

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“[f]urther work is needed explore the patterns of non-adoption of fixed broadband”), 3319-20, paras. 124-26 (equitable access).

³⁵ We note that the universal service goals depend on many factors that would make it extremely challenging to effectively measure and assess and consumers may decline to adopt broadband for a variety of reasons, including their value preferences and usage needs. Accordingly, we decline Public Knowledge et al.’s suggestions that the section 706 analysis should “rigorously test” the universal goal of affordability, for example, against “lived realities of consumers. . . .” See Public Knowledge et al. Reply at 5.

³⁶ See *2024 Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 3249-50, para. 6 (espousing belief that “the Infrastructure Act supports the view that the Commission must determine whether advanced telecommunications capability is available universally throughout the country, or, in the words of the statute, ‘to *all* Americans.’”) (citing 47 U.S.C. § 1302(b)) (original emphasis).

³⁷ 47 U.S.C. § 1302(b) (“In the inquiry, the Commission shall determine whether advanced telecommunications capability is being deployed to all Americans in a reasonable and timely fashion.”).

³⁸ *Id.* (emphasis added).

³⁹ The Commission has used the progress-based deployment standard multiple times in its section 706 inquiries. See, e.g., *2021 Report*, 36 FCC Rcd at 838-39, paras. 7-9; *2020 Report*, 35 FCC Rcd at 8989-90, paras. 7-9; *2019 Report*, 34 FCC Rcd at 3859-60, para. 8; *Inquiry Concerning Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion*, GN Docket No. 17-199, 2018 Broadband Deployment Report, 33 FCC Rcd 1660, 1663-64, paras. 10-13 (2018) (*2018 Report*), *Inquiry Concerning the Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion, and Possible Steps to Accelerate Such Deployment Pursuant to Section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, as Amended by the Broadband Data Improvement Act; A National Broadband Plan for Our Future*, GN Docket Nos. 09-137, 09-51, Sixth Broadband Deployment Report, 25 FCC Rcd 9556, 9558, para. 2 (2010) (*2010 Report*).

⁴⁰ See, e.g., ACA Connects Comments at 3 (“Congress has directed the Commission to assess progress towards universal deployment”); CTIA Comments at 3-5 (“is being deployed”); International Center for Law & Economics (ICLE) Comments at 1-2; NCTA – The Internet & Television Association Comments at 5-6 (“is being deployed”) (NCTA Comments); Free State Foundation Comments at 5 (“is being deployed”); USTelecom Comments at 2-3 (“is being deployed”); WISPA Comments at 3-4; WTA – Advocates for Rural Broadband Comments at 5-6 (WTA Comments).

deployment.⁴¹ Such an assessment is far more useful than, as one commenter noted, “simply asking and answering the question posed by kids from the back seat of the car—‘are we there yet?’”⁴² Public Knowledge et al. argues that our progress-based interpretation is “absurd,” claiming that once universal deployment is achieved, no further progress would be possible, which would seem to require a negative finding and require the Commission to take seemingly unnecessary remedial action.⁴³ We disagree. Public Knowledge et al. reads “reasonable and timely” out of the statute—if deployment were universal, maintaining a steady state of 100% deployment would, indeed, be reasonable and timely, and no remedial action would be necessary.⁴⁴

12. Accordingly, this Report will focus on the incremental progress being made in the deployment of advanced telecommunications capability. Returning to the Commission’s prior reading of the statute—that is, “whether advanced telecommunications capability is being deployed to all Americans in a reasonable and timely fashion”—is the most faithful approach to fulfilling our statutory mandate.⁴⁵

III. BENCHMARKS FOR ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY

13. Section 706 requires an analysis of advanced telecommunications capability, which is defined “without regard to any transmission media or technology, as high-speed, switched, broadband telecommunications capability that enables users to originate and receive high-quality voice, data, graphics, and video telecommunications using any technology.”⁴⁶ This forward-looking definition, which emphasizes technological neutrality, is significant in the current environment, given that technology silos continue to merge as technologies became more advanced. What once was possible only with a desktop computer and an ethernet cable is now also possible using a mobile device while on the go; as wi-fi coverage mixes with cellular coverage to allow access outside of one’s home, mobile infrastructure can be used to provision fixed service in the home; and satellite provides service both inside the home and directly to consumers’ mobile devices.

14. At the same time, modern market data reveal that consumers have inelastic demand for two types of broadband functionality: fixed and mobile. Fixed services provide connections to the home or office with substantial bandwidth needed for large data applications used by multiple devices at the

⁴¹ WISPA Comments at 3-4.

⁴² WTA Comments at 2; *see also* USTelecom Comments at 2-3 (noting that a “progress-based interpretation recognizes that universal deployment is an ongoing national goal, and that the Commission’s task is to measure and accelerate advancement toward that goal rather than to redefine the inquiry as a static universal availability test.”); WISPA Reply Comments at 2-3. In this regard, we agree with NCTA that the statute’s language, “in a reasonable and timely fashion,” suggests that the Commission’s directive is to holistically assess the incremental progress of broadband deployment. NCTA Comments at 5-6.

⁴³ Public Knowledge et al. Comments at 4 (stating that under our “current interpretation, if affordable broadband was universally available to all Americans...then [the Commission] would have to issue a negative finding, since there would be no need for further deployments, and take remedial action. It is plain that this interpretation is absurd.”).

⁴⁴ We also note that the universe of potential locations at which to provide broadband service is ever-evolving, such as through new construction, which could require further deployment to maintain universal deployment. *See infra* n.88.

⁴⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 1302(b).

⁴⁶ *Id.* § 1302(d)(1); *see also* NCTA Comments at 8 (noting that both fixed and mobile can meet the definition of “advanced telecommunications capability”); Telecommunications Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-104, 110 Stat. 56, 153 (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 151 *et seq.*) (1996 Act).

location at the same time.⁴⁷ Mobile broadband provides advanced telecommunications capability while outside of the home.⁴⁸ Many consumers continue to subscribe to both fixed and mobile broadband services, indicating that each service has additional functionalities that may not be fully captured if we were to analyze fixed and mobile broadband as full substitutes.⁴⁹ Data from the U.S. Census Bureau tell a similar story: 4.7% of households have a fixed-broadband subscription only, 13.5% have a mobile-broadband subscription only, and 81.8% have both a fixed- and mobile-broadband subscription among households with a subscription.⁵⁰ Data in the record show that more than 73% of Americans have a wired high-speed connection and more than 76% have a mobile data plan.⁵¹ Moreover, of the 91% of Americans that own a smartphone,⁵² only 15% of U.S. adults claim to be “smartphone-only” Internet users without fixed broadband service at home.⁵³ Because the record supports that both services are capable of meeting the definition of advanced telecommunications capability independently but consumers continue to demonstrate that they use both services, we will analyze both of these services for this Report.⁵⁴

15. Our conclusion that fixed and mobile broadband are not yet full substitutes does not necessarily mean that we consider access to both types of broadband services to be necessary for a location (or person) to have access to advanced telecommunications capability, as the Commission concluded in the *2024 Report*.⁵⁵ The Commission’s section 706 inquiry focuses on whether users can actually participate in modern digital life—not whether they have access to multiple broadband transmission paths.

A. Benchmarks for Deployment

1. Fixed

16. We maintain 100/20 Mbps as our benchmark in defining advanced telecommunications

⁴⁷ See CCA Comments at 2-3; CTIA Comments at 17-18; INCOMPAS Comments at 10; NTCA Comments at 21; see also *2021 Report*, 36 FCC Rcd at 840, para. 10.

⁴⁸ CCA Comments at 2; INCOMPAS Comments at 10; NCTA Comments at 8; NTCA Comments at 24-25; Safer Buildings Coalition Comments at 2.

⁴⁹ Benton Institute Comments at 7 (citing Pew Research Center, Mobile Fact Sheet (Nov. 13, 2024)) (Pew Research); INCOMPAS Comments at 10; NCTA Comments at 8-9; NTCA Comments at 21-23; WISPA Comments at 5-6.

⁵⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2024 1-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, Table B28002—“Presence and Types of Internet Subscriptions in Household”, <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT1Y2024.B28002?q=B28002> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026).

⁵¹ Benton Institute Comments at 7 (citing NTIA, Internet Use Survey (Nov. 2023)); see also INCOMPAS Comments at 10 (citing 2023 Pew Research showing 80% of adults subscribe to home broadband when available).

⁵² Benton Institute Comments at 7 (citing 2024 Pew Research).

⁵³ *Id.* at 7 (citing 2024 Pew Research); INCOMPAS Comments at 10 (citing 2023 Pew Research); see also NCTA Comments at 3 (citing 2023 American Community Survey data showing an increasing trend currently amounting to 11.9% of connected U.S. households relying solely on mobile service for broadband); ICLE Comments, Attach. at 6 (citing the American Community Survey to note widespread access to internet at home with a substantial minority getting that access from their mobile wireless providers).

⁵⁴ See NCTA Comments at 9; see also INCOMPAS Comments at 10-11 (noting the need to analyze both fixed and mobile separately); NTCA Reply at 5-6.

⁵⁵ See *2024 Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 3258-59, para. 21.

capability for fixed broadband.⁵⁶ The record unanimously supports a benchmark of at least this speed,⁵⁷ and we are not aware of a reason why it should be reduced. CTIA explains that “[t]he consumer experience confirms that 100/20 Mbps fixed service meets the needs of U.S. consumers—with 100/20 Mbps speeds, a household in the United States can engage in telework, telehealth, educational, social, and entertainment digital activities, as well as contact emergency services.”⁵⁸ Some commenters suggest that we should raise our benchmark to faster speeds or, at minimum, raise the upload speed to a symmetrical 100 Mbps.⁵⁹ Such commenters, however, rely almost exclusively on market trends and aspirational standards rather than an analysis of the present use of broadband service.⁶⁰ We agree with USTelecom that it would be premature to raise our benchmark beyond the 100/20 Mbps benchmark currently used for the still-nascent BEAD program.⁶¹

17. As part of our return to following the plain language of section 706, we adopt our proposal from the *Notice* to abolish without replacement the long-term goal of 1,000/500 Mbps established in the *2024 Report*.⁶² A long-term goal is not mentioned in section 706 and could appear to violate our obligation to conduct our analysis in a technologically neutral manner. At present, it is impossible to predict long-term technological developments and the evolution of consumer preferences.⁶³ We believe it prudent to continue to monitor technological developments and consumer preferences and adapt our current benchmark, as well as relevant high-cost support programs, accordingly.⁶⁴ As NCTA correctly observes, “Technological advancements and consumer demand will continue to drive increases in broadband speeds without regard to any artificial long-term goal established by the Commission.”⁶⁵ Affordable, reliable, high-speed connectivity will be essential, for example, to American leadership in the global AI economy.⁶⁶ We disagree with commenters suggesting without evidence that establishing a

⁵⁶ The Commission adopted this benchmark for the first time in the *2024 Report*, the most recent report. *2024 Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 3259, para. 22.

⁵⁷ ALA & SHLB Comments at 3; CTIA Comments at 17-18; Fiber Broadband Association Comments at 6 (FBA Comments); NRECA Comments at 6-8; NTCA Comments at 16-18; Public Knowledge et al. Comments at 10; USTelecom Comments at 4-5; WTA Comments at 5-6.

⁵⁸ CTIA Comments at 17-18.

⁵⁹ FBA Comments at 6; NRECA Comments at 6-8; NTCA Comments at 16-18.

⁶⁰ *Id.*

⁶¹ USTelecom Comments at 4-5.

⁶² *2024 Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 3259, para. 22.

⁶³ Such matters were at least sufficiently difficult to predict that the Commission in the *2024 Report* did not adopt a time frame for its long-term goal. *See id.* at 3273, para. 51. WTA argues that broadband service providers’ attempts to predict long-term technological developments as part of their business demonstrates that such predictions are possible. WTA Comments at 10. At the same time, however, WTA acknowledges that the difficulty of this process and at no point offers a suggested time frame for a long-term goal, which demonstrates the impracticality of a long-term goal. *See id.*

⁶⁴ We disagree with commenters arguing that our concern about technological neutrality merely serves to accommodate technologies that may currently offer slower speeds. *See* ALA & SHLB Comments at 3-4; NRECA Comments at 4-5; Public Knowledge et al. Comments at 11-12; WTA Comments at 8-9. At present, we do not know the nature of future consumer preferences and, considering that the goal is not required by the statute and does not serve any positive purpose (as discussed herein), we believe it prudent to abolish it.

⁶⁵ NCTA Comments at 8. Other commenters support our reasoning for abolishing the long-term goal. *See, e.g.*, CTIA Comments at 19; Free State Foundation Comments at 4; WISPA Comments at 6.

⁶⁶ *See, e.g.*, Nokia, *Build First, Lead Forever: Why AI Infrastructure is America’s Next Advantage*, <https://www.nokia.com/asset/215238/> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026).

long-term goal is necessary to encourage innovation and enhance American competitiveness.⁶⁷ The private sector, driven by competition, does not need the Commission to centrally plan technological development.

2. Mobile

18. Consistent with past Commission practice, we decline to set a single performance benchmark for determining the service availability of advanced telecommunications capability for mobile services (mobile advanced telecommunications capability) in this Report. As in previous reports and inquiries, we continue to recognize that the performance characteristics of mobile service can be highly variable, both geographically and temporally.⁶⁸ Accordingly, rather than setting a single performance benchmark, we instead use multiple speed metrics.⁶⁹

19. We focus our main analysis of mobile broadband service availability on a threshold speed for 5G-NR of 35/3 Mbps, the highest speed that the Commission collects in the Broadband Data Collection (BDC) for mobile broadband.⁷⁰ Specifically, we analyze the provider-reported 5G-NR coverage in an outdoor stationary coverage environment based on the Commission's June 2025 BDC coverage data.⁷¹ Additionally, in Appendix A, we present other provider-reported coverage based on 5G-NR data at speeds of at least 35/3 Mbps in an in-vehicle mobile environment, 5G-NR data at speeds of at least 7/1 Mbps in both outdoor stationary and in-vehicle mobile environments, and 4G LTE at speeds of at least 5/1 Mbps in both outdoor stationary and in-vehicle mobile environments.⁷²

20. Commenters generally support the continuing use of multiple metrics to analyze deployment of mobile advanced telecommunications capability, but they differ on the particular speed and technology metrics and the types of data that the Commission should utilize.⁷³ Because 5G-NR

⁶⁷ See Benton Institute Comments at 11; NRECA Comments at 4-5; Public Knowledge et al. Comments at 11-12.

⁶⁸ *2024 Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 3287-88, para. 71 (declining to set a benchmark, noting the inherent variability in the performance characteristics of mobile service); *Inquiry Concerning the Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion*, GN Docket No. 22-270, Seventeenth Section 706 Report Notice of Inquiry, 38 FCC Rcd 10666, 10678, para. 30 (2023) (*2023 NOI*); *2021 Report*, 36 FCC Rcd at 843-44, para. 15 (same); see also CTIA Comments at 15-16 (“[T]he Commission should consider a variety of indices, rather than a specific benchmark, to conclude that the deployment of mobile advanced telecommunications capability is reasonable and timely.”); *2018 Report*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1672-74, paras. 30-34 (discussing various influencing factors, such as received signal quality, cell traffic loading, and network capacity in different locations).

⁶⁹ See, e.g., *2024 Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 3287-88, para. 71; *2021 Report*, 36 FCC Rcd at 843-44, para. 15.

⁷⁰ For a description of the BDC, see *infra* Sections IV.A.1, IV.B.1.

⁷¹ We have previously supplemented this analysis with Ookla speed test data. See *2024 Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 3288, para. 71 (analyzing 5G-NR with a minimum 35/3 Mbps advertised speed); *2021 Report*, 36 FCC Rcd at 844, para. 15 (analyzing 4G LTE with a minimum 5/1 Mbps advertised speed). This Report will focus on the provider-reported BDC data and not consider Ookla speed test data.

⁷² *2024 Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 3287-88, para. 71 & n.241. See Appx. A-2.

⁷³ CTIA Comments at 15-17; see also CCA Comments at 3 (“CCA generally agrees with this [multiple metrics] approach but encourages the use of updated metrics and methodologies.”); Nova Labs Comments at 5, 7-8 (“While supporting the Commission’s proposed speed benchmarks, Helium Mobile’s operational experience demonstrates that speed alone is not a sufficient measurement of performance.”); Rural Wireless Association, Inc. Comments at 1-3 (urging the Commission to define mobile advanced telecommunications capability with 5G-NR data speeds of at least 35/3 Mbps, prioritize in-vehicle mobile environment coverage data, and exclude reported coverage data below 5G-NR at 35/3 Mbps) (RWA Comments); NCTA Comments at 6 (supporting the use of BDC data as “the primary source of data for this report”); Ookla LLC Reply at 2-3 (supporting the use of in-vehicle drive testing and crowdsource data to analyze the availability and performance of mobile advanced telecommunications capability)

(continued....)

continues to be the most advanced mobile technology service currently deployed by providers, it should remain the primary technology focus for our analysis. Although we agree with CTIA that 4G should not be overlooked as an important source of broadband connectivity given that a significant number of Americans continue to rely on 4G networks,⁷⁴ we focus primarily on 5G-NR at speeds of at least 35/3 Mbps as the generation of technology for this Report's analysis. As stated in the *2024 Report*, section 706 reports focus on advanced telecommunications capability, and we find that requires an analysis of mobile technology and speeds beyond the minimum speed adequate to originate and receive voice, data, graphics, and video telecommunications.⁷⁵ We will, however, continue to evaluate data on 4G LTE at speeds of at least 5/1 Mbps in Appendix A-2, as detailed below and we reject arguments to exclude 4G LTE from this Report.⁷⁶

21. Additionally, we find it appropriate to continue focusing our main analysis of mobile broadband service availability on a threshold speed of 35/3 Mbps for 5G-NR based on BDC data, as we did for the previous report.⁷⁷ While we acknowledge the alternative sources of data suggested by commenters,⁷⁸ we find it appropriate to continue relying on BDC data.⁷⁹ The BDC is our primary resource of data for our section 706 analysis, and 35/3 Mbps remains the highest speed that the Commission collects.⁸⁰ However, we disagree with RWA that we should exclude 5G-NR data speeds below 35/3 Mbps from our analysis.⁸¹ In order to provide a more complete picture of mobile deployment, we will continue to evaluate 5G-NR at speeds of 7/1 Mbps, and 4G LTE at speeds of 5/1 Mbps. Finally, while we focus on outdoor stationary coverage data for 5G-NR at 35/3 Mbps, we will continue to evaluate in-vehicle coverage data for 5G-NR at 35/3 Mbps, 7/1 Mbps and 4G LTE at 5/1 Mbps in addition to coverage in an outdoor stationary environment.⁸²

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(Ookla Reply); SpectrumX Comments at 3 (“We encourage the Commission to consider alternative, unbiased data sources in its efforts towards measuring broadband availability accurately.”).

⁷⁴ CTIA Comments at 16-17.

⁷⁵ *2024 Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 3288, para. 72 (citing 47 U.S.C. § 1302(d)(1); *Inquiry Concerning the Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion, and Possible Steps to Accelerate Such Deployment Pursuant to Section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, as Amended by the Broadband Data Improvement Act*, GN Docket No. 14-126, 2015 Broadband Progress Report and Notice of Inquiry On Immediate Action to Accelerate Deployment, 30 FCC Rcd 1375, 1390-91, paras. 19-23 (2015) (providing a legal analysis that these reports require an analysis of telecommunications capability that is “advanced”).

⁷⁶ See CCA Comments at 4.

⁷⁷ *2024 Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 3287-90, paras. 71-75.

⁷⁸ SpectrumX Comments at 3-4 (encouraging the Commission to use “alternative, unbiased data” such as Broadband MAP USA, or data collected from US Postal Service vehicles or garbage trucks); Nova Labs Comments at 6 (recommending data from its Helium Mobile operations); Ookla Reply at 2-3.

⁷⁹ CTIA Comments at 16; NCTA Comments at 6.

⁸⁰ See 47 CFR § 1.7004(c)(3)(i). As we do not have BDC data on speeds beyond 35/3 Mbps, we have no basis to include such a metric in this report, and we reject CCA’s proposal to do so. See CCA Comments at 4.

⁸¹ RWA Comments at 1-2.

⁸² We disagree with commenters that support adoption of in-vehicle draft test data as our primary source for mobile broadband, but note that we continue to assess in-vehicle coverage in Appendix A. See CCA Comments at 2-3; RWA Comments at 2-3 (arguing the Commission should define mobile advanced telecommunications capability as the availability of 5G-NR at 35/3 Mbps in an in-vehicle environment rather than an outdoor stationary environment); Ookla Reply at 2-3 (supporting CCA’s and RWA’s arguments in favor of in-vehicle drive testing).

B. Schools and Classrooms

22. As part of its inquiry under section 706, the Commission is required to assess the deployment and service availability of advanced telecommunications capability to “elementary and secondary schools and classrooms.”⁸³ Such an assessment measures our progress in ensuring that schools have the speed and bandwidth required to support educating America’s schoolchildren. We adopt our proposal to continue using our short-term benchmark of 1 Gbps per 1,000 students, which was adopted in the *2024 Report*, and do not establish a long-term benchmark.⁸⁴ We find that progress toward meeting the short-term benchmark can be easily measured over time, and it remains “well-understood.”⁸⁵ We decline to adopt a long-term benchmark and conclude that doing so could “skew[] the market by unnecessarily potentially picking technological winners and losers.”⁸⁶ We also conclude that doing so is not required by Section 706.

IV. BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT AND AVAILABILITY

A. Fixed Broadband Service

1. Data Sources and Methodologies

23. As proposed in the *Notice*, we use data from the FCC’s Broadband Data Collection (BDC) in our analyses of fixed broadband availability.⁸⁷ Even as the Commission continually strives to improve the BDC,⁸⁸ that is the most granular, detailed collection of broadband availability data the FCC has available. It depicts location-level information on fixed broadband availability across the United States as well as standardized coverage maps for 3G, 4G LTE, and 5G-NR mobile broadband services. As part of the BDC, the Commission developed the Broadband Serviceable Location Fabric (Fabric).⁸⁹ The Fabric is a dataset of all locations in the United States where fixed broadband can be installed.⁹⁰ At

⁸³ 47 U.S.C. § 1302(b).

⁸⁴ *Notice*, 40 FCC Rcd at 6367-68, para. 14. We received no comments regarding the short-term benchmark.

⁸⁵ *2024 Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 3326, para. 132.

⁸⁶ *Notice*, 40 FCC Rcd at 6367-68, para. 14.

⁸⁷ *Id.* at 6368, para. 15. The BDC defines broadband to be available at a location if a provider either currently has a customer or can perform a “standard broadband installation” (that is, can complete a routine installation within 10 business days after a service request is initiated with no charges or delays attributable to the extension of the provider’s network). See FCC, *Broadband Data Collection: Data Specifications for Biannual Submission of Subscription, Availability, and Supporting Data* (Nov. 25, 2024), <https://us-fcc.app.box.com/v/bdc-availability-spec> (BDC Data Specifications); 47 CFR § 1.7004(c)(1). In December 2022, the Commission sunset the collection of broadband deployment data through the FCC Form 477. *Establishing the Digital Opportunity Data Collection; Modernizing the FCC Form 477 Data Program*, WC Docket Nos. 19-195, 11-10, Order, 37 FCC Rcd 14957 (2022) (*2022 Form 477 Order*) (sunsetting the collection of broadband deployment data through FCC Form 477). The Commission clarified that it would continue to collect broadband and voice subscription data using the FCC Form 477, but filers would submit their data through the FCC BDC system. *Id.* at 14957, para. 1. The FCC Form 477 system stopped accepting data as of Dec. 31, 2022. See *Broadband Providers No Longer Need to File Broadband Deployment Data Through FCC Form 477; FCC Form 477 Subscription Data Must Be Filed in the BDC System*, WC Docket Nos. 19-195, 11-10, Public Notice, 33 FCC Rcd 15032, 15032 (WTB 2022).

⁸⁸ See, e.g., *Establishing the Digital Opportunity Data Collection et al.*, WC Docket No. 11-10 et al., Sixth Report and Order and Fifth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 26-33 (May 21, 2026).

⁸⁹ See *Broadband Data Task Force Announces the Availability of the Production Version of the Broadband Serviceable Location Fabric*, WC Docket Nos. 19-195, 11-10, Public Notice, 37 FCC Rcd 7537 (2022) (announcing that the Fabric was now available for broadband service providers and governmental entities to access); FCC Broadband Data Collection Help Center, *What is the Location Fabric?* (Aug. 2, 2023), <https://help.bdc.fcc.gov/hc/en-us/articles/5375384069659-What-is-the-Location-Fabric->.

each location specified in the Fabric, providers must then report whether they make services “available,” as the term is used for BDC purposes, and specify the technology and maximum advertised speed at each such location.⁹¹ This allows the Commission to determine whether fixed broadband is available on a location-by-location basis. In addition to improved granularity, the BDC data are subject to input from consumers, state, local, and Tribal governmental entities, and other stakeholders who may submit challenges and crowdsource data to further refine the accuracy of fixed broadband availability data. Finally, the Commission’s verification and audit efforts collectively help to validate the accuracy of the data.⁹²

24. Our estimates of fixed and mobile broadband availability use county-level population estimates developed by the U.S. Census Bureau, and Commission staff estimates.⁹³ The BDC offers sub-block, location-level broadband service availability data. The Fabric dataset, on which the BDC is based, contains the number of units in each Broadband Serviceable Location (BSL) but it does not contain information on the population of each BSL or unit therein.⁹⁴ To estimate the population with access to advanced telecommunications capability, we use our established block-level population estimation methodology as an input to estimate the population of each BSL. Generally, we estimate the population of each unit within a census block by iteratively assigning the estimated population of the block to BSLs in turn based on a fixed probability, where that fixed probability is a decreasing function of the total number of units in the block. In this way, the population of each census block will equal the sum of population counts across all units in the block, but each unit—and therefore each BSL—within a block will generally not have the same population. We then estimate the number of households by counting the number of populated units within BSLs.⁹⁵

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⁹⁰ See 47 U.S.C. § 642(b)(1)(A). The Fabric is subject to challenges and is updated every six months. 47 CFR §§ 1.7006(d), 1.7007. For a further description of updates to the Fabric, see FCC Broadband Data Help Center, *Changes to the Fabric between Versions* (July 31, 2025), <https://help.bdc.fcc.gov/hc/en-us/articles/12382207389083-Changes-to-the-Fabric-between-Versions>.

⁹¹ Providers of fixed broadband do this by either submitting a list of locations (by unique location ID) for which they can make their service “available” or by providing a polygon that can be overlaid onto the Fabric data. See 47 CFR § 1.7004(c)(1); BDC Data Specifications at 21-31. Providers of terrestrial fixed wireless broadband that choose to submit a polygon must also “submit information about their propagation models, base stations, carriers, link budgets, and clutter categories.” BDC Data Specification at 32.

⁹² The Knik Tribe identifies what it considers to be discrepancies between BDC data and the Knik Tribe’s own observations that may be potential issues with the Fabric relating to residences without addresses. Knik Tribe Comments at 3. We encourage the Knik Tribe itself, or encourage its members, to file challenges to the Fabric and/or BDC availability data if it believes either to be inaccurate.

⁹³ Commission staff developed population estimates by updating the 2020 block-level populations using the U.S. Census Bureau’s annual county- (or county-equivalent) level population and housing unit estimates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. These data are used in conjunction with U.S. Census Bureau Topological Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) data to indicate new roads, that is, new housing development, to distribute population amongst the census blocks comprising each county (or county-equivalent). FCC, *Staff Block Estimates*, <https://www.fcc.gov/reports-research/data/staff-block-estimates> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026) (Staff Block Estimates). We note that at the time of the analysis for this Report, the U.S. Census Bureau had not yet released the data needed to create the 2025 population estimates, thus the same base population is used in our analysis for 2024 and for 2025.

⁹⁴ FCC Broadband Data Collection Help Center, *About the Fabric: What a Broadband Serviceable Location (BSL) Is and Is Not* (July 31, 2025), <https://help.bdc.fcc.gov/hc/en-us/articles/16842264428059-About-the-Fabric-What-a-Broadband-Serviceable-Location-BSL-Is-and-Is-Not>.

⁹⁵ For example, if a block has a population of 20 persons (based on staff estimates or Census counts, depending on the year of the data) and six units distributed across three BSLs (based on the contemporaneous version of the

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25. *Urban/Rural Classification.* Urban/rural status is derived from the 2020 Urban Areas delineated by the U.S. Census Bureau.⁹⁶ Census blocks are completely within or outside of an urban area. A block's population, housing/BSLs, and territory are classified as urban if the block is within an Urban Area. Otherwise, a block's population, housing/BSLs, and territory are considered rural.

26. *Tribal Lands Classification.* The Commission uses federally recognized American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas maintained by the U.S. Census Bureau as the source for Tribal lands classification. Data from the 2020 Census are used.⁹⁷

27. *Fixed Broadband Technologies.* When a provider reports that broadband is available at a particular location, it is also required to report the technology used to deliver the connection to the end user's premises. The BDC offers nine mutually exclusive technology codes a provider can choose. For purposes of this Report, we separate these technology codes into three categories: Fixed Wireline Service (includes broadband services delivered via Copper Wire, Cable Modem, and Optical Carrier), Fixed Terrestrial Service (includes Fixed Wireline Services and services delivered via terrestrial fixed wireless), and Any Fixed Service (includes Fixed Terrestrial Services and services delivered via satellite).

28. *Satellite Services.* We estimate that 99.7% of the U.S. population has access to a 100/20

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Fabric), each person is essentially assigned to a unit in turn by rolling a six-sided die. In the end, the population of each BSL will be an integer, and the population of the six units will not necessarily be equal. For a comprehensive explanation of our population distribution methodology see the *2024 Report*. *2024 Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 3370-72, Appx. A, paras. 1-4.

⁹⁶ In this Report, we rely on the 2020 Census block geographies. United States Census Bureau, *Urban and Rural* (Sept. 26, 2023), <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/urban-rural.html>.

⁹⁷ For purposes of the analysis of Tribal lands in this Report, we use the definition that was used in the *2024 Report*, the *2024 Communications Marketplace Report*, and in the Commission's *Broadband Deployment Reports* since 2012. See *2024 Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 3276-77, para. 57 & n.221; *2024 Communications Marketplace Report*, 39 FCC Rcd 14116, 14315, para. 324 & n. 1001 (2024); *Inquiry Concerning Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion*, GN Docket No. 11-121, Eighth Broadband Progress Report, 27 FCC Rcd 10342, 10414-15 (2012). We acknowledge that the Commission has used other definitions of Tribal lands in other contexts. See, e.g., *Transforming the 2.5 GHz Band*, WT Docket No. 18-120, Report and Order, 34 FCC Rcd 5446, 5465-66, paras. 51-55 (2019); *Bridging the Digital Divide for Low-Income Consumers*, WC Docket Nos. 17-287, 11-42, 09-197, Fourth Report and Order, Order on Reconsideration, Memorandum Opinion and Order, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, and Notice of Inquiry, 32 FCC Rcd 10475 (2017); *Connect America Fund et al.*, WC Docket No. 10-90 et al., Report and Order, Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, and Order on Reconsideration, 33 FCC Rcd 11893, 11910-11, para. 55 & n.122 (2018); *Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Announces Procedures for 2.5 GHz Rural Tribal Priority Window*, WT Docket No. 18-20, Public Notice, 35 FCC Rcd 308, 313, para. 19 (WTB 2020). However, for purposes of this Report, we maintain our definition as previously employed.

As identified by the U.S. Census Bureau, Tribal lands fall into one of the following American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land Class Code categories: (1) legal federally recognized American Indian area consisting of reservation and associated off-reservation trust land; (2) legal federally recognized American Indian area consisting of reservation only; (3) legal federally recognized American Indian area consisting of off-reservation trust land only; (4) joint use areas (legal); (5) statistical American Indian area defined for a federally recognized Tribe that does not have reservation or off-reservation trust land, specifically a Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) or Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area (OTSA); (6) joint use areas (statistical); (7) Alaskan Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs); and (8) Hawaiian Home Lands established by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1921. We exclude state recognized areas from the analysis of Tribal lands. Categories (1), (2), (3), and (4) are grouped together as Federal Reservations and categories (5) and (6) comprise Tribal Statistical Areas within this report. United States Census Bureau, TIGER/Line Shapefiles: Technical Documentation (Feb. 2021) https://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/maps-data/data/tiger/tgrshp2020/TGRSHP2020_TechDoc.pdf.

Mbps satellite broadband service as of June 30, 2025.⁹⁸ However, FCC Form 477 subscription data indicate satellite broadband accounts for only 2.3% of all fixed broadband connections.⁹⁹ And as acknowledged by industry, service reliability may decline during periods of congestion and actual speeds could depend on location, time of day, and type of service plan.¹⁰⁰ To mitigate potential constraints, as well as to encourage more efficient use of spectrum and a more competitive satellite marketplace, the Commission recently updated the rules governing the sharing of spectrum between geostationary and non-geostationary satellite systems in 2026.¹⁰¹ Given this development, this Report presents estimates of fixed broadband availability both including and excluding satellite broadband services.

29. *Terrestrial Fixed Wireless Services.* We estimate that approximately 56% of the U.S. population has access to a 100/20 Mbps fixed wireless service as of June 30, 2025. However, Form 477 subscription data indicate fixed wireless services accounts for only 8.5% of fixed broadband connections.¹⁰² Nonetheless, both availability and subscriptions of fixed wireless services have seen rapid growth in recent years. For example, the Commission's Internet Access Services Report indicates fixed wireless services accounted for only 2.9% of fixed broadband connections as of June 30, 2022,¹⁰³ implying the share of connections delivered via fixed wireless has nearly tripled in three years. Given this rapid growth, as well as section 706's requirement of technological neutrality,¹⁰⁴ this Report presents estimates of fixed broadband availability both including and excluding fixed wireless services.

2. Fixed Broadband Data

30. Figure 1 shows service availability of fixed broadband at a speed threshold of 100/20 Mbps. While we present service availability estimates for June 2023, December 2023, June 2024, December 2024, and June 2025, we focus our comparative discussion on the June 2024 and June 2025 estimates.¹⁰⁵ For purposes of this analysis, we measure service availability of fixed services based on the Fabric that is contemporaneous to each BDC collection round.¹⁰⁶ Unless otherwise explicitly stated, the data we use in our analysis of the fixed marketplace are for the 50 states and the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories.

31. As of June 30, 2025, approximately 94% of Americans had access to Fixed Wireline Service at our speed benchmark of 100/20 Mbps, an increase from approximately 93% in June 2024. When we include terrestrial fixed wireless, Figure 1 shows that as of June 2025, approximately 97% of Americans had access to Fixed Terrestrial Service at 100/20 Mbps, an increase from approximately 96%

⁹⁸ As acknowledged by industry, service reliability declines during periods of congestion and actual speeds depend on location, time of day, and type of service plan. *See Starlink Specifications*.

⁹⁹ Staff analysis of FCC Form 477 subscription data as of June 30, 2025 (filings submitted as of Dec. 30, 2025).

¹⁰⁰ *Starlink Specifications*.

¹⁰¹ *See generally Modernizing Spectrum Sharing for Satellite Broadband*, SB Docket No. 25-157, Report and Order, FCC 26-26 (May 1, 2026) (*Satellite Spectrum Sharing R&O*).

¹⁰² Staff analysis of FCC Form 477 subscription data as of June 30, 2025 (filings submitted as of Dec. 30, 2025).

¹⁰³ Federal Communications Commission, Office of Economics & Analytics, Industry Analysis Division, Internet Access Services: Status as of June 30, 2022 at 7, Fig. 4, (May 3, 2024), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-402310A1.pdf>.

¹⁰⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 1302(d)(1).

¹⁰⁵ BDC data as of June 30, 2025, were first released to the National Broadband Map on Nov. 25, 2025, and therefore availability challenges are not incorporated into the version of the June 2025 data used in this report. The data used here do, however, incorporate any revisions received through Dec. 30, 2025.

¹⁰⁶ FCC Broadband Data Collection Help Center, *What is the Location Fabric?* (Aug. 2, 2023), <https://help.bdc.fcc.gov/hc/en-us/articles/5375384069659-What-is-the-Location-Fabric->.

in June 2024. When we also include satellite service, Figure 1 shows that as of June 2025, approximately 99.7% of Americans had access to Any Fixed Service at 100/20 Mbps, the same as in June 2024. Figure 1 also shows that as of June 2025, Fixed Wireline and Fixed Terrestrial Service availability at 100/20 Mbps was generally higher in urban areas than in rural areas and Tribal lands.

Fig. 1

Availability (Millions) of Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps, 2023-2025

	June 2023		Dec. 2023		June 2024		Dec. 2024		June 2025	
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Fixed Wireline Service										
United States	311.671	92.1%	313.786	92.7%	319.986	93.1%	321.466	93.5%	322.795	93.9%
Urban Areas	265.511	98.5%	265.873	98.6%	269.991	98.7%	269.852	98.6%	270.024	98.7%
Rural Areas	46.160	67.0%	47.913	69.6%	49.995	71.3%	51.614	73.7%	52.771	75.3%
Tribal Lands	2.907	70.8%	2.980	72.5%	3.053	73.4%	3.070	73.8%	3.102	74.6%
Fixed Terrestrial Service										
United States	320.037	94.5%	322.635	95.3%	329.945	96.0%	331.642	96.5%	333.102	96.9%
Urban Areas	267.350	99.2%	267.665	99.3%	271.974	99.4%	272.114	99.5%	272.354	99.5%
Rural Areas	52.687	76.5%	54.970	79.8%	57.970	82.7%	59.528	84.9%	60.748	86.7%
Tribal Lands	3.258	79.3%	3.394	82.6%	3.519	84.6%	3.599	86.5%	3.643	87.6%
Any Fixed Service										
United States	338.387	100.0%	338.407	100.0%	343.633	100.0%	343.662	100.0%	343.658	100.0%
Urban Areas	269.566	100.0%	269.583	100.0%	273.604	100.0%	273.603	100.0%	273.609	100.0%
Rural Areas	68.821	99.9%	68.824	99.9%	70.028	99.9%	70.060	100.0%	70.049	100.0%
Tribal Lands	4.103	99.9%	4.103	99.9%	4.154	99.9%	4.158	100.0%	4.156	99.9%
Pop. Evaluated	338.489	100.0%	338.489	100.0%	343.683	100.0%	343.683	100.0%	343.683	100.0%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; FCC BDC, Dec. 2024; FCC BDC, June 2024; FCC BDC, Dec. 2023; FCC BDC, June 2023; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

32. Figure 2 shows service availability of advanced telecommunications capability on Tribal lands, by rural and urban areas and by major Tribal lands category. As of June 2025, service availability of Fixed Wireline Service at minimum speeds of 100/20 Mbps was approximately 57% for rural Tribal lands and 96% for urban Tribal lands. As of June 2025, approximately 78% of Americans living on Tribal lands in rural areas had access to Fixed Terrestrial Service at minimum speeds of 100/20 Mbps while approximately 99% of Americans living on Tribal lands in urban areas had such access. The same pattern is observed for Any Fixed Service at minimum speeds of 100/20 Mbps for June 2025, though to a lesser degree. Looking at changes from June 2024 to June 2025, Fixed Wireline Service and Fixed Terrestrial Service availability at minimum speeds of 100/20 Mbps increased for almost all Tribal lands categories. From June 2024 to June 2025, service availability of Any Fixed Service at minimum speeds of 100/20 Mbps increased or remained at 100% for all Tribal lands categories.

Fig. 2

Availability (Millions) of Fixed Services on Tribal Lands, 2023-2025

	June 2023		Dec. 2023		June 2024		Dec. 2024		June 2025	
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Fixed Wireline Service										
Tribal Lands	2.907	70.8%	2.980	72.5%	3.053	73.4%	3.070	73.8%	3.102	74.6%
Urban Areas	1.739	95.3%	1.753	96.0%	1.781	96.5%	1.772	96.0%	1.781	96.4%
Rural Areas	1.167	51.1%	1.228	53.8%	1.271	54.9%	1.298	56.1%	1.321	57.1%
Alaskan Villages	0.147	53.4%	0.153	55.4%	0.157	56.3%	0.159	57.1%	0.166	59.5%
Urban Areas	0.085	89.5%	0.085	90.0%	0.086	90.1%	0.086	90.3%	0.091	95.6%
Rural Areas	0.063	34.5%	0.068	37.3%	0.071	38.6%	0.073	39.8%	0.075	40.6%
Federal Reservations	0.543	49.8%	0.569	52.2%	0.596	53.8%	0.611	55.1%	0.615	55.5%
Urban Areas	0.226	81.3%	0.235	84.6%	0.245	87.1%	0.246	87.4%	0.246	87.3%
Rural Areas	0.316	39.0%	0.334	41.2%	0.351	42.5%	0.364	44.1%	0.369	44.7%

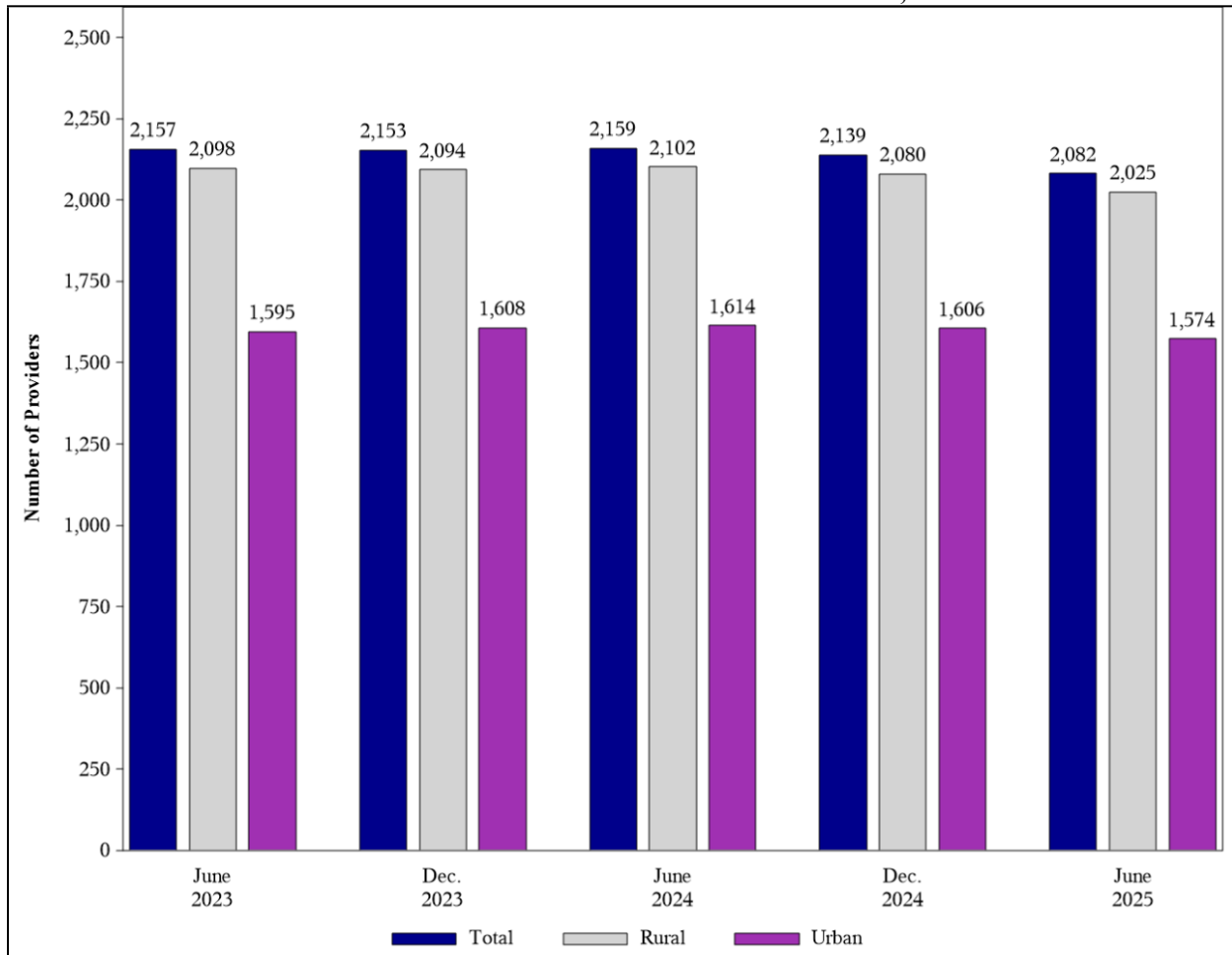
	June 2023		Dec. 2023		June 2024		Dec. 2024		June 2025	
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Hawaiian Home Lands	0.034	97.2%	0.034	97.3%	0.034	97.4%	0.034	98.1%	0.034	98.0%
Urban Areas	0.026	99.9%	0.027	99.9%	0.027	99.9%	0.027	99.9%	0.027	100.0%
Rural Areas	0.007	88.3%	0.007	88.6%	0.007	89.4%	0.008	92.3%	0.008	91.6%
Tribal Statistical Areas	2.183	80.6%	2.224	82.1%	2.265	82.7%	2.266	82.8%	2.287	83.5%
Urban Areas	1.402	98.3%	1.405	98.6%	1.423	98.8%	1.413	98.0%	1.417	98.1%
Rural Areas	0.781	61.0%	0.818	63.8%	0.842	64.9%	0.853	65.8%	0.870	67.2%
Fixed Terrestrial Service										
Tribal Lands	3.258	79.3%	3.394	82.6%	3.519	84.6%	3.599	86.5%	3.643	87.6%
Urban Areas	1.774	97.2%	1.788	97.9%	1.817	98.5%	1.819	98.5%	1.832	99.1%
Rural Areas	1.484	65.0%	1.606	70.3%	1.702	73.5%	1.780	76.9%	1.811	78.3%
Alaskan Villages	0.173	62.5%	0.178	64.6%	0.185	66.4%	0.190	68.1%	0.198	71.0%
Urban Areas	0.087	91.4%	0.087	92.0%	0.088	92.1%	0.088	92.3%	0.093	97.7%
Rural Areas	0.086	47.4%	0.091	50.2%	0.097	53.0%	0.101	55.4%	0.105	57.1%
Federal Reservations	0.656	60.2%	0.714	65.4%	0.762	68.8%	0.806	72.8%	0.833	75.2%
Urban Areas	0.252	90.4%	0.258	92.9%	0.270	95.9%	0.272	96.4%	0.277	98.6%
Rural Areas	0.405	49.9%	0.455	56.1%	0.492	59.6%	0.534	64.7%	0.556	67.2%
Hawaiian Home Lands	0.034	97.2%	0.034	97.3%	0.034	97.4%	0.034	98.1%	0.034	98.0%
Urban Areas	0.026	99.9%	0.027	99.9%	0.027	99.9%	0.027	99.9%	0.027	100.0%
Rural Areas	0.007	88.3%	0.007	88.6%	0.007	89.4%	0.008	92.3%	0.008	91.7%
Tribal Statistical Areas	2.395	88.5%	2.468	91.2%	2.538	92.7%	2.568	93.8%	2.577	94.1%
Urban Areas	1.410	98.8%	1.416	99.3%	1.433	99.4%	1.432	99.3%	1.434	99.3%
Rural Areas	0.986	76.9%	1.053	82.1%	1.106	85.3%	1.137	87.6%	1.143	88.3%
Any Fixed Service										
Tribal Lands	4.103	99.9%	4.103	99.9%	4.154	99.9%	4.158	100.0%	4.156	99.9%
Urban Areas	1.826	100.0%	1.826	100.0%	1.845	100.0%	1.845	100.0%	1.848	100.0%
Rural Areas	2.277	99.8%	2.278	99.7%	2.309	99.7%	2.313	99.9%	2.308	99.8%
Alaskan Villages	0.276	100.0%	0.276	100.0%	0.279	100.0%	0.279	100.0%	0.279	100.0%
Urban Areas	0.095	100.0%	0.095	100.0%	0.096	100.0%	0.096	100.0%	0.096	100.0%
Rural Areas	0.181	100.0%	0.181	100.0%	0.183	100.0%	0.183	100.0%	0.183	100.0%
Federal Reservations	1.084	99.5%	1.085	99.5%	1.102	99.5%	1.106	99.9%	1.104	99.6%
Urban Areas	0.278	100.0%	0.278	100.0%	0.282	100.0%	0.282	100.0%	0.281	100.0%
Rural Areas	0.806	99.3%	0.807	99.3%	0.820	99.3%	0.825	99.8%	0.822	99.4%
Hawaiian Home Lands	0.035	100.0%	0.035	100.0%	0.035	100.0%	0.035	100.0%	0.035	100.0%
Urban Areas	0.026	100.0%	0.027	100.0%	0.027	100.0%	0.027	100.0%	0.027	100.0%
Rural Areas	0.008	100.0%	0.008	100.0%	0.008	100.0%	0.008	100.0%	0.008	100.0%
Tribal Statistical Areas	2.708	100.0%	2.708	100.0%	2.738	100.0%	2.738	100.0%	2.738	100.0%
Urban Areas	1.427	100.0%	1.426	100.0%	1.441	100.0%	1.441	100.0%	1.444	100.0%
Rural Areas	1.281	100.0%	1.282	100.0%	1.297	100.0%	1.297	100.0%	1.294	100.0%
Pop. Evaluated	4.108	100.0%	4.109	100.0%	4.160	100.0%	4.159	100.0%	4.161	100.0%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; FCC BDC, Dec. 2024; FCC BDC, June 2024; FCC BDC, Dec. 2023; FCC BDC, June 2023; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

33. *Number of Fixed Service Providers.* We examine the number of fixed broadband provider options available to consumers in the United States using FCC BDC service availability data at a minimum speed threshold of 100/20 Mbps. As of June 2025, there were 2,082 entities of varying sizes that reported making fixed broadband available to residential consumers at speeds exceeding 200 kbps in

at least one direction.¹⁰⁷ Figure 3 presents the total number of providers of fixed broadband services, as well as the number of providers of fixed broadband services in rural and urban areas, from June 2023 through June 2025. The total number of providers decreased by approximately 4% from June 2024 to June 2025.¹⁰⁸ The decline in the number of providers is higher in rural areas than in urban areas: between June 2024 and June 2025, the number of providers in rural areas and urban areas decreased by approximately 4% and approximately 2%, respectively.

Fig. 3
Total Number of Providers of Fixed Services Over Time, 2023-2025



Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; FCC BDC, Dec. 2024; FCC BDC, June 2024; FCC BDC, Dec. 2023; FCC BDC, June 2023; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

34. While there are over 2,000 providers of residential services, there is considerable variation in provider size. The overwhelming majority of providers cover less than 1% of the U.S.

¹⁰⁷ A broadband connection enables the end user to send and/or receive information over the internet at speeds of at least 200 kilobits per second. 47 CFR § 1.7001(a)(1). Accordingly, the BDC requires providers to report only those services where the speed exceeds this threshold. See BDC Data Specifications at 25.

¹⁰⁸ Figure 3 includes all fixed providers offering a residential service. Specifically, it may include broadband services delivered via Copper Wire, Cable Modem, and Optical Carrier; services delivered via terrestrial fixed wireless; and services delivered via satellite.

population. In both June 2023 and June 2025, only 13 providers, three of which are satellite providers, reported making fixed broadband available to at least 5% of the U.S. population.¹⁰⁹

35. Figure 4 reports estimates of the percentage of U.S. households in areas where zero, one, two, and three or more providers of fixed broadband are offering a 100/20 Mbps service.¹¹⁰ As of June 2025, approximately 46% of households did not have more than one provider option for 100/20 Mbps Fixed Wireline Service, down from approximately 51% in June 2024. This decline from June 2024 to June 2025 highlights the increase in service availability of 100/20 Mbps service. In addition, in June 2025, approximately 23% of households did not have more than one provider option for Fixed Terrestrial Service, and approximately 3% did not have more than one provider option for Any Fixed Service.

Fig. 4
Percentage of U.S. Households With Zero, One, Two, or At Least Three Provider Options
for Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps, 2023-2025

Number of Providers	June 2023	Dec. 2023	June 2024	Dec. 2024	June 2025
Fixed Wireline Service					
Zero	7.8%	7.1%	6.6%	6.1%	5.7%
One	47.7%	46.4%	44.7%	42.7%	40.6%
Two	38.7%	40.2%	41.7%	43.1%	44.3%
Three or More	5.8%	6.2%	7.0%	8.1%	9.4%
Fixed Terrestrial Service					
Zero	5.4%	4.7%	3.9%	3.4%	3.0%
One	30.0%	28.3%	24.7%	22.2%	20.0%
Two	36.8%	37.6%	35.6%	34.8%	33.6%
Three or More	27.8%	29.4%	35.8%	39.5%	43.3%
Any Fixed Service					
Zero	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
One	5.6%	4.8%	4.1%	3.5%	3.1%
Two	30.0%	28.2%	24.7%	22.2%	20.0%
Three or More	64.4%	66.9%	71.2%	74.3%	76.9%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; FCC BDC, Dec. 2024; FCC BDC, June 2024; FCC BDC, Dec. 2023; FCC BDC, June 2023; Staff Block Estimates.

36. We next evaluate the percentage of households that have a choice among multiple fixed broadband service providers in rural and urban areas, and on Tribal lands. As shown in Figure 5, as of June 2025, while approximately 62% of households in urban areas had at least two provider options for 100/20 Mbps Fixed Wireline Service, approximately 23% of households in rural areas and approximately 34% of households on Tribal lands had at least two options for this service. For Fixed Terrestrial Service at 100/20 Mbps, approximately 85% of households in urban areas had at least two options, compared to approximately 47% of households in rural areas and approximately 61% of households on Tribal lands. For Any Fixed Service at 100/20 Mbps, approximately 100% of households in urban areas had at least two options, compared to approximately 87% of households in rural areas and approximately 89% of households on Tribal lands. Over time, the share of households with multiple provider options at 100/20 Mbps service has been increasing. For example, in June 2024, approximately 57% of households in urban areas had at least two provider options for 100/20 Mbps Fixed Wireline Service, compared to approximately 62% of such households in June 2025. In June 2024, approximately 80% of households in

¹⁰⁹ Staff analysis of BDC data as of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2025; Staff Population Estimates; 2020 Census.

¹¹⁰ The percentage of households with an estimated number of fixed terrestrial provider options is measured as the number of households covered by the specific number of providers (e.g., zero, one, two, and at least three) divided by the total number of households. Throughout this section, percentages provided may not sum to exactly 100% due to rounding.

urban areas had at least two provider options for 100/20 Mbps Fixed Terrestrial Service, whereas in June 2025, approximately 85% of such households had at least two provider options. In June 2024, approximately 99% of households in urban areas had at least two provider options for 100/20 Mbps Any Fixed Service, whereas in June 2025, approximately 100% of such households had at least two provider options.

Fig. 5
Percentage of U.S. Households With Multiple Provider Options for Fixed Services
of at Least 100/20 Mbps by Geography, 2023-2025

	June 2023	Dec. 2023	June 2024	Dec. 2024	June 2025
Fixed Wireline Service - Urban Areas					
Zero	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
One	46.3%	44.3%	42.1%	39.6%	37.2%
Two	45.4%	46.9%	48.3%	49.5%	50.5%
Three or More	7.1%	7.6%	8.5%	9.8%	11.3%
Fixed Wireline Service - Rural Areas					
Zero	32.2%	29.2%	27.3%	24.9%	23.3%
One	53.1%	54.1%	54.0%	54.0%	53.4%
Two	13.9%	15.6%	17.3%	19.2%	20.9%
Three or More	0.8%	1.1%	1.4%	1.8%	2.4%
Fixed Wireline Service - Tribal Areas					
Zero	27.4%	25.5%	24.7%	24.2%	23.6%
One	49.6%	48.2%	46.7%	44.7%	42.4%
Two	20.9%	23.0%	24.6%	26.2%	28.3%
Three or More	2.0%	3.4%	4.0%	5.0%	5.6%
Fixed Terrestrial Service - Urban Areas					
Zero	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
One	25.5%	23.4%	19.7%	17.0%	14.7%
Two	40.6%	41.2%	38.0%	36.8%	35.0%
Three or More	33.2%	34.8%	41.8%	45.8%	49.9%
Fixed Terrestrial Service - Rural Areas					
Zero	23.3%	19.9%	16.9%	14.7%	13.0%
One	46.6%	46.2%	43.4%	41.6%	39.7%
Two	22.5%	24.4%	26.4%	27.6%	28.4%
Three or More	7.5%	9.5%	13.3%	16.1%	18.8%
Fixed Terrestrial Service - Tribal Areas					
Zero	19.0%	15.6%	13.8%	12.1%	11.4%
One	38.5%	36.4%	32.7%	29.8%	27.7%
Two	27.0%	27.7%	26.2%	26.1%	26.6%
Three or More	15.5%	20.3%	27.3%	32.0%	34.2%
Any Fixed Service - Urban Areas					
Zero	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
One	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Two	25.5%	23.4%	19.7%	17.0%	14.7%
Three or More	73.6%	75.9%	79.7%	82.5%	84.8%
Any Fixed Service - Rural Areas					
Zero	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
One	23.5%	20.0%	17.1%	14.9%	13.2%
Two	46.5%	46.1%	43.3%	41.5%	39.7%
Three or More	29.9%	33.8%	39.6%	43.6%	47.1%

	June 2023	Dec. 2023	June 2024	Dec. 2024	June 2025
Any Fixed Service - Tribal Areas					
Zero	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
One	18.9%	15.5%	13.8%	12.1%	11.4%
Two	38.5%	36.4%	32.7%	29.8%	27.7%
Three or More	42.5%	48.1%	53.5%	58.1%	60.8%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; FCC BDC, Dec. 2024; FCC BDC, June 2024; FCC BDC, Dec. 2023; FCC BDC, June 2023; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

B. Mobile Broadband Service

1. Data Sources and Methodologies

37. We present estimates of mobile broadband availability based on FCC BDC data for June 2023, December 2023, June 2024, December 2024, and June 2025. The BDC has standardized certain factors that must be included in the mobile providers' propagation modeling, including requiring maps that represent specified minimum speeds.¹¹¹ For example, for 5G-NR coverage, the BDC requires mobile broadband providers to submit coverage data that indicate where users should expect to receive minimum speeds of 35/3 Mbps with a cell edge probability of not less than 90% and cell loading of not less than 50%.¹¹² The BDC also requires that a mobile provider report the assumptions that it relied on for its coverage modeling so that the Commission can better evaluate the modeled coverage.¹¹³

2. Mobile Broadband Data

38. Figure 6 reports coverage for 5G-NR with a minimum speed of 35/3 Mbps.¹¹⁴ As of June 2025, approximately 95% of Americans lived in areas with 5G-NR coverage with minimum speeds of 35/3 Mbps, including approximately 79% of the population in rural areas, approximately 99% of the population in urban areas, and approximately 86% of the population in Tribal areas. From June 2024 to June 2025, service availability of mobile 5G-NR with a minimum speed of 35/3 Mbps increased in the United States overall, as well as in urban, rural, and Tribal areas.

¹¹¹ Mobile broadband service providers submit separate coverage maps based upon standardized propagation modeling parameters for 3G, 4G LTE, and 5G-NR technologies. See BDC Data Specifications at 49-50.

¹¹² See, e.g., *Establishing the Digital Opportunity Data Collection; Modernizing the FCC Form 477 Data Program*, WC Docket Nos. 19-195 and 11-10, Second Report and Order and Third Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 35 FCC Rcd 7460, 7479, para. 44 (2020) (*BDC Second Report and Order and Third Further Notice*). The maps also "must account for terrain and clutter and use terrain and clutter data with a resolution of 100 meters or better." 47 CFR § 1.7004(c)(3)(iii).

¹¹³ BDC Data Specifications at 55-57. Further, the BDC provides opportunities for consumers, State, local, and Tribal governmental entities, and other stakeholders to challenge the coverage and broadband service availability information reported to the FCC and depicted in the new maps. The Commission also has adopted verification and audit processes to ensure the data a mobile provider submits are accurate, and coverage areas can be substantiated.

¹¹⁴ The analysis presented in Figure 6 includes the states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Territories. For additional analyses, see *infra* Appx. A-1 (reporting service availability of fixed services at 100/20 Mbps and mobile 5G-NR with a minimum speed of 35/3 Mbps by state, District of Columbia, and U.S. Territory); Appx. A-3 (reporting service availability of both fixed services at 100/20 Mbps and mobile 5G-NR with a minimum speed of 35/3 Mbps by state, District of Columbia, and U.S. Territory); and Appx. A-4 (reporting service availability of fixed services at 100/20 Mbps and mobile services at different speed tiers in the United States and U.S. territories).

Fig. 6
Availability (Millions) of Mobile 5G-NR of at Least 35/3 Mbps, 2023-2025¹¹⁵

	June 2023		Dec. 2023		June 2024		Dec. 2024		June 2025	
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
United States	314.760	93.0%	317.352	93.8%	324.065	94.3%	325.447	94.7%	327.140	95.2%
Urban Areas	266.218	98.7%	266.673	98.9%	271.111	99.1%	271.393	99.2%	271.768	99.3%
Rural Areas	48.541	70.5%	50.680	73.6%	52.954	75.6%	54.053	77.1%	55.372	79.0%
Tribal Lands	3.241	78.9%	3.333	81.1%	3.488	83.8%	3.519	84.6%	3.562	85.6%
Pop. Evaluated	338.489	100.0%	338.489	100.0%	343.683	100.0%	343.683	100.0%	343.683	100.0%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; FCC BDC, Dec. 2024; FCC BDC, June 2024; FCC BDC, Dec. 2023; FCC BDC, June 2023; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

39. Figure 7 reports coverage for 5G-NR with a minimum speed of 35/3 Mbps on Tribal lands by major Tribal lands category, overall and also by rural and urban areas. As of June 2025, approximately 75% of Americans living on Tribal lands in rural areas have access to mobile 5G-NR at minimum speeds of 35/3 Mbps, while approximately 98% of Americans living on Tribal lands in urban areas have such access. From June 2024 to June 2025, service availability of mobile 5G-NR with a minimum speed of 35/3 Mbps increased in almost all major Tribal lands categories.

Fig. 7
Availability (Millions) of Mobile 5G-NR of at Least 35/3 Mbps in Tribal Areas, 2023-2025

	June 2023		Dec. 2023		June 2024		Dec. 2024		June 2025	
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Tribal Lands	3.241	78.9%	3.333	81.1%	3.488	83.8%	3.519	84.6%	3.562	85.6%
Urban Areas	1.778	97.4%	1.778	97.4%	1.803	97.7%	1.807	97.9%	1.818	98.4%
Rural Areas	1.463	64.1%	1.555	68.1%	1.685	72.8%	1.712	74.0%	1.743	75.4%
Alaskan Villages	0.128	46.5%	0.143	51.6%	0.150	53.6%	0.133	47.7%	0.137	49.3%
Urban Areas	0.068	71.7%	0.071	75.1%	0.073	76.4%	0.066	68.6%	0.069	72.2%
Rural Areas	0.060	33.3%	0.071	39.3%	0.077	41.7%	0.067	36.8%	0.068	37.3%
Federal Reservations	0.729	66.9%	0.745	68.3%	0.786	70.9%	0.810	73.2%	0.825	74.5%
Urban Areas	0.271	97.3%	0.266	95.5%	0.271	96.1%	0.279	99.1%	0.280	99.4%
Rural Areas	0.458	56.5%	0.479	59.0%	0.515	62.4%	0.531	64.3%	0.546	66.0%
Hawaiian Home Lands	0.033	94.5%	0.033	94.5%	0.032	93.0%	0.033	93.1%	0.034	97.9%
Urban Areas	0.026	99.0%	0.026	99.0%	0.025	94.0%	0.025	94.1%	0.027	99.9%
Rural Areas	0.007	80.1%	0.007	79.7%	0.007	89.7%	0.007	89.9%	0.008	91.4%
Tribal Statistical Areas	2.351	86.8%	2.412	89.1%	2.520	92.0%	2.543	92.9%	2.564	93.7%
Urban Areas	1.414	99.1%	1.414	99.2%	1.434	99.5%	1.437	99.7%	1.442	99.9%
Rural Areas	0.937	73.2%	0.998	77.9%	1.086	83.7%	1.106	85.3%	1.122	86.7%
Pop. Evaluated	4.108	100.0%	4.109	100.0%	4.160	100.0%	4.159	100.0%	4.161	100.0%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; FCC BDC, Dec. 2024; FCC BDC, June 2024; FCC BDC, Dec. 2023; FCC BDC, June 2023; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

40. *Number of Mobile Service Providers.* As of June 30, 2025, there were three nationwide facilities-based providers of mobile broadband services. Besides the nationwide providers, there are many regional and smaller local facilities-based providers offering service in a few geographical areas. Many Mobile Virtual Network Operators (MVNOs), including cable providers, also offer mobile broadband services.¹¹⁶ While cable MVNOs account for a growing share of industry gross adds,¹¹⁷ they

¹¹⁵ The BDC requires filers to submit mobile broadband service availability coverage maps showing a minimum 90% cell edge probability of the designated speeds. BDC Data Specifications at 50.

¹¹⁶ MVNOs are wireless service providers that sell mobile services under their own brand but lease capacity from facilities-based mobile providers because they do not own their own mobile network.

are not separately identified in the BDC data, however, and are thus not separately addressed in our analysis.¹¹⁸

41. Figure 8 presents 5G-NR coverage by the number of facilities-based service providers. As of June 2025, approximately 95% of the population, approximately 69% of road miles, and approximately 39% of square miles were covered by at least one 5G-NR service provider at advertised speeds of 35/3 Mbps. In contrast, approximately 88% of the population, approximately 50% of road miles, and approximately 20% of square miles were covered by at least two 5G-NR service providers. Finally, approximately 74% of the population, approximately 32% of road miles, and approximately 8% of square miles were covered by at least three 5G-NR service providers.

Fig. 8

Provider Options for Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 35/3 Mbps (June 30, 2025)

	One or More Providers	Two or More Providers	Three or More Providers
Population (millions)	95.2%	87.8%	73.8%
Urban Areas	99.4%	96.3%	85.6%
Rural Areas	79.7%	56.2%	30.1%
Tribal Lands	85.7%	70.0%	49.3%
Roads (thousands of miles)	69.2%	49.5%	32.1%
Urban Areas	99.0%	95.1%	83.5%
Rural Areas	59.5%	34.7%	15.3%
Tribal Lands	55.9%	33.7%	15.9%
Area (millions of square miles)	39.2%	20.3%	8.4%
Urban Areas	98.2%	92.0%	76.6%
Rural Areas	37.5%	18.2%	6.4%
Tribal Lands	37.6%	17.6%	6.0%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

C. Fixed and Mobile Broadband Service

42. Figure 9 shows service availability of fixed services with speeds of at least 100/20 Mbps and 5G-NR mobile broadband service with a minimum speed of 35/3 Mbps.¹¹⁹ As of June 2025, approximately 91% of Americans had access to both Fixed Wireline Service with speeds of at least 100/20 Mbps and 5G-NR mobile broadband service with a minimum speed of 35/3 Mbps. Approximately 93% of Americans had access to Fixed Terrestrial Service with speeds of at least 100/20 Mbps and 5G-NR mobile broadband service with a minimum speed of 35/3 Mbps as of June 2025. Approximately 95% of Americans had access to Any Fixed Service with speeds of at least 100/20 Mbps and 5G-NR mobile broadband service with a minimum speed of 35/3 Mbps as of June 2025. As of June 2025, while approximately 98% of Americans living in urban areas had access to Fixed Wireline Service

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¹¹⁷ Jeff Baumgartner, Light Reading, *With 18M Mobile Lines, Cables Still 'Biggest Headwind' for AT&T, T-Mobile, and Verizon* (Mar. 14, 2025), <https://www.lightreading.com/wireless/with-18m-mobile-lines-cable-still-biggest-headwind-for-at-t-t-mobile-and-verizon>.

¹¹⁸ MVNOs are not captured in the BDC data because they are not Commission licensees and typically do not file section 214 applications. *2024 Communications Marketplace Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 14161, para. 58 & n.142.

¹¹⁹ We present additional service availability data for fixed terrestrial and/or mobile broadband services in the appendices. See *infra* Appx. A-1 (reporting service availability of fixed services at 100/20 Mbps and mobile 5G-NR with a minimum speed of 35/3 Mbps by state, District of Columbia, and U.S. Territory); Appx. A-3 (reporting service availability of both fixed services at 100/20 Mbps and mobile 5G-NR with a minimum speed of 35/3 Mbps by state, District of Columbia, and U.S. Territory); and Appx. A-4 (reporting service availability of fixed services at 100/20 Mbps and mobile services at different speed tiers in the United States and U.S. territories).

at 100/20 Mbps and mobile 5G-NR service at 35/3 Mbps, approximately 61% of Americans living in rural areas had access to such services. In addition, approximately 99% of Americans living in urban areas had access to Fixed Terrestrial Service at 100/20 Mbps and mobile 5G-NR service at 35/3 Mbps, while approximately 71% of Americans living in rural areas had access to such services. Approximately 99% of Americans living in urban areas had access to Any Fixed Service at 100/20 Mbps and mobile 5G-NR service at 35/3 Mbps, while approximately 79% of Americans living in rural areas had access to such services. The share of Americans living in areas with access to Fixed Wireline Service at 100/20 Mbps and mobile 5G-NR service at 35/3 Mbps has increased from approximately 89% in June 2024 to approximately 91% in June 2025. Similarly, the share of Americans living in areas with access to Fixed Terrestrial Service at 100/20 Mbps and mobile 5G-NR service at 35/3 Mbps has increased from approximately 92% in June 2024 to approximately 93% in June 2025. The share of Americans living in areas with access to Any Fixed Service at 100/20 Mbps and mobile 5G-NR service at 35/3 Mbps has increased from approximately 94% in June 2024 to approximately 95% in June 2025.¹²⁰

Fig. 9

**Availability (Millions) of Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps and Mobile 5G-NR Services
of at Least 35/3 Mbps, 2023-2025**

	June 2023		Dec. 2023		June 2024		Dec. 2024		June 2025	
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Fixed Wireline Service and Mobile 5G-NR Service										
United States	296.861	87.7%	300.199	88.7%	306.795	89.3%	308.763	89.8%	311.014	90.5%
Urban Areas	262.259	97.3%	263.059	97.6%	267.575	97.8%	267.700	97.8%	268.222	98.0%
Rural Areas	34.601	50.2%	37.139	53.9%	39.221	56.0%	41.062	58.6%	42.792	61.1%
Tribal Lands	2.573	62.6%	2.686	65.4%	2.798	67.3%	2.822	67.8%	2.869	69.0%
Fixed Terrestrial Service and Mobile 5G-NR Service										
United States	303.594	89.7%	307.369	90.8%	315.423	91.8%	317.791	92.5%	320.282	93.2%
Urban Areas	264.059	97.9%	264.804	98.2%	269.529	98.5%	269.940	98.7%	270.537	98.9%
Rural Areas	39.535	57.4%	42.565	61.8%	45.894	65.5%	47.851	68.3%	49.745	71.0%
Tribal Lands	2.820	68.6%	3.000	73.0%	3.175	76.3%	3.251	78.1%	3.312	79.6%
Any Fixed Service and Mobile 5G-NR Service										
United States	314.702	93.0%	317.306	93.7%	324.041	94.3%	325.434	94.7%	327.125	95.2%
Urban Areas	266.191	98.7%	266.654	98.9%	271.107	99.1%	271.392	99.2%	271.766	99.3%
Rural Areas	48.511	70.4%	50.652	73.5%	52.934	75.5%	54.042	77.1%	55.359	79.0%
Tribal Lands	3.240	78.9%	3.332	81.1%	3.488	83.8%	3.519	84.6%	3.561	85.6%
Pop. Evaluated	338.489	100.0%	338.489	100.0%	343.683	100.0%	343.683	100.0%	343.683	100.0%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; FCC BDC, Dec. 2024; FCC BDC, June 2024; FCC BDC, Dec. 2023; FCC BDC, June 2023; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

D. Broadband Funding Data

43. As required by the Infrastructure Act, the Commission has established an online mapping of “each broadband infrastructure deployment project funded by the Federal Government.”¹²¹ The Commission published the Broadband Funding Map (BFM) on May 15, 2023.¹²² The BFM is a publicly available resource that identifies locations funded not just by the Commission, but also by the

¹²⁰ For data regarding the availability of fixed services with speeds of at least 100/20 Mbps and 5G-NR broadband with a minimum speed of 35/3 Mbps on Tribal lands, see Appx. A-6. In addition, Appendices A-7 through A-11 report service availability of both fixed services at 100/20 Mbps and mobile services at various speed tiers on Tribal lands.

¹²¹ Infrastructure Act § 60105(b), 135 Stat. at 1206.

¹²² See *FCC Releases Broadband Funding Map*, WC Docket Nos. 11-10 and 19-195, Public Notice, 38 FCC Rcd 4315 (OEA/WCB 2023).

Appalachian Regional Commission, the U.S. Department of Treasury, the USDA's Rural Utilities Service, and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA).

44. The granular availability data collected as part of the BDC, combined with these new data identifying broadband infrastructure deployment projects from the BFM allow us to estimate the population with broadband availability, as well as the population that is currently without broadband availability and living in areas with funding commitments. Notably, the BFM does not yet include all of the funding commitments made as part of NTIA's Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) program. This grant program, funded by the Infrastructure Act, authorized a historic federal investment of \$42.45 billion dollars to connect every American to the Internet.¹²³

45. Figure 10 incorporates data from both the BDC and the BFM to identify how much of the population without access to a Fixed Terrestrial Service of at least 100/20 Mbps is currently subject to enforceable funding commitments from various federal programs, as of June 2025.¹²⁴ First, BDC data are used to identify the approximately 3% of the U.S. population that does not currently have access to a Fixed Terrestrial Service of at least 100/20 Mbps. Incorporating data from the BFM, we can further show that approximately 1% of the U.S. population—that is, approximately 32% of the total unserved population—reside in locations that do not have access to Fixed Terrestrial Service of at least 100/20 Mbps but are currently subject to enforceable funding commitments. This implies that, as of June 2025, approximately 2% of the U.S. population, or approximately 68% of the total unserved population, are in areas without access to a Fixed Terrestrial Service broadband provider offering at least 100/20 Mbps and where there is currently no funding directly committed from the federal agencies listed above. That approximate 2% figure, however, is likely a meaningful over-statement of locations that lack both funding and service for several reasons: in addition to the general expansion of broadband coverage since June 2025, it does not reflect federally supported buildouts reported more recently, including data from BEAD.

Fig. 10
Population Without Access to a Fixed Terrestrial Service of at Least 100/20 Mbps
With Enforceable Funding Commitments, June 30, 2025

	Pop.	%
United States	343,683,456	100.0%
1 or More Fixed Broadband Options	333,102,362	96.9%
No Fixed Broadband Option	10,581,094	3.1%
Funding Committed	3,394,105	1.0%
No Funding Directly Committed in the BFM (as of November 23, 2025)	7,186,989	2.1%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; FCC BFM, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

46. Figure 11 shows the population without Fixed Terrestrial Service of at least 100/200 Mbps, as well as each of the funding programs reported in the BFM and the population that each program will bring online. Approximately 32% of the population without access to Fixed Terrestrial Service of at least 100/20 Mbps live in locations with an enforceable funding commitment listed in the BFM. Notably, for the dataset analyzed, which excludes BEAD, the Commission's Rural Digital Opportunity Fund accounts for almost half of these locations. The second largest program is the Capital Projects Fund sponsored by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, which funds projects covering approximately 21% of the locations with an enforceable funding commitment listed in the BFM.

¹²³ See Infrastructure Act § 60102(b)(2), 135 Stat. at 1184.

¹²⁴ Because BEAD funding awards are not reflected in the version of the BFM used in the analysis, BEAD data are not included in Figures 10 and 11.

Fig. 11
Population Without Access to a Fixed Terrestrial Service of at Least 100/20 Mbps
With Enforceable Funding Commitments by Program, June 30, 2025

	Pop.	%
No Funding Committed	7,186,989	67.9%
Funding Committed	3,394,105	32.1%
Area Development	1,222	0.0%
Bringing Puerto Rico Together Fund	33,119	0.3%
Broadband Infrastructure Program	22,360	0.2%
Capital Projects Fund	723,297	6.8%
Community Connect Grant Program	9,643	0.1%
Connect America Fund (CAF) Phase II	104,925	1.0%
Connect USVI Fund	230	0.0%
Enhanced Alternative Connect America Cost Model	452,442	4.3%
POWER Initiative	1,538	0.0%
Rural Digital Opportunity Fund	1,631,642	15.4%
Rural eConnectivity Program	295,343	2.8%
State And Local Fiscal Recovery Fund	142,813	1.3%
Telephone Loan Program	35,861	0.3%
Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program NOFO 1	68,712	0.6%
Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program NOFO 2	15,376	0.1%
Unserved Pop. Evaluated	10,581,094	100.0%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; FCC BFM, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

E. Schools and Classrooms

47. The Commission previously relied on Connect K-12's annual report that reported on the percentage of school districts that met the 1 Gbps per 1,000 students benchmark; however, Connect K-12 stopped publishing the Connect K-12 Report in 2023.¹²⁵ For consistency, Commission staff closely reviewed the methodological approach used in the report and were able to closely approximate Connect K-12's measure, which found that 74% of school districts met the Commission's 1 Gbps per 1,000 students benchmark in 2023.¹²⁶ Using their approach, we find that approximately 78% of entities met the 1 Gbps per 1,000 student threshold in 2024, up from 74% in 2023.¹²⁷

48. The Commission also prepared its own analytical approach using data collected through the E-Rate program to assess progress toward meeting the short-term benchmark.¹²⁸ To measure progress

¹²⁵ Connect K-12 Funding Year 2021 Report; Connected Nation, 2023 Report on School Connectivity, at 5 (2023), https://connectk12.org/static/media/Connect_K12_Connectivity_Report_2023_FINAL.dfc96770.pdf (2023 Connect K-12 Report) (stating that Connect K-12 would no longer produce an official report). The 2023 Connect K-12 report analysis is based publicly available E-Rate program data. See generally Universal Service Administrative Company, *E-Rate Datasets*, <https://opendata.usac.org/browse?category=E-Rate> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026).

¹²⁶ Connect K-12 Report at 6.

¹²⁷ Staff analysis of FCC Form 471 data.

¹²⁸ *Id.* See, e.g., Universal Service Administrative Company, *E-Rate Recipient Details and Commitments*, https://opendata.usac.org/E-Rate/E-Rate-Recipient-Details-And-Commitments/avi8-svp9/about_data (last visited Aug. 11, 2026) (including information regarding bandwidths purchased by schools, district, and consortia, and student count). The Commission's metric is conceptually aligned to that of Connect K-12, but with key differences on what the unit of analysis is. Connect K-12's measure was at the school district level while the Commission's measure examines the bandwidth per student. This means Connect K-12's measure was capturing the share of school districts that meet the threshold of 1 Gbps per 1,000 students. The Commission's measure better reflects the

(continued....)

specifically by percentage of students, Commission staff used FCC Form 471 data to create a measure of bandwidth divided by students at the school level.¹²⁹ The unit of analysis is the final recipient entity, which is generally a single school or a single building within a school district.¹³⁰ For each recipient entity, we divided the total download bandwidth by the number of full-time students.¹³¹ If a recipient entity's bandwidth was greater than or equal to 1 Mbps per student, we treated the entity as meeting the 1 Gbps per 1,000 students benchmark. To calculate the overall totals, we summed the number of students at entities with bandwidth of at least 1 Mbps per student and divided this by the total number of students in each funding year to determine the share of students that were at schools meeting the benchmark.

49. Based on this analysis, we find that in 2025, 52% of students had access to connectivity of at least 1 Mbps per student. Figure 12 below shows the percentage of students in each funding year that had access to connectivity that met the benchmark between 2021 and 2025. Between 2021 and 2025, there was an approximately 63% increase in the percentage of students who met the Commission's benchmark. Additionally, based on this analysis, there were 32 states where at least 50% of the students had access to connectivity that met this benchmark in 2025.

Fig. 12
Percent of Students With at Least 1 Mbps Per Student Over Time, 2020-2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Overall	32%	33%	37%	44%	52%
Urban	31%	31%	35%	42%	50%
Rural	35%	39%	43%	51%	55%

Source: FCC Form 471 Data, Funding Years 2018-2025.

F. Demographic Information

50. Section 706(c) directs the Commission to determine, for geographical areas without access to advanced telecommunications capabilities, the population, population density, and the average per capita income.¹³² To determine demographic information for unserved areas, we aggregate the served

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impact of the E-Rate program by matching students to the actual services they receive by capturing the share of students that have at least 1 Gbps per 1,000 students, or 1 Mbps per student.

We agree with INCOMPAS that E-Rate program data “provides a reliable foundation for tracking progress.” INCOMPAS Comments at 13. Commenters suggested that other data sources, including the State Educational Technology Directors Association's Universal Connectivity Imperative, 2024 National Educational Technology Plan, Funds For Learning's 2024 E-Rate affordability analysis, New America's 2024 broadband equity research, and Rural Health Care Program data, would provide useful reference points. ALA & SHLB Comments at 4; INCOMPAS Comments at 13. These sources are not sufficiently comprehensive for measuring progress toward the short-term benchmark, and therefore were not used in our analysis.

¹²⁹ Staff analysis of FCC Form 471 data (relying on the descriptions of services ordered as well as student counts for each entity that receives service).

¹³⁰ To allocate bandwidth across recipients (e.g., a district with multiple schools), we multiply the total bandwidth for each line item by the proportion of students associated with each recipient. This ensures that bandwidth is distributed proportionally based on student share for each recipient and avoids double counting. Services were restricted to connections between applicants and internet service providers or state/regional network. This restriction narrows the observations to only those where a school is receiving a connection outside of its network. While dark fiber and support connections to a school, library, or non-instructional facility (NIF) are important to the overall network capabilities of a school, Commission staff restricted the bandwidth measure to connections that are directly accessible to the end user at the school.

¹³¹ If a recipient entity was included in multiple applications, a portion of each application's bandwidth was allocated based on student count in an application.

¹³² 47 U.S.C. § 1302(c).

and unserved populations from all BSLs within a particular Census block group. We use this level of aggregation because it is the smallest geography for which the average per capita income data are available. For this information, we rely on the 2020-2024 American Community Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.¹³³ This survey is only conducted in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Accordingly, the tables in this section do not include populations in other U.S. territories. We include a demographic data analysis below and show the service availability of advanced telecommunications capability on a county-by-county basis with demographic information in Appendix A-5.¹³⁴

51. Figure 13 presents a demographic analysis of the average percentage of households with coverage by zero, one, two, and three or more providers at the speed benchmark of 100/20 Mbps,¹³⁵ broken out by population quartile, population density quartile, and average per capita income quartile as well as last-mile technology used to deliver the service. We observe that the number of provider options generally increases with each of these three factors. In general, the census block groups in rural areas will tend to have the lowest population density and are likely to have the largest percentage of the households with zero provider options, that is, no service availability of the reported service.

Fig. 13

Average Percentage of Households With Zero, One, Two, or at Least Three Provider Options for 100/20 Mbps Fixed Services, by Census Block Group (June 30, 2025)

	Zero	One	Two	Three or More
Population - Fixed Wireline Service				
First Quartile (Lowest Population)	8.4%	42.5%	40.1%	9.1%
Second Quartile	6.8%	40.6%	43.1%	9.5%
Third Quartile	5.5%	41.3%	43.9%	9.2%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Population)	4.3%	39.4%	46.7%	9.5%
Population - Fixed Terrestrial Service				
First Quartile (Lowest Population)	4.9%	22.1%	31.2%	41.8%
Second Quartile	3.8%	20.6%	32.5%	43.2%
Third Quartile	2.9%	20.2%	33.8%	43.0%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Population)	2.0%	18.7%	35.1%	44.2%
Population - Any Fixed Service				
First Quartile (Lowest Population)	0.0%	5.0%	22.1%	72.9%
Second Quartile	0.0%	4.0%	20.5%	75.5%
Third Quartile	0.0%	3.1%	20.2%	76.7%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Population)	0.0%	2.1%	18.8%	79.1%
Population Density - Fixed Wireline Service				

¹³³ See U.S. Census Bureau, Press Kit: 2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2026/acs-5-year-estimates.html> (last visited Aug 11, 2026).

¹³⁴ We do not present statistics on the availability of satellite services at the county level. As discussed above, satellite providers report availability of a 100/20 Mbps service to approximately 99.7% of the population. Further, we estimate satellite services are available to at least 99% of the population in 3,209 of 3,231 populated counties.

¹³⁵ We include only census block groups for which we have complete data. For a given quartile of census block groups, we assign each household to a provider count category based on the number of providers that report making service available to that location, aggregate the number of households in each provider county category across all census block groups in the given quartile, and divide that sum by the total number of households across all census block groups in the quartile. Average per capita income is measured in 2024 inflation-adjusted dollars. Population density is the total population residing in the census block group as of 2025 divided by the square miles of land in the census block group, with the estimate of land area based on the 2020 Census.

	Zero	One	Two	Three or More
First Quartile (Lowest Density)	20.9%	53.1%	23.1%	2.9%
Second Quartile	1.6%	40.4%	48.0%	10.0%
Third Quartile	0.7%	33.6%	52.4%	13.3%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Density)	0.9%	36.1%	52.1%	10.9%
Population Density - Fixed Terrestrial Service				
First Quartile (Lowest Density)	11.7%	38.0%	29.0%	21.2%
Second Quartile	0.6%	18.3%	36.3%	44.8%
Third Quartile	0.2%	13.1%	34.8%	51.8%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Density)	0.2%	11.6%	33.9%	54.3%
Population Density - Any Fixed Service				
First Quartile (Lowest Density)	0.0%	11.9%	38.0%	50.1%
Second Quartile	0.0%	0.8%	18.3%	80.9%
Third Quartile	0.0%	0.3%	13.1%	86.6%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Density)	0.0%	0.2%	11.7%	88.1%
Average Per Capita Income (\$2024) - Fixed Wireline Service				
First Quartile (Lowest Income)	6.1%	45.1%	41.3%	7.5%
Second Quartile	7.9%	42.1%	41.0%	9.0%
Third Quartile	6.3%	40.3%	43.7%	9.7%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Income)	2.9%	36.0%	50.2%	10.9%
Average Per Capita Income (\$2024) - Fixed Terrestrial Service				
First Quartile (Lowest Income)	3.4%	21.1%	33.1%	42.4%
Second Quartile	4.4%	22.4%	33.3%	39.9%
Third Quartile	3.2%	20.8%	33.9%	42.1%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Income)	1.3%	16.2%	34.1%	48.4%
Average Per Capita Income (\$2024) - Any Fixed Service				
First Quartile (Lowest Income)	0.0%	3.4%	21.1%	75.4%
Second Quartile	0.0%	4.6%	22.4%	73.1%
Third Quartile	0.0%	3.4%	20.8%	75.8%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Income)	0.0%	1.4%	16.2%	82.4%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census; ACS Five-Year Estimates for 2020-2024.

52. In Figure 14, we present the average percentage of the population with availability of fixed and mobile services across quartiles of population, population density, and average per capita income at the census block group level. On average, availability of all services other than Any Fixed Service, which includes satellite service, is higher in census block groups with higher populations, population densities, and average per capita incomes.

Fig. 14
Average Percentage of Population With Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps and Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 35/3 Mbps, by Census Block Group (June 30, 2025)

	Fixed Wireline Service	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Any Fixed Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service
Population				
First Quartile (Lowest Population)	91.3%	95.1%	100.0%	91.9%
Second Quartile	93.0%	96.2%	100.0%	93.7%
Third Quartile	94.3%	97.1%	100.0%	95.2%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Population)	94.9%	97.7%	100.0%	97.0%
Population Density				
First Quartile (Lowest Density)	78.0%	88.1%	100.0%	80.9%
Second Quartile	97.9%	99.1%	100.0%	98.5%

	Fixed Wireline Service	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Any Fixed Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service
Third Quartile	99.0%	99.6%	100.0%	99.7%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Density)	98.9%	99.7%	100.0%	99.9%
Average Per Capita Income (\$2024)				
First Quartile (Lowest Income)	92.9%	96.3%	100.0%	95.3%
Second Quartile	92.2%	95.8%	100.0%	93.3%
Third Quartile	93.7%	96.9%	100.0%	95.0%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Income)	97.0%	98.7%	100.0%	97.0%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census; ACS Five-Year Estimates for 2020-2024.

53. Figure 15 presents an analysis of the percentage of the population served by both fixed services of at least 100/20 Mbps and mobile 5G-NR broadband of at least 35/3 Mbps, broken out by population quartile, population density quartile, and average per capita income quartile.¹³⁶ We observe that, on average, the percentage of population served increases as population, population density, and average per capita income increase.

Fig. 15

Average Percentage of Population With Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps and Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 35/3 Mbps, by Census Block Group Demographics (June 30, 2025)

	Mobile 5G-NR and Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR and Fixed Terrestrial Service	Mobile 5G-NR and Any Fixed Service
Population			
First Quartile (Lowest Population)	85.9%	89.2%	91.9%
Second Quartile	88.7%	91.5%	93.7%
Third Quartile	90.8%	93.2%	95.1%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Population)	92.6%	95.2%	97.0%
Population Density			
First Quartile (Lowest Density)	64.9%	73.7%	80.9%
Second Quartile	96.5%	97.7%	98.5%
Third Quartile	98.7%	99.4%	99.7%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Density)	98.8%	99.6%	99.9%
Average Per Capita Income (\$2024)			
First Quartile (Lowest Income)	89.7%	92.8%	95.3%
Second Quartile	87.5%	90.7%	93.3%
Third Quartile	90.1%	93.0%	95.0%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Income)	94.5%	96.1%	97.0%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census; ACS Five-Year Estimates for 2020-2024.

54. Figure 16 compares the demographic characteristics across areas that do and do not have access to both fixed services of at least 100/20 Mbps and 5G-NR mobile broadband service of at least 35/3 Mbps.¹³⁷ On average, we find that served areas have higher populations, population densities, and average per capita incomes.

¹³⁶ Appendices A-12 through A-16 present analyses of the percentage of the population served by both fixed services of at least 100/20 Mbps and mobile services at various speed tiers.

¹³⁷ Appendices A-17 through A-21 compare the demographic characteristics across areas that do and do not have access to both fixed services of at least 100/20 Mbps and mobile services at various speed tiers.

Fig. 16
Comparison of Demographic Data Between Areas With and Without Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps and Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 35/3 Mbps, by Census Block Group Demographics (June 30, 2025)

	Population	Population Density	Per Capita Income (\$2024)
United States - Fixed Wireline Services and Mobile 5G-NR			
Served	1,452.2***	7,535.2***	\$43,521.37***
Unserved	1,291.0	296.0	\$39,938.89
United States - Fixed Terrestrial Services and Mobile 5G-NR			
Served	1,453.7***	7,848.5***	\$43,800.79***
Unserved	1,317.2	531.6	\$39,555.35
United States - Any Fixed Services and Mobile 5G-NR			
Served	1,449.8***	8,083.4***	\$44,139.61***
Unserved	1,354.6	1,263.2	\$39,373.87
Urban Areas - Fixed Wireline Services and Mobile 5G-NR			
Served	1,464.0***	8,272.2***	\$44,090.90***
Unserved	1,550.7	1,425.9	\$54,548.94
Urban Areas - Fixed Terrestrial Services and Mobile 5G-NR			
Served	1,463.3***	8,387.6***	\$44,229.50***
Unserved	1,528.0	2,175.9	\$48,014.26
Urban Areas - Any Fixed Services and Mobile 5G-NR			
Served	1,458.2***	8,457.5***	\$44,460.82
Unserved	1,549.7	4,116.1	\$44,117.40
Rural Areas - Fixed Wireline Services and Mobile 5G-NR			
Served	1,337.4***	380.6***	\$37,982.90***
Unserved	1,244.0	91.3	\$37,327.47
Rural Areas - Fixed Terrestrial Services and Mobile 5G-NR			
Served	1,321.7***	463.9***	\$37,917.66**
Unserved	1,262.6	106.1	\$37,443.17
Rural Areas - Any Fixed Services and Mobile 5G-NR			
Served	1,281.8	587.4***	\$37,691.71
Unserved	1,276.3	118.6	\$37,534.51
Tribal Areas - Fixed Wireline Services and Mobile 5G-NR			
Served	1,283.7	1,851.9***	\$33,415.19***
Unserved	1,256.8	129.5	\$30,995.02
Tribal Areas - Fixed Terrestrial Services and Mobile 5G-NR			
Served	1,283.8	2,056.8***	\$33,906.31***
Unserved	1,261.4	188.3	\$30,829.67
Tribal Areas - Any Fixed Service and Mobile 5G-NR			
Served	1,262.8	2,450.1***	\$34,226.48***
Unserved	1,282.2	269.9	\$31,212.49

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census; ACS Five-Year Estimates for 2020-2024.

Note: We test for a statistical difference in the reported means between areas with and without availability of these services. We consider a block group to be served if at least 95% of the population in that block group has access to both, fixed and mobile services. The level of statistical significance is indicated by the number of stars. The absence of a star indicates no statistical difference between the reported figures at the 90% confidence level or above. * signifies statistical significance at a 90% level of confidence, ** signifies statistical significance at a 95% level of confidence, and *** signifies statistical significance at a 99% level of confidence.

V. COMMISSION EFFORTS TO CLOSE THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

A. Measuring Broadband Deployment and Policy Development and Coordination

55. The Commission needs reliable data and impactful input from experienced stakeholders in order to develop policies that close the digital divide. The National Broadband Map helps serve that purpose, and several important coordination efforts have contributed to the Commission's ability to continue to gather information on evolving issues.

56. *The National Broadband Map and Broadband Data Collection.* The National Broadband Map is the most comprehensive, granular, and standardized data the Commission has ever made available on broadband availability. To populate broadband availability in the Map, the Commission established the BDC, which implements the iterative data collection and challenge processes envisioned by the Broadband DATA Act.¹³⁸ The Commission collects updated broadband availability data from providers biannually and continues to publish new versions of the Map twice per year, with data reflecting updates and corrections published roughly biweekly.¹³⁹ This Report relies on providers' BDC coverage data as of June 30, 2025, with revisions through December 30, 2025.

57. Understanding the importance of accurate and reliable location-specific data to identify and target broadband investment to areas that need it most, the Commission implemented a challenge process for the BDC that allows consumers and other stakeholders to challenge the data reported by providers.¹⁴⁰ Commission staff adjudicate challenges and conduct verifications and audits of provider availability data, which have resulted in significant updates to submissions from providers and a clearer picture of broadband availability in states and territories. The results of challenges, Commission-initiated verification and audit efforts, and corrections from providers all contribute to a more accurate picture of broadband availability.¹⁴¹

58. Since the *2024 Report*, the Commission has continued to focus on accuracy while also endeavoring to streamline the reporting and challenge processes and reduce regulatory burdens associated with the BDC. Specifically, in June 2025, the Commission eliminated the mandatory licensed professional engineer requirement for BDC filings.¹⁴² To ensure that the Commission receives reliable

¹³⁸ Broadband Deployment Accuracy and Technological Availability Act, Pub. L. No. 116-130, 134 Stat. 228 (2020) (codified at 47 U.S.C. §§ 641-646) (Broadband DATA Act). The Broadband DATA Act allows service providers to report their fixed broadband availability on a location-by-location or area basis and to report their mobile and fixed wireless broadband availability coverage areas using standardized propagation modeling parameters. 47 U.S.C. §§ 641-646; *BDC Second Report and Order and Third Further Notice*, 35 FCC Rcd at 7474-83, paras. 24-51 (establishing the processes and parameters by which fixed wireless and mobile providers would submit propagation maps to the Commission); see also FCC, *About the National Broadband Map*, <https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov/about>. Providers first reported their broadband availability data as of June 30, 2022 in the initial BDC collection window, and the Commission published the first version of the National Broadband Map in November of 2022. *Broadband Data Task Force Releases Pre-Production Draft of the National Broadband Map; Announces the Start of the Broadband Availability Challenge Processes*, WC Docket Nos. 11-10 and 19-195, Public Notice, 37 FCC Rcd 13348 (WCB/WTB/OEA 2022).

¹³⁹ 47 U.S.C. § 642(a)(1)(A); 47 CFR § 1.7004(b). So far, the Commission has published eight iterations of the National Broadband Map. The latest iteration of the Map shows data as of December 2025. See FCC, *National Broadband Map*, <https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov>.

¹⁴⁰ *Establishing the Digital Opportunity Data Collection, Modernizing the FCC Form 477 Data Program*, WC Docket Nos. 19-195 and 11-10, Third Report and Order, 36 FCC Rcd 1126, 1154-74, paras. 70-124 (2021).

¹⁴¹ FCC, *About the National Broadband Map*, <https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov/about>.

¹⁴² *Establishing the Digital Opportunity Data Collection, Modernizing the FCC Form 477 Data Program*, WC Docket Nos. 19-195 and 11-10, Fifth Report and Order, 40 FCC Rcd 4681, 4681-82, para. 3 (2025) (*BDC Fifth Report and Order*).

data, the updated rules require certification by a qualified engineer who is familiar with the design of the network and has a minimum number of years of experience.¹⁴³ By eliminating this requirement, the Commission better aligns BDC rules with market realities while ensuring that the Commission continues to receive accurate data from filers.

59. In addition, the Commission adopted new rules in May 2026 that further alleviate unnecessary regulatory burdens on providers while ensuring that the Commission continues to receive accurate, granular data on broadband availability.¹⁴⁴ Specifically, the Commission: (1) aligned reporting requirements so that the FCC Form 477 will use the same definition of broadband as the BDC; (2) eliminated the requirement that challenges to locations in the Fabric be shared with service providers; and (3) removed the obligation of providers to update their availability data after adverse audit and verification results.¹⁴⁵

60. *Interagency Information Sharing and Coordination.* Recognizing the importance of a comprehensive approach to federal broadband funding, Commission staff have been engaging in extensive coordination with other agencies pertaining to broadband funding programs. Through the use of the FCC broadband maps and interagency agreements to share program data, the relevant federal agencies have adopted and refined coordination practices necessary for effectively administering their respective broadband funding programs.¹⁴⁶ The agencies coordinate to identify potential duplicative

¹⁴³ *BDC Fifth Report and Order*, 40 FCC Rcd at 4684-85, para. 9; *see also* Press Release, FCC, FCC Eliminates Administrative Burden for Broadband Data Filers; Broadband Availability Data Submissions No Longer Impeded by an Unnecessary Accreditation Requirement (June 26, 2025), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-412450A1.pdf>.

¹⁴⁴ *Establishing the Digital Opportunity Data Collection et al.*, WC Docket No. 11-10 et al., Sixth Report and Order and Fifth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 26-33 (May 21, 2026). The Commission also sought comment on further ways to eliminate regulatory burdens and streamline the BDC rules through possibly changing the broadband coverage restoration process; eliminating reporting on grandfathered and low-speed fixed services; eliminating fixed maximum buffer size reporting requirements; relaxing antenna height requirements for fixed wireless services; ending legacy data collections for mobile services; encouraging the use of infrastructure data in response to fixed challenges; streamlining the fixed challenge process timelines; adopting mobile challenge and crowdsource process improvements; and streamlining the confidential treatment of certain sensitive data reported in the BDC. *Id.* at 11-36, paras. 27-95.

¹⁴⁵ *Id.* at 3-5, 7-10, paras. 7-10, 15-23. The Commission also declined to adopt a proposal to require additional certifications and supporting data from satellite providers as part of their BDC submissions. *Id.* at 5-7, paras. 11-14.

¹⁴⁶ On May 12, 2022, the Commission, USDA, NTIA, and the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) announced an interagency Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which provides that the agencies will consult with one another and share information on data collected from programs administered by the Commission and USDA's Rural Utilities Service, programs administered or coordinated by NTIA, and Treasury's Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund and the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds. The agencies also agreed to "develop consistent, complementary, and, to the extent possible, uniform formats, standards, protocols, and reporting processes" for data collection and to make data related to funded projects publicly available. Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Information Sharing, dated as of May 9, 2022, between the Federal Communications Commission, U.S. Department of Agriculture, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Department of the Treasury at 1, § 1 (May 11, 2022), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-383278A1.pdf>; *see also* Press Release, Federal Communications Commission, FCC, NTIA, USDA and Treasury Announce Interagency Agreement to Collaborate on Federal Broadband Funding (May 12, 2022), <https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-ntia-usda-treasury-announce-broadband-info-sharing-agreement>. In May 2024, the agencies renewed this MOU for an additional four-year period through May 9, 2028. Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Information Sharing, dated as of May 9, 2024, between the Federal Communications Commission, U.S. Department of Agriculture, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Department of the Treasury, at 2-3, § 9, <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-404166A1.pdf>.

funding of broadband deployment, and to discuss amendments to these existing enforceable commitments by participating awardees with the goal to prevent overlapping funding. In instances where an awardee is unable to fulfill its broadband deployment commitments, the agencies work to further ensure an alternative broadband funding source is available so that broadband will be made available to everyone, everywhere.

61. Effective distribution of unprecedented broadband funding by the Commission, NTIA, USDA, and Treasury requires extensive interagency coordination with regard to mapping and funding commitments to identify proper locations for broadband funding and to avoid duplicative support. NTIA is required by the Infrastructure Act to rely on the maps created using FCC BDC data to determine unserved and underserved areas eligible for BEAD Program support.¹⁴⁷ Further, the Infrastructure Act also requires the Commission to establish and maintain the Broadband Funding Map to be an authoritative source of federal funding that supports broadband infrastructure.¹⁴⁸ The Broadband Funding Map identifies locations served by federally funded infrastructure, as well as provides detailed data for each agency's funding programs, including network details, company names, project timelines, and broadband speeds.¹⁴⁹ The Broadband Funding Map is a valuable resource for federal agencies, as well as states, Tribal governments, and other stakeholders working to harmonize distinct broadband funding streams, and contains the Commission's data and data received from USDA, NTIA, and Treasury.¹⁵⁰ The Commission and NTIA have also engaged with other federal agencies with broadband funding programs to ensure that the Broadband Funding Map captures all available deployment data across the federal government.

62. *Connect2Health^{FCC} Task Force.* The Connect2Health^{FCC} Task Force,¹⁵¹ charged with exploring the intersection of and relationship between broadband, advanced technology, and health, has continued since the *2024 Report*. Most significantly, in December 2024, the Commission launched significant updates and enhancements to its interactive data visualization platform, Mapping Broadband Health in America.¹⁵² Recognizing that broadband is a distinct social determinant of health and that advanced broadband-enabled technologies and solutions are an increasingly critical component of the health ecosystem in the United States, the 2024 version of the mapping platform significantly expanded the available broadband connectivity data to permit more robust visualizations; introduced new maternal health, opioids, chronic disease, and social determinants of health metrics which underlie many of the public health crises facing our nation; and reimaged the user interface and functionality.¹⁵³ These enhancements ensure that the agency's broadband health mapping platform remains a critical resource to help policymakers, Internet service providers, innovators, researchers, clinicians, community

¹⁴⁷ Infrastructure Act § 60102(c).

¹⁴⁸ *Id.* § 60105(e).

¹⁴⁹ *Id.* § 60105(d).

¹⁵⁰ The Broadband Funding Map can be found at <https://fundingmap.fcc.gov/home>.

¹⁵¹ Recognizing that technology innovations in clinical practice and care delivery are poised to fundamentally change the face of health care, in 2014 the Commission created the Connect2Health^{FCC} Task Force—a senior-level, multi-disciplinary internal team, housed in the Office of General Counsel—to help the agency drive progress on broadband and advanced health care technologies. See FCC, Connect2Health^{FCC}, <https://www.fcc.gov/about-fcc/fcc-initiatives/connect2healthfcc> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026). On behalf of the agency, the Task Force charts the broadband future of health and care through its various projects and initiatives and advises and provides recommendations to the Commission on matters concerning broadband and health.

¹⁵² *Federal Communications Commission Expands Mapping Broadband Health in America Platform*, GN Docket 23-309, Public Notice, 39 FCC Rcd 13415 (OGC 2024).

¹⁵³ *Id.* at 13415.

organizations, and other interested parties chart a concrete path to more improved health and health outcomes.¹⁵⁴

63. *Precision Agriculture Connectivity Task Force.* The Task Force for Reviewing the Connectivity and Technology Needs of Precision Agriculture in the United States (Precision Agriculture Connectivity Task Force) continued its work in 2024 in the months following the *2024 Report* by providing advice and recommendations to the Commission and USDA on how to assess and advance deployment of broadband access service on unserved and underserved agricultural lands and to promote precision agriculture for both cropping and husbandry.¹⁵⁵ Following the *2024 Report*, the Precision Agriculture Connectivity Task Force met four times in 2024¹⁵⁶ and adopted its final annual report at its December 5, 2024 meeting.¹⁵⁷ The report made various recommendations in the following four categories: (1) mapping and analyzing connectivity on agricultural lands;¹⁵⁸ (2) examining current and future connectivity demand for precision agriculture;¹⁵⁹ (3) accelerating broadband deployment on unserved agricultural lands;¹⁶⁰ and (4) encouraging adoption and availability of high-quality jobs.¹⁶¹ The Precision Agriculture Connectivity Task Force's third and final term ended on January 1, 2025, consistent with section 12511(b)(6) of the 2018 Farm Bill.¹⁶²

¹⁵⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵⁵ See *FCC Announces the Establishment of the Task Force for Reviewing Connectivity and Technology Needs of Precision Agriculture in the United States and Seeks Nominations for Membership*, Public Notice, 34 FCC Rcd 5057 (WCB 2019) (announcing the 2019-2021 charter); *FCC Announces the Membership and First Meeting of the Re-chartered Task Force for Reviewing the Connectivity and Technology Needs of Precision Agriculture in the United States*, GN Docket No. 19-329, Public Notice, 36 FCC Rcd 16828 (WCB 2021) (2022-2023 *Precision Agriculture Connectivity Task Force Re-Charter Public Notice*); *FCC Announces the Membership and First Meeting of the Re-Chartered Task Force for Reviewing the Connectivity and Technology Needs of Precision Agriculture in the United States*, GN Docket No. 19-329, Public Notice, 39 FCC Rcd 282 (WCB 2024) (2024 *Precision Agriculture Connectivity Task Force Re-Charter Public Notice*); see also Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-334, § 12511(b)(2), (3), 132 Stat. 4490, 4993 (2018) (2018 Farm Bill) (establishing the Task Force and setting forth its duties and obligations). The Precision Agriculture Connectivity Task Force performed duties and submitted reports annually consistent with section 12511 of the 2018 Farm Bill and in consultation with USDA until the Task Force ended on Jan. 1, 2025. 2018 Farm Bill § 12511(b)(3), (5), (6).

¹⁵⁶ *FCC Announces Next Meeting of the Task Force for Reviewing the Connectivity and Technology Needs of Precision Agriculture in the United States on August 14, 2024*, GN Docket No. 19-329, Public Notice, 39 FCC Rcd 8402 (WCB 2024); *FCC Announces Next Meeting of the Task Force for Reviewing the Connectivity and Technology Needs of Precision Agriculture in the United States on September 18, 2024*, GN Docket No. 19-329, Public Notice, 39 FCC Rcd 8890 (WCB 2024); *FCC Announces Next Meeting of the Task Force for Reviewing the Connectivity and Technology Needs of Precision Agriculture in the United States on October 15, 2024*, GN Docket No. 19-329, Public Notice, 39 FCC Rcd 10571 (WCB 2024); *FCC Announces Next Meeting of the Task Force for Reviewing the Connectivity and Technology Needs of Precision Agriculture in the United States on December 5, 2024*, GN Docket No. 19-329, Public Notice, 39 FCC Rcd 11750 (WCB 2024).

¹⁵⁷ FCC, Task Force for Reviewing the Connectivity and Technology Needs of Precision Agriculture in the United States (Dec. 5, 2024), <https://www.fcc.gov/sites/default/files/PATF-report-final-122324.pdf>.

¹⁵⁸ *Id.* at 3-5, 6-24.

¹⁵⁹ *Id.* at 3-5, 44-88.

¹⁶⁰ *Id.* at 3-5, 25-43.

¹⁶¹ *Id.* at 3-5, 89-121.

¹⁶² 2018 Farm Bill § 12511(b)(6); FCC, Task Force for Reviewing the Connectivity and Technology Needs of Precision Agriculture in the United States, Charter (Nov. 29, 2023), <https://www.fcc.gov/sites/default/files/precision-ag-task-force-charter-11292023.pdf>.

B. Removing Barriers to and Encouraging Broadband Investment

64. The Commission is focused on delivering core objectives to accelerate broadband deployment and ensure that the U.S. leads the world in next-generation networks and technologies, including unleashing high-speed infrastructure, restoring U.S. leadership in wireless, bolstering the U.S. space economy, and streamlining regulations. Guided by principles of innovation, deregulation, and competition, with an emphasis on forward-looking policies as well as simple and clear rules, the Commission has undertaken the following significant measures since the *2024 Report* to remove barriers to broadband deployment and drive economic growth in the United States.¹⁶³

1. Unleashing High-Speed Infrastructure

65. Enabling high-speed infrastructure builds has been a core component of the Commission's agenda as demonstrated through its actions since the *2024 Report*. To that end, the Commission has worked to reduce regulatory barriers and costs that slow the transition from outdated legacy copper networks and services to IP-based infrastructure, accelerate wireline infrastructure buildout by examining whether state and local requirements prohibit the provision of telecommunications service, and speed the pole attachment process.

66. *Accelerating the Transition to All IP Networks.* The Commission has taken a multifaceted approach to accelerating the transition from legacy Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) based networks to all Internet Protocol (IP) based networks, a transition that will allow service providers to focus their investment on deploying networks fully capable of supporting the advanced telecommunications capability not only of today, but also tomorrow. Since the *2024 Report*, and particularly over the last 15 months, the Commission has made great strides toward this goal.

67. Many of the Commission's efforts have focused on eliminating regulatory barriers to transitioning to all IP networks. In March and May 2025, the Wireline Competition Bureau issued critical deregulatory orders relating to filings required of service providers seeking to discontinue TDM service or service over outdated and deteriorating copper facilities: (1) waiving for two years the filing requirements in the Commission's network change disclosure rules and its process of issuing public notices for short-term network changes and copper retirements;¹⁶⁴ (2) waiving for two years certain factual demonstrations required of service providers seeking to discontinue TDM service on a streamlined basis;¹⁶⁵ and (3) waiving application filing requirements associated with grandfathering a legacy voice service, a data telecommunications service operating at speeds below 25/3 Mbps, or an interconnected VoIP service provisioned over copper.¹⁶⁶ Following a July 2025 Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, the Commission adopted a Report and Order on March 26, 2026 expanding on these earlier efforts, and among other things, codified certain aspects of the relief granted in the March and May 2025 waivers.¹⁶⁷

¹⁶³ FCC, Chairman Carr's Build America Agenda, <https://www.fcc.gov/build-america> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026).

¹⁶⁴ *Accelerating Wireline Broadband Deployment by Removing Barriers to Infrastructure Investment*, WC Docket No. 17-84, Order, 40 FCC Rcd 2026 (WCB 2025).

¹⁶⁵ *Accelerating Wireline Broadband Deployment by Removing Barriers to Infrastructure Investment*, WC Docket No. 17-84, Order, 40 FCC Rcd 1999 (WCB 2025).

¹⁶⁶ *Accelerating Wireline Broadband Deployment by Removing Barriers to Infrastructure Investment*, WC Docket No. 17-84, Order, 40 FCC Rcd 2019 (WCB 2025); *Accelerating Wireline Broadband Deployment by Removing Barriers to Infrastructure Investment*, WC Docket No. 17-84, Order, 40 FCC Rcd 3357 (WCB 2025).

¹⁶⁷ *Reducing Barriers to Network Improvements and Service Changes; Accelerating Network Modernization*, WC Docket Nos. 25-209, 25-208, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 40 FCC Rcd 5329 (2025) (*Network and Services Modernization Notice*); *Reducing Barriers to Network Improvements and Service Changes; Accelerating Network Modernization*, WC Docket Nos. 25-209, 25-208, Report and Order, FCC 26-19 (Mar. 27, 2026) (*Network and Services Modernization Order*).

In the March 2026 Report and Order, we completely eliminated the filing requirements associated with our network change disclosure rules while retaining or adopting safeguards to protect public safety and ensure 911 continuity.¹⁶⁸ In addition, we significantly revised our section 214 service discontinuance rules while also maintaining essential continued support for 911 service.¹⁶⁹ Finally, we determined that, where the Commission has authorized discontinuance of interstate or jurisdictionally mixed legacy voice services, state requirements that make it impossible or impracticable for carriers to discontinue those services—and so in effect require carriers to continue providing interstate or jurisdictionally mixed telecommunications services—conflict with federal law and are subject to preemption.¹⁷⁰

68. Since the *2024 Report*, we have also issued notices of proposed rulemakings aimed at supporting IP interconnection. In an October 2025 Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, we proposed to forbear from certain statutory incumbent LEC interconnection obligations.¹⁷¹ The Commission also sought comment in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on whether the Commission should revisit any other provisions or rules that would be rendered redundant by eliminating such obligations and on what, if any, regulatory framework for IP interconnection should replace the interconnection framework from which we proposed to forbear.¹⁷² In addition, we sought comment on ways the Commission could facilitate a successful transition to all-IP interconnection for voice services while retaining critical oversight in areas of public safety and consumer protection.¹⁷³ On February 19, 2026, the Commission, building upon the Commission’s longstanding efforts, released a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking proposing to reform the legacy intercarrier compensation so as to eliminate a significant monetary incentive that discourages current operators of TDM networks from transitioning to IP networks.¹⁷⁴ If adopted, these proposals could accelerate the transition of the nation’s telecommunications networks to more efficient all-IP networks by, among other things, transitioning remaining access charges to bill-and-keep, detariffing those charges, and deregulating and detariffing end-user charges, while accounting for the Commission’s universal service responsibilities where needed.¹⁷⁵

69. *Section 253 Preemption.* On June 26, 2026, we issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to advance the Commission’s Build America Agenda by proposing rules that would eliminate state and local requirements that constrain the deployment of modern high-speed wireline infrastructure by burying providers in red tape and excessive fees in violation of section 253 of the Act. In the Notice of Proposed

¹⁶⁸ *Network and Services Modernization Order* at 3, para. 5.

¹⁶⁹ *Id.* at 3-4, paras. 6-7 (citing 47 U.S.C. § 214(a); 47 CFR § 63.60 et seq.). Earlier, in July 2024, the Commission adopted rules to facilitate the transition to next-generation 911, which will “provide new capabilities and improved interoperability and system resilience.” *Facilitating Implementation of Next Generation 911 Services (NG911) et al.*, PS Docket Nos. 21-479 et al., Report and Order, 39 FCC Rcd 8137, 8138, para. 1 (2024). Also related to updating current services for IP networks, in November 2025, the Commission also addressed the need “to proactively adapt TRS obligations and programs, ensuring that all individuals with communication disabilities can continue to access functionally equivalent services in an increasingly IP-centric world.” *Telecommunications Relay Services and Speech-to-Speech Services for Individuals with Hearing and Speech Disabilities; Speech-to-Speech and Internet Protocol (IP) Speech-to-Speech Telecommunications Relay Services*, CG Docket Nos. 03-123, 08-15, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 40 FCC Rcd 9528, 9536, para. 18 (2025).

¹⁷⁰ *Network and Services Modernization Order* at 56-61, paras. 106-15.

¹⁷¹ *Advancing IP Interconnection et al.*, WC Docket No. 25-304 et al., Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 40 FCC Rcd 8566 (2025).

¹⁷² *Id.* at 8582-84, 8587-92, paras. 32-40, 52-64.

¹⁷³ *Id.* at 8584-85, paras. 41-42.

¹⁷⁴ *Reforming Legacy Rules for an All-IP Future; Accelerating Network Modernization*, WC Docket Nos. 25-311 & 25-208, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 26-11 (Feb. 19, 2026).

¹⁷⁵ *See id.*

Rulemaking, the Commission proposed and sought comment on: (1) establishing a rebuttable presumption that state and local governments have effectively prohibited the provision of wireline telecommunications services if they fail to process applications for access and use of public rights-of-way within 120 days; (2) limiting the fees that state and local governments may charge for a wireline telecommunications authorization to a reasonable approximation of the government's actual, direct costs of managing the rights-of-way with respect to that authorization; (3) requiring that the value of in-kind compensation demanded by state and local governments count toward any safe harbor fee levels adopted by the Commission; and (4) prohibiting state and local governments from imposing additional requirements on wireline telecommunications infrastructure deployments on the grounds that the infrastructure may be used to provide other services.¹⁷⁶

70. *Pole Attachments.* On July 24, 2025, the Commission released a *Fifth Report and Order, Fourth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, and Orders on Reconsideration* that advances the Commission's efforts to reform its pole attachment rules to remove barriers to broadband deployment and investment.¹⁷⁷ In the *Fifth Report and Order*, the Commission: (1) required attachers to provide advance written notice to utilities of forthcoming larger pole attachment orders and imposed a meet-and-confer requirement following the notice; (2) established a timeline for large pole attachment requests, but provided that an attacher that fails to provide the requisite advance written notice of such orders waives the applicable timelines; (3) improved timelines by requiring prompt 15-day notification from utilities if they cannot meet survey and make-ready deadlines, allowing self-help for estimates, and prohibiting utility imposed limits on application size and frequency that have the effect of restricting the number of pole attachments that attachers may seek in a given timeframe; and (4) expedited the contractor approval process by requiring utilities to respond to a request to add contractors to a utility-approved list within 30 days of receiving the request.¹⁷⁸ In the *Fourth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* the Commission sought comment on ways to further facilitate the processing of pole attachment applications and make-ready and on whether light poles fall within the purview of section 224 of the Act.¹⁷⁹ Finally, in the *Orders on Reconsideration*, the Commission denied in part and granted in part the Petition for Clarification and/or Reconsideration of a prior declaratory ruling, and denied a Petition for Reconsideration of a previous report and order to reduce any uncertainty about existing pole attachment requirements.¹⁸⁰

2. Ensuring U.S. Wireless Leadership

71. *Wireless Infrastructure.* The Commission has undertaken multiple efforts aimed at freeing up airwaves and restoring the country's leadership in wireless by facilitating more network building and innovation.

72. In March of 2025, CTIA filed a Petition for Rulemaking requesting that the Commission update and streamline its NEPA rules to facilitate wireless broadband deployment across the country.¹⁸¹

¹⁷⁶ *Build America: Eliminating Barriers to Wireline Deployments*, WC Docket No. 25-253, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 26-40, at 7-10, paras. 12-72 (June 26, 2026).

¹⁷⁷ *Accelerating Wireline Broadband Deployment by Removing Barriers to Infrastructure Investment*, WC Docket No. 17-84, Fifth Report and Order, Fourth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, and Orders on Reconsideration, 40 FCC Rcd 5395, 5402, paras. 12-13 (2025) (*Fifth Wireline Infrastructure Order, Fourth Further Notice, and Orders on Reconsideration*).

¹⁷⁸ *Fifth Wireline Infrastructure Order, Fourth Further Notice, and Orders on Reconsideration*, 40 FCC Rcd at 5402-28, paras. 14-50.

¹⁷⁹ *Id.* at 5428-61, paras. 51-103.

¹⁸⁰ *Id.* at 5461-73, paras. 104-26, 5473-80, paras. 127-42.

¹⁸¹ CTIA – The Wireless Association's Petition for Rulemaking, RM-12003 (filed Mar. 27, 2025).

The Wireless Telecommunications Bureau issued a Public Notice in March 2025 seeking comment on CTIA's Petition.¹⁸² In August 2025, the Commission adopted the *NEPA Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* to take a fresh look at its environmental rules in light of changes to the legal landscape, including amendments to NEPA made under the 2023 Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA), and consistent with the objectives of Executive Order (E.O.) 14154, "Unleashing American Energy."¹⁸³ In the *NEPA Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, the Commission sought comment on how it should revise its rules to streamline the environmental review process, promote efficiency, and encourage deployment of infrastructure that results in more competition and technological innovation.¹⁸⁴

73. In September 2025, the Commission adopted the *Build America Wireless Deployment Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, which proposed changes to the Commission's rules to further streamline the wireless permitting process and facilitate the rapid buildout of wireless infrastructure.¹⁸⁵ In the *Build America Wireless Deployment Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, the Commission sought to clarify and potentially expand upon the Commission's rulings under certain permitting provisions of section 6409(a) of the Spectrum Act of 2012 (Spectrum Act) that expedite state or local approval of certain modifications of existing tower and wireless base stations,¹⁸⁶ and it also sought comment on whether the Commission should take further steps to ensure that state and local permitting regulations do not prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting the deployment of wireless infrastructure facilities pursuant to sections 253 and 332(c)(7) of the Communications Act.¹⁸⁷

3. Bolstering the U.S. Space Economy

74. *Satellite Infrastructure.* With respect to the space economy, the Commission has taken great efforts to provide the private sector with a predictable and simple regulatory framework based on speed, security, and satellite spectrum abundance. Notably, the Commission has cleared out satellite infrastructure backlogs and reduced applications processing times at a record pace. For example, during calendar 2025, the backlog of pending applications was cut by half, and the Space Bureau processed 3,418 applications, a 21% increase compared with 2024.

75. On March 10, 2025, the Space Bureau implemented new, temporary procedures to expedite the processing of certain types of earth station applications for special temporary authority

¹⁸² *Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Seeks Comment on CTIA Petition for Rulemaking*, RM-12003, Public Notice, 40 FCC Rcd 2239 (2025).

¹⁸³ *Modernizing the Commission's National Environmental Policy Act Rules*, WT Docket No. 25-217, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 40 FCC Rcd 6377, 6378, para. 1 (2025) (*NEPA Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*). The Commission incorporated the record for the CTIA Petition (rulemaking proceeding RM-12003) into the *NEPA Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* and terminated RM-12003. *NEPA Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, 40 FCC Rcd at 6419, para. 116; see also Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023, Pub. L. No. 118-5, 137 Stat. 10 (2023); *Unleashing American Energy*, Exec. Order No. 14154, 90 Fed. Reg. 8353, 8355 (Jan. 29, 2025) (E.O. 14154).

¹⁸⁴ *NEPA Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, 40 FCC Rcd at 6378, para. 1; see also Press Release, FCC, FCC Aims to Overhaul NEPA Process to Accelerate Permitting and High-Speed Infrastructure Builds (Aug. 7, 2025), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-413547A1.pdf>.

¹⁸⁵ *Build America: Eliminating Barriers to Wireless Deployments*, WT Docket No. 25-276, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 40 FCC Rcd 8115 (2025) (*Build America Wireless Deployment Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*).

¹⁸⁶ *Id.* at 8117, para. 4; see also Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, Pub. L. No. 112-96, title VI (Spectrum Act), § 6409(a), 126 Stat. 156 (Feb. 22, 2012) (codified as 47 U.S.C. § 1455(a)).

¹⁸⁷ *Build America Wireless Deployment Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* at 3-4, para. 5; see also 47 U.S.C. §§ 253(a), 332(c)(7)(B)(i)(II). Sections 253 and 332(c)(7) of the Communications Act expressly preempt state or local requirements that prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting the provision of telecommunications service and personal wireless service, respectively.

(STA).¹⁸⁸ These temporary procedures were recently renewed until March 10, 2027, while the Commission considers more comprehensive streamlining measures.¹⁸⁹ On April 30, 2026, the Commission voted to modernize its satellite spectrum-sharing rules, which is a major step toward enhancing the satellite broadband experience for millions of Americans by enabling faster speeds, lower costs, and greater reliability.¹⁹⁰ Today's satellite systems offer high-speed, low-latency broadband connectivity across the country to U.S. consumers and businesses and enable lifesaving communications in rural areas and during emergencies.¹⁹¹ Even so, regulatory barriers have held satellite systems back from delivering even better coverage, capacity, and signal quality.¹⁹² This change could also unlock more than \$2 billion in economic benefits for the American people and up to seven-fold more capacity for space-based broadband services.¹⁹³ On August 8, 2025, the Commission eliminated unnecessary barriers to satellite infrastructure builds, including broadband operations by revising and updating space and earth license application policies and procedures.¹⁹⁴ These actions included clarifying the limited scope of current restrictions, deleting those antiquated and burdensome restrictions altogether, and adopting reforms to pave the way for neutral-host ground stations.¹⁹⁵

76. On January 9, 2026, the Commission granted Space Exploration Holdings, LLC (SpaceX) a major authorization to advance its second-generation Starlink satellite system, marking a significant milestone in global satellite broadband connectivity.¹⁹⁶ Under this grant, SpaceX is authorized to construct, deploy, and operate an additional 7,500 Gen2 Starlink satellites, bringing the total to 15,000

¹⁸⁸ *Space Bureau Announces Temporary Expedited Processing Procedures for Earth Station Applications Seeking Special Temporary Authority*, SB Docket No. 25-207, Public Notice, 40 FCC Rcd 1558 (SB 2025); *see also* 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A) (exempting from APA rulemaking requirements rules of agency procedure); *In the Matter of Expediting Initial Processing of Satellite and Earth Station Applications*, IB Docket Nos. 22-411 and 22-271, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 38 FCC Rcd 8838 (2023).

¹⁸⁹ *Space Bureau Announces One Year Extension of Temporary Expedited Processing Procedures for Earth Station Applications Seeking Special Temporary Authority*, Public Notice, DA 26-192 (SB Feb. 26, 2026).

¹⁹⁰ *Modernizing Spectrum Sharing for Satellite Broadband*, SB Docket No. 25-157, Report and Order, FCC 26-26 (Apr. 30, 2026) (adopting rules to revise sharing regime between geostationary (GSO) and non-geostationary (NGSO) satellite systems in the 10.7-12.7, 17.3-19.6, and 10.7-20.2 GHz bands). The Report and Order replaces the Equivalent Power Flux Density (EPFD) framework with modern, performance-based GSO protection criteria that take account of the improved spectrum sharing possibilities that modern satellite technology has brought, including through use of adaptive coding and modulation (ACM). *Id.* at 21-26, paras. 43-49. The new sharing regime builds on the Commission's time-tested framework for good-faith coordination to allow NGSO and GSO operators to bargain for appropriate interference protections through voluntary, private agreements. *Id.* at 17-19, paras. 35-37.

¹⁹¹ *Id.* at 2, para. 1. Latency refers to the time it takes for a data packet to travel from one endpoint of the network to another. The Commission considers low-latency broadband connectivity in this context to be less than or equal to 100 ms.

¹⁹² *See id.* at 2, para. 1 (stating that power levels for NGSO satellite systems have been restricted based on "late 1990s era" limits designed to protect GSO satellite systems).

¹⁹³ *See id.* at 2, para. 2.

¹⁹⁴ *Expediting Initial Processing of Satellite and Earth Station Applications et al.*, IB Docket Nos. 22-411 and 22-271, Second Report and Order, 40 FCC Rcd 6443 (2025).

¹⁹⁵ *Id.* at 6444-45, para. 3.

¹⁹⁶ *Space Exploration Holdings, LLC, Application for Authority for Modification of the SpaceX NGSO Satellite System, Authorization and Order*, DA 26-36 (SB Jan. 9, 2026) (*SpaceX Gen2 Upgrade Authorization*).

satellites worldwide.¹⁹⁷ This expansion will enable SpaceX to deliver high-speed, low-latency broadband service globally, including enhanced mobile and supplemental coverage from space.¹⁹⁸

77. On February 10, 2026, the Commission approved the application of Amazon’s Kuiper System to deploy 4,500 additional Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellites. This expansion brings the total authorized constellation to approximately 7,700 satellites.¹⁹⁹ This amended authorization, which increases the total number of authorized satellites and frequency bands, among other measures, will facilitate the expeditious deployment high-throughput broadband connectivity services to enterprise and consumer end users, as well as for aircraft, maritime vessels, and land vehicles.²⁰⁰

78. Recognizing that unnecessary and outdated regulations can curtail innovation in the space economy, on July 22, 2026, the Commission adopted rules to modernize space licensing, including licensing that support satellite broadband networks and competition.²⁰¹ The plan will modernize the Commission’s licensing processes to match the scale and dynamism of today’s space economy. It will do so by doing away with bespoke licensing processes in favor of a “licensing assembly line.”²⁰² This will include expediting licensing requests presumed to be in the public interest, as well as simplifying applications, establishing clear timelines, and increasing flexibility for licensed operations.²⁰³

4. Streamlining Regulations

79. *Deleting Outdated Rules and Reducing Unnecessary Regulatory Burdens.* Outdated and unnecessary regulations derail efforts to close the digital divide. To this end, the Commission has undertaken the largest effort in its history to eliminate such rules through its *Delete, Delete, Delete* proceeding. The Commission opened a proceeding on March 12, 2025 to implement a series of executive orders to unleash prosperity through deregulation and ensure that the agency is efficiently delivering great results for the American people.²⁰⁴ This initiative benefits all entities subject to the Commission’s jurisdiction by allowing them to focus their efforts on providing high-quality service of all types to the maximum number of Americans rather than on compliance with outdated and inefficient regulations. Since

¹⁹⁷ *Id.* at para. 2.

¹⁹⁸ The SB decision allows SpaceX to: (1) upgrade the Gen2 Starlink satellites with advanced form factors and cutting-edge technology; (2) operate across Ku-, Ka-, V-, E-, and W-band frequencies, supporting both Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) and Mobile Satellite Service (MSS); (3) waive obsolete requirements that prevented overlapping beam coverage and enhanced capacity; (4) add new orbital shells at altitudes ranging from 340 km to 485 km, optimizing coverage and performance; and (5) Provide direct-to-cell connectivity outside the United States and supplemental coverage within the United States, paving the way for next-generation mobile services. *SpaceX Gen2 Upgrade Authorization* at 5-8.

¹⁹⁹ Kuiper System, LLC, *ICFS File Nos. SAT-LOA-20211104-00145 and SAT-AMD-20250311-00068* (SB Feb. 7, 2026).

²⁰⁰ Amendment Application of Kuiper System, LLC, *ICFS File Nos. SAT-LOA-20211104-00145 and SAT-AMD-20250311-00068*, Legal Narrative at 3, 13-14 (filed Mar. 11, 2025).

²⁰¹ *Space Modernization for the 21st Century*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, SB Docket No. 25-306, FCC 26-47 (rel. July 23, 2026).

²⁰² *Id.* at 12-76, paras. 34-195.

²⁰³ *Id.*

²⁰⁴ *Delete, Delete, Delete*, GN Docket No. 25-133, Public Notice, 40 FCC Rcd 1601 (2025) (*Delete, Delete, Delete Public Notice*).

the Commission opened the proceeding, the FCC has deleted roughly 1,274 rule provisions, 149,566 words, and more than 338 pages of obsolete regulations.²⁰⁵

5. Other Initiatives to Encourage Broadband Investment

80. *Internet Transparency.* On July 11, 2025, the Wireline Competition Bureau adopted an Order²⁰⁶ that in part conformed the Commission's rules to the Sixth Circuit's decision in *In re MCP No. 185 (Ohio Telecom)*,²⁰⁷ which set aside the *Second Title II Order*²⁰⁸ and thereby restored the light-touch regulatory approach that has spurred investment in and deployment of broadband networks. The *Second Title II Order*, adopted on April 25, 2024, sought to reclassify broadband Internet access service (BIAS) as a telecommunications service under Title II of the Act and instituted conduct rules on BIAS providers. On January 2, 2025, the Sixth Circuit, setting aside the *Second Title II Order* in its *Ohio Telecom* decision, held that broadband providers offer only an information service under the Act and that the Commission is not permitted to classify mobile broadband as a commercial mobile service.²⁰⁹ As the rules adopted in the *Second Title II Order* never went into effect, and in furtherance of the Commission's goal to "review its rules to identify and eliminate those that are unnecessary in light of current circumstances,"²¹⁰ the Wireline Competition Bureau issued its July 11, 2025, Order to restore the Commission's rules to reflect how they would read absent the changes adopted in the *Second Title II Order*, accounting for later amendments to those rules adopted in other Commission actions.²¹¹ The restored rules require BIAS providers to disclose their network management practices, performance characteristics, and commercial terms of their broadband Internet access services.²¹² These rules ensure providers can continue to invest in the deployment and advancement of broadband networks without having to divert resources to compliance with heavy-handed Title II requirements.

81. *Mobile Phone Unlocking.* Until January 2026, Verizon was the only major provider required under the Commission's rules to unlock its handsets 60 days after activation, a circumstance that had incentivized bad actors to target those handsets to carry out fraud and other illegal acts.²¹³ The Wireless Telecommunications Bureau addressed this disparity in January 2026 by granting Verizon's

²⁰⁵ *Delete, Delete, Delete*, GN Docket No. 25-133, Direct Final Rule, FCC 26-15, at 45 (Statement of Chairman Brendan Carr) (Mar. 27, 2026).

²⁰⁶ *Delete, Delete, Delete et al.*, GN Docket No. 25-133 et al., Order, 40 FCC Rcd 4914 (WCB 2025) (*CFR Clean-Up Order*) (also conforming Part 51 of the Commission's rules in response to a court decision nullifying certain provisions in Part 51).

²⁰⁷ *In re MCP No. 185*, 124 F.4th 993 (6th Cir. 2025) (*Ohio Telecom*), *pet. for rehearing denied*.

²⁰⁸ *Safeguarding and Securing the Open Internet*, WC Docket 23-320, Declaratory Ruling, Order, Report and Order, and Order on Reconsideration, 39 FCC Rcd 4975 (2024) (*Second Title II Order*), *pets. for review granted and order set aside*, *Ohio Telecom*, 124 F.4th 993.

²⁰⁹ *See Ohio Telecom*, 124 F.4th at 998. The Sixth Circuit issued its mandate on Mar. 20, 2025, after denying a petition for rehearing en banc by the Intervenor. *See Ohio Telecom*, slip op. (Mar. 11, 2025).

²¹⁰ *Delete, Delete, Delete Public Notice*, 40 FCC Rcd at 1601.

²¹¹ *See CFR Clean-Up Order*, 40 FCC Rcd 4914-15, para. 2.

²¹² 47 CFR § 8.1(a).

²¹³ Press Release, FCC, FCC Acts to Bring More Uniform Approach to Handset Unlocking Rules; FCC Waives 2007 Rule that Incentivized Handset Theft and Fraud (Jan. 12, 2026), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-417932A1.pdf>. (Handset Unlocking Press Release) (Statement of Chairman Brendan Carr: "Sophisticated criminal networks have exploited the FCC's handset unlocking policies to carry out criminal acts—including transnational handset trafficking schemes and facilitating broader criminal enterprises like drug running and human smuggling. By waiving a regulation that incentivized bad actors to target one particular carrier's handsets for theft, we now have a uniform industry standard that can help stem the flow of handsets into the black market.").

request for waiver of the section 26.16(e) handset unlocking rule, including the unlocking commitment that Verizon agreed to as part of its acquisition of TracFone.²¹⁴ Like its competitors, Verizon will now provide unlocking services in alignment with the CTIA Consumer Code for Wireless Service, established in 2013.²¹⁵ These voluntary unlocking standards cover disclosure, postpaid and prepaid unlocking policies, notice, response time, and unlocking policy for deployed military personnel.²¹⁶

82. *Transactions.* The Commission continues to review and approve transactions that will deliver more investment and network capacity. The Commission has approved two significant transactions involving fixed broadband service providers since the *2024 Report*, each expected to aid broadband deployment. On May 16, 2025, the Wireline Competition Bureau, Office of International Affairs, and the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau approved the sale of Frontier Communications Parent, Inc. (Frontier) to Verizon Communications Inc. (Verizon).²¹⁷ Approving the transaction will allow Verizon to upgrade and expand Frontier's existing network in 25 states, bringing more fiber to more communities.²¹⁸ Verizon's new fiber deployments will enable the retirement of old copper networks, ensuring that more communities benefit from advanced technologies.²¹⁹ On February 27, 2026, the Wireline Competition Bureau, Office of International Affairs, and the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau approved the acquisition of Cox Enterprises, Inc. (Cox) by Charter Communications, Inc. (Charter).²²⁰ After consummation of this transaction, Charter committed that it will invest billions of dollars to upgrade its network and Cox's network to deliver high-speed broadband service to homes and businesses across its 41 state service area, particularly through Charter's Rural Construction Initiative, which can bring better service and job opportunities to rural America.²²¹

83. In addition, we have taken action on several significant mobile wireless transactions which will help restore America's leadership in wireless through extending high-speed wireless services to even more Americans. In July 2025, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau and the Office of International Affairs approved the applications of T-Mobile US, Inc. (T-Mobile) and United States Cellular Corporation (UScellular) to transfer control and assign to T-Mobile certain spectrum licenses, an international section 214 authorization, all customers, and spectrum leases held by UScellular and its subsidiaries.²²² This transaction is expected to result in substantial public interest benefits for customers

²¹⁴ *Service Rules for the 698-746, 747-762 and 777-792 MHz Bands, Promoting Consumer Choice and Wireless competition Through Handset Unlocking Requirements and Policies, Application of Verizon Communications Inc. and America Movil, S.A.B. de C.V. for Consent to Transfer Control of International Section 214 Authorization*, WT Docket Nos. 06-150 and 24-186 and GN Docket No. 21-112, Order, DA 26-43 at 1-2, para. 4 (Jan. 12, 2026) (*Verizon Handset Unlocking Waiver Order*); see also 47 CFR § 27.16(e); Verizon Request for Waiver, Regarding the Commission's Ban on Locking Handsets for C-Block Licensees, WT Docket Nos. 24-186 and 06-150; GN Docket No. 21-112 (filed May 19, 2025), <https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs/document/106062281927545/1>.

²¹⁵ *Verizon Unlocking Waiver Order* at 2, para. 4; Handset Unlocking Press Release; see also CTIA, *Consumer Code for Wireless Service*, <https://www.ctia.org/the-wireless-industry/industry-commitments/consumer-code-for-wireless-service> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026) (CTIA Consumer Code for Wireless Service).

²¹⁶ *Verizon Unlocking Waiver Order* at 3, para. 6.

²¹⁷ *Frontier Communications Parent, Inc. and Verizon Communications, Inc. Application for Consent to Transfer Control*, WC Docket No. 24-445, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 40 FCC Rcd 3156 (WCB/OIA/WTB 2025) (*Frontier-Verizon Order*). This transaction closed on January 20, 2026. Dan Schulman, *Introducing Frontier, a Verizon Company*, (Jan. 20, 2026), <https://www.verizon.com/about/news/introducing-frontier-verizon-company>.

²¹⁸ See *id.* at 3169-70, paras. 29-34.

²¹⁹ See *id.*

²²⁰ *Cox Enterprises, Inc. and Charter Communications, Inc., Applications for Consent to Transfer Control*, WC Docket No. 25-233, Memorandum Opinion and Order, DA 26-211 (WCB/OIA/WTB Feb. 27, 2026).

²²¹ See *id.* at 12-16, paras. 26-32.

of both T-Mobile and UScellular due in large part to increased network efficiencies and spectrum utilization, which will result in additional capacity and coverage benefits, including in rural areas.²²³ T-Mobile will have the ability to offer improved fixed wireless access service to both current and new users with higher speeds and capacity than was possible for either of the standalone companies.²²⁴ The Wireless Telecommunications Bureau approved a transaction in December 2025 for AT&T Inc. to acquire Array Digital Infrastructure Inc. (Array) (formerly known as UScellular) spectrum that covers hundreds of rural markets and a large percentage of the U.S. population.²²⁵ In May 2026, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau also approved a transaction for Cellco Partnership, doing business as Verizon Wireless, to acquire Array spectrum, which continued the Commission's efforts to make additional spectrum available to facilities-based providers with the incentive and ability to build networks that benefit American consumers.²²⁶

84. On May 12, 2026, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau approved the applications of AT&T Mobility II LLC (AT&T) and EchoStar Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries (EchoStar) to assign to AT&T certain spectrum licenses held by EchoStar.²²⁷ This transaction is expected to result in significant public interest benefits including deploying valuable spectrum, that could otherwise be left unused or underutilized, covering approximately 99% of the United States population.²²⁸ AT&T will be able to improve its 5G and fixed wireless network coverage, capacity and performance throughout the country, which will benefit AT&T's customers and customers of other service providers who rely on AT&T's network to provide wireless service.²²⁹

85. On May 12, 2026, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau and the Space Bureau consented to the applications of Space Exploration Technologies Corp. (SpaceX) and EchoStar to assign underutilized spectrum from EchoStar to SpaceX for use in its next generation direct-to-device network (D2D).²³⁰ This transaction has the potential to unlock transformational, ubiquitous connectivity to mobile

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²²² *Applications of T-Mobile US, Inc. and United States Cellular Corporation For Consent to Transfer Control of Licenses, Authorizations, and Leases*, GN Docket No. 24-286, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 40 FCC Rcd 4776 (2025) (*T-Mobile-UScellular Order*); see also *Applications of T-Mobile US, Inc. and United States Cellular Corporation for Transfer of Control and Assignment of Certain Licenses, Authorizations, and Leases*, GN Docket No. 24-286, ULS File No. 0011180491 (Lead Section 310(d) Application) (filed Sept. 13, 2024); *Application of T-Mobile US, Inc. and United States Cellular Corporation for Assignment of International Section 214 Authorization*, ICFS File No. ITC-ASG-20240913-00139 (filed Sept. 13, 2024).

²²³ *T-Mobile-UScellular Order*, 40 FCC Rcd at 4778, para. 3; see also Press Release, FCC, FCC Completes Review of Wireless, Satellite, and Fiber Transactions, The Three Combinations Approved This Week Will Strengthen Investment, Lower Costs, and Improve Service Quality (July 11, 2025) (Transactions Press Release), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-412914A1.pdf>.

²²⁴ *T-Mobile-UScellular Order*, 40 FCC Rcd at 4778, para. 3; see also Transactions Press Release.

²²⁵ *Applications of New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC and United States Cellular Corporation for Consent to Assign Licenses*, WT Docket No. 25-150, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 40 FCC Rcd 9290 (WTB 2025); see also Press Release, FCC, Chairman Carr Highlights Wins Delivered in 2025 (Dec. 23, 2025), <https://www.fcc.gov/document/chairman-carr-highlights-wins-delivered-2025>.

²²⁶ *Applications of Cellco Partnership and United States Cellular Corporation For Consent to Assign Licenses*, WT Docket No. 25-192, Memorandum Opinion and Order, DA 26-486 (WTB 2026).

²²⁷ See generally *Applications of AT&T Mobility II LLC and Echostar Corporation for Consent to Assign Licenses*, WT Docket No. 25-303, Memorandum Opinion and Order, DA 26-470 (WTB 2026) (*AT&T-Echostar Order*); see also Press Release, FCC, FCC Secures Win for America's Leadership in Next-Gen Connectivity (May 12, 2026).

²²⁸ *AT&T-Echostar Order* at 2, para. 2.

²²⁹ *Id.* at 2, 20-22, paras. 2, 48-50.

users, particularly in hard-to-reach areas of the United States.²³¹ In the near term, consumers nationwide will benefit from a tremendous increase in the capacity of SpaceX's innovative D2D service, which will help close coverage gaps and provide increased capacity, reduced latency, and broader service coverage.²³² In the longer term, SpaceX's planned deployment of this spectrum has the potential to increase competition in the mobile wireless marketplace—D2D service will supplement current mobile networks and potentially lead to more wireless service options, particularly for consumers who live or work in geographically hard-to-reach areas of the country.²³³ And as technology advances, SpaceX's service offerings may lead to increased competition in the provision of retail wireless services to the benefit of all consumers in the United States.²³⁴

86. On July 1, 2026, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau took another step to facilitate robust use of spectrum for the American people by approving a spectrum assignment exchange between T-Mobile and Grain Management, LLC (Grain) and its licensee subsidiaries to support a range of terrestrial services and D2D operations.²³⁵ Specifically, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau granted the applications for T-Mobile to assign certain 800 MHz licenses to Grain and for Grain to assign certain 600 MHz licenses to T-Mobile.²³⁶ Recognizing the growing convergence of wireless and satellite broadband—and to foster intensive use of the 800 MHz licenses—the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau adopted strict terrestrial buildout conditions as well as incentives for Grain to partner with D2D operators, tied to clearly defined, achievable D2D performance requirements for the 800 MHz spectrum.²³⁷ The Wireless Telecommunications Bureau's approval of this spectrum exchange between T-Mobile and Grain continues the agency's effort to ensure that the national resource of spectrum delivers powerful benefits to the American people.

87. The Commission also approved a significant merger of satellite providers. On July 11, 2025, the Chiefs of the Space Bureau, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, and the Office of Engineering and Technology approved the merger of SES and Intelsat, which promises to boost competition, reduce costs, improve service quality, and bolster investment.²³⁸

(Continued from previous page)

²³⁰ See generally *Applications of Spectrum Business Trust 2025-1, Space Exploration Technologies Corp., and EchoStar Corporation for Consent to Assign Spectrum and Earth Station Licenses*, GN Docket No. 25-302, Memorandum Opinion and Order, DA 26-471, (WTB/SB May 12, 2026) (*SpaceX-EchoStar Order*); see also Press Release, FCC, FCC Secures Win for America's Leadership in Next-Gen Connectivity (May 12, 2026). The spectrum assignment will occur in two steps: first the spectrum will be assigned from EchoStar to Spectrum Business Trust 2025-1 for the benefit of SpaceX, and second the spectrum will be assigned from Spectrum Business Trust 2025-1 to SpaceX. *Id.* at 5-6, para. 12.

²³¹ *Id.* at 17, para. 38.

²³² *Id.* at 2, 17-18, paras. 2, 40; see *supra* section V.C.2.

²³³ *SpaceX-EchoStar Order* at 2, 20, paras. 3, 43.

²³⁴ *Id.* at 20, para. 43.

²³⁵ See generally *Applications of T-Mobile USA, Inc. and Grain Management, LLC For Consent to Assign Licenses*, WT Docket No. 25-178, Memorandum Opinion and Order, DA 26-653 (WTB July 1, 2026).

²³⁶ *Id.*

²³⁷ *Id.* at 19-22, para. 48.

²³⁸ *Applications for Transfer of Control of Licenses from Intelsat Holdings, S.a.r.l. to SES S.A.*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 40 FCC Rcd 4191 (OET/SB/WTB 2025).

C. Access to Spectrum

1. Access to Terrestrial Wireless Spectrum

88. Spectrum is a critical component of 5G, as well as other advanced wireless services. By making spectrum available, the Commission ensures that wireless providers are able to deploy 5G networks and other advanced wireless services expeditiously. The Commission has pursued a comprehensive strategy to make additional mid-band, high-band, and low-band spectrum available through initial licensing and also through other innovative means, including secondary market transactions. Importantly, Congress restored the Commission's general spectrum auction authority, which had expired in March 2023, in the One Big Beautiful Bill (OBBA Act).²³⁹ Section 40002 of the Working Families Tax Cut Act reinstated the FCC's general auction authority through September 30, 2034, for frequencies other than those from 3.1 to 3.45 GHz and from 7.4 to 8.4 GHz.²⁴⁰ The new law requires the Commission to auction at least 800 megahertz of spectrum, subject to specified timelines and milestones, that must include 500 megahertz from specified frequencies that are identified by NTIA, in consultation with the Commission, for reallocation to non-Federal use, shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof, for full power commercial licensed use cases.²⁴¹ The Commission will continue to advance the nation's 5G and 6G leadership by executing on this massive spectrum pipeline.²⁴²

89. On July 22, 2026, the Commission adopted a Report and Order, Order of Proposed Modification, and Order on Reconsideration (C-Band Order) to expand the ecosystem for next-generation wireless services in the 3.7-4.2 GHz band (C-Band) by making 160 megahertz of the 3.98-4.2 GHz band (Upper C-Band) available for terrestrial wireless flexible use in the contiguous United States via a system of competitive bidding.²⁴³ This action is in furtherance of Congress' direction in the OBBA Act to "complet[e] a system of competitive bidding . . . for not less than 100 megahertz in the band between 3.98 gigahertz and 4.2 gigahertz" by July 4, 2027.²⁴⁴ It sets the course for the Commission to meet and significantly exceed the statutory floor set by Congress by making 160 megahertz available on a transition schedule that will permit wireless deployments in the band faster than stakeholders anticipated. In releasing more mid-band spectrum, the Commission has taken a major step towards securing American's wireless future and the robust economic benefits that it brings.

90. In August 2024, the Commission adopted the *UAS Report and Order*, which enables initial unmanned aircraft system (UAS) operations in the 5030-5091 MHz band.²⁴⁵ In the *UAS Report and Order*, the Commission adopted service rules that will provide operators the ability to obtain direct frequency assignments in a portion of the 5030-5091 MHz band. Under the rules, one or more dynamic frequency management systems will manage and coordinate access to the spectrum and enable its safe and efficient use, by providing requesting operators with temporary frequency assignments to support

²³⁹ See Press Release, FCC, Carr Congratulates President Trump and Congressional Republicans on Win; Spectrum Portions of the One Big Beautiful Bill Advance America's Leadership (July 3, 2025), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-412702A1.pdf>.

²⁴⁰ Pub. L. No. 119-21, § 40002, 139 Stat. 72 (2025) (One Big Beautiful Bill or OBBA Act).

²⁴¹ See generally OBBA Act.

²⁴² Press Release, FCC, Chairman Carr Highlights Wins Delivered in 2025 (Dec. 23, 2025), <https://www.fcc.gov/document/chairman-carr-highlights-wins-delivered-2025>. The Commission will necessarily review its auction priorities in response to this Congressional mandate.

²⁴³ *Space Modernization for the 21st Century*, SB Docket No. 25-306, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 26-47 (July 23, 2026).

²⁴⁴ Pub. L. No. 119-21, § 40002(b)(2), 139 Stat. 72 (2025) (OBBA Act).

²⁴⁵ *Spectrum Rules and Policies for the Operation of Unmanned Aircraft Systems*, WT Docket No. 22-323, Report and Order, 39 FCC Rcd 10005 (2024) (*UAS Report and Order*).

UAS control link communications with a level of reliability suitable for operations in controlled airspace and other safety-critical circumstances.²⁴⁶ The Commission expects that enabling early, direct access to a portion of the band will facilitate safe integration of UAS into the National Airspace System and help the United States realize enormous potential benefits from UAS technology, including aiding in search and rescue missions, supporting agriculture, and inspecting infrastructure, among other important uses.²⁴⁷

91. In October 2024, the Commission adopted new rules to bolster its coordinated nationwide approach to the 4.9 GHz spectrum band through a nationwide band manager framework.²⁴⁸ To further the goals of coordinating operations in the band, optimizing public safety use, and facilitating the integration of the latest commercially available technologies, including 5G, for the benefit of public safety users, but also to ensure that the 4.9 GHz band is put to more robust use nationwide in the near term, the 4.9 GHz Band Manager, once selected, will be eligible to apply for a nationwide overlay license and authorized to enter into a sharing agreement with the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet).²⁴⁹

92. In January 2025, the Commission adopted a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to facilitate opportunities for Advanced Air Mobility (AAM) and UAS.²⁵⁰ The Notice proposed and sought comment on changes to the rules, including aspects of the Commission's part 1, 2, 22, and 90 rules, that govern the operations of three distinct bands of spectrum: the 450 MHz Band, the 24.45-24.65 GHz Band, and the Commercial Aviation Air Ground Systems Band (849-851 and 894-896 MHz band).²⁵¹

93. In January 2025, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau released a Public Notice seeking to supplement the record on the Commission's proposal to re-allocate the 1675-1680 MHz band for shared use between incumbent federal operations and non-federal fixed or mobile operations on a co-primary basis.²⁵² A month earlier, NTIA released a report concluding that it is technically feasible to share the band, currently used by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for transmission of time-sensitive data, with commercial wireless services, subject to certain conditions.²⁵³

²⁴⁶ *UAS Report and Order*, 39 FCC Rcd at 10006, para. 3.

²⁴⁷ *Id.* at 10006, paras. 1-3.

²⁴⁸ *Amendment of Part 90 of the Commission's Rules*, WP Docket No. 07-100, Eighth Report and Order, 39 FCC Rcd 12032 (2024) (*Part 90 Eighth Report and Order*).

²⁴⁹ *Part 90 Eighth Report and Order*, 39 FCC Rcd at 12032-33, para. 1.

²⁵⁰ *Facilitating Opportunities for Advanced Air Mobility*, WT Docket No. 24-629, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 40 FCC Rcd 745 (2025) (*Advanced Air Mobility Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*). AAM is a rapidly evolving new sector of the aviation industry that typically uses electric or hybrid-electric propulsion with vertical or short takeoff and landing capability, and it is intended to provide new levels of accessibility, convenience, and connectivity for people and cargo. AAM systems may be either crewed or uncrewed, with personnel either piloting the aircraft on board or through remotely piloted or automated techniques. *Id.* at 746, para. 1 & n.1; *see also*, Press Release, FCC, FCC Proposes Spectrum Rules to Support Advanced Flight Technologies, (Jan. 17, 2025), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-408982A1.pdf>.

²⁵¹ *Advanced Air Mobility Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, 40 FCC Rcd at 747-48, paras. 3-5.

²⁵² *Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Seeks to Supplement the Record on Proposed Rules to Re-Allocate 1675-1680 MHz Band*, WT Docket No. 19-116, Public Notice, 40 FCC Rcd 119 (2025) (*1675 Refresh Public Notice*); *see also* *Allocation and Service Rules for the 1675-1680 MHz Band*, WT Docket No. 19-116, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Order, 34 FCC Rcd 3552, 3553, para. 2 (2019) ("In this proceeding, we are pursuing the joint goals of making spectrum available for new, non-federal flexible wireless use while protecting incumbent federal operations . . . The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) currently uses multiple frequencies in the band for its weather tracking and monitoring capabilities.").

²⁵³ *See* NTIA, Office of Spectrum Management, *Spectrum Pipeline Reallocation Engineering Study Follow On: Task 3 – Identifying Regulatory Constraints* (Dec. 10, 2024), <https://www.ntia.gov/report/2024/spectrum-pipeline->

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94. In November 2024, the Commission adopted a Report and Order finalizing the transition timeline for sunseting the use of dedicated short-range communications (DSRC)-based technology in the 5.9 GHz band and adopting technical rules for the operation of C-V2X-based technology in the upper 30-megahertz (5.895–5.925 GHz) portion of the band.²⁵⁴ C-V2X technology provides direct communications between vehicles, roadside infrastructure, and other road users such as cyclists, pedestrians, and road workers to facilitate, among other things, non-line-of-sight awareness, notice of changing driving conditions, and automated driving.²⁵⁵ In February 2025, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau released a public notice to provide guidance to Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) licensees seeking to transition from DSRC-based operations to C-V2X in the upper 30-megahertz portion of the 5.9 GHz band, as well as guidance to entities seeking to apply for C-V2X-based ITS licenses for the first time.²⁵⁶

95. In March 2025, the Commission released a Notice of Inquiry (NOI) to build a record on specific actions it could take to incentivize and support industry efforts to develop Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) technologies and solutions for civil use that may be used in conjunction with the U.S. Global Positioning System (GPS) to form a resilient and secure PNT system of systems.²⁵⁷ The inquiry focused on complementary PNT given the predominant use of GPS in the United States, but also sought information regarding alternative PNT technologies that may better achieve PNT resilience nationwide. The NOI also noted the Commission’s interest in exploring options that rely on, or incorporate, solutions provided by NextNav, which offers a terrestrial solution that operates in the 902-928 MHz band (Lower 900 MHz Band) that provides horizontal positioning and timing.²⁵⁸ In April 2024, NextNav filed a Petition for Rulemaking requesting that the Commission initiate a proceeding to reconfigure the Lower 900 MHz Band and adopt new rules to enable the deployment of its 5G Terrestrial PNT network to complement GPS;²⁵⁹ the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau and the Office of Engineering and Technology sought comment on the Petition in August 2024.²⁶⁰

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[reallocation-engineering-study-follow-task-3-identifying-regulatory-constraints](#); see also *1675 MHz Refresh Public Notice*, 40 FCC Rcd at 119-20.

²⁵⁴ *Use of the 5.850-5.925 GHz Band*, ET Docket No. 19-138, Second Report and Order, 39 FCC Rcd 13019 (2024).

²⁵⁵ See Press Release, FCC, FCC to Vote on Auto Safety Spectrum Rules (July 17, 2024), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-404027A1.pdf>.

²⁵⁶ *Wireless Telecommunications Bureau and Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau Provide Guidance for Intelligent Transportation System Licensees to Transition from DSRC to C-V2X Operations in the 5.895-5.925 GHz Band and Grant a Limited Waiver of the 47 CFR § 90.372 Deadline to Confirm Transition Out of the 5.850-5.895 GHz Portion of the 5.9 GHz Band*, ET Docket No. 19-138, Public Notice, 40 FCC Rcd 1202 (2025).

²⁵⁷ See *Promoting the Development of Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Technologies and Solutions*, WT Docket No. 25-110, Notice of Inquiry, 40 FCC Rcd 2641 (2025).

²⁵⁸ *Id.*, 40 FCC Rcd at 2654 para. 29.

²⁵⁹ NextNav Petition for Rulemaking, Enabling Next-Generation Terrestrial Positioning, Navigation, and Timing and 5G: A Plan for the Lower 900 MHz Band (902-928 MHz) at i (filed Apr. 16, 2024). NextNav also filed a supplement proposing specific part 90 rule revisions. Letter from Robert Lantz, General Counsel, NextNav Inc., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC (filed June 7, 2024) (jointly referred to as “Petition”).

²⁶⁰ *Wireless Telecommunications Bureau and Office of Engineering and Technology Seek Comment on NextNav Petition for Rulemaking*, WT Docket No. 24-240, RM-11989, Public Notice, 39 FCC Rcd 8695 (2024).

96. In April 2025, the Commission adopted a *Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* concerning the Lower 37 GHz band (37-37.6 GHz).²⁶¹ The Further Notice sought comment on potential changes to the limit on out-of-band emissions into the passive band below 37 GHz, potential improvements to the Lower 37 GHz coordination process by further automation or by incorporating clutter into the interference analysis, and the option of developing a dynamic spectrum management system for the band in the future.²⁶²

97. In June and July 2024, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau and the Office of Engineering and Technology, in partnership with NTIA and Department of War, announced that certified Spectrum Access System administrators could utilize a revised aggregate interference model to protect federal operations in the 3.5 GHz band, the result of which authorizes service to approximately 72 million more people nationwide without periodic service adjustments to protect federal operations.²⁶³ In August 2024, the Commission adopted a *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* proposing updates to the rules governing the Citizens Broadband Radio Service and seeking comment on a variety of issues impacting 3.5 GHz band users.²⁶⁴ In May 2025, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau and the Office of Engineering and Technology granted a conditional waiver to Samsung and Ericsson that allows them to manufacture, market, and sell multiband devices capable of operating in both the 3.5 GHz band and the 3.7 GHz service.²⁶⁵

98. In the Spectrum and Secure Technology and Innovation Act of 2024, Congress directed the Commission to initiate a system of competitive bidding to grant licenses for spectrum in its inventory in the AWS-3 spectrum bands.²⁶⁶ In February 2025, the Commission began a proceeding to satisfy this Congressional mandate.²⁶⁷ In July 2025, the Commission released a Report and Order updating AWS-3 auction bidding credit rules to reflect legislative and regulatory developments since the spectrum was

²⁶¹ *Lower 37 GHz Band; Use of Spectrum Bands Above 24 GHz for Mobile Radio Services*, WT Docket No. 24-243, GN Docket No. 14-177, Report and Order, Sixth Report and Order, and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 40 FCC Rcd 3413 (2025) (*Lower 37 GHz Band Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*).

²⁶² *Lower 37 GHz Band Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, 40 FCC Rcd at 3413-14, para. 1; *see also* Press Release, FCC, FCC Clears Way for Wireless Innovation in Lower 37 GHz Band: New Framework Clarifies Spectrum Sharing Rules to Support Services Like Wireless Broadband and Internet of Things, (Apr. 28, 2025), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-411098A1.pdf>.

²⁶³ *Wireless Telecommunications Bureau and Office of Engineering and Technology Announce Modified Aggregate Interference Model Used by Spectrum Access System Administrators*, GN Docket Nos. 17-258 and 15-319, Public Notice, 39 FCC Rcd 6493 (WTB/OET 2024); *Wireless Telecommunications Bureau and Office of Engineering and Technology Approve Certified SAS Administrators to Use Modified Aggregate Interference Model*, GN Docket Nos. 17-258 and 15-319, Public Notice, 39 FCC Rcd 7007 (WTB/OET 2024).

²⁶⁴ *Promoting Investment in the 3550-3700 MHz Band*, GN Docket No. 17-258, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Declaratory Ruling, 39 FCC Rcd 9775 (2024) (*CBRS Notice*).

²⁶⁵ *WTB & OET Seek Comment on Samsung Waiver of Sections 96.41 and 2.947; Ericsson Petition for Waiver of Sections 96.41 and 2.947*, WT Docket Nos. 23-93 and 25-159, Order, 40 FCC Rcd 3011 (2025).

²⁶⁶ Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025, Pub. L. No. 118-159, Div. E, Title LIV, § 5401-5405 (Spectrum and Secure Technology and Innovation Act), § 5403 (mandating that the Commission initiate a system of competitive bidding for licenses for unassigned AWS-3 spectrum within 18 months of Dec. 23, 2024) (2024), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/housebill/5009>.

²⁶⁷ *Enhancing National Security Through the Auction of AWS-3 Spectrum Licenses*, et al., GN Docket Nos. 25-70, 25-71, and 13-185, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 40 FCC Rcd 1785 (2025); *see also FCC Seeks Comment on Auction of AWS-3 Licenses*, Public Notice, 40 FCC Rcd 1479 (2025). OEA and WTB sought comment on the competitive bidding procedures and auction design for the AWS-3 licenses in inventory.

originally auctioned in 2014.²⁶⁸ In December 2025, the Office of Economics and Analytics, jointly with the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, released a Public Notice announcing procedures for the auction of AWS-3 licenses.²⁶⁹ Auction proceeds will support the Commission's Supply Chain Reimbursement Program, which implements the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 by reimbursing eligible advanced communications service providers for their costs to remove, replace, and dispose of untrustworthy Huawei Technologies Company or ZTE Corporation equipment and services.²⁷⁰

99. In February 2026, the Commission adopted a Report and Order that will enable broadband deployment on all ten megahertz of the 900 MHz band.²⁷¹ The Report and Order adopted new rules that will facilitate additional spectrum access for utilities, critical infrastructure, and enterprise businesses interested in wide-area, private wireless broadband networks. The rules will allow eligible existing 900 MHz licensees to transition to a paired five-megahertz broadband channel license through a market-driven transition process. This new 5/5 900 MHz licensing framework gives operators the flexibility to leverage broadband capacity for more advanced private wireless networks capable of providing innovative services and meeting increased communications needs across a range of sectors that stimulate the American economy.

2. Access to Direct-to-Device Spectrum

100. Deployment of D2D satellite service is expanding the reach of communications services, including emergency services, to more remote places. D2D is shorthand for spaced-based coverage directly to consumer end user devices, which can be authorized by the Commission through either a conventional Mobile Satellite Spectrum (MSS) license or Supplemental Coverage from Space (SCS) authorization.²⁷² Such space-based D2D connectivity will spur advancements in cutting-edge, space-based technologies and promote the innovative and efficient use of our nation's spectrum resources in ways that foster creative collaboration among users. The Commission's SCS rules are a world-leading framework to push forward such D2D capabilities.²⁷³

²⁶⁸ See *Enhancing National Security Through the Auction of AWS-3 Spectrum Licenses; Applying New Average Annual Gross Revenue Benchmarks for Small Business Bidding Credits; Amendment of the Commission's Rules with Regard to Commercial Operations in the 1695-1710 MHz, 1755-1780 MHz, and 2155-2180 MHz Bands*, GN Docket Nos. 25-70, 25-71, and 13-185, Report and Order and Second Report and Order, 40 FCC Rcd 5544 (2025); see also Press Release, FCC, FCC Moves Closer to its Next Spectrum Auction; Commission's Rules for AWS-3 Auction Pave the Way for Approximately 200 Spectrum Licenses to Come to Market (July 24, 2025), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-413205A1.pdf>.

²⁶⁹ *Auction of Advanced Services (AWS-3) Licenses; Notice and Filing Requirements, Minimum Opening Bids, Upfront Payments and Other Procedures for Auction 113; Bidding Scheduled to Begin June 2, 2026*, AU Docket No. 25-117, Public Notice, 40 FCC Rcd 10097 (WTB/OEA 2025).

²⁷⁰ Spectrum and Secure Technology and Innovation Act § 5404(b)(2)(A), (c)(1).

²⁷¹ *Review of the Commission's Rules Governing the 896-901/935-940 MHz Band*, WT Docket No. 24-99, Report and Order, FCC 26-9 (Feb. 19, 2026).

²⁷² Press Release, FCC, FCC Clears the Way for American Leadership in Next-Gen, Direct-to-Device Connectivity (Apr. 23, 2026), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-26-398A1.pdf>.

²⁷³ In March 2024, the Commission issued the Single Network Future: Supplemental Coverage from Space Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, establishing a U.S. framework for SCS that enables expanded coverage to a terrestrial licensee's subscribers through collaboration with a satellite operator. *Single Network Future: Supplemental Coverage from Space, Space Innovation*, GN Docket No. 23-65, IB Docket No. 22-271, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 39 FCC Rcd 2622 (2024) (*Supplemental Coverage from Space Report and Order*).

101. In March 2024, the Commission adopted a Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to facilitate the integration of satellite and terrestrial networks by creating a new regulatory framework for SCS.²⁷⁴ The Commission largely adopted the rules proposed in the March 2023 Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in this proceeding.²⁷⁵ Through this approach, satellite operators collaborating with terrestrial service providers are able to obtain Commission authorization to operate space stations on certain flexible-use spectrum bands previously allocated only to terrestrial services.²⁷⁶ The SCS framework enables expanded coverage for the terrestrial licensees' subscribers, especially in remote, unserved, and underserved areas, and has increased the availability of emergency communications.²⁷⁷

102. In November 2024, the Space Bureau and the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau authorized SpaceX and T-Mobile to provide SCS on T-Mobile's PCS G block licenses.²⁷⁸ On March 7, 2025, the Space Bureau and the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau conditionally granted SpaceX's request for waiver of section 25.202(k)(1) of the Commission's SCS rules, thereby permitting aggregate out-of-band emissions (OOBE) in the United States at a power flux density (PFD) level up to -110.6 dBW/m²/MHz.²⁷⁹ The Bureaus found that this action would protect adjacent band networks from harmful interference while ensuring that consumers and first responders can use an increasingly robust set of features even in the most challenging circumstances, and will avoid placing artificial caps on the number of satellites used to provide SCS for terrestrial networks.²⁸⁰

103. In April 2025, the Space Bureau and the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau authorized Lyrk Global, Inc. (Lyrk) and Docomo Pacific, Inc. (Docomo) to provide SCS on the 845.1-845.3 MHz and 890.1-890.3 MHz bands pursuant to Lyrk's lease with Docomo.²⁸¹ In authorizing SCS to Lyrk/Docomo, the Space Bureau and the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau granted on their own motion a waiver of the requirement that Docomo hold all co-channel licenses throughout geographic independent area, which allows for the joint provision of SCS across Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands.²⁸²

104. In April 2026, the Space Bureau, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, the Office of Engineering and Technology, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (collectively the Bureaus) authorized AST to provide SCS on the 698-716 MHz, 728-746 MHz, 824-849 MHz, and 869-894 MHz bands pursuant to AST's leases with AT&T and Verizon and on the 758-768 MHz and 788-798

²⁷⁴ *Supplemental Coverage from Space Report and Order*, 39 FCC Rcd at 2623, para. 1.

²⁷⁵ *Single Network Future: Supplemental Coverage from Space; Space Innovation*, GN Docket No. 23-65 et al., Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 38 FCC Rcd 2790 (2023).

²⁷⁶ *Supplemental Coverage from Space Report and Order*, 39 FCC Rcd at 2623, para. 4.

²⁷⁷ *See id.* at 2623-24, para. 1-6.

²⁷⁸ *Space Exploration Holdings, LLC Request for Deployment and Operating Authority for the SpaceX Gen2 NGSO Satellite System*, ICFS File Nos. SAT-LOA-20200526-00055 et al., Order and Authorization, 39 FCC Rcd 12550 (SB 2024).

²⁷⁹ *Space Bureau and Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Seek Comment on Filings of SpaceX and T-Mobile Requesting to Establish Supplemental Coverage from Space et al.*, GN Docket No. 23-135, Order, 40 FCC Rcd 1521, 1521, para. 1 (SB/WTB 2025) (*SpaceX-T-Mobile 2025 Waiver Order*).

²⁸⁰ *SpaceX-T-Mobile 2025 Waiver Order*, 40 FCC Rcd at 1521, 1525-26, paras. 1, 11-14.

²⁸¹ *Satellite Licensing Division and Satellite Programs and Policy Division Information Actions Taken*, Report No. SAT-01916, Public Notice, DA No. 25-385, 1 (May 2, 2025); ICFS File No. SAT-MOD-20240108-00006 et al.; ULS File No. 0011316969.

²⁸² ICFS File No. SAT-MOD-20240108-00006 et al.; ULS File No. 0011316969.

MHz bands pursuant to AST's agreement with FirstNet.²⁸³ In authorizing SCS, the Bureau granted AST, AT&T, and Verizon's requests for waivers of the requirement that AT&T and Verizon hold all co-channel licenses across the contiguous United States (CONUS) and of the cellular service area boundary rules.²⁸⁴ These two waivers allow for the joint provision of SCS across CONUS and Hawaii while promoting coexistence with other terrestrial licenses.²⁸⁵

105. In April 2026, the Office of Engineering and Technology and the Space Bureau waived, on their own motion, certain equipment authorization requirements regarding SCS end user devices.²⁸⁶ This action proactively extends relief previously granted to SCS operators while the Commission's proposal to remove the rules remains pending.²⁸⁷

106. In April 2026, the Space Bureau took a major step to preserve the regulatory certainty necessary for long-term investment in D2D. The Space Bureau released a decision that reaffirms existing mobile satellite service licensees' exclusive rights to use certain D2D spectrum bands by dismissing the requests of several operators to enter those same bands as well as dismissing two petitions for rulemaking covering access to this same spectrum.²⁸⁸ This action will help create a regulatory environment that will allow the growing market for D2D services to develop throughout the United States.

107. Two recent transaction approvals further facilitate D2D operations. As noted above, the approval of the SpaceX-EchoStar transaction in May 2026 was a major step in advancing the availability of D2D service, as the assignment of spectrum to SpaceX has the potential to benefit consumers nationwide by increasing the capacity of SpaceX's D2D service, which will help close coverage gaps, and provide increased capacity, reduced latency, and broader service coverage.²⁸⁹ The application for SpaceX's new NGSO system to use this spectrum for D2D remains pending.²⁹⁰ In addition, the approval of the Grain-T-Mobile transaction in July 2026, as noted above, provides incentives for Grain to partner with D2D operators in the near term.²⁹¹

3. Access to Satellite Spectrum

108. The Commission is aggressively pursuing spectrum abundance as part of its agenda to secure U.S. leadership in space and supercharge the possibilities for satellite broadband. At the same time, the Commission is focused on expediting space application processing and simplifying the rules to promote satellite broadband deployment. Together, these efforts will facilitate private sector operators' deployment of space-based broadband services in the United States. To this end, the Commission has

²⁸³ *AST & Science, LLC et al.*, ICFS File Nos. SAT-LOA-20200413-00034 et al., SB Docket No. 25-201, Authorization and Order, DA 26-391 (SB/WTB/OET/PSHSB Apr. 21, 2026) (*AST SCS Order*).

²⁸⁴ *Id.*

²⁸⁵ *Id.*

²⁸⁶ *Single Network Future: Supplemental Coverage from Space*, GN Docket No. 23-65, Order, DA 26-380 (OET/SB Apr. 22, 2026).

²⁸⁷ See *Space Modernization for the 21st Century*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, SB Docket No. 25-306, 40 FCC Rcd 8191, 8218-89, para. 77 (2025).

²⁸⁸ *SpaceX Holdings LLC et al.*, Order, DA 26-398 (SB Apr. 23, 2026).

²⁸⁹ See *infra* Section V.B (discussing SpaceX-EchoStar transaction).

²⁹⁰ *Space Bureau and Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Accept for Filing Application of SpaceX Requesting NGSO MSS Authorization and Supplemental Coverage from Space Authorization and Seek Comment on Waivers*, GN Docket 25-340, Public Notice, 40 FCC Rcd 9358 (SB/WTB Dec. 5, 2025).

²⁹¹ See *infra* Section V.B (discussing Grain-T-Mobile transaction).

taken a number of actions since the last Section 706 Report to promote spectrum availability for satellite broadband, and facilitate infrastructure builds.

109. On May 22, 2025, the Commission released a combined Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, which initiated a proceeding to seek comment on expanding satellite connectivity across four spectrum bands: 12.7-13.25 GHz, 42.0-42.5 GHz, 51.4-52.4 GHz, and within certain “W-Band” frequency ranges (92.0-94.0 GHz, 94.1-100 GHz, 102.0-109.5 GHz, and 111.8-114.25 GHz).²⁹² Previously, the Commission had sought comment on ways that the 12.7 GHz band and 42 GHz band could be used more intensively by terrestrial wireless communications to achieve the goals of promoting technological innovation, the growth of the nation’s economy, and greater connectivity for the American public.²⁹³ The Commission’s Further Notice seeks comment on ways that these bands could be used more intensively by satellite communications, as an alternative or a complement to the previous proposals for terrestrial wireless communications in these bands.²⁹⁴

110. On October 28, 2025 the Commission sought comment on ways to facilitate more intensive use in the Upper Microwave Flexible Use (UMFUS) spectrum bands in order to give satellite operators far greater flexibility while protecting wireless operations.²⁹⁵ Nearly a decade ago, the Commission set rules for siting earth stations in these bands.²⁹⁶ Since then, demand by the space sector for spectrum has skyrocketed, including for use of these bands.²⁹⁷ This proposal reviews a wide range of reforms to the Commission’s earth station siting rules to more intensively use these spectrum bands and to streamline the earth station licensing process.

111. On December 10, 2025, the Space Bureau issued a Public Notice to refresh the record on proposed rules to permit the use of additional frequency bands for NGSO satellites to communicate with Earth Stations in Motion (ESIMs) in the 28.35-28.6 GHz band.²⁹⁸ ESIMs include earth stations operating

²⁹² *Satellite Spectrum Abundance, Expanding Use of the 12.7-13.25 GHz Band for Mobile Broadband or Other Expanded Use; Shared Use of the 42-42.5 GHz Band; Use of Spectrum Bands Above 24 GHz for Mobile Radio Services*, SB Docket No. 25-180, GN Docket No. 22-352, WT Docket No. 23-158, GN Docket No. 14-177, Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 40 FCC Rcd 3794 (2025) (*Satellite Spectrum Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*).

²⁹³ *Satellite Spectrum Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, 40 FCC Rcd at 3795, para. 2; *see also Expanding Flexible Use of the 12.2-12.7 GHz Band; Expanding Use of the 12.7-13.25 GHz Band for Mobile Broadband or Other Expanded Use*, WT Docket No. 20-443, GN Docket No. 22-352, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Order, 38 FCC Rcd 5283 (2023); *see also Shared Use of the 42.0-42.5 GHz Band; Use of Spectrum Bands Above 24 GHz for Mobile Radio Services*, WT Docket No. 23-158, GN Docket No. 14-177, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 38 FCC Rcd 6362 (2023).

²⁹⁴ *Satellite Spectrum Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, 40 FCC Rcd 3796-3815, paras. 5-55.

²⁹⁵ *Facilitating More Intensive Use of Upper Microwave Spectrum*, SB Docket No. 25-305, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 40 FCC Rcd 8401 (2025) (*UMFUS NPRM*).

²⁹⁶ *See Use of Spectrum Bands Above 24 GHz For Mobile Radio Services, et al.*, GN Docket No. 14-177, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 31 FCC Rcd 8014 (2016).

²⁹⁷ *See UMFUS NPRM*, 40 FCC Rcd at 8406-08, paras. 13-17.

²⁹⁸ *Space Bureau Seeks to Refresh the Record on Proposed Rules to Permit the Use of Additional Frequency Bands for NGSO Satellites to Communicate with Earth Stations in Motion*, IB Docket Nos. 17-95 and 18-315, Public Notice, 40 FCC Rcd 9883 (SB 2025); *see also Amendment of Parts 2 and 25 of the Commission’s Rules to Facilitate the Use of Earth Stations in Motion Communicating with Geostationary Orbit Space Stations in Frequency Bands Allocated to the Fixed Satellite Service, et. al*, Second Report and Order in IB Docket No. 17-95 and Report and Order in IB Docket No. 18-315 and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 35 FCC Rcd 5137, 5159-60 (2020); *See also NGSO ESIM Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking; see also Federal Communications Commission*,

(continued....)

on vessels, aircraft, and vehicles.²⁹⁹ The demand for high quality broadband services via satellite to remote, unserved or underserved areas continues to expand.

D. Universal Service Support

1. Creating Incentives for Broadband Deployment in High-Cost Areas

112. Since the beginning of 2024 through year-end 2025, across our high-cost fixed programs, we have incentivized broadband deployment to approximately 1,700,000 housing units and ensured ongoing service at 3,200,000 housing units. The following is a breakdown by program:

Fig. 17
Housing Units Deployed and Supported at 100/20 Mbps Across Fixed High-Cost Programs
2024-2025³⁰⁰

Fund³⁰¹	Housing Units Deployed at 100/20 Mbps or Greater, 2024-2025	Housing Units Supported at 100/20 Mbps or Greater as of Year-End 2025	Total Housing Units	Annual Support
A-CAM I & II	20,000	470,000	500,000	\$390,000,000
Alaska Plan	5,000	14,000	20,000	\$166,000,000
CAF BLS	130,000	980,000	1,100,000	\$1,100,000,000
CAF II Auction	130,000	280,000	400,000	\$144,000,000
RDOF	1,200,000	600,000	1,800,000	\$564,000,000
PR Fund	90,000	800,000	890,000	\$13,000,000
Connect USVI	20,000	0	20,000	\$7,000,000
Enhanced A-CAM	160,000	20,000	180,000	\$1,256,000,000
Total	1,700,000	3,200,000	4,900,000	\$3,639,000,000

113. *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund.* The Commission started authorizing Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF) funding for approved applicants on September 15, 2021,³⁰² authorizing a total of 17 waves of support, which concluded on January 13, 2023.³⁰³ As of June 8, 2026, approximately \$5.750 billion in RDOF auction support is currently authorized to be distributed for more than 3.2 million estimated locations nationwide.³⁰⁴ RDOF is a 10-year support program,³⁰⁵ and authorized RDOF auction

(Continued from previous page) _____

Earth Stations in Motion, 85 Fed. Reg. 44818 (July 24, 2020) (announcing the comment period ending on August 24, 2020 and the reply comment period ending on September 22, 2020).

²⁹⁹ See 47 CFR § 25.103.

³⁰⁰ The table contains estimates based on year-end reporting by carriers in USAC's High Cost Universal Broadband (HUBB) portal. Amounts are rounded and deployment figures are subject to change based on USAC's review process and carrier revisions. For AK Plan, A-CAM I, A-CAM II, and Enhanced A-CAM, support is also for maintaining service as required under the program.

³⁰¹ A-CAM I & II refers to Alternative Connect America Cost Model I and II (including Revised A-CAM I), CAF BLS refers to CAF Broadband Loop Support, RDOF refers to the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund, PR Fund refers to Bringing Puerto Rico Together, and Enhanced A-CAM refers to Enhanced Alternative Connect America Cost Model.

³⁰² *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Support Authorized for 466 Winning Bids*, AU Docket No. 20-34, WC Docket Nos. 19-126 and 10-90, Public Notice, 36 FCC Rcd 13574 (OEA/WCB 2021).

³⁰³ *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Support Authorized for 1,764 Winning Bids*, AU Docket No. 20-34, WC Docket Nos. 19-126 and 10-90, Public Notice, 38 FCC Rcd 101 (OEA/WCB 2023).

³⁰⁴ FCC, *Auction 904: Rural Digital Opportunity Fund*, <https://www.fcc.gov/auction/904> (Results Tab, "Historical Authorized Auction 904 Long-Form Applicants Data") (last visited Aug. 11, 2026) (Historical RDOF

(continued....)

winners have committed to providing 1 Gbps/500 Mbps service to roughly 98% of locations being funded.³⁰⁶

114. *Connect America Fund Phase II Auction.* In 2018, the Connect America Fund Phase II auction awarded \$1.488 billion over 10 years to 103 winning bidders to serve more than 713,000 rural homes and businesses.³⁰⁷ The Commission began authorizing Phase II auction funding in May 2019,³⁰⁸ authorizing a total of 17 waves of support which concluded on November 17, 2022.³⁰⁹ As of June 8, 2026, more than \$1.4 billion in Phase II auction funding is currently authorized to be distributed to expand connectivity to over 680,000 homes and small businesses nationwide.³¹⁰

115. *Bringing Puerto Rico Together and Connect USVI Funds.* In June 2021, the Commission authorized funding for the winning proposals from Stage 2 of the Bringing Puerto Rico Together Fund and Connect USVI Fund competitive proposal processes—\$127.1 million and \$84.5 million, respectively.³¹¹ This funding provides support over a 10-year period for deployment of fixed voice and broadband services. Bringing Puerto Rico Together Stage 2 funding supports fixed deployment of service at a minimum speed of 100/20 Mbps, with service obligations at many funded locations of at least 1 Gbps/500 Mbps.³¹² In the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Connect USVI Stage 2 support will result in fixed

(Continued from previous page) _____

Authorizations Summary); *id.* (Results Tab, “Post-Authorization Default Summary”) (RDOF Post-Authorization Defaults Summary).

³⁰⁵ 47 CFR § 54.802(b).

³⁰⁶ See Historical RDOF Authorizations Summary; RDOF Post-Authorization Defaults Summary.

³⁰⁷ *Connect America Fund Phase II Auction Scheduled for July 24, 2018 Notice and Filing Requirements and Other Procedures for Auction 903*, AU Docket No. 17-182, WC Docket No. 10-90, Public Notice, 33 FCC Rcd 1428 (2018); *220 Applicants Qualified to Bid in the Connect America Fund Phase II Auction (Auction 903); Bidding to Begin on July 24, 2018*, AU Docket No. 17-182, WC Docket No. 10-90, Public Notice, 33 FCC Rcd 6171 (2018) (announcing the qualified bidders for the auction and confirming timing); *Connect America Fund Phase II Auction (Auction 903) Closes; Winning Bidders Announced*, AU Docket No. 17-182, WC Docket No. 10-90, Public Notice, 33 FCC Rcd 8257 (2018).

³⁰⁸ Press Release, FCC, FCC Authorizes First Wave of Funding for Rural Broadband from Connect America Fund Auction (May 14, 2019), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-357434A1.pdf>.

³⁰⁹ *Connect America Fund Phase II Auction Support Authorized for 1 Winning Bid*, AU Docket No. 17-182, WC Docket No. 10-90, Public Notice (WCB Nov. 17, 2022).

³¹⁰ FCC, *Connect America Fund Phase II Auction (Auction 903)*, <https://www.fcc.gov/auction/903> (Data Tab, “Historical Authorized Auction 903 Long-Form Applicants Data”) (Aug. 11, 2026); *id.* (Data Tab, “Post-Authorization Default Summary”).

³¹¹ *Wireline Competition Bureau Authorizes Stage 2 Support for Puerto Rico Telephone Company and Liberty Communications of Puerto Rico*, WC Docket Nos. 18-143 and 10-90, Public Notice, 36 FCC Rcd 9914 (WCB, 2021) (*Bringing Puerto Rico Together Winning Applicant Announcement*); *Connect USVI Fund Stage 2 Support Authorized for Broadband VI*, WC Docket Nos. 18-143 and 10-90, Public Notice, 36 FCC Rcd 9405 (WCB 2021) (*USVI Fund Winning Applicant Announcement*).

³¹² See *Bringing Puerto Rico Together Winning Applicant Announcement*, 36 FCC Rcd at 9914, para. 1 (identifying Puerto Rico Telephone Co., Inc. (PRTC) and Liberty Communications of Puerto Rico (Liberty) as the winning applicants); PRTC Uniendo a Puerto Rico Fund Stage 2 Fixed Support Application Form, WC Docket Nos. 18-143 and 10-90, Initial Overview at 1 (filed June 22, 2021) (*PRTC Network Description*); Liberty Uniendo a Puerto Rico Fund Stage 2 Fixed Support Application Form, WC Docket Nos. 18-143 and 10-90, Initial Overview at 4 (filed June 22, 2021) (*Liberty Network Description*). We refer to the *Bringing Puerto Rico Together Winning Applicant Announcement*, *PRTC Network Description*, and *Liberty Network Description* together as the *Bringing Puerto Rico Together Broadband Speed Requirements*.

deployment of 1 Gbps/500 Mbps service to all funded locations.³¹³

116. In August 2024, the Commission continued its efforts to bolster mobile voice and broadband services throughout Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Commission adopted its Second Report and Order for the 5G Fund, which includes eligible areas of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands in the program's Phase I auction, thus establishing a competitive funding mechanism for the long-term expansion of next generation wireless services in the territories.³¹⁴

117. *Rural Broadband Accountability Plan.* The Rural Broadband Accountability Plan (RBAP) seeks to monitor and ensure compliance for universal service high-cost programs, including the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund and Connect America Fund Phase II Auction.³¹⁵ RBAP makes several changes and enhancements to existing audit and verification procedures, including significantly increasing the number of audits and verifications, initiating verifications earlier in the deployment process, and conducting on-site engineering audits.³¹⁶ The largest dollar recipients will be subject to an on-site audit in at least one state, and higher-risk recipients will be subject to additional audits and verifications.³¹⁷ Results of verifications, audits, and speed and latency performance testing are publicly

³¹³ See *USVI Fund Winning Applicant Announcement*, 36 FCC Rcd at 9405, para. 1 (identifying Broadband VI as the winning applicant); Broadband VI Uniendo a Puerto Rico Fund Connect USVI Fund Stage 2 Fixed Support Application Form, WC Dockets Nos. 18-143 and WC 10-90, Initial Overview at 1 (filed June 11, 2021) (together with the *USVI Fund Winning Applicant Announcement*, the *USVI Fund Broadband Speed Requirements*). In June 2020, the Commission similarly authorized a total of \$258.8 million in funding to wireless carriers participating in Stage 2 of the Bringing Puerto Rico Together Fund and the Connect USVI Fund to facilitate the restoration, hardening, and expansion of mobile networks capable of providing 4G LTE and 5G-NR services over a three-year term. *Wireline Competition Bureau Authorizes Stage 2 Mobile Support for Certain Providers Participating in the Uniendo a Puerto Rico Fund and the Connect USVI Fund*, WC Docket Nos. 18-143 and 10-90, Public Notice, 35 FCC Rcd 6321, 6324, Attach. A (WCB 2020) (authorizing support for AT&T Mobility, PRTC, and T-Mobile in Puerto Rico, and AT&T Mobility in the U.S. Virgin Islands); *Wireline Competition Bureau Authorizes Stage 2 Mobile Support for T-Mobile in Puerto Rico*, WC Docket Nos. 18-143 and 10-90, Public Notice, 35 FCC Rcd 10303, 10305, Attach. A (WCB 2020) (authorizing additional mobile support in September 2020 for T-Mobile based on its acquisition of PR Wireless, LLC); *Wireline Competition Bureau Authorizes Stage 2 Mobile Support for Viya in the U.S. Virgin Islands*, WC Docket Nos. 18-143 and 10-90, Public Notice, 35 FCC Rcd 11555, 11557, Attach. A (WCB 2020) (authorizing support to Virgin Islands Telephone Corp. d/b/a Viya). Carriers must restore network coverage in the territories to at least pre-hurricane levels by the conclusion of the support period, providing outdoor transmission rates of at least 10 Mbps download and 1 Mbps upload speeds for 4G LTE and 35/3 Mbps for 5G-NR service. 47 CFR §§ 54.1509(c), 54.1514(b)(1). On Oct. 28, 2022, in light of damage caused by hurricanes in the fall of 2022, the Commission released a Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking proposing to extend by 24 months (until December 2025) the phase-down of frozen support for incumbent fixed providers in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands for the areas in which they were not awarded long-term support for broadband services, as well as the end of mobile support in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. *The Uniendo a Puerto Rico Fund and the Connect USVI Fund; Connect America Fund*, WC Docket Nos. 18-143 and 10-90, Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 37 FCC Rcd 13411 (2022).

³¹⁴ *Establishing a 5G Fund for Rural America*, GN Docket No. 20-32, Second Report and Order, Order on Reconsideration, and Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 39 FCC Rcd 9874, 9904-07, paras. 57-60 (2024) (*2024 5G Fund Order*).

³¹⁵ FCC, *Rural Broadband Accountability Plan*, <https://www.fcc.gov/rbap> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026).

³¹⁶ FCC, *FACT SHEET: Rural Broadband Accountability Plan*, <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-379729A1.pdf> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026).

³¹⁷ *Id.*

available.³¹⁸ The Commission established the RBAP as part of an ongoing effort to increase accountability and to build upon existing audit and verification processes performed by USAC.³¹⁹

118. *Administrative Improvements to High-Cost Programs.* In January 2025, the Wireline Competition Bureau adopted the Fabric as the basis we will rely on for generally verifying compliance with high-cost program deployment obligations and for adjusting the location obligations for certain high-cost support mechanisms.³²⁰ As a result, certain high-cost programs have begun reporting their deployment in the High Cost Universal Broadband (HUBB) portal based on Fabric Location IDs rather than addresses and geocoordinates.³²¹ These efforts will help streamline reporting and facilitate interagency coordination efforts because other funding agencies also rely on Fabric data to identify potential overlaps in funding.³²²

119. *Enhanced Alternative Connect America Cost Model Support.* In July 2023, the Commission adopted the Enhanced Alternative Connect America Cost Model (A-CAM) program as a voluntary path for supporting the widespread deployment of 100/20 Mbps broadband service throughout the rural areas served by carriers that had been receiving A-CAM support and in areas served by legacy rate-of-return support recipients.³²³ On October 30, 2023, the Wireline Competition Bureau announced that 368 rate-of-return companies had elected such offers.³²⁴ On December 30, 2025, it announced the final list of locations to which electing carriers are required to deploy or maintain 100/20 Mbps service.³²⁵ Enhanced A-CAM will provide over \$18 billion over a 15-year support period to deploy service to over 500,000 unserved locations and to maintain existing service at over 2 million locations.³²⁶

120. *Legacy Rate-of-Return High-Cost Funding.* In a July 2023 Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, the Commission sought comment on how to address the immediate needs of legacy rate-of-return support mechanisms, while balancing the Commission's objectives of maintaining its commitment to supporting broadband at evolving levels of service and also avoiding unnecessary duplication of support in light of other available funding programs.³²⁷ The Commission released an order in January 2025 further deferring the commencement of the next five-year deployment obligation term for legacy

³¹⁸ *Id.*

³¹⁹ *Id.*

³²⁰ *Connect America Fund et al.*, WC Docket No. 10-90 et al., Order, 40 FCC Rcd 281 (WCB 2025) (*High-Cost Fabric Order*). The Broadband DATA Act defines the Fabric as the “common dataset of all locations in the United States where fixed broadband internet access service can be installed, as determined by the Commission,” and directs that the Fabric “shall . . . serve as the foundation upon which all data relating to the availability of fixed broadband internet service . . . shall be reported and overlaid.” 47 U.S.C. § 642(b)(1)(A)(i), (B)(ii).

³²¹ See, e.g., FCC, *HUBB Fabric ID Transition*, <https://www.fcc.gov/wireline-competition/HUBB-Transition> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026).

³²² *High-Cost Fabric Order*, 40 FCC Rcd at 285, para. 9.

³²³ *Connect America Fund, et al.*, WC Docket No. 10-90 et al., Report and Order, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, and Notice of Inquiry, 38 FCC Rcd 7040, 7057-88, paras. 37-114 (2023) (*Enhanced A-CAM Order*).

³²⁴ *Wireline Competition Bureau Authorizes 368 Companies in 44 States to Receive Enhanced Alternative Connect America Cost Model Support to Expand Rural Broadband*, WC Docket No. 10-90, Public Notice, 38 FCC Rcd 10304 (WCB 2023).

³²⁵ *Wireline Competition Bureau Announces Final Eligible Locations File and Support Amounts for Enhanced Alternative Connect America Model Mechanism*, WC Docket No. 10-90, Public Notice, 40 FCC Rcd 10280 (WCB 2025) (*December 30th Final Locations Public Notice*).

³²⁶ *December 30th Final Locations Public Notice*.

³²⁷ *Enhanced A-CAM Order*, 38 FCC Rcd at 7089-7101, paras. 115-52.

rate-of-return carriers receiving CAF Broadband Loop Support (BLS) until January 1, 2026 or until completion of the pending rulemaking proceeding where the Commission is considering general program reforms, whichever is later.³²⁸ Legacy carriers remain subject to the Commission's reporting and certification requirements, and the Commission's broadband network performance testing and certification requirements.³²⁹

121. *High-Cost Program Reform.* On May 21, 2026, the Commission released a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking seeking comment on updating its High-Cost Program to ensure that Universal Service Fund (USF) resources are spent efficiently to deliver high-speed broadband service in the areas where it is most needed.³³⁰ The Commission seeks comment on updating its legacy high-cost mechanisms, namely, CAF Broadband Loop Support and High Cost Loop Support, and also seeks comment on what next steps, if any, should be taken with respect to the areas served by carriers receiving subsidies under the sunseting Alternative Connect America Cost Model (A-CAM) I, Revised A-CAM I, and A-CAM II mechanisms.³³¹

122. *Alaska Connect Fund.* The Commission has also continued its work to ensure that fixed and mobile providers meet their commitments to serve remote Alaska in exchange for receiving high-cost support. On November 4, 2024, the Commission adopted a Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking addressing continued high-cost Universal Service support for Alaska carriers receiving Alaska Plan support,³³² CAF II support, or A-CAM support.³³³ Due to the various ending dates of these separate programs, the Commission's Order adopted the Alaska Connect Fund (ACF),³³⁴ a single support program, to address the next ten years of high-cost support for fixed and mobile carriers serving high-cost areas of Alaska.³³⁵ For all current fixed carrier support recipients, the Commission authorized approximately \$107.6 million annually (a one-time 30% increase), beginning in January 2025 through December 2028.³³⁶ During this time, the Commission will evaluate the outcome of BEAD and other federal support programs in Alaska and finalize the eligibility, public interest obligations and support for

³²⁸ *Connect America Fund: A National Broadband Plan for our Future High-Cost Universal Service Support*, WC Docket No. 10-90, Order, 40 FCC Rcd 535, para. 2 (WCB 2025).

³²⁹ *Id.* at 544, para. 24. In the same order, the Commission clarified the process for validating certifications of deployment to all study area locations to mean those certifications for which 95% of the locations can be validated as served by the carrier using the National Broadband Map. *Id.* at 539-43, paras. 10-20.

³³⁰ *Reforming the High-Cost Program for an All-IP Future; Connect America Fund: A National Broadband Plan for our Future High-Cost Universal Support*, WC Docket Nos. 26-96, 10-90, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 26-35 (May 21, 2026).

³³¹ *Id.*

³³² *Connect America Fund et al.*, WC Docket No. 16-271, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 31 FCC Rcd 10139, 10140, para. 1 (2016) (*Alaska Plan Report and Order and Further Notice*).

³³³ *Connect America Fund—Alaska Plan et al.*, WC Docket Nos. 16-271, 23-328 et al., Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 39 FCC Rcd 12099 (2024) (*2024 ACF Order*); *see also Connect America Fund—Alaska Plan et al.*, WC Docket Nos. 16-271, 23-328 et al., Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Report and Order, 38 FCC Rcd 9982 (2023) (*2023 ACF NPRM*).

³³⁴ All references to the next phase or version of the Alaska Plan in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Report and Order are references to Alaska Connect Fund or ACF. *2023 ACF NPRM*, 38 FCC Rcd at 9983, para. 1 & n.1.

³³⁵ *2023 ACF NPRM*, 38 FCC Rcd at 10011-38, paras. 63-126.

³³⁶ Support recipient deployment obligations did not change, and all deployment must be completed by the originally scheduled dates. As of the time of the *2024 ACF Order*, carriers together had reported deployment to over 96,000 locations. *2024 ACF Order*, 39 FCC Rcd at 1211-16, paras. 24-25, 34.

the Fixed ACF support program (2029-2034).³³⁷

123. For mobile carriers, the Commission authorized approximately \$96 million annually in mobile support (a 30% increase) also beginning in January 2025 and continuing through December 2034. For mobile service, Alaska Connect Fund support will be based on Broadband Data Collection mobile coverage data.³³⁸ The terms and goal speeds for mobile support under the Alaska Connect Fund will be based on whether an eligible area has a single or multiple subsidized providers. For eligible areas where there is only one subsidized provider (single-support areas), the current provider will continue receiving support through the end of 2034 and will be expected to enter into a new performance plan with 5G service where technically and financially feasible. For eligible areas with multiple subsidized providers (duplicate-support areas), the Commission adopted a two-phased approach to resolve duplicative support: (1) an Alaska Connect Fund Mobile Phase I (ACF Mobile Phase I) that extends support for the mobile providers receiving support in these duplicate-support areas under the current Alaska Plan until December 31, 2029; and (2) an Alaska Connect Fund Mobile Phase II (ACF Mobile Phase II) that would provide a single provider in those areas with support through the end of 2034.³³⁹ In September 2025, the Commission released an *Alaska Connect Fund Order on Reconsideration and Clarification, Alaska Plan Waiver Order, and Order*,³⁴⁰ which addressed a Petition for Clarification and Reconsideration filed by GCI in January 2025, as well as a second petition by GCI which sought modification or waiver of two Bureau-level methodologies adopted to determine mobile providers' compliance with their obligations under the Alaska Plan,³⁴¹ and other matters related to the Alaska mobile high-cost programs.³⁴²

124. *Other Federal Programs.* As discussed in a variety of contexts in this Report, the Commission's efforts to provide high-cost USF support for broadband service are part of, and conducted in concert (and coordination) with, a variety of other federal programs that provide financial support for broadband. The largest of these programs is NTIA's BEAD Program, for which Congress allocated \$42.45 billion in the Infrastructure Act to states for grants "to bridge the digital divide."³⁴³ NTIA has

³³⁷ *Id.* at 1211-16, paras. 24-25, 34.

³³⁸ *Id.* at 12102, para. 6. In addition, in August 2024, the Commission modified the 5G Fund rules to account for the use of BDC data, and other related rules to improve accountability in the high-cost program. *See generally 2024 5G Fund Order*, 39 FCC Rcd 9874 (2024); *Establishing a 5G Fund for Rural America*, GN Docket No. 20-32, Report and Order, 35 FCC Rcd 12174 (2020), modified by *Errata* released Nov. 10, 2020, Nov. 27, 2020, and Jan. 11, 2021.

³³⁹ *2024 ACF Order*, 39 FCC Rcd at 12102-03, para. 6.

³⁴⁰ Alaska Connect Fund, WC Docket Nos. 10-90, 23-328, 16-271, 09-197; WT Docket No. 10-208, Order on Reconsideration and Clarification, Alaska Plan Waiver Order, and Order, 40 FCC Rcd 7716 (2025) (*ACF Order on Reconsideration*).

³⁴¹ GCI Communication Corp. Petition for Modification or Waiver of Portion of the Alaska Population-Distribution Model to Permit Use of the Broadband Serviceable Location Fabric for the Alaska Plan Mobile Compliance and for a Waiver to Revise the Mobile Waterfall Methodology, WC Docket No. 16-271 (filed Apr. 14, 2025) (GCI AK Plan Petition), <https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs/document/1041111257902/1>.

³⁴² *ACF Order on Reconsideration*, 40 FCC Rcd at 7718, para. 4.

³⁴³ Infrastructure Act, div. F, tit. I, § 60102(b)(1), 135 Stat. at 1184. On June 26, 2023, the BEAD Program allocations for all 50 states and the U.S. Territories were announced. National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, *Biden-Harris Administration Announces State Allocations for \$42.45 Billion High-Speed Internet Grant Program as Part of Investing in America Agenda* (June 26, 2023), <https://www.ntia.gov/press-release/2023/biden-harris-administration-announces-state-allocations-4245-billion-high-speed>.

approved most of the states and territories' proposals to access BEAD funds.³⁴⁴ NTIA also administers the \$1 billion Enabling Middle Mile Broadband Infrastructure Program, also created by the Infrastructure Act, which funds middle mile infrastructure used to connect local, regional, and national networks, as well as anchor institutions such as schools, libraries, medical and healthcare providers, and various institutions of higher education.³⁴⁵ Further, NTIA administers the Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program, a program used for broadband deployment on tribal lands, as well as for telehealth, distance learning, broadband affordability, and digital inclusion recently funded through \$1 billion and \$2 billion appropriations in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, and Infrastructure Act, respectively.³⁴⁶

125. The U.S. Department of Treasury administers two programs that provide funding that covers a range of different uses, including supporting the deployment of broadband infrastructure—the \$10 billion Capital Projects Fund, which funds longer term “critical capital projects,”³⁴⁷ and the \$350 billion State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, which provide support for the response to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.³⁴⁸ In addition to its historic grant and loan programs,³⁴⁹ the USDA’s Rural Utilities Service administers the ReConnect Program, reauthorized by the Infrastructure Act,³⁵⁰ which provides loans, grants, and loan-grant combinations to bring high-speed Internet to rural areas that lack sufficient access to broadband. ReConnect Program funds can be used to fund the costs of construction, improvement, or acquisition of facilities and equipment needed to provide broadband service.³⁵¹

2. Supporting Broadband Access for Schools and Health Care Providers

126. *E-Rate.* The E-Rate Program provides universal service support to ensure the availability of advanced telecommunications and information services to and within eligible schools and libraries.³⁵² Demand for E-Rate program support in funding year 2025 was \$3.225 billion, with \$1.806 billion for

³⁴⁴ National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, *Public Resources related to BEAD Plans and Milestones*, <https://broadbandusa.ntia.gov/public-resources-related-bead-plans-and-milestones> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026).

³⁴⁵ See Infrastructure Act, div. F, tit. I, § 60401, 135 Stat. at 1231. For award routes and project information, see National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, *Funding Recipients*, <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/funding-programs/enabling-middle-mile-broadband-infrastructure-program/funding-recipients> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026).

³⁴⁶ See National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, *Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program*, <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/funding-programs/tribal-broadband-connectivity> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026); Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Pub. L. No. 116-260, div. N, tit. IX, § 905, 134 Stat. 1182, 2136 (2020); Infrastructure Act, div. F, tit. II, § 60201, 135 Stat. at 1208-09.

³⁴⁷ American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 § 9901(a), Pub. L. No. 117-2, 135 Stat. 4, 223, 233 (2021) (ARPA) (adding 42 U.S.C. § 804 to create and fund the Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund); U.S. Department of Treasury, *Capital Projects Fund*, <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/coronavirus/assistance-for-state-local-and-tribal-governments/capital-projects-fund> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026).

³⁴⁸ ARPA § 9901(a), 135 Stat. at 223, 228 (adding 42 U.S.C. § 802 and § 803 to create and fund the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund, respectively); U.S. Department of Treasury, *State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds*, <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/coronavirus/assistance-for-state-local-and-tribal-governments/state-and-local-fiscal-recovery-funds> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026).

³⁴⁹ See USDA, Rural Development, *Telecom Programs*, <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/telecommunications-programs> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026).

³⁵⁰ Infrastructure Act, div. J, tit. I, 135 Stat. at 1351.

³⁵¹ USDA, Rural Development, *ReConnect Loan and Grant Program*, <https://www.usda.gov/reconnect> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026).

³⁵² 47 U.S.C. § 254(h)(1)(B).

category one services and \$1.418 billion for category two services.³⁵³ In June 2025, the Wireline Competition Bureau announced the updated category two multipliers and funding floors for the five-year cycle beginning funding year (FY) 2026.³⁵⁴ The Public Notice applied a 20.7% inflation rate adjustment for the upcoming five-year cycle for FY 2026-FY 2030, and reminded applicants that they will be required to validate their student counts or library square footage in the first year they apply for category two support during the new five-year cycle.³⁵⁵

127. *Schools and Libraries Cybersecurity Pilot Program.* The Schools and Libraries Cybersecurity Pilot Program was created to study the effectiveness of providing up to \$200 million in support to participating eligible schools and libraries for cybersecurity equipment and services over a three-year period.³⁵⁶ Pilot participants were required to complete and submit a Pilot FCC Form 471 to request discounts on Pilot-eligible services and equipment, and submit Part 2 of the FCC Form 484 with additional cybersecurity information, by the September 15, 2025 application filing deadline.³⁵⁷ The first wave of Funding Commitment Decision Letters was released on December 17, 2025,³⁵⁸ and remaining funding requests are being reviewed on a rolling basis.

128. *Rural Health Care Program.* The Rural Health Care (RHC) Program provides universal service support through two component programs: (1) the Telecommunications Program and (2) the Healthcare Connect Fund (HCF) Program. Demand for RHC Program support continues to grow, with gross demand across both programs rising to \$787 million for funding year 2025, which represents a 4.5% increase for each program over funding year 2024.³⁵⁹ The number of health care providers participating in the HCF Program in funding year 2025 was 14,436,³⁶⁰ while 936 health care providers participated in the Telecom Program in funding year 2025.³⁶¹

129. In November 2025, the Wireline Competition Bureau waived the Commission's rules to permit the use of previously approved rural rates from funding years 2023-2025 for funding year 2026

³⁵³ Letter from Bernie Manns, Senior Director, Schools and Libraries Division, USAC, to Trent Harkrader, Bureau Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, FCC (Mar. 27, 2025) (on file in CC Docket No. 02-6).

³⁵⁴ *Wireline Competition Bureau Announces E-Rate Category Two Funding Floors and Multipliers for Next Funding Cycle*, WC Docket No. 13-184, Public Notice, 40 FCC Rcd 3887 (WCB 2025). Category two services provide connectivity *within* the school or library building, and include internal connections, managed internal broadband services, and basic maintenance of internal connections.

³⁵⁵ *Id.* at 3888.

³⁵⁶ *Schools and Libraries Cybersecurity Pilot Program*, WC Docket No. 23-234, Report and Order, 39 FCC Rcd 6158 (2024).

³⁵⁷ *Wireline Competition Bureau Announces Selection of Cybersecurity Pilot Program Participants and Provides Additional Information Regarding Program Requirements*, WC Docket No. 23-234, Public Notice, 40 FCC Rcd 392, 399 (WCB 2025).

³⁵⁸ Universal Service Administrative Company, *Schools and Libraries Cybersecurity Pilot Program Newsletter* (Jan. 5, 2026), https://www.usac.org/wp-content/uploads/e-rate/documents/cyber_pilot/newsletters/2026-January-CyberPilot-Newsletter-v2.pdf.

³⁵⁹ See Letter from Mark Sweeney, Vice President, Rural Health Care, USAC, to Joseph S. Calascione, Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, FCC (June 25, 2025) (on file in WC Docket No. 02-60).

³⁶⁰ USAC, *USAC Open Data*, <https://opendata.usac.org/> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026). The number of participating health care providers was determined by downloading a copy of the Commitment and Disbursements data set for Funding Year 2025, removing duplicates, sorting by program, and counting the total number rows for each program.

³⁶¹ *Id.*

that would otherwise require approval of a cost study-based justification.³⁶² Among other considerations, the Bureau concluded that it was not in the public interest to require service providers to absorb the administrative burdens resulting from the preparation of cost studies while the Commission continues to develop permanent rate-determination improvements.³⁶³

130. *Connected Care Pilot Program.* The Connected Care Pilot Program was established to provide up to \$100 million in USF support for eligible health care providers to operate three-year projects delivering connected care services, with a priority for those serving low-income patients and veterans.³⁶⁴ The Pilot Program funded selected pilot projects to cover 85% of the eligible costs for broadband connectivity, network equipment, and information services necessary to deliver connected care to patients.³⁶⁵ Funded projects were to be completed by Dec. 31, 2025, and the final deadline for submitting invoices for reimbursement is June 29, 2026.³⁶⁶

VI. SECTION 706 FINDING

131. In view of the evidence before us, we conclude, as the Commission has several times before, that advanced telecommunications capability is being deployed to all Americans in a reasonable and timely fashion.³⁶⁷ The available data plainly demonstrate that impressive strides have been made in the deployment of advanced telecommunications capability since the *2024 Report*.³⁶⁸ Wireline providers continue to aggressively roll out fiber optic networks, and 5G-NR mobile service continues to be deployed at a fast clip by multiple providers such that these services are available to nearly all Americans.³⁶⁹ Satellite service is also rapidly expanding. Starlink alone has launched over 2,300

³⁶² *Promoting Telehealth in Rural America*, WC Docket No. 17-310, Order, 40 FCC Rcd 8795, 8795, para. 1 (WCB 2025).

³⁶³ *Id.* at 3, para. 7.

³⁶⁴ *Federal Communications Commission Announces Final Set of Projects Selected for the Connected Care Program*, WC Docket No. 18-213, Public Notice, 37 FCC Rcd 4358, 4358, para. 1 (2022).

³⁶⁵ *See Promoting Telehealth for Low-Income Consumers; COVID-19 Telehealth Program*, WC Docket No. 18-213, Report and Order, 35 FCC Rcd 3366, 3384, para. 38 (2020) (*Connected Care Report and Order*).

³⁶⁶ *Promoting Telehealth for Low-Income Consumers*, WC Docket No. 18-213, Order, 39 FCC Rcd 11691, 11691, para. 1 (WCB 2024).

³⁶⁷ *See, e.g.*, 2021 Report, 36 FCC Rcd at 888, para. 103; 2019 Report, 34 FCC Rcd at 3896-97, para. 76; Inquiry Concerning the Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion, and Possible Steps to Accelerate Such Deployment Pursuant to Section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, GN Docket No. 07-45, Report, 23 FCC Rcd 9615, 9645, para. 59 (2008); Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion, CC Docket No. 98-146, Third Report, 17 FCC Rcd 2844, 2881, para. 89 (2002); Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion, CC Docket No. 98-146, Report, 14 FCC Rcd 2398, 2446, para. 91 (1999).

³⁶⁸ *See, e.g.*, ACA Connects Comments at 3 (positing that “advanced telecommunications capability is being deployed on a reasonable and timely basis to all Americans,” and further noting that “[a]lmost all Americans have access to service that meets or exceeds the Commission’s 100/20 Mbps benchmark for fixed broadband, and rapid progress towards universal deployment continues.”)

³⁶⁹ *See, e.g.*, RVA LLC Market Research & Consulting, *2025 North American FTTH Deployment and Market Update*, at 6 (Dec. 17, 2025), https://fiberbroadband.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/25.fba_RVA2025MarketReport.01.19.2026F.pdf (showing 11% growth in unique homes marketed from September 2024 to September 2025); CTIA Comments at 11 (“Approximately 99% of the U.S. population lives in areas with 4G LTE coverage, 96% of the population lives in areas with 5G coverage at 7/1 Mbps, and 91% of the population lives in areas with 5G coverage at 35/3 Mbps. . . . By the end of 2024, there were over 15,000 new cell towers activated and 447,600 total operational cell sites—the physical backbone of wireless

(continued....)

satellites between mid-2024 and mid-2025 and has now deployed more than 7,800 satellites—a worldwide network already with over 7 million American subscribers.³⁷⁰ And other satellite providers have aggressively begun to launch their own satellite constellations to provide broadband to Americans since the *2024 Report*.³⁷¹ Space-based D2D is evolving from a niche emergency text service to a meaningful two-way service as satellite communications improve.³⁷²

132. Deployment is progressing and the number of unserved or underserved Americans is rapidly diminishing. As of June 2025, there were roughly 23% fewer Americans without access to at least 100/20 Mbps Fixed Terrestrial Service than there were in June 2024 and almost 43% fewer than in June 2023.³⁷³ This progress has led to nearly 97% of Americans having access to Fixed Terrestrial Service at a speed of at least 100/20 Mbps as of June 2025.³⁷⁴ If satellite broadband service were included in the June 2025 statistics, deployment would be virtually universal—with only approximately 25,000 Americans lacking access to at least 100/20 Mbps fixed broadband service (one out of approximately every 14,000 Americans).³⁷⁵ While satellite service is widely deployed, its usability may be limited by factors as discussed above,³⁷⁶ including physical obstructions to the line of sight, capacity constraints in areas with high demand, and network congestion that could result in slower speeds and higher latency in remote areas.³⁷⁷

133. The number of Americans without access to mobile 5G-NR service with speeds of at least 35/3 Mbps also decreased significantly over those periods—nearly 16% between June 2024 and June 2025 and over 30% between June 2023 and June 2025.³⁷⁸ As of June 2025, over 95% of Americans have access to such service.³⁷⁹ Notably, this impressive progress has included Americans living in rural areas and those living on Tribal lands.³⁸⁰

134. These statistics demonstrate that broadband is being deployed to all Americans in a

(Continued from previous page) —————

networks—across the United States. This is a 110% increase since pivotal wireless siting reforms were enacted in 2018.”).

³⁷⁰ See Starlink, *Starlink Network Update, Starlink’s Speed and Latency Radically Improved*, <https://www.starlink.com/updates/network-update> (last visited Aug. 11, 2026) (incremental launches and current subscribers); SpaceX Comment at 5 (total satellite deployments). We discuss potential satellite capacity constraints above. See *supra*, Section IV.B.1.

³⁷¹ See, e.g., Rodriguez, Mau, *The State of Satellite Connectivity* (2025) (Nov. 6, 2025), <https://www.spglobal.com/market-intelligence/en/news-insights/research/2025/11/the-state-of-satellite-connectivity-2025>; Kohnstamm, Thomas, Amazon News, *Everything you need to know about Amazon Leo, Amazon’s satellite broadband network, Get answers to your questions about how Amazon will provide internet connectivity from space* (Nov. 13, 2025), <https://www.aboutamazon.com/news/innovation-at-amazon/what-is-amazon-project-kuiper>.

³⁷² See, e.g., Congressional Research Service, *Satellite Direct-to-Cellular (D2C) Service: Emergence, Use Cases, and Considerations for Congress*, IF13198 (Apr. 7, 2026), <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IF13198>.

³⁷³ See Fig. 1.

³⁷⁴ See *id.*

³⁷⁵ See *id.*

³⁷⁶ *Supra* note 5.

³⁷⁷ See, e.g., *Starlink Capacity Analysis v0.2; July 2026 CNET Starlink Surcharge; Starlink Demand Surcharge Webpage*.

³⁷⁸ See Fig. 6.

³⁷⁹ See *id.*

³⁸⁰ See Figs. 1, 2, 6, 7.

reasonable and timely fashion, a conclusion supported by multiple commenters.³⁸¹ We disagree with commenters asserting that the section 706 requirements have not been met.³⁸² As the Commission has repeatedly stated both here and elsewhere, the statute requires that we determine whether advanced telecommunications capability “*is being deployed* to all Americans,” not whether it already has.³⁸³ That, indeed, is the point of the report’s annual, progression-based cadence. As in past reports, we find that reading section 706(b) to require universal availability as a prerequisite for a positive finding would disregard the statute’s “reasonable and timely” language.³⁸⁴ Given the Commission’s strong policymaking efforts to close the digital divide since the *2024 Report*, particularly those from the last 16 months, we are confident that our policymaking efforts have encouraged strong progress in deploying advanced telecommunications capability to more Americans than ever before.³⁸⁵

135. Our work in closing the digital divide, however, is not done. The June 2025 BDC data indicate that roughly 10.5 million people still lack access to fixed terrestrial advanced telecommunications capability at speeds of 100/20 Mbps (if satellite service is not taken into account).³⁸⁶ While deployment continues to improve across all geographic areas, there is still significant work to do to encourage deployment to rural areas, where more than 9 million Americans lack access, and Tribal lands, where roughly 500,000 people still lack access.³⁸⁷ We note, however, that our finding that advanced telecommunications capabilities deployment is occurring on a reasonable and timely basis does not mean that the Commission may now rest on its laurels and declare the job well done, as some commenters suggest.³⁸⁸ On the contrary, even while recognizing that more Americans have access to high-speed Internet than ever before, our work to further encourage the rapid deployment of advanced telecommunications capability will continue at full tilt. We agree with commenters that notwithstanding our positive finding here, we should continue to address barriers to, and promote deployment of, advanced telecommunications services.³⁸⁹ Closing the digital divide will remain a top priority of the Commission as we continue our efforts to deliver its benefits to all Americans.

³⁸¹ See, e.g., ACA Connects Comments at 3-4; CTIA Comments at 9 (with respect to wireless); Free State Foundation Comments at 2-3; USTelecom Comments at 2-3.

³⁸² See, e.g., Late Filed Comments of Mile One Broadband Consortium at 72-73 (stating that while “[r]easonable minds can differ on how to approach the questions that Section 1302 poses,” that “[t]he answer is clearly ‘no’ on the question about reasonable and timely deployment considering price differentials between U.S. and European telecommunications markets price index differentials”); Public Knowledge et al. Comments at 4-5.

³⁸³ See *supra*, Section II.

³⁸⁴ See, e.g., *2021 Report*, 36 FCC Rcd at 889, para. 106; *2020 Report*, 35 FCC Rcd at 9032-33, para. 93.

³⁸⁵ See *supra*, Section V; see also, e.g., CTIA Comments at 1-3, 12-13; Free State Foundation Comments at 7-9; ACA Connects Comments at 2.

³⁸⁶ See *supra*, Fig. 1.

³⁸⁷ See *supra*, *id.*

³⁸⁸ See, e.g., WTA Comments at 5 (stating that “under a static view from 1996 of what constitutes ‘advanced telecommunications capabilities,’ the Commission could report to Congress that the mission of universal broadband service was accomplished and that nothing more needs to be done.”).

³⁸⁹ See, e.g., USTelecom Comments at 7 (recognizing that while “deployment is occurring in a reasonable and timely fashion, and addressing regulatory barriers to additional deployment, the Commission will encourage continued investment in next-generation networks” by preserving the 100/20 Mbps benchmark); NCTA Comments at 10 (providing that “the Commission should recognize the success of these efforts, even as it acknowledges that there is more work still to be done.”).

VII. ORDERING CLAUSE

136. Accordingly, **IT IS ORDERED** that, pursuant to section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, as amended, 47 U.S.C. § 1302, this Report **IS ADOPTED**.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Marlene H. Dortch
Secretary

APPENDIX A**Supplemental Figures**

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- APPX. A-17: Comparison of Demographic Data Between Areas With and Without Fixed Services of 100/20 Mbps and Mobile 5G-NR Services of at least 7/1 Mbps (June 30, 2025)**
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APPX. A-1

**Availability (Millions) of Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps and
Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 35/3 Mbps by State (June 30, 2025)**

	Pop. Evaluate d	Fixed Wireline Service		Fixed Terrestrial Service		Any Fixed Service		Mobile 5G-NR Service	
		Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
United States	343.683	322.795	93.9%	333.102	96.9%	343.658	100.0%	327.140	95.2%
Urban Areas	273.611	270.024	98.7%	272.354	99.5%	273.609	100.0%	271.768	99.3%
Rural Areas	70.072	52.771	75.3%	60.748	86.7%	70.049	100.0%	55.372	79.0%
Alabama	5.158	4.640	90.0%	4.737	91.8%	5.158	100.0%	4.585	88.9%
Urban Areas	2.952	2.921	99.0%	2.936	99.5%	2.952	100.0%	2.926	99.1%
Rural Areas	2.206	1.719	77.9%	1.801	81.7%	2.206	100.0%	1.659	75.2%
Alaska	0.740	0.576	77.8%	0.631	85.2%	0.740	100.0%	0.411	55.5%
Urban Areas	0.476	0.462	97.2%	0.472	99.2%	0.476	100.0%	0.304	63.8%
Rural Areas	0.264	0.114	42.9%	0.159	60.0%	0.264	100.0%	0.107	40.6%
American Samoa	0.044	0.017	37.7%	0.017	37.7%	0.044	100.0%	0.043	97.0%
Urban Areas	0.033	0.016	47.5%	0.016	47.5%	0.033	100.0%	0.033	100.0%
Rural Areas	0.012	0.001	10.6%	0.001	10.6%	0.012	100.0%	0.010	88.6%
Arizona	7.582	6.704	88.4%	7.286	96.1%	7.579	100.0%	7.379	97.3%
Urban Areas	6.676	6.352	95.1%	6.649	99.6%	6.676	100.0%	6.656	99.7%
Rural Areas	0.906	0.352	38.8%	0.637	70.3%	0.902	99.6%	0.723	79.8%
Arkansas	3.088	2.757	89.3%	2.850	92.3%	3.088	100.0%	2.764	89.5%
Urban Areas	1.701	1.681	98.8%	1.690	99.3%	1.701	100.0%	1.695	99.7%
Rural Areas	1.387	1.076	77.6%	1.161	83.7%	1.387	100.0%	1.069	77.1%
California	39.431	37.639	95.5%	38.817	98.4%	39.429	100.0%	38.931	98.7%
Urban Areas	37.006	36.510	98.7%	36.831	99.5%	37.006	100.0%	36.843	99.6%
Rural Areas	2.425	1.129	46.6%	1.986	81.9%	2.422	99.9%	2.088	86.1%

		Fixed Wireline Service		Fixed Terrestrial Service		Any Fixed Service		Mobile 5G-NR Service	
	Pop. Evaluated	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Colorado	5.957	5.489	92.1%	5.803	97.4%	5.957	100.0%	5.751	96.5%
Urban Areas	5.080	5.042	99.3%	5.074	99.9%	5.080	100.0%	5.058	99.6%
Rural Areas	0.877	0.446	50.9%	0.729	83.1%	0.877	100.0%	0.693	79.0%
Connecticut	3.675	3.636	98.9%	3.654	99.4%	3.675	100.0%	3.401	92.6%
Urban Areas	3.160	3.127	99.0%	3.144	99.5%	3.160	100.0%	3.023	95.7%
Rural Areas	0.515	0.509	98.8%	0.510	99.0%	0.515	100.0%	0.379	73.5%
Delaware	1.052	1.030	97.9%	1.037	98.6%	1.052	100.0%	1.020	96.9%
Urban Areas	0.861	0.858	99.6%	0.860	99.9%	0.861	100.0%	0.854	99.2%
Rural Areas	0.191	0.172	90.1%	0.178	93.0%	0.191	100.0%	0.166	86.9%
District of Columbia	0.702	0.701	99.8%	0.702	99.9%	0.702	100.0%	0.702	100.0%
Urban Areas	0.702	0.701	99.8%	0.702	99.9%	0.702	100.0%	0.702	100.0%
Florida	23.372	22.567	96.6%	22.817	97.6%	23.372	100.0%	22.862	97.8%
Urban Areas	21.227	20.984	98.9%	21.079	99.3%	21.227	100.0%	21.097	99.4%
Rural Areas	2.145	1.583	73.8%	1.738	81.0%	2.145	100.0%	1.765	82.3%
Georgia	11.181	10.751	96.2%	10.827	96.8%	11.181	100.0%	10.287	92.0%
Urban Areas	8.216	8.150	99.2%	8.172	99.5%	8.216	100.0%	8.112	98.7%
Rural Areas	2.965	2.601	87.7%	2.655	89.5%	2.965	100.0%	2.175	73.4%
Guam	0.170	0.103	60.5%	0.167	98.2%	0.170	100.0%	0.163	96.4%
Urban Areas	0.146	0.097	66.7%	0.146	99.8%	0.146	100.0%	0.142	97.4%
Rural Areas	0.024	0.005	22.2%	0.021	88.5%	0.024	100.0%	0.021	89.9%
Hawaii	1.446	1.413	97.7%	1.416	97.9%	1.446	100.0%	1.412	97.6%
Urban Areas	1.230	1.217	98.9%	1.219	99.0%	1.230	100.0%	1.223	99.4%

		Fixed Wireline Service		Fixed Terrestrial Service		Any Fixed Service		Mobile 5G-NR Service	
	Pop. Evaluated	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Rural Areas	0.216	0.196	91.1%	0.197	91.4%	0.216	99.9%	0.189	87.5%
Idaho	2.002	1.591	79.5%	1.894	94.6%	2.002	100.0%	1.918	95.8%
Urban Areas	1.345	1.334	99.2%	1.344	99.9%	1.345	100.0%	1.344	99.9%
Rural Areas	0.656	0.257	39.1%	0.549	83.6%	0.656	100.0%	0.574	87.5%
Illinois	12.710	12.131	95.4%	12.494	98.3%	12.710	100.0%	12.441	97.9%
Urban Areas	11.030	10.986	99.6%	11.013	99.8%	11.030	100.0%	11.020	99.9%
Rural Areas	1.680	1.145	68.1%	1.481	88.2%	1.680	100.0%	1.421	84.6%
Indiana	6.924	6.389	92.3%	6.674	96.4%	6.924	100.0%	6.536	94.4%
Urban Areas	4.917	4.872	99.1%	4.900	99.6%	4.917	100.0%	4.906	99.8%
Rural Areas	2.007	1.517	75.6%	1.773	88.4%	2.007	100.0%	1.629	81.2%
Iowa	3.241	2.995	92.4%	3.155	97.3%	3.240	100.0%	3.033	93.6%
Urban Areas	2.040	2.023	99.1%	2.037	99.8%	2.040	100.0%	2.039	99.9%
Rural Areas	1.201	0.972	80.9%	1.119	93.2%	1.200	99.9%	0.994	82.8%
Kansas	2.971	2.711	91.2%	2.874	96.7%	2.971	100.0%	2.845	95.8%
Urban Areas	2.147	2.117	98.6%	2.135	99.5%	2.147	100.0%	2.144	99.9%
Rural Areas	0.824	0.594	72.1%	0.739	89.7%	0.824	100.0%	0.701	85.1%
Kentucky	4.588	4.186	91.2%	4.260	92.8%	4.588	100.0%	3.938	85.8%
Urban Areas	2.690	2.662	98.9%	2.676	99.5%	2.690	100.0%	2.669	99.2%
Rural Areas	1.898	1.524	80.3%	1.584	83.4%	1.898	100.0%	1.269	66.8%
Louisiana	4.598	4.114	89.5%	4.217	91.7%	4.598	100.0%	4.360	94.8%
Urban Areas	3.276	3.195	97.5%	3.232	98.6%	3.276	100.0%	3.270	99.8%
Rural Areas	1.321	0.918	69.5%	0.986	74.6%	1.321	100.0%	1.090	82.5%
Maine	1.405	1.322	94.1%	1.332	94.8%	1.405	100.0%	1.055	75.1%

		Fixed Wireline Service		Fixed Terrestrial Service		Any Fixed Service		Mobile 5G-NR Service	
	Pop. Evaluated	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Urban Areas	0.538	0.532	98.9%	0.535	99.6%	0.538	100.0%	0.516	95.9%
Rural Areas	0.867	0.790	91.1%	0.797	91.9%	0.867	100.0%	0.539	62.2%
Maryland	6.263	6.161	98.4%	6.191	98.8%	6.262	100.0%	6.100	97.4%
Urban Areas	5.323	5.300	99.6%	5.311	99.8%	5.323	100.0%	5.290	99.4%
Rural Areas	0.940	0.861	91.6%	0.880	93.6%	0.939	99.9%	0.810	86.2%
Massachusetts	7.136	7.108	99.6%	7.116	99.7%	7.136	100.0%	6.873	96.3%
Urban Areas	6.501	6.484	99.7%	6.490	99.8%	6.501	100.0%	6.378	98.1%
Rural Areas	0.635	0.624	98.3%	0.626	98.6%	0.635	100.0%	0.496	78.1%
Michigan	10.140	9.364	92.3%	9.704	95.7%	10.140	100.0%	9.624	94.9%
Urban Areas	7.417	7.317	98.6%	7.376	99.4%	7.417	100.0%	7.392	99.7%
Rural Areas	2.723	2.048	75.2%	2.327	85.5%	2.722	100.0%	2.232	82.0%
Minnesota	5.793	5.429	93.7%	5.627	97.1%	5.793	100.0%	5.550	95.8%
Urban Areas	4.132	4.113	99.5%	4.124	99.8%	4.132	100.0%	4.128	99.9%
Rural Areas	1.660	1.316	79.2%	1.503	90.5%	1.660	100.0%	1.421	85.6%
Mississippi	2.943	2.604	88.5%	2.719	92.4%	2.943	100.0%	2.444	83.1%
Urban Areas	1.355	1.343	99.1%	1.351	99.6%	1.355	100.0%	1.346	99.3%
Rural Areas	1.588	1.261	79.4%	1.368	86.2%	1.588	100.0%	1.098	69.2%
Missouri	6.245	5.480	87.7%	6.002	96.1%	6.245	100.0%	5.746	92.0%
Urban Areas	4.290	4.251	99.1%	4.276	99.7%	4.290	100.0%	4.276	99.7%
Rural Areas	1.956	1.229	62.8%	1.726	88.2%	1.956	100.0%	1.470	75.2%
Montana	1.137	0.877	77.1%	0.995	87.5%	1.137	100.0%	1.038	91.3%
Urban Areas	0.591	0.575	97.2%	0.585	98.9%	0.591	100.0%	0.590	99.8%

		Fixed Wireline Service		Fixed Terrestrial Service		Any Fixed Service		Mobile 5G-NR Service	
	Pop. Evaluated	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Rural Areas	0.546	0.302	55.3%	0.410	75.1%	0.546	100.0%	0.448	82.1%
N. Mariana Isl.	0.051	0.000	0.6%	0.009	17.4%	0.051	100.0%	0.043	84.8%
Urban Areas	0.040	0.000	0.6%	0.006	16.4%	0.040	100.0%	0.037	92.3%
Rural Areas	0.012	0.000	0.6%	0.002	20.8%	0.012	100.0%	0.007	59.2%
Nebraska	2.006	1.833	91.4%	1.947	97.1%	2.006	100.0%	1.862	92.8%
Urban Areas	1.466	1.449	98.9%	1.461	99.7%	1.466	100.0%	1.462	99.7%
Rural Areas	0.540	0.384	71.1%	0.486	89.9%	0.540	100.0%	0.400	74.1%
Nevada	3.267	3.066	93.8%	3.244	99.3%	3.267	100.0%	3.240	99.2%
Urban Areas	3.057	2.947	96.4%	3.053	99.9%	3.057	100.0%	3.054	99.9%
Rural Areas	0.211	0.118	56.2%	0.190	90.3%	0.211	100.0%	0.186	88.2%
New Hampshire	1.409	1.391	98.7%	1.395	99.0%	1.409	100.0%	1.104	78.4%
Urban Areas	0.818	0.816	99.8%	0.817	99.9%	0.818	100.0%	0.766	93.7%
Rural Areas	0.591	0.575	97.2%	0.578	97.8%	0.591	100.0%	0.338	57.2%
New Jersey	9.501	9.452	99.5%	9.467	99.6%	9.501	100.0%	9.370	98.6%
Urban Areas	8.897	8.872	99.7%	8.881	99.8%	8.897	100.0%	8.843	99.4%
Rural Areas	0.604	0.580	96.0%	0.585	96.9%	0.604	100.0%	0.527	87.2%
New Mexico	2.130	1.793	84.2%	1.969	92.4%	2.130	100.0%	2.029	95.3%
Urban Areas	1.576	1.532	97.2%	1.569	99.5%	1.576	100.0%	1.574	99.9%
Rural Areas	0.554	0.262	47.3%	0.400	72.2%	0.554	100.0%	0.455	82.2%
New York	19.867	19.463	98.0%	19.639	98.9%	19.867	100.0%	19.102	96.2%
Urban Areas	17.307	17.096	98.8%	17.237	99.6%	17.307	100.0%	17.137	99.0%
Rural Areas	2.560	2.367	92.5%	2.402	93.8%	2.560	100.0%	1.966	76.8%

	Pop. Evaluate d	Fixed Wireline Service		Fixed Terrestrial Service		Any Fixed Service		Mobile 5G-NR Service	
		Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
North Carolina	11.046	10.436	94.5%	10.563	95.6%	11.046	100.0%	9.993	90.5%
Urban Areas	7.364	7.284	98.9%	7.329	99.5%	7.364	100.0%	7.266	98.7%
Rural Areas	3.682	3.152	85.6%	3.234	87.8%	3.682	100.0%	2.726	74.0%
North Dakota	0.797	0.789	99.1%	0.796	100.0%	0.797	100.0%	0.750	94.2%
Urban Areas	0.482	0.481	99.9%	0.482	100.0%	0.482	100.0%	0.481	99.7%
Rural Areas	0.315	0.308	97.9%	0.314	99.9%	0.315	100.0%	0.270	85.7%
Ohio	11.883	11.126	93.6%	11.518	96.9%	11.883	100.0%	11.593	97.6%
Urban Areas	9.050	8.968	99.1%	9.019	99.7%	9.050	100.0%	9.044	99.9%
Rural Areas	2.834	2.159	76.2%	2.500	88.2%	2.833	100.0%	2.550	90.0%
Oklahoma	4.095	3.553	86.7%	3.923	95.8%	4.095	100.0%	3.913	95.5%
Urban Areas	2.622	2.553	97.4%	2.602	99.2%	2.622	100.0%	2.620	100.0%
Rural Areas	1.474	1.000	67.8%	1.321	89.7%	1.474	100.0%	1.293	87.7%
Oregon	4.272	3.963	92.7%	4.074	95.4%	4.272	100.0%	4.083	95.6%
Urban Areas	3.411	3.389	99.4%	3.401	99.7%	3.411	100.0%	3.401	99.7%
Rural Areas	0.861	0.573	66.6%	0.673	78.2%	0.861	100.0%	0.682	79.2%
Pennsylvania	13.079	12.562	96.1%	12.731	97.3%	13.069	99.9%	12.564	96.1%
Urban Areas	9.976	9.934	99.6%	9.947	99.7%	9.975	100.0%	9.942	99.7%
Rural Areas	3.102	2.628	84.7%	2.784	89.7%	3.094	99.7%	2.622	84.5%
Puerto Rico	3.203	2.914	91.0%	3.170	99.0%	3.203	100.0%	3.111	97.1%
Urban Areas	2.941	2.739	93.1%	2.928	99.6%	2.941	100.0%	2.901	98.6%
Rural Areas	0.262	0.175	66.9%	0.242	92.4%	0.262	100.0%	0.209	79.9%
Rhode Island	1.112	1.095	98.5%	1.102	99.1%	1.112	100.0%	1.078	97.0%
Urban Areas	1.011	0.999	98.8%	1.005	99.4%	1.011	100.0%	0.999	98.8%

		Fixed Wireline Service		Fixed Terrestrial Service		Any Fixed Service		Mobile 5G-NR Service	
	Pop. Evaluated	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Rural Areas	0.101	0.096	94.7%	0.097	96.0%	0.101	100.0%	0.080	79.0%
South Carolina	5.479	5.307	96.9%	5.353	97.7%	5.479	100.0%	5.149	94.0%
Urban Areas	3.687	3.642	98.8%	3.660	99.3%	3.687	100.0%	3.676	99.7%
Rural Areas	1.792	1.665	92.9%	1.693	94.5%	1.792	100.0%	1.473	82.2%
South Dakota	0.925	0.879	95.1%	0.892	96.4%	0.925	100.0%	0.863	93.3%
Urban Areas	0.517	0.515	99.6%	0.515	99.8%	0.517	100.0%	0.516	99.9%
Rural Areas	0.408	0.364	89.3%	0.376	92.2%	0.408	100.0%	0.347	85.1%
Tennessee	7.228	7.017	97.1%	7.063	97.7%	7.228	100.0%	6.391	88.4%
Urban Areas	4.740	4.713	99.4%	4.730	99.8%	4.740	100.0%	4.687	98.9%
Rural Areas	2.488	2.303	92.6%	2.334	93.8%	2.488	100.0%	1.703	68.5%
Texas	31.291	28.937	92.5%	30.582	97.7%	31.290	100.0%	30.789	98.4%
Urban Areas	25.873	25.428	98.3%	25.732	99.5%	25.873	100.0%	25.860	100.0%
Rural Areas	5.418	3.509	64.8%	4.850	89.5%	5.418	100.0%	4.929	91.0%
U.S. Virgin Isl.	0.104	0.104	99.3%	0.104	99.8%	0.104	100.0%	0.059	56.9%
Urban Areas	0.098	0.098	100.0%	0.098	100.0%	0.098	100.0%	0.057	58.6%
Rural Areas	0.007	0.006	90.0%	0.006	96.9%	0.007	100.0%	0.002	31.0%
Utah	3.504	3.324	94.9%	3.445	98.3%	3.504	100.0%	3.457	98.7%
Urban Areas	3.070	3.034	98.8%	3.066	99.9%	3.070	100.0%	3.069	100.0%
Rural Areas	0.433	0.289	66.8%	0.379	87.5%	0.433	100.0%	0.387	89.4%
Vermont	0.648	0.568	87.6%	0.576	88.7%	0.648	100.0%	0.374	57.7%
Urban Areas	0.226	0.226	99.6%	0.226	99.7%	0.226	100.0%	0.200	88.2%
Rural Areas	0.422	0.343	81.2%	0.350	82.9%	0.422	100.0%	0.175	41.4%

		Fixed Wireline Service		Fixed Terrestrial Service		Any Fixed Service		Mobile 5G-NR Service	
	Pop. Evaluated	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Virginia	8.811	8.114	92.1%	8.296	94.2%	8.810	100.0%	7.971	90.5%
Urban Areas	6.615	6.507	98.4%	6.563	99.2%	6.615	100.0%	6.550	99.0%
Rural Areas	2.197	1.608	73.2%	1.733	78.9%	2.196	100.0%	1.421	64.7%
Washington	7.958	7.285	91.5%	7.503	94.3%	7.958	100.0%	7.661	96.3%
Urban Areas	6.580	6.514	99.0%	6.541	99.4%	6.580	100.0%	6.544	99.5%
Rural Areas	1.378	0.771	55.9%	0.962	69.8%	1.377	100.0%	1.116	81.0%
West Virginia	1.770	1.482	83.7%	1.509	85.3%	1.769	99.9%	1.381	78.0%
Urban Areas	0.792	0.787	99.3%	0.789	99.6%	0.792	100.0%	0.779	98.4%
Rural Areas	0.978	0.695	71.1%	0.720	73.7%	0.976	99.9%	0.602	61.5%
Wisconsin	5.961	5.396	90.5%	5.675	95.2%	5.961	100.0%	5.463	91.6%
Urban Areas	3.976	3.925	98.7%	3.965	99.7%	3.976	100.0%	3.969	99.8%
Rural Areas	1.985	1.471	74.1%	1.710	86.1%	1.985	100.0%	1.494	75.3%
Wyoming	0.588	0.463	78.9%	0.543	92.3%	0.588	100.0%	0.533	90.6%
Urban Areas	0.358	0.354	98.8%	0.358	100.0%	0.358	100.0%	0.357	99.6%
Rural Areas	0.229	0.109	47.7%	0.184	80.4%	0.229	100.0%	0.176	76.6%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

APPX. A-2
Availability (Millions) of Various Mobile Services, 2023-2025

	June 2023		Dec. 2023		June 2024		Dec. 2024		June 2025	
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 35/3 Mbps (outdoor stationary environment)										
United States	314.76 0	93.0%	317.35 2	93.8%	324.06 5	94.3%	325.44 7	94.7%	327.14 0	95.2%
Urban Areas	266.21 8	98.7%	266.67 3	98.9%	271.11 1	99.1%	271.39 3	99.2%	271.76 8	99.3%
Rural Areas	48.541	70.5%	50.680	73.6%	52.954	75.6%	54.053	77.1%	55.372	79.0%
Tribal Lands	3.241	78.9%	3.333	81.1%	3.488	83.8%	3.519	84.6%	3.562	85.6%
Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 35/3 Mbps (in-vehicle mobile environment)										
United States	261.64 6	77.3%	271.05 4	80.1%	284.11 1	82.7%	289.30 7	84.2%	293.82 9	85.5%
Urban Areas	234.87 4	87.1%	241.23 7	89.5%	250.29 5	91.5%	253.97 6	92.8%	256.87 1	93.9%
Rural Areas	26.772	38.9%	29.818	43.3%	33.816	48.3%	35.330	50.4%	36.958	52.7%
Tribal Lands	2.258	55.0%	2.494	60.7%	2.835	68.2%	2.909	69.9%	2.974	71.5%
Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 7/1 Mbps (outdoor stationary environment)										
United States	328.34 9	97.0%	329.68 9	97.4%	334.53 2	97.3%	335.38 4	97.6%	336.45 2	97.9%
Urban Areas	268.93 9	99.8%	269.12 3	99.8%	273.13 5	99.8%	273.26 5	99.9%	273.38 6	99.9%
Rural Areas	59.411	86.2%	60.567	87.9%	61.398	87.6%	62.119	88.6%	63.066	90.0%
Tribal Lands	3.642	88.7%	3.670	89.3%	3.752	90.2%	3.786	91.0%	3.820	91.8%
Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 7/1 Mbps (in-vehicle mobile environment)										
United States	295.92 4	87.4%	301.02 6	88.9%	309.65 3	90.1%	312.46 8	90.9%	316.75 5	92.2%
Urban Areas	257.89 9	95.7%	260.74 1	96.7%	266.16 1	97.3%	267.57 0	97.8%	269.57 6	98.5%
Rural Areas	38.026	55.2%	40.285	58.5%	43.492	62.1%	44.898	64.1%	47.179	67.3%
Tribal Lands	2.935	71.4%	3.092	75.3%	3.276	78.8%	3.343	80.4%	3.408	81.9%
Mobile 4G LTE Services of at Least 5/1 Mbps (outdoor stationary environment)										
United States	336.93 9	99.5%	337.03 7	99.6%	342.17 8	99.6%	342.38 5	99.6%	342.53 0	99.7%
Urban Areas	269.31 1	99.9%	269.30 6	99.9%	273.30 9	99.9%	273.50 0	100.0%	273.58 7	100.0%
Rural Areas	67.627	98.2%	67.731	98.3%	68.869	98.3%	68.885	98.3%	68.943	98.4%
Tribal Lands	4.039	98.3%	4.042	98.4%	4.094	98.4%	4.100	98.6%	4.113	98.9%
Mobile 4G LTE Services of at Least 5/1 Mbps (in-vehicle mobile environment)										
United States	324.56 5	95.9%	325.79 2	96.2%	331.30 7	96.4%	331.60 5	96.5%	331.75 7	96.5%
Urban Areas	267.61 7	99.3%	267.71 1	99.3%	271.87 9	99.4%	272.17 4	99.5%	272.23 3	99.5%
Rural Areas	56.948	82.7%	58.081	84.3%	59.429	84.8%	59.431	84.8%	59.524	84.9%
Tribal Lands	3.800	92.5%	3.842	93.5%	3.906	93.9%	3.906	93.9%	3.928	94.4%
Pop. Evaluated	338.48 9	100.0%	338.48 9	100.0%	343.68 3	100.0%	343.68 3	100.0%	343.68 3	100.0%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; FCC BDC, Dec. 2024; FCC BDC, June 2024; FCC BDC, Dec. 2023; FCC BDC, June 2023; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

APPX. A-3

**Availability (Millions) of Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps and
Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 35/3 Mbps by State (June 30, 2025)**

		Mobile 5G-NR of at Least 35/3 Mbps and					
		Any Fixed Services		Fixed Terrestrial Services		Fixed Wireline Services	
	Pop. Evaluated	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
United States	343.683	327.125	95.2%	320.282	93.2%	311.014	90.5%
Urban Areas	273.611	271.766	99.3%	270.537	98.9%	268.222	98.0%
Rural Areas	70.072	55.359	79.0%	49.745	71.0%	42.792	61.1%
Alabama	5.158	4.585	88.9%	4.341	84.2%	4.253	82.5%
Urban Areas	2.952	2.926	99.1%	2.911	98.6%	2.896	98.1%
Rural Areas	2.206	1.659	75.2%	1.430	64.8%	1.357	61.5%
Alaska	0.740	0.411	55.5%	0.383	51.8%	0.356	48.1%
Urban Areas	0.476	0.304	63.8%	0.302	63.4%	0.296	62.3%
Rural Areas	0.264	0.107	40.6%	0.082	30.8%	0.060	22.5%
American Samoa	0.044	0.043	97.0%	0.017	37.5%	0.017	37.5%
Urban Areas	0.033	0.033	100.0%	0.016	47.5%	0.016	47.5%
Rural Areas	0.012	0.010	88.6%	0.001	9.7%	0.001	9.7%
Arizona	7.582	7.379	97.3%	7.207	95.1%	6.661	87.8%
Urban Areas	6.676	6.656	99.7%	6.630	99.3%	6.333	94.9%
Rural Areas	0.906	0.723	79.8%	0.577	63.7%	0.328	36.2%
Arkansas	3.088	2.764	89.5%	2.615	84.7%	2.528	81.9%
Urban Areas	1.701	1.695	99.7%	1.684	99.0%	1.675	98.5%
Rural Areas	1.387	1.069	77.1%	0.931	67.1%	0.853	61.5%
California	39.431	38.930	98.7%	38.456	97.5%	37.362	94.8%
Urban Areas	37.006	36.843	99.6%	36.669	99.1%	36.350	98.2%
Rural Areas	2.425	2.087	86.1%	1.787	73.7%	1.012	41.7%
Colorado	5.957	5.751	96.5%	5.672	95.2%	5.411	90.8%
Urban Areas	5.080	5.058	99.6%	5.051	99.4%	5.020	98.8%
Rural Areas	0.877	0.693	79.0%	0.621	70.8%	0.391	44.5%
Connecticut	3.675	3.401	92.6%	3.382	92.0%	3.364	91.5%
Urban Areas	3.160	3.023	95.7%	3.008	95.2%	2.990	94.6%
Rural Areas	0.515	0.379	73.5%	0.374	72.7%	0.373	72.5%
Delaware	1.052	1.020	96.9%	1.008	95.9%	1.001	95.2%
Urban Areas	0.861	0.854	99.2%	0.853	99.1%	0.851	98.8%
Rural Areas	0.191	0.166	86.9%	0.156	81.5%	0.150	78.5%
District of Columbia	0.702	0.702	100.0%	0.702	99.9%	0.701	99.8%
Urban Areas	0.702	0.702	100.0%	0.702	99.9%	0.701	99.8%
Florida	23.372	22.862	97.8%	22.425	95.9%	22.191	94.9%
Urban Areas	21.227	21.097	99.4%	20.952	98.7%	20.857	98.3%
Rural Areas	2.145	1.765	82.3%	1.473	68.7%	1.334	62.2%
Georgia	11.181	10.287	92.0%	10.060	90.0%	9.986	89.3%
Urban Areas	8.216	8.112	98.7%	8.070	98.2%	8.048	97.9%
Rural Areas	2.965	2.175	73.3%	1.990	67.1%	1.938	65.4%

		Mobile 5G-NR of at Least 35/3 Mbps and					
		Any Fixed Services		Fixed Terrestrial Services		Fixed Wireline Services	
	Pop. Evaluated	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Guam	0.170	0.163	96.4%	0.161	94.9%	0.100	58.7%
Urban Areas	0.146	0.142	97.4%	0.142	97.3%	0.095	64.8%
Rural Areas	0.024	0.021	89.9%	0.019	79.9%	0.005	21.1%
Hawaii	1.446	1.411	97.6%	1.386	95.9%	1.384	95.7%
Urban Areas	1.230	1.223	99.4%	1.211	98.4%	1.209	98.3%
Rural Areas	0.216	0.189	87.4%	0.175	81.3%	0.175	81.0%
Idaho	2.002	1.918	95.8%	1.850	92.4%	1.577	78.8%
Urban Areas	1.345	1.344	99.9%	1.343	99.8%	1.333	99.1%
Rural Areas	0.656	0.574	87.5%	0.507	77.2%	0.244	37.2%
Illinois	12.710	12.441	97.9%	12.291	96.7%	11.984	94.3%
Urban Areas	11.030	11.020	99.9%	11.002	99.7%	10.976	99.5%
Rural Areas	1.680	1.421	84.6%	1.289	76.7%	1.008	60.0%
Indiana	6.924	6.535	94.4%	6.366	91.9%	6.115	88.3%
Urban Areas	4.917	4.906	99.8%	4.889	99.4%	4.861	98.9%
Rural Areas	2.007	1.629	81.2%	1.477	73.6%	1.254	62.5%
Iowa	3.241	3.032	93.5%	2.979	91.9%	2.844	87.7%
Urban Areas	2.040	2.038	99.9%	2.035	99.7%	2.021	99.1%
Rural Areas	1.201	0.993	82.7%	0.944	78.6%	0.823	68.5%
Kansas	2.971	2.845	95.8%	2.781	93.6%	2.638	88.8%
Urban Areas	2.147	2.144	99.9%	2.132	99.3%	2.114	98.5%
Rural Areas	0.824	0.701	85.1%	0.649	78.8%	0.525	63.7%
Kentucky	4.588	3.938	85.8%	3.758	81.9%	3.691	80.4%
Urban Areas	2.690	2.669	99.2%	2.655	98.7%	2.641	98.2%
Rural Areas	1.898	1.269	66.8%	1.102	58.1%	1.050	55.3%
Louisiana	4.598	4.360	94.8%	4.102	89.2%	4.005	87.1%
Urban Areas	3.276	3.270	99.8%	3.226	98.5%	3.189	97.4%
Rural Areas	1.321	1.090	82.5%	0.877	66.3%	0.816	61.7%
Maine	1.405	1.055	75.1%	1.023	72.8%	1.013	72.1%
Urban Areas	0.538	0.516	95.9%	0.513	95.4%	0.509	94.7%
Rural Areas	0.867	0.539	62.2%	0.510	58.7%	0.503	58.0%
Maryland	6.263	6.099	97.4%	6.042	96.5%	6.013	96.0%
Urban Areas	5.323	5.290	99.4%	5.278	99.2%	5.267	98.9%
Rural Areas	0.940	0.809	86.1%	0.764	81.3%	0.746	79.4%
Massachusetts	7.136	6.873	96.3%	6.857	96.1%	6.850	96.0%
Urban Areas	6.501	6.378	98.1%	6.367	97.9%	6.361	97.8%
Rural Areas	0.635	0.496	78.1%	0.491	77.3%	0.489	77.0%
Michigan	10.140	9.624	94.9%	9.323	91.9%	9.017	88.9%
Urban Areas	7.417	7.392	99.7%	7.352	99.1%	7.292	98.3%
Rural Areas	2.723	2.232	82.0%	1.971	72.4%	1.724	63.3%
Minnesota	5.793	5.550	95.8%	5.430	93.7%	5.255	90.7%
Urban Areas	4.132	4.128	99.9%	4.120	99.7%	4.109	99.4%
Rural Areas	1.660	1.421	85.6%	1.310	78.9%	1.147	69.1%

		Mobile 5G-NR of at Least 35/3 Mbps and					
		Any Fixed Services		Fixed Terrestrial Services		Fixed Wireline Services	
	Pop. Evaluated	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Mississippi	2.943	2.444	83.1%	2.315	78.7%	2.229	75.7%
Urban Areas	1.355	1.346	99.3%	1.341	99.0%	1.334	98.4%
Rural Areas	1.588	1.098	69.2%	0.973	61.3%	0.895	56.4%
Missouri	6.245	5.746	92.0%	5.609	89.8%	5.232	83.8%
Urban Areas	4.290	4.276	99.7%	4.263	99.4%	4.238	98.8%
Rural Areas	1.956	1.470	75.2%	1.346	68.8%	0.994	50.8%
Montana	1.137	1.038	91.3%	0.945	83.1%	0.836	73.5%
Urban Areas	0.591	0.590	99.8%	0.583	98.7%	0.573	97.0%
Rural Areas	0.546	0.448	82.1%	0.361	66.2%	0.263	48.1%
N. Mariana Isl.	0.051	0.043	84.8%	0.007	13.9%	0.000	0.4%
Urban Areas	0.040	0.037	92.3%	0.006	15.8%	0.000	0.4%
Rural Areas	0.012	0.007	59.2%	0.001	7.7%	0.000	0.4%
Nebraska	2.006	1.862	92.8%	1.830	91.2%	1.738	86.6%
Urban Areas	1.466	1.462	99.7%	1.458	99.5%	1.446	98.6%
Rural Areas	0.540	0.400	74.1%	0.372	68.9%	0.292	54.1%
Nevada	3.267	3.240	99.2%	3.224	98.7%	3.059	93.6%
Urban Areas	3.057	3.054	99.9%	3.051	99.8%	2.945	96.4%
Rural Areas	0.211	0.186	88.2%	0.174	82.3%	0.114	54.1%
New Hampshire	1.409	1.104	78.4%	1.098	77.9%	1.096	77.8%
Urban Areas	0.818	0.766	93.7%	0.766	93.6%	0.765	93.6%
Rural Areas	0.591	0.338	57.2%	0.333	56.3%	0.330	55.9%
New Jersey	9.501	9.370	98.6%	9.343	98.3%	9.328	98.2%
Urban Areas	8.897	8.843	99.4%	8.828	99.2%	8.819	99.1%
Rural Areas	0.604	0.527	87.2%	0.515	85.2%	0.509	84.3%
New Mexico	2.130	2.029	95.3%	1.916	90.0%	1.760	82.6%
Urban Areas	1.576	1.574	99.9%	1.567	99.4%	1.530	97.0%
Rural Areas	0.554	0.455	82.2%	0.350	63.1%	0.231	41.7%
New York	19.867	19.102	96.2%	18.937	95.3%	18.764	94.4%
Urban Areas	17.307	17.137	99.0%	17.068	98.6%	16.928	97.8%
Rural Areas	2.560	1.966	76.8%	1.869	73.0%	1.836	71.7%
North Carolina	11.046	9.993	90.5%	9.716	88.0%	9.594	86.9%
Urban Areas	7.364	7.266	98.7%	7.233	98.2%	7.188	97.6%
Rural Areas	3.682	2.726	74.0%	2.483	67.4%	2.406	65.3%
North Dakota	0.797	0.750	94.2%	0.750	94.2%	0.744	93.4%
Urban Areas	0.482	0.481	99.7%	0.481	99.7%	0.480	99.6%
Rural Areas	0.315	0.270	85.7%	0.269	85.6%	0.264	83.8%
Ohio	11.883	11.593	97.6%	11.328	95.3%	10.960	92.2%
Urban Areas	9.050	9.044	99.9%	9.013	99.6%	8.962	99.0%
Rural Areas	2.834	2.549	90.0%	2.315	81.7%	1.998	70.5%
Oklahoma	4.095	3.913	95.5%	3.788	92.5%	3.451	84.3%
Urban Areas	2.622	2.620	100.0%	2.601	99.2%	2.552	97.3%
Rural Areas	1.474	1.293	87.7%	1.188	80.6%	0.899	61.0%

		Mobile 5G-NR of at Least 35/3 Mbps and					
		Any Fixed Services		Fixed Terrestrial Services		Fixed Wireline Services	
	Pop. Evaluated	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Oregon	4.272	4.083	95.6%	3.957	92.6%	3.854	90.2%
Urban Areas	3.411	3.401	99.7%	3.391	99.4%	3.379	99.1%
Rural Areas	0.861	0.682	79.2%	0.566	65.8%	0.475	55.2%
Pennsylvania	13.079	12.556	96.0%	12.337	94.3%	12.184	93.2%
Urban Areas	9.976	9.941	99.7%	9.914	99.4%	9.901	99.2%
Rural Areas	3.102	2.615	84.3%	2.423	78.1%	2.283	73.6%
Puerto Rico	3.203	3.111	97.1%	3.087	96.4%	2.851	89.0%
Urban Areas	2.941	2.901	98.6%	2.890	98.2%	2.704	91.9%
Rural Areas	0.262	0.209	79.9%	0.198	75.4%	0.148	56.3%
Rhode Island	1.112	1.078	97.0%	1.069	96.1%	1.063	95.5%
Urban Areas	1.011	0.999	98.8%	0.992	98.1%	0.987	97.6%
Rural Areas	0.101	0.080	79.0%	0.077	76.2%	0.076	75.0%
South Carolina	5.479	5.149	94.0%	5.048	92.1%	5.002	91.3%
Urban Areas	3.687	3.676	99.7%	3.649	99.0%	3.631	98.5%
Rural Areas	1.792	1.473	82.2%	1.399	78.1%	1.371	76.5%
South Dakota	0.925	0.863	93.3%	0.842	91.1%	0.831	89.9%
Urban Areas	0.517	0.516	99.9%	0.515	99.6%	0.514	99.5%
Rural Areas	0.408	0.347	85.1%	0.327	80.2%	0.317	77.8%
Tennessee	7.228	6.391	88.4%	6.303	87.2%	6.258	86.6%
Urban Areas	4.740	4.687	98.9%	4.677	98.7%	4.661	98.3%
Rural Areas	2.488	1.703	68.5%	1.626	65.3%	1.597	64.2%
Texas	31.291	30.789	98.4%	30.232	96.6%	28.688	91.7%
Urban Areas	25.873	25.860	100.0%	25.720	99.4%	25.416	98.2%
Rural Areas	5.418	4.929	91.0%	4.513	83.3%	3.272	60.4%
U.S. Virgin Isl.	0.104	0.059	56.9%	0.059	56.8%	0.059	56.6%
Urban Areas	0.098	0.057	58.6%	0.057	58.6%	0.057	58.6%
Rural Areas	0.007	0.002	31.0%	0.002	29.7%	0.002	26.5%
Utah	3.504	3.457	98.7%	3.425	97.7%	3.308	94.4%
Urban Areas	3.070	3.069	100.0%	3.065	99.8%	3.034	98.8%
Rural Areas	0.433	0.387	89.4%	0.360	83.0%	0.275	63.4%
Vermont	0.648	0.374	57.7%	0.357	55.1%	0.352	54.3%
Urban Areas	0.226	0.200	88.2%	0.199	88.0%	0.199	88.0%
Rural Areas	0.422	0.175	41.4%	0.158	37.4%	0.153	36.3%
Virginia	8.811	7.970	90.5%	7.682	87.2%	7.516	85.3%
Urban Areas	6.615	6.550	99.0%	6.500	98.3%	6.444	97.4%
Rural Areas	2.197	1.420	64.6%	1.182	53.8%	1.072	48.8%
Washington	7.958	7.661	96.3%	7.352	92.4%	7.147	89.8%
Urban Areas	6.580	6.544	99.5%	6.507	98.9%	6.481	98.5%
Rural Areas	1.378	1.116	81.0%	0.845	61.3%	0.667	48.4%
West Virginia	1.770	1.381	78.0%	1.276	72.1%	1.251	70.7%
Urban Areas	0.792	0.779	98.4%	0.776	98.0%	0.774	97.7%
Rural Areas	0.978	0.602	61.5%	0.500	51.1%	0.477	48.8%

		Mobile 5G-NR of at Least 35/3 Mbps and					
		Any Fixed Services		Fixed Terrestrial Services		Fixed Wireline Services	
	Pop. Evaluated	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Wisconsin	5.961	5.463	91.6%	5.321	89.3%	5.091	85.4%
Urban Areas	3.976	3.969	99.8%	3.958	99.5%	3.918	98.6%
Rural Areas	1.985	1.494	75.3%	1.363	68.6%	1.173	59.1%
Wyoming	0.588	0.533	90.6%	0.510	86.7%	0.450	76.6%
Urban Areas	0.358	0.357	99.6%	0.357	99.6%	0.353	98.4%
Rural Areas	0.229	0.176	76.6%	0.153	66.7%	0.098	42.6%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

APPX. A-4

Availability (Millions) of Fixed and Mobile Services at Different Speed Tiers, 2023-2025

	June 2023		Dec. 2023		June 2024		Dec. 2024		June 2025	
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Fixed Wireline Service and Mobile 5G-NR Service of at least 35/3 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile)										
United States	251.38 9	74.3%	260.91 7	77.1%	273.15 5	79.5%	278.28 0	81.0%	282.94 3	82.3%
Urban Areas	231.47 5	85.9%	238.15 4	88.3%	247.12 9	90.3%	250.57 7	91.6%	253.57 1	92.7%
Rural Areas	19.914	28.9%	22.763	33.0%	26.026	37.1%	27.703	39.5%	29.372	41.9%
Tribal Lands	1.921	46.8%	2.128	51.8%	2.405	57.8%	2.458	59.1%	2.519	60.5%
Fixed Terrestrial Service and Mobile 5G-NR Service of at least 35/3 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile)										
United States	255.83 0	75.6%	265.69 7	78.5%	279.27 0	81.3%	284.91 3	82.9%	289.88 4	84.3%
Urban Areas	233.08 3	86.5%	239.67 2	88.9%	248.91 1	91.0%	252.67 5	92.4%	255.76 1	93.5%
Rural Areas	22.747	33.0%	26.024	37.8%	30.359	43.3%	32.237	46.0%	34.123	48.7%
Tribal Lands	2.056	50.0%	2.325	56.6%	2.658	63.9%	2.755	66.2%	2.831	68.0%
Any Fixed Service and Mobile 5G-NR Service of at least 35/3 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile)										
United States	261.60 5	77.3%	271.02 2	80.1%	284.09 8	82.7%	289.29 9	84.2%	293.82 1	85.5%
Urban Areas	234.84 9	87.1%	241.22 0	89.5%	250.29 3	91.5%	253.97 5	92.8%	256.87 0	93.9%
Rural Areas	26.756	38.8%	29.803	43.3%	33.805	48.2%	35.324	50.4%	36.951	52.7%
Tribal Lands	2.258	55.0%	2.494	60.7%	2.835	68.2%	2.909	69.9%	2.974	71.5%
Fixed Wireline Service and Mobile 5G-NR Service of at least 7/1 Mbps (Outdoor Stationary)										
United States	306.00 7	90.4%	308.69 7	91.2%	314.37 6	91.5%	316.19 0	92.0%	318.11 2	92.6%
Urban Areas	264.89 2	98.3%	265.42 8	98.5%	269.55 3	98.5%	269.52 8	98.5%	269.80 6	98.6%
Rural Areas	41.115	59.7%	43.269	62.8%	44.823	64.0%	46.662	66.6%	48.306	68.9%
Tribal Lands	2.761	67.2%	2.851	69.4%	2.933	70.5%	2.967	71.3%	3.009	72.3%
Fixed Terrestrial Service and Mobile 5G-NR Service of at least 7/1 Mbps (Outdoor Stationary)										
United States	313.75 5	92.7%	316.92 4	93.6%	323.78 4	94.2%	325.90 9	94.8%	328.00 7	95.4%
Urban Areas	266.71 8	98.9%	267.20 9	99.1%	271.52 5	99.2%	271.78 7	99.3%	272.13 4	99.5%
Rural Areas	47.037	68.3%	49.715	72.2%	52.259	74.6%	54.122	77.2%	55.873	79.7%
Tribal Lands	3.076	74.9%	3.227	78.5%	3.361	80.8%	3.447	82.9%	3.502	84.2%
Any Fixed Service and Mobile 5G-NR Service of at least 7/1 Mbps (Outdoor Stationary)										
United States	328.28 3	97.0%	329.63 5	97.4%	334.50 4	97.3%	335.36 9	97.6%	336.43 2	97.9%
Urban Areas	268.91 1	99.7%	269.10 4	99.8%	273.13 1	99.8%	273.26 3	99.9%	273.38 4	99.9%
Rural Areas	59.373	86.2%	60.531	87.9%	61.373	87.6%	62.105	88.6%	63.047	90.0%
Tribal Lands	3.641	88.6%	3.669	89.3%	3.751	90.2%	3.786	91.0%	3.816	91.7%
Fixed Wireline Service and Mobile 5G-NR Service of at least 7/1 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile)										

	June 2023		Dec. 2023		June 2024		Dec. 2024		June 2025	
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
United States	281.73 ₃	83.2%	287.33 ₀	84.9%	295.57 ₈	86.0%	298.57 ₉	86.9%	303.07 ₂	88.2%
Urban Areas	254.11 ₉	94.3%	257.24 ₂	95.4%	262.73 ₉	96.0%	263.94 ₉	96.5%	266.07 ₂	97.2%
Rural Areas	27.614	40.1%	30.088	43.7%	32.839	46.9%	34.630	49.4%	37.000	52.8%
Tribal Lands	2.383	58.0%	2.532	61.6%	2.682	64.5%	2.734	65.7%	2.796	67.2%
Fixed Terrestrial Service and Mobile 5G-NR Service of at least 7/1 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile)										
United States	287.51 ₃	84.9%	293.55 ₂	86.7%	303.12 ₆	88.2%	306.61 ₁	89.2%	311.42 ₃	90.6%
Urban Areas	255.86 ₄	94.9%	258.95 ₆	96.1%	264.65 ₁	96.7%	266.16 ₈	97.3%	268.37 ₂	98.1%
Rural Areas	31.649	45.9%	34.596	50.2%	38.475	54.9%	40.443	57.7%	43.051	61.4%
Tribal Lands	2.602	63.3%	2.822	68.7%	3.024	72.7%	3.121	75.0%	3.201	76.9%
Any Fixed Service and Mobile 5G-NR Service of at least 7/1 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile)										
United States	295.87 ₆	87.4%	300.98 ₈	88.9%	309.63 ₆	90.1%	312.45 ₉	90.9%	316.74 ₄	92.2%
Urban Areas	257.87 ₂	95.7%	260.72 ₂	96.7%	266.15 ₈	97.3%	267.56 ₉	97.8%	269.57 ₄	98.5%
Rural Areas	38.004	55.2%	40.266	58.5%	43.478	62.0%	44.890	64.1%	47.170	67.3%
Tribal Lands	2.934	71.4%	3.092	75.2%	3.276	78.8%	3.343	80.4%	3.408	81.9%
Fixed Wireline Service and Mobile 4G LTE of at least 5/1 Mbps (Outdoor Stationary)										
United States	310.82 ₁	91.8%	312.93 ₃	92.4%	319.07 ₆	92.8%	320.73 ₉	93.3%	322.15 ₄	93.7%
Urban Areas	265.23 ₁	98.4%	265.58 ₂	98.5%	269.69 ₇	98.6%	269.75 ₀	98.6%	270.00 ₂	98.7%
Rural Areas	45.589	66.2%	47.352	68.7%	49.379	70.5%	50.989	72.8%	52.153	74.4%
Tribal Lands	2.897	70.5%	2.970	72.3%	3.042	73.1%	3.060	73.6%	3.094	74.4%
Fixed Terrestrial Service and Mobile 4G LTE of at least 5/1 Mbps (Outdoor Stationary)										
United States	319.14 ₉	94.3%	321.73 ₇	95.1%	328.98 ₉	95.7%	330.86 ₂	96.3%	332.41 ₄	96.7%
Urban Areas	267.06 ₈	99.1%	267.37 ₁	99.2%	271.67 ₈	99.3%	272.01 ₁	99.4%	272.33 ₁	99.5%
Rural Areas	52.081	75.6%	54.366	78.9%	57.311	81.8%	58.851	84.0%	60.083	85.7%
Tribal Lands	3.248	79.1%	3.383	82.3%	3.507	84.3%	3.586	86.2%	3.632	87.3%
Any Fixed Service and Mobile 4G LTE of at least 5/1 Mbps (Outdoor Stationary)										
United States	336.85 ₁	99.5%	336.96 ₇	99.6%	342.13 ₉	99.6%	342.36 ₆	99.6%	342.50 ₇	99.7%
Urban Areas	269.28 ₁	99.9%	269.28 ₆	99.9%	273.30 ₅	99.9%	273.49 ₈	100.0%	273.58 ₅	100.0%
Rural Areas	67.570	98.1%	67.681	98.2%	68.834	98.2%	68.868	98.3%	68.922	98.4%
Tribal Lands	4.036	98.2%	4.038	98.3%	4.090	98.3%	4.099	98.5%	4.109	98.8%
Fixed Wireline Service and Mobile 4G LTE of at least 5/1 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile)										
United States	303.07 ₅	89.5%	305.58 ₇	90.3%	311.73 ₀	90.7%	313.24 ₃	91.1%	314.37 ₂	91.5%
Urban Areas	263.57 ₅	97.8%	264.02 ₉	97.9%	268.29 ₈	98.1%	268.45 ₇	98.1%	268.67 ₀	98.2%
Rural Areas	39.500	57.3%	41.558	60.3%	43.432	62.0%	44.786	63.9%	45.702	65.2%

	June 2023		Dec. 2023		June 2024		Dec. 2024		June 2025	
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Tribal Lands	2.793	68.0%	2.881	70.1%	2.955	71.0%	2.977	71.6%	3.007	72.3%
Fixed Terrestrial Service and Mobile 4G LTE of at least 5/1 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile)										
United States	310.69 8	91.8%	313.70 3	92.7%	320.98 6	93.4%	322.74 1	93.9%	324.01 8	94.3%
Urban Areas	265.40 6	98.4%	265.80 5	98.6%	270.27 3	98.8%	270.71 2	98.9%	270.99 2	99.0%
Rural Areas	45.292	65.7%	47.897	69.5%	50.714	72.4%	52.030	74.2%	53.026	75.7%
Tribal Lands	3.115	75.8%	3.269	79.6%	3.397	81.7%	3.472	83.5%	3.518	84.5%
Any Fixed Service and Mobile 4G LTE of at least 5/1 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile)										
United States	324.49 2	95.9%	325.73 6	96.2%	331.28 2	96.4%	331.59 2	96.5%	331.74 2	96.5%
Urban Areas	267.58 7	99.3%	267.69 1	99.3%	271.87 5	99.4%	272.17 3	99.5%	272.23 1	99.5%
Rural Areas	56.905	82.6%	58.045	84.3%	59.407	84.8%	59.419	84.8%	59.511	84.9%
Tribal Lands	3.799	92.5%	3.841	93.5%	3.906	93.9%	3.905	93.9%	3.928	94.4%
Pop. Evaluated	338.48 9	100.0%	338.48 9	100.0%	343.68 3	100.0%	343.68 3	100.0%	343.68 3	100.0%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; FCC BDC, Dec. 2024; FCC BDC, June 2024; FCC BDC, Dec. 2023; FCC BDC, June 2023; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

APPX. A-5

**Availability of Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps and
Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 35/3 Mbps by State and County (June 30, 2025)**

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Alabama	5,157,698	91.8%	90.0%	88.9%	101.8	\$34,835
Autauga County	61,464	96.8%	96.6%	93.1%	103.4	\$36,227
Baldwin County	261,608	84.4%	80.1%	93.9%	164.6	\$40,775
Barbour County	24,358	93.7%	92.6%	75.7%	27.5	\$25,439
Bibb County	22,258	41.3%	36.4%	51.8%	35.8	\$26,022
Blount County	60,163	72.2%	65.8%	78.9%	93.3	\$30,656
Bullock County	9,901	99.2%	99.2%	52.8%	15.9	\$21,462
Butler County	18,256	70.2%	67.3%	68.6%	23.5	\$28,306
Calhoun County	116,427	93.3%	92.7%	93.4%	192.2	\$29,571
Chambers County	33,813	93.6%	93.3%	81.6%	56.7	\$27,868
Cherokee County	26,138	52.1%	45.0%	61.0%	47.2	\$31,360
Chilton County	47,262	79.8%	77.6%	68.1%	68.2	\$30,032
Choctaw County	12,052	48.4%	47.3%	52.7%	13.2	\$26,781
Clarke County	22,142	44.5%	38.3%	67.8%	17.9	\$31,101
Clay County	14,239	70.1%	68.0%	51.1%	23.6	\$29,268
Cleburne County	15,905	53.9%	19.5%	52.4%	28.4	\$29,569
Coffee County	56,358	98.7%	98.3%	74.0%	83.0	\$32,757
Colbert County	58,785	95.4%	94.4%	88.9%	99.1	\$32,685
Conecuh County	11,109	46.3%	28.1%	54.6%	13.1	\$26,323
Coosa County	10,291	81.2%	78.0%	52.6%	15.8	\$29,035
Covington County	37,748	95.1%	94.1%	70.0%	36.6	\$30,151
Crenshaw County	13,114	92.2%	92.1%	64.2%	21.5	\$30,321
Cullman County	92,604	96.5%	95.6%	80.5%	126.0	\$30,977
Dale County	50,067	98.5%	98.1%	81.2%	89.2	\$29,344
Dallas County	35,545	81.2%	79.0%	79.6%	36.3	\$24,368
DeKalb County	73,122	91.6%	90.2%	79.6%	94.1	\$25,274
Elmore County	91,042	92.9%	92.1%	94.5%	147.2	\$36,616
Escambia County	36,630	73.9%	50.6%	84.3%	38.7	\$22,916
Etowah County	103,207	92.2%	91.2%	89.7%	192.9	\$29,553
Fayette County	15,863	95.7%	95.6%	58.8%	25.3	\$27,734
Franklin County	31,874	98.7%	98.7%	76.3%	50.3	\$26,036
Geneva County	27,259	92.5%	91.3%	74.4%	47.4	\$26,880
Greene County	7,127	72.2%	71.2%	58.5%	11.0	\$20,372
Hale County	15,116	67.3%	65.2%	65.6%	23.5	\$26,024
Henry County	18,141	90.3%	88.8%	64.5%	32.3	\$31,809
Houston County	109,366	95.5%	94.5%	95.4%	188.6	\$33,053
Jackson County	53,780	99.4%	99.4%	70.2%	49.9	\$28,452
Jefferson County	664,744	97.7%	96.7%	97.8%	598.0	\$39,826
Lamar County	13,543	100.0%	100.0%	60.5%	22.4	\$24,169
Lauderdale County	97,502	92.6%	91.8%	91.4%	146.0	\$33,595
Lawrence County	33,567	96.8%	96.7%	84.5%	48.6	\$31,189

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Lee County	187,847	98.1%	96.9%	94.9%	309.2	\$34,504
Limestone County	118,942	93.7%	92.2%	93.7%	212.4	\$39,587
Lowndes County	9,485	45.9%	42.8%	42.6%	13.2	\$24,965
Macon County	18,159	76.6%	74.6%	70.8%	29.8	\$24,595
Madison County	423,355	98.9%	98.8%	98.2%	528.1	\$46,784
Marengo County	18,512	80.7%	74.5%	75.2%	18.9	\$27,957
Marion County	29,323	100.0%	100.0%	73.7%	39.5	\$26,555
Marshall County	102,156	94.8%	94.2%	81.4%	180.5	\$31,025
Mobile County	412,339	93.1%	91.7%	97.8%	335.4	\$32,032
Monroe County	19,057	73.0%	42.7%	56.2%	18.6	\$23,470
Montgomery County	225,894	98.2%	97.6%	98.4%	287.6	\$33,404
Morgan County	126,084	99.4%	99.0%	90.6%	217.5	\$34,510
Perry County	7,719	36.1%	33.3%	63.7%	10.7	\$16,960
Pickens County	18,508	53.6%	51.5%	62.7%	21.0	\$26,328
Pike County	33,124	98.3%	98.1%	79.6%	49.3	\$27,762
Randolph County	23,067	44.7%	38.5%	54.8%	39.7	\$29,488
Russell County	58,837	99.0%	98.9%	95.5%	91.8	\$27,383
Shelby County	235,969	94.9%	92.6%	96.2%	300.4	\$47,914
St. Clair County	96,927	89.7%	87.8%	82.9%	153.5	\$34,937
Sumter County	11,607	48.5%	42.4%	68.3%	12.8	\$19,854
Talladega County	81,375	90.0%	88.0%	85.4%	110.4	\$29,774
Tallapoosa County	40,699	94.3%	93.1%	67.1%	56.8	\$31,718
Tuscaloosa County	241,212	94.4%	92.5%	93.5%	182.6	\$33,674
Walker County	65,260	74.8%	68.3%	76.8%	82.5	\$28,706
Washington County	15,018	49.5%	44.9%	44.7%	13.9	\$31,555
Wilcox County	9,865	41.1%	35.9%	41.9%	11.1	\$23,366
Winston County	23,868	92.8%	92.1%	59.6%	38.9	\$27,258
Alaska	740,130	85.2%	77.8%	55.5%	1.3	\$44,928
Aleutians East Borough	3,632	82.7%	82.7%	26.7%	0.5	\$46,293
Aleutians West Census Area	5,424	72.4%	72.4%	69.0%	1.2	\$52,596
Anchorage Municipality	289,600	98.9%	97.5%	60.6%	169.7	\$49,338
Bethel Census Area	18,237	32.3%	32.3%	22.9%	0.4	\$24,976
Bristol Bay Borough	884	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8	\$59,725
Chugach Census Area	6,604	58.0%	58.0%	50.4%	0.7	\$45,898
Copper River Census Area	2,631	88.4%	88.4%	18.1%	0.1	\$38,788
Denali Borough	1,621	35.8%	35.8%	41.8%	0.1	\$73,423
Dillingham Census Area	4,642	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3	\$34,097
Fairbanks North Star Borough	94,951	95.8%	77.4%	59.2%	12.9	\$44,666
Haines Borough	2,104	80.0%	80.0%	0.0%	0.9	\$38,529
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	2,312	81.1%	39.2%	36.2%	0.4	\$38,180
Juneau City and Borough	31,572	98.5%	97.8%	67.5%	11.7	\$51,146
Kenai Peninsula Borough	61,259	91.0%	39.4%	51.5%	3.8	\$42,899
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13,677	99.0%	99.0%	87.7%	2.8	\$46,608
Kodiak Island Borough	12,654	87.6%	87.6%	62.4%	1.9	\$40,615
Kusilvak Census Area	7,946	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5	\$16,657

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1,315	6.7%	6.7%	0.0%	0.1	\$45,228
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	117,610	74.1%	74.1%	64.5%	4.8	\$40,945
Nome Census Area	9,836	36.8%	36.8%	11.0%	0.4	\$30,047
North Slope Borough	10,663	67.4%	67.4%	0.0%	0.1	\$60,295
Northwest Arctic Borough	7,134	46.8%	46.8%	36.3%	0.2	\$28,467
Petersburg Borough	3,436	92.9%	92.9%	0.0%	1.2	\$42,380
Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	5,746	33.0%	33.0%	10.9%	1.1	\$35,162
Sitka City and Borough	8,355	96.7%	96.7%	84.9%	2.9	\$45,532
Skagway Municipality	1,119	85.7%	85.7%	71.7%	2.6	\$53,798
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	7,313	24.0%	14.9%	32.8%	0.3	\$38,918
Wrangell City and Borough	2,064	81.3%	81.3%	64.5%	0.8	\$37,017
Yakutat City and Borough	690	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1	\$50,644
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	5,099	0.3%	0.3%	11.9%	0.0	\$32,096
American Samoa	44,440	37.7%	37.7%	97.0%	582.0	N/A
Eastern District	15,132	39.6%	39.6%	92.9%	601.8	N/A
Manu'a District	747	0.0%	0.0%	79.8%	33.6	N/A
Western District	28,561	37.8%	37.8%	99.6%	20.3	N/A
Arizona	7,582,366	96.1%	88.4%	97.3%	66.7	\$40,736
Apache County	64,800	24.0%	0.6%	24.2%	5.8	\$20,100
Cochise County	125,773	85.0%	67.3%	97.3%	20.3	\$32,708
Coconino County	145,161	86.2%	68.6%	89.4%	7.8	\$35,810
Gila County	54,073	82.8%	75.4%	79.7%	11.4	\$32,645
Graham County	40,242	87.1%	83.1%	96.4%	8.7	\$26,094
Greenlee County	9,410	84.5%	70.1%	91.6%	5.1	\$32,028
La Paz County	16,992	66.0%	51.7%	96.8%	3.8	\$33,413
Maricopa County	4,673,096	99.2%	93.4%	99.8%	507.8	\$44,210
Mohave County	226,479	89.2%	87.5%	96.9%	17.0	\$34,178
Navajo County	109,516	57.1%	45.6%	46.6%	11.0	\$24,347
Pima County	1,080,149	97.0%	88.6%	98.5%	117.6	\$38,564
Pinal County	513,845	97.5%	79.6%	99.1%	95.8	\$35,245
Santa Cruz County	50,508	83.0%	64.5%	93.3%	40.9	\$25,634
Yavapai County	252,012	92.1%	82.6%	92.4%	31.0	\$39,890
Yuma County	220,310	97.4%	94.7%	99.5%	40.0	\$28,918
Arkansas	3,088,354	92.3%	89.3%	89.5%	59.4	\$33,147
Arkansas County	16,050	94.7%	82.4%	85.3%	16.2	\$30,130
Ashley County	17,984	93.0%	91.1%	73.5%	19.4	\$24,754
Baxter County	43,007	99.6%	99.4%	80.4%	77.6	\$30,900
Benton County	321,566	89.2%	85.7%	97.3%	379.3	\$45,335
Boone County	38,636	74.3%	61.3%	83.2%	65.5	\$29,583
Bradley County	9,935	92.8%	92.1%	75.0%	15.3	\$25,607
Calhoun County	4,690	88.3%	86.0%	45.7%	7.5	\$26,261
Carroll County	28,968	65.6%	52.8%	82.1%	46.0	\$29,107
Chicot County	9,272	77.3%	53.2%	94.3%	14.6	\$24,003

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Clark County	20,920	98.9%	96.7%	79.5%	24.2	\$26,153
Clay County	14,112	98.4%	97.3%	85.5%	22.1	\$27,614
Cleburne County	25,646	96.9%	93.6%	76.6%	46.3	\$32,380
Cleveland County	7,367	39.0%	38.4%	41.7%	12.3	\$27,496
Columbia County	22,024	84.7%	83.3%	78.5%	28.7	\$25,947
Conway County	21,422	79.0%	66.1%	82.0%	38.8	\$28,521
Craighead County	115,852	97.0%	96.5%	97.4%	163.8	\$32,319
Crawford County	62,258	98.0%	96.8%	90.8%	104.6	\$28,935
Crittenden County	46,633	97.4%	96.8%	98.2%	76.1	\$28,221
Cross County	16,194	96.3%	95.3%	81.7%	26.3	\$28,569
Dallas County	6,076	76.9%	72.3%	73.8%	9.1	\$27,474
Desha County	10,321	90.7%	70.8%	91.5%	13.9	\$22,848
Drew County	16,935	69.4%	66.0%	73.2%	20.4	\$26,563
Faulkner County	131,611	89.1%	85.2%	95.2%	203.3	\$33,465
Franklin County	17,586	96.0%	95.1%	85.7%	28.9	\$27,137
Fulton County	12,546	98.6%	98.6%	63.7%	20.3	\$23,128
Garland County	99,902	96.9%	93.8%	94.4%	147.4	\$32,793
Grant County	18,546	96.2%	94.1%	73.5%	29.4	\$36,832
Greene County	46,928	100.0%	100.0%	88.5%	81.3	\$27,650
Hempstead County	19,105	88.3%	86.7%	76.0%	26.3	\$26,620
Hot Spring County	33,313	99.1%	99.0%	73.0%	54.2	\$26,304
Howard County	12,387	84.9%	81.5%	77.0%	21.1	\$25,639
Independence County	38,345	80.9%	76.3%	81.7%	50.2	\$30,007
Izard County	14,291	88.1%	86.9%	62.6%	24.6	\$24,443
Jackson County	16,673	80.6%	78.6%	92.4%	26.3	\$24,194
Jefferson County	63,672	92.5%	90.9%	95.6%	73.0	\$25,317
Johnson County	26,172	90.8%	89.9%	83.8%	39.6	\$24,865
Lafayette County	6,015	92.8%	80.0%	64.7%	11.4	\$22,393
Lawrence County	16,305	98.2%	98.0%	84.1%	27.8	\$26,104
Lee County	8,104	73.3%	51.0%	70.6%	13.5	\$21,687
Lincoln County	12,868	39.9%	34.1%	56.0%	23.0	\$18,302
Little River County	11,626	90.9%	84.0%	69.9%	21.9	\$28,791
Logan County	21,457	93.9%	92.7%	77.0%	30.3	\$29,471
Lonoke County	76,389	98.7%	96.5%	96.5%	99.0	\$34,081
Madison County	17,865	93.4%	93.1%	58.1%	21.4	\$28,869
Marion County	17,593	65.9%	58.8%	71.5%	29.5	\$26,461
Miller County	41,958	99.9%	99.9%	89.1%	67.2	\$28,025
Mississippi County	38,095	95.2%	93.1%	98.3%	42.2	\$30,350
Monroe County	6,415	88.5%	48.0%	72.1%	10.6	\$25,956
Montgomery County	8,510	62.2%	57.7%	57.0%	10.9	\$28,786
Nevada County	8,004	68.3%	67.3%	58.5%	13.0	\$23,002
Newton County	7,026	6.7%	3.6%	42.6%	8.6	\$27,063
Ouachita County	21,684	89.2%	85.9%	77.2%	29.6	\$26,339
Perry County	10,251	96.8%	95.8%	53.2%	18.6	\$29,441
Phillips County	14,661	85.3%	80.9%	94.6%	21.2	\$22,360

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Pike County	10,027	99.5%	99.5%	69.4%	16.7	\$29,522
Poinsett County	22,300	96.0%	95.7%	88.4%	29.4	\$25,587
Polk County	19,434	69.9%	54.7%	76.7%	22.7	\$32,243
Pope County	64,829	92.7%	84.9%	91.4%	79.9	\$29,516
Prairie County	7,935	81.7%	46.6%	76.1%	12.3	\$31,979
Pulaski County	401,209	98.4%	97.8%	99.1%	529.1	\$39,780
Randolph County	19,040	95.5%	95.3%	66.5%	29.2	\$27,416
Saline County	131,252	95.3%	92.8%	93.4%	181.4	\$38,149
Scott County	9,837	93.7%	93.5%	69.2%	11.0	\$23,837
Searcy County	7,836	82.1%	77.0%	60.6%	11.8	\$22,545
Sebastian County	130,035	99.0%	98.4%	96.7%	244.8	\$34,275
Sevier County	15,735	90.8%	88.8%	80.2%	27.9	\$25,685
Sharp County	18,130	93.6%	90.3%	58.3%	30.0	\$26,959
St. Francis County	21,822	86.9%	82.3%	92.6%	34.4	\$22,296
Stone County	12,785	56.1%	39.4%	54.4%	21.1	\$23,196
Union County	37,008	80.7%	74.1%	78.5%	35.6	\$30,968
Van Buren County	16,152	99.2%	99.1%	60.6%	22.8	\$27,284
Washington County	266,184	99.7%	99.1%	95.5%	282.7	\$36,545
White County	79,091	87.4%	79.5%	87.0%	76.5	\$28,459
Woodruff County	5,808	67.9%	53.0%	91.2%	9.9	\$29,471
Yell County	20,134	72.8%	69.0%	76.3%	21.6	\$26,871
California	39,431,214	98.4%	95.5%	98.7%	253.0	\$47,977
Alameda County	1,649,058	99.9%	99.3%	99.4%	236.1	\$63,442
Alpine County	1,099	32.8%	27.7%	37.9%	1.5	\$53,247
Amador County	42,026	78.9%	55.9%	74.3%	70.7	\$42,602
Butte County	208,334	95.9%	86.6%	95.1%	127.3	\$37,965
Calaveras County	46,505	88.8%	62.2%	78.2%	45.6	\$41,078
Colusa County	22,074	98.5%	66.0%	98.4%	19.2	\$32,776
Contra Costa County	1,172,607	99.8%	99.2%	99.3%	635.6	\$61,727
Del Norte County	27,009	93.0%	84.6%	87.4%	26.8	\$31,008
El Dorado County	192,823	98.0%	72.9%	92.5%	112.9	\$57,916
Fresno County	1,024,124	99.0%	92.1%	99.2%	171.9	\$31,777
Glenn County	28,304	97.9%	65.1%	95.9%	21.5	\$30,697
Humboldt County	132,380	97.8%	84.1%	87.4%	37.1	\$36,082
Imperial County	181,724	91.4%	88.3%	99.5%	43.5	\$22,702
Inyo County	18,485	90.9%	88.1%	93.6%	1.8	\$40,569
Kern County	922,529	98.3%	93.5%	98.9%	113.4	\$29,238
Kings County	154,913	95.8%	82.8%	99.9%	111.4	\$26,420
Lake County	67,764	93.3%	85.2%	94.1%	53.9	\$34,768
Lassen County	28,340	67.9%	55.7%	88.6%	6.2	\$25,852
Los Angeles County	9,757,176	99.3%	98.7%	99.7%	403.7	\$44,319
Madera County	165,432	95.2%	75.2%	97.2%	77.4	\$29,698
Marin County	256,391	99.1%	97.6%	92.5%	492.7	\$90,408
Mariposa County	17,048	11.7%	7.7%	50.1%	11.8	\$39,798
Mendocino County	89,175	89.8%	72.7%	74.0%	25.4	\$37,230

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Merced County	296,774	99.9%	84.8%	99.7%	153.1	\$27,711
Modoc County	8,491	51.4%	36.0%	78.3%	2.2	\$30,660
Mono County	12,991	81.2%	78.1%	93.3%	4.3	\$49,271
Monterey County	436,251	99.0%	92.8%	97.0%	132.9	\$39,523
Napa County	132,727	97.8%	92.4%	95.1%	177.4	\$57,795
Nevada County	102,195	90.9%	70.6%	78.4%	106.7	\$49,935
Orange County	3,170,412	99.6%	98.7%	99.9%	998.8	\$52,816
Placer County	433,822	98.5%	90.5%	96.3%	308.3	\$56,902
Plumas County	18,834	68.6%	45.3%	73.7%	7.4	\$41,604
Riverside County	2,529,933	97.0%	95.6%	99.7%	350.9	\$37,162
Sacramento County	1,611,231	99.9%	97.9%	99.4%	669.2	\$41,989
San Benito County	69,159	96.9%	86.9%	96.0%	49.8	\$43,524
San Bernardino County	2,214,278	97.6%	96.2%	99.7%	110.3	\$33,180
San Diego County	3,298,799	96.6%	93.8%	99.4%	783.5	\$49,891
San Francisco County	827,526	100.0%	99.2%	100.0%	639.2	\$90,285
San Joaquin County	816,108	99.8%	93.2%	99.8%	586.1	\$36,192
San Luis Obispo County	281,843	97.0%	85.3%	97.3%	85.4	\$49,581
San Mateo County	742,893	99.6%	98.6%	98.5%	655.9	\$81,980
Santa Barbara County	444,500	96.9%	95.2%	98.5%	162.6	\$46,679
Santa Clara County	1,926,323	99.9%	98.5%	98.9%	492.0	\$77,018
Santa Cruz County	262,406	98.9%	95.6%	82.8%	589.5	\$55,717
Shasta County	181,121	91.2%	75.3%	92.4%	48.0	\$38,746
Sierra County	3,113	43.6%	33.7%	57.6%	3.3	\$40,612
Siskiyou County	42,498	79.7%	70.8%	80.3%	6.8	\$34,074
Solano County	455,101	99.7%	96.9%	99.6%	553.8	\$44,139
Sonoma County	485,375	96.6%	95.0%	96.0%	308.1	\$54,941
Stanislaus County	556,972	99.9%	93.1%	99.5%	372.3	\$33,653
Sutter County	98,545	100.0%	90.9%	99.6%	163.5	\$34,330
Tehama County	64,451	93.8%	51.2%	93.3%	21.9	\$35,527
Trinity County	15,642	35.9%	1.2%	22.1%	4.9	\$32,271
Tulare County	483,540	98.5%	84.2%	98.7%	100.2	\$27,550
Tuolumne County	53,893	89.4%	66.6%	89.2%	24.3	\$41,372
Ventura County	835,427	98.5%	97.5%	99.1%	453.8	\$48,416
Yolo County	225,251	99.6%	92.0%	99.7%	222.0	\$43,607
Yuba County	87,469	94.4%	78.8%	94.7%	138.4	\$32,854
Colorado	5,957,471	97.4%	92.1%	96.5%	57.5	\$50,489
Adams County	542,973	99.3%	97.8%	99.5%	465.4	\$40,167
Alamosa County	16,689	99.1%	87.8%	94.7%	23.1	\$29,622
Arapahoe County	666,916	99.9%	99.3%	99.6%	835.9	\$51,942
Archuleta County	14,112	79.7%	45.3%	80.2%	10.5	\$43,049
Baca County	3,367	74.3%	42.0%	67.5%	1.3	\$28,598
Bent County	5,779	95.3%	47.9%	86.6%	3.8	\$20,360
Boulder County	330,262	99.0%	95.7%	96.2%	454.7	\$60,272
Broomfield County	78,323	99.9%	99.3%	100.0%	375.7	\$62,948
Chaffee County	20,780	77.4%	67.0%	91.9%	20.5	\$43,357

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Cheyenne County	1,712	65.3%	19.2%	76.5%	1.0	\$38,468
Clear Creek County	9,076	75.1%	48.8%	61.7%	23.0	\$65,848
Conejos County	7,549	93.7%	70.9%	44.2%	5.9	\$28,155
Costilla County	3,686	87.3%	73.3%	73.4%	3.0	\$27,976
Crowley County	5,600	94.0%	19.3%	97.3%	7.1	\$19,316
Custer County	5,553	17.3%	1.3%	51.8%	7.5	\$43,529
Delta County	32,215	98.8%	97.4%	93.3%	28.2	\$35,746
Denver County	728,999	100.0%	99.5%	100.0%	762.4	\$61,202
Dolores County	2,467	71.3%	66.2%	71.8%	2.3	\$42,092
Douglas County	393,995	99.3%	93.8%	97.9%	468.9	\$66,810
Eagle County	54,330	96.2%	93.1%	89.5%	32.3	\$62,607
El Paso County	752,772	98.8%	94.3%	98.4%	354.0	\$44,250
Elbert County	29,382	93.1%	34.9%	75.9%	15.9	\$57,481
Fremont County	50,093	72.8%	67.7%	90.8%	32.7	\$30,201
Garfield County	63,167	95.9%	81.6%	91.9%	21.4	\$42,253
Gilpin County	5,963	84.6%	69.6%	78.1%	39.7	\$58,842
Grand County	16,154	93.5%	67.2%	64.7%	8.7	\$49,770
Gunnison County	17,310	90.2%	75.7%	74.5%	5.3	\$47,042
Hinsdale County	747	49.9%	49.9%	0.5%	0.7	\$46,490
Huerfano County	6,988	78.3%	72.6%	80.8%	4.4	\$36,275
Jackson County	1,273	80.0%	48.9%	75.3%	0.8	\$34,068
Jefferson County	578,533	98.6%	95.2%	97.8%	756.9	\$58,142
Kiowa County	1,392	72.9%	69.8%	78.4%	0.8	\$31,339
Kit Carson County	7,080	84.5%	81.5%	89.7%	3.3	\$37,807
La Plata County	56,823	83.5%	59.4%	89.8%	33.6	\$45,717
Lake County	7,369	87.5%	85.7%	91.1%	19.6	\$49,180
Larimer County	374,574	97.3%	90.1%	96.7%	144.3	\$49,323
Las Animas County	14,518	80.0%	66.4%	85.2%	3.0	\$30,623
Lincoln County	5,598	85.0%	83.9%	55.7%	2.2	\$29,350
Logan County	20,755	93.0%	71.8%	82.3%	11.3	\$29,538
Mesa County	161,260	98.8%	91.0%	97.7%	48.4	\$38,589
Mineral County	933	93.8%	93.8%	52.1%	1.1	\$41,950
Moffat County	13,142	89.8%	74.0%	84.1%	2.8	\$35,380
Montezuma County	26,841	82.9%	43.9%	93.0%	13.2	\$34,667
Montrose County	44,806	98.4%	94.9%	90.0%	20.0	\$36,936
Morgan County	30,300	94.8%	83.2%	90.8%	23.7	\$31,867
Otero County	17,991	99.0%	79.9%	98.9%	14.3	\$28,634
Ouray County	5,197	82.9%	75.0%	76.9%	9.6	\$53,914
Park County	18,316	43.7%	18.6%	43.6%	8.4	\$53,396
Phillips County	4,488	96.2%	92.4%	34.1%	6.5	\$43,285
Pitkin County	16,643	96.0%	85.7%	83.0%	17.1	\$105,096
Prowers County	11,957	95.1%	69.5%	93.7%	7.3	\$32,128
Pueblo County	169,866	98.5%	96.2%	98.2%	71.2	\$33,716
Rio Blanco County	6,607	70.3%	68.1%	48.2%	2.1	\$33,375
Rio Grande County	11,132	98.9%	80.4%	80.0%	12.2	\$40,132

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Routt County	25,243	93.3%	82.1%	79.7%	10.7	\$65,003
Saguache County	6,670	92.3%	42.7%	57.7%	2.1	\$39,711
San Juan County	821	87.6%	85.4%	84.3%	2.1	\$46,192
San Miguel County	7,819	75.9%	71.9%	83.6%	6.1	\$64,164
Sedgwick County	2,257	83.3%	77.5%	77.9%	4.1	\$34,866
Summit County	30,882	98.1%	95.5%	94.7%	50.8	\$58,219
Teller County	24,862	59.0%	49.8%	67.7%	44.6	\$46,242
Washington County	4,771	83.8%	13.8%	80.2%	1.9	\$36,138
Weld County	369,745	97.1%	87.3%	98.8%	92.8	\$41,661
Yuma County	10,048	93.9%	70.1%	75.6%	4.2	\$34,352
Connecticut	3,675,120	99.4%	98.9%	92.6%	759.0	\$54,409
Capitol Planning Region	992,858	98.8%	97.5%	95.7%	966.4	\$49,924
Greater Bridgeport Planning Region	330,363	99.9%	99.0%	96.5%	356.7	\$50,592
Lower Connecticut River Valley Planning Region	180,290	99.7%	99.7%	88.7%	425.1	\$56,906
Naugatuck Valley Planning Region	457,624	99.7%	99.6%	94.3%	108.7	\$46,063
Northeastern Connecticut Planning Region	99,400	99.1%	98.9%	77.5%	179.5	\$44,393
Northwest Hills Planning Region	116,935	99.1%	99.0%	73.6%	148.7	\$55,526
South Central Connecticut Planning Region	578,180	99.9%	99.8%	96.1%	574.5	\$48,264
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region	288,960	99.4%	99.3%	90.0%	483.1	\$45,691
Western Connecticut Planning Region	630,510	99.6%	99.5%	89.2%	184.9	\$79,648
Delaware	1,051,917	98.6%	97.9%	96.9%	539.8	\$44,219
Kent County	192,690	97.3%	95.5%	96.2%	328.8	\$34,640
New Castle County	588,093	99.6%	99.6%	99.3%	379.4	\$46,990
Sussex County	271,134	97.4%	96.1%	92.5%	289.6	\$44,963
District of Columbia	702,244	99.9%	99.8%	100.0%	488.4	\$75,253
District of Columbia	702,244	99.9%	99.8%	100.0%	488.4	\$75,253
Florida	23,372,171	97.6%	96.6%	97.8%	435.6	\$41,055
Alachua County	291,782	88.6%	82.9%	96.1%	333.2	\$37,981
Baker County	29,325	83.7%	80.1%	74.1%	50.1	\$29,167
Bay County	199,718	97.5%	94.6%	99.3%	263.3	\$38,856
Bradford County	28,075	50.8%	37.9%	90.6%	95.5	\$25,603
Brevard County	658,447	99.1%	98.5%	99.3%	648.7	\$42,738
Broward County	2,037,472	99.1%	98.8%	99.8%	694.0	\$41,910
Calhoun County	13,278	42.8%	29.6%	81.6%	23.4	\$22,965
Charlotte County	212,122	96.1%	94.0%	98.2%	311.4	\$40,603
Citrus County	170,174	98.2%	97.6%	85.2%	292.4	\$35,586
Clay County	236,760	94.4%	91.5%	97.5%	391.6	\$39,166
Collier County	416,233	98.3%	97.1%	93.4%	208.4	\$59,973

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Columbia County	73,977	100.0%	100.0%	77.1%	92.8	\$28,030
DeSoto County	36,744	83.4%	80.2%	94.8%	57.7	\$24,462
Dixie County	17,614	99.7%	99.6%	61.0%	25.0	\$21,699
Duval County	1,055,159	99.4%	99.3%	99.8%	383.5	\$38,827
Escambia County	331,275	96.6%	95.0%	99.3%	504.2	\$35,745
Flagler County	136,744	99.4%	98.9%	96.0%	281.2	\$43,100
Franklin County	12,979	88.3%	87.2%	87.8%	23.8	\$33,893
Gadsden County	44,151	79.1%	77.0%	80.0%	85.5	\$23,206
Gilchrist County	20,233	95.7%	95.1%	70.6%	57.9	\$33,507
Glades County	13,132	73.4%	70.1%	82.2%	16.3	\$25,697
Gulf County	15,876	64.4%	63.1%	78.3%	28.7	\$38,258
Hamilton County	14,334	89.0%	88.5%	65.2%	27.9	\$18,104
Hardee County	26,068	88.9%	73.3%	95.8%	40.9	\$26,225
Hendry County	46,130	89.0%	81.5%	92.7%	39.9	\$26,234
Hernando County	218,150	98.6%	98.2%	96.0%	461.2	\$33,079
Highlands County	109,778	91.2%	88.2%	95.0%	107.9	\$32,982
Hillsborough County	1,581,426	99.6%	98.4%	99.7%	547.6	\$41,980
Holmes County	19,876	42.1%	21.4%	55.7%	41.5	\$24,505
Indian River County	172,130	98.0%	97.0%	95.2%	342.3	\$46,273
Jackson County	49,980	56.8%	47.8%	80.6%	54.4	\$23,718
Jefferson County	15,921	72.1%	68.4%	74.9%	26.6	\$30,472
Lafayette County	8,640	68.5%	59.9%	76.2%	15.9	\$22,165
Lake County	444,204	93.4%	91.2%	96.8%	466.8	\$36,956
Lee County	860,959	97.7%	97.0%	98.4%	102.4	\$43,365
Leon County	300,488	96.5%	95.9%	98.7%	449.5	\$38,777
Levy County	47,765	80.8%	74.1%	75.9%	42.7	\$30,739
Liberty County	7,955	38.8%	29.6%	61.2%	9.5	\$25,693
Madison County	18,364	95.7%	94.4%	72.2%	26.4	\$23,670
Manatee County	458,352	98.6%	98.1%	98.8%	617.1	\$44,867
Marion County	428,905	89.8%	87.9%	91.7%	270.0	\$32,513
Martin County	165,666	97.4%	96.4%	97.0%	304.6	\$52,532
Miami-Dade County	2,838,459	99.5%	99.1%	99.7%	494.0	\$37,858
Monroe County	80,908	99.7%	99.6%	96.2%	82.3	\$57,683
Nassau County	104,376	91.7%	89.0%	90.2%	160.9	\$46,463
Okaloosa County	220,483	95.1%	93.8%	94.2%	237.0	\$42,261
Okeechobee County	42,369	82.5%	74.9%	84.3%	55.1	\$27,836
Orange County	1,533,646	99.2%	98.5%	99.7%	700.2	\$39,640
Osceola County	468,058	98.8%	98.2%	98.8%	352.6	\$31,000
Palm Beach County	1,582,055	99.5%	99.3%	99.3%	805.4	\$50,998
Pasco County	659,114	98.6%	97.7%	98.8%	882.8	\$37,757
Pinellas County	965,868	99.8%	99.7%	99.9%	528.9	\$46,580
Polk County	852,873	98.0%	97.3%	97.7%	474.4	\$31,927
Putnam County	77,301	75.9%	71.0%	85.6%	106.1	\$26,908
Santa Rosa County	207,653	97.1%	95.1%	98.0%	205.1	\$41,388
Sarasota County	476,604	99.4%	99.2%	98.4%	857.2	\$55,430

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Seminole County	494,605	99.3%	99.0%	99.1%	598.7	\$44,349
St. Johns County	334,928	98.8%	98.2%	98.9%	557.6	\$54,822
St. Lucie County	390,646	97.2%	96.2%	98.3%	683.4	\$35,125
Sumter County	154,693	91.6%	89.8%	97.3%	277.7	\$46,555
Suwannee County	47,536	88.2%	85.5%	62.1%	69.0	\$26,484
Taylor County	21,843	96.6%	96.4%	72.7%	20.9	\$26,808
Union County	15,738	56.9%	53.4%	77.6%	64.6	\$22,599
Volusia County	602,770	99.2%	98.6%	98.3%	547.3	\$37,171
Wakulla County	37,115	74.1%	69.6%	80.6%	61.2	\$32,920
Walton County	89,666	96.2%	77.4%	84.6%	86.4	\$49,119
Washington County	26,503	86.5%	24.4%	72.4%	45.3	\$26,233
Georgia	11,180,871	96.8%	96.2%	92.0%	193.7	\$39,525
Appling County	18,669	90.4%	89.6%	66.0%	36.7	\$25,218
Atkinson County	8,435	98.9%	98.4%	73.4%	24.6	\$23,886
Bacon County	11,045	100.0%	100.0%	71.5%	38.9	\$25,969
Baker County	2,732	74.5%	73.2%	57.3%	8.0	\$25,017
Baldwin County	43,644	96.8%	96.6%	87.4%	168.7	\$32,573
Banks County	20,318	44.9%	39.1%	55.6%	87.3	\$32,088
Barrow County	96,294	96.2%	95.1%	89.3%	598.0	\$31,914
Bartow County	117,508	92.1%	90.2%	91.3%	256.1	\$33,951
Ben Hill County	16,945	99.1%	98.5%	90.4%	67.7	\$23,099
Berrien County	18,666	94.0%	92.8%	81.1%	41.2	\$26,263
Bibb County	157,056	100.0%	100.0%	98.8%	629.8	\$31,306
Bleckley County	12,626	95.9%	95.5%	78.3%	58.5	\$29,677
Brantley County	18,795	100.0%	100.0%	52.4%	42.4	\$25,293
Brooks County	16,344	92.2%	89.4%	76.5%	33.1	\$27,303
Bryan County	51,105	100.0%	100.0%	89.7%	116.8	\$42,576
Bulloch County	85,454	100.0%	99.9%	78.5%	126.4	\$30,450
Burke County	24,472	80.3%	75.2%	79.1%	29.6	\$31,580
Butts County	27,127	95.6%	94.7%	80.1%	147.7	\$27,924
Calhoun County	5,441	21.8%	13.6%	88.0%	19.4	\$19,913
Camden County	59,099	91.2%	90.9%	81.5%	93.8	\$34,401
Candler County	11,130	99.9%	99.9%	69.8%	45.8	\$25,898
Carroll County	129,911	96.6%	95.6%	80.2%	260.3	\$32,201
Catoosa County	68,940	97.8%	97.3%	96.4%	425.1	\$35,382
Charlton County	13,021	84.5%	83.5%	49.7%	16.7	\$24,015
Chatham County	307,336	98.9%	98.8%	99.4%	709.6	\$38,920
Chattahoochee County	8,548	100.0%	100.0%	98.3%	34.4	\$26,920
Chattooga County	25,306	89.8%	89.2%	74.8%	80.8	\$23,391
Cherokee County	293,513	98.6%	97.9%	96.4%	697.0	\$47,337
Clarke County	129,995	99.2%	97.9%	96.5%	90.4	\$31,915
Clay County	2,815	84.2%	83.8%	33.1%	14.4	\$29,009
Clayton County	297,703	99.8%	99.7%	99.5%	101.6	\$26,826
Clinch County	6,871	33.5%	29.8%	82.3%	8.4	\$24,906
Cobb County	787,538	99.8%	99.6%	99.7%	317.8	\$50,975

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Coffee County	43,851	95.2%	94.9%	83.2%	74.0	\$23,567
Colquitt County	46,977	92.5%	90.8%	82.7%	85.9	\$27,073
Columbia County	167,472	99.1%	98.9%	99.3%	577.1	\$42,457
Cook County	17,984	100.0%	100.0%	85.1%	78.7	\$25,003
Coweta County	158,233	97.1%	96.6%	87.9%	358.7	\$43,281
Crawford County	12,349	100.0%	100.0%	50.1%	38.0	\$32,796
Crisp County	19,468	83.0%	82.0%	83.3%	71.4	\$28,062
Dade County	16,068	99.4%	99.4%	88.1%	92.4	\$32,865
Dawson County	33,748	85.6%	83.6%	71.3%	160.1	\$43,291
DeKalb County	770,302	99.4%	99.1%	99.8%	877.1	\$45,544
Decatur County	29,391	80.5%	77.6%	82.9%	49.2	\$26,544
Dodge County	19,630	96.2%	95.1%	79.2%	39.6	\$24,702
Dooly County	11,186	93.4%	92.4%	80.2%	28.5	\$27,078
Dougherty County	82,418	96.5%	96.1%	97.4%	250.8	\$27,125
Douglas County	151,887	99.2%	99.1%	95.6%	758.9	\$35,070
Early County	10,444	78.6%	74.8%	58.0%	20.4	\$26,879
Echols County	3,698	44.0%	11.8%	78.3%	8.8	\$25,653
Effingham County	73,148	100.0%	100.0%	84.9%	152.8	\$37,841
Elbert County	20,152	92.6%	91.7%	74.4%	57.4	\$28,743
Emanuel County	23,224	100.0%	100.0%	73.1%	34.1	\$24,356
Evans County	10,869	98.8%	98.7%	67.0%	59.4	\$26,995
Fannin County	25,854	81.1%	79.1%	57.0%	66.8	\$38,719
Fayette County	125,107	98.2%	97.3%	93.6%	643.0	\$52,188
Floyd County	101,390	92.2%	90.1%	92.9%	198.9	\$32,628
Forsyth County	280,096	99.0%	98.4%	96.4%	247.0	\$55,936
Franklin County	25,208	85.4%	83.8%	68.9%	96.5	\$29,576
Fulton County	1,090,354	99.9%	99.4%	99.4%	70.2	\$61,438
Gilmer County	33,327	97.5%	97.2%	59.3%	78.2	\$34,175
Glascocock County	3,008	43.2%	43.1%	71.6%	20.9	\$26,537
Glynn County	86,540	100.0%	100.0%	90.3%	206.2	\$41,042
Gordon County	60,765	94.8%	93.2%	84.5%	170.5	\$31,642
Grady County	26,271	98.4%	98.3%	73.3%	57.8	\$28,055
Greene County	21,089	94.7%	94.4%	61.1%	54.4	\$56,767
Gwinnett County	1,003,869	99.7%	99.5%	99.4%	330.5	\$37,588
Habersham County	49,665	96.4%	95.9%	74.6%	179.4	\$30,661
Hall County	221,745	96.5%	95.1%	92.3%	564.3	\$37,271
Hancock County	8,683	53.6%	53.5%	71.7%	18.4	\$19,305
Haralson County	32,404	92.8%	90.2%	72.2%	114.8	\$32,715
Harris County	36,929	87.3%	85.9%	54.8%	79.6	\$42,883
Hart County	28,052	92.6%	91.1%	77.8%	120.7	\$31,280
Heard County	12,119	94.9%	94.3%	54.8%	40.9	\$32,800
Henry County	259,315	99.2%	98.8%	96.4%	813.6	\$36,051
Houston County	174,897	97.8%	97.2%	98.7%	465.1	\$36,079
Irwin County	9,155	98.8%	98.6%	80.1%	25.8	\$27,128
Jackson County	93,825	88.3%	85.3%	86.0%	276.2	\$35,704

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Jasper County	17,219	90.0%	87.3%	62.9%	46.7	\$31,661
Jeff Davis County	15,119	98.5%	98.2%	78.6%	45.7	\$23,844
Jefferson County	15,019	81.9%	78.3%	80.2%	28.5	\$25,591
Jenkins County	8,836	91.9%	91.8%	63.0%	25.4	\$21,473
Johnson County	9,178	92.4%	91.2%	69.0%	30.3	\$24,652
Jones County	29,047	97.3%	96.2%	79.8%	73.7	\$33,522
Lamar County	20,690	97.0%	96.6%	67.2%	112.8	\$33,389
Lanier County	10,464	98.1%	98.1%	73.9%	53.2	\$25,150
Laurens County	50,287	98.3%	97.6%	81.2%	62.3	\$29,642
Lee County	34,073	79.4%	77.3%	91.3%	95.7	\$37,641
Liberty County	68,607	100.0%	100.0%	94.5%	132.8	\$27,648
Lincoln County	8,049	99.9%	99.9%	62.7%	38.3	\$28,988
Long County	20,439	76.4%	73.9%	83.6%	51.0	\$26,766
Lowndes County	122,082	100.0%	100.0%	95.2%	245.5	\$29,757
Lumpkin County	36,016	93.4%	92.2%	72.4%	127.3	\$36,037
Macon County	11,831	82.6%	81.1%	84.0%	29.5	\$26,030
Madison County	32,771	65.3%	60.3%	68.9%	116.1	\$28,436
Marion County	7,635	75.9%	75.8%	48.2%	20.9	\$27,096
McDuffie County	21,764	95.1%	94.2%	91.0%	84.6	\$28,071
McIntosh County	11,800	100.0%	100.0%	70.4%	27.4	\$29,599
Meriwether County	21,439	76.9%	68.7%	49.5%	42.8	\$27,400
Miller County	5,824	56.8%	32.4%	68.1%	20.6	\$32,027
Mitchell County	20,329	85.8%	83.8%	70.5%	39.7	\$25,820
Monroe County	31,437	98.3%	98.0%	68.2%	79.4	\$43,106
Montgomery County	8,566	98.2%	98.2%	75.9%	35.5	\$27,633
Morgan County	21,940	92.9%	91.9%	66.9%	63.2	\$40,661
Murray County	41,316	91.1%	89.7%	80.8%	119.9	\$30,205
Muscogee County	201,830	99.2%	99.0%	99.7%	932.3	\$32,811
Newton County	124,010	100.0%	100.0%	88.6%	452.9	\$31,537
Oconee County	44,751	97.6%	96.7%	84.6%	242.8	\$55,741
Oglethorpe County	16,172	61.6%	57.9%	48.0%	36.8	\$32,062
Paulding County	188,549	97.9%	96.8%	94.7%	603.6	\$36,776
Peach County	29,213	96.9%	96.7%	92.4%	194.4	\$33,624
Pickens County	36,580	91.2%	90.2%	79.4%	157.6	\$38,359
Pierce County	20,669	99.5%	99.4%	76.6%	60.7	\$29,266
Pike County	20,669	68.6%	67.1%	56.6%	95.7	\$36,105
Polk County	44,610	96.6%	95.9%	84.4%	143.7	\$27,807
Pulaski County	10,180	97.5%	97.4%	88.7%	40.8	\$24,849
Putnam County	23,383	99.3%	99.0%	56.3%	67.8	\$42,671
Quitman County	2,323	61.3%	59.9%	70.1%	15.4	\$24,325
Rabun County	17,711	71.1%	68.8%	59.6%	47.9	\$38,315
Randolph County	6,085	73.3%	69.9%	82.2%	14.2	\$21,280
Richmond County	206,303	99.6%	99.5%	99.7%	636.1	\$30,209
Rockdale County	97,610	100.0%	100.0%	97.1%	751.9	\$34,548
Schley County	4,503	70.3%	64.2%	45.3%	27.0	\$30,176

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Screven County	14,325	100.0%	100.0%	62.5%	22.2	\$29,121
Seminole County	9,274	63.7%	61.8%	82.4%	39.0	\$29,184
Spalding County	70,292	99.3%	99.1%	92.4%	358.7	\$36,803
Stephens County	27,498	94.5%	93.9%	82.3%	153.7	\$27,521
Stewart County	4,809	22.2%	10.3%	82.3%	10.5	\$21,024
Sumter County	28,972	85.1%	84.2%	85.3%	60.0	\$24,439
Talbot County	5,755	77.2%	75.6%	55.5%	14.7	\$28,737
Taliaferro County	1,620	97.9%	97.9%	57.2%	8.3	\$24,228
Tattnall County	24,275	100.0%	100.0%	76.3%	50.5	\$21,462
Taylor County	7,783	97.7%	97.2%	71.8%	20.7	\$25,791
Telfair County	11,000	66.3%	61.3%	83.8%	25.2	\$17,226
Terrell County	8,698	81.9%	81.6%	73.6%	25.9	\$24,665
Thomas County	46,054	92.6%	89.9%	80.3%	84.6	\$33,284
Tift County	41,708	100.0%	100.0%	88.8%	159.9	\$29,381
Toombs County	27,488	99.9%	99.9%	77.7%	75.5	\$27,940
Towns County	13,184	86.7%	82.6%	75.5%	79.2	\$39,773
Treutlen County	6,420	100.0%	100.0%	86.5%	32.2	\$25,728
Troup County	71,513	94.9%	94.1%	93.7%	172.7	\$31,830
Turner County	9,023	94.7%	94.5%	80.2%	31.6	\$23,275
Twiggs County	7,728	78.7%	75.6%	60.1%	21.5	\$32,037
Union County	27,601	77.4%	74.4%	61.6%	85.7	\$40,312
Upson County	28,358	98.5%	98.3%	74.9%	87.7	\$29,772
Walker County	69,340	96.8%	96.2%	90.0%	155.3	\$30,482
Walton County	109,792	89.0%	86.9%	89.5%	335.9	\$36,752
Ware County	36,222	92.8%	88.4%	88.6%	40.3	\$23,550
Warren County	5,148	61.4%	60.8%	58.1%	18.1	\$24,793
Washington County	19,834	96.6%	95.4%	82.3%	29.2	\$24,825
Wayne County	32,132	84.6%	83.0%	76.5%	50.1	\$25,077
Webster County	2,315	40.9%	31.8%	73.3%	11.0	\$25,407
Wheeler County	7,076	95.0%	94.1%	52.6%	23.9	\$19,272
White County	29,668	95.9%	95.5%	68.6%	123.2	\$34,519
Whitfield County	105,070	96.6%	96.2%	91.4%	361.8	\$30,593
Wilcox County	8,904	82.1%	74.4%	82.0%	23.6	\$21,028
Wilkes County	9,567	99.9%	99.9%	66.2%	20.4	\$30,123
Wilkinson County	8,667	94.3%	93.0%	71.0%	19.3	\$25,742
Worth County	20,262	83.7%	83.1%	71.2%	35.5	\$28,059
Guam	169,532	98.2%	60.5%	96.4%	807.8	N/A
Guam	169,532	98.2%	60.5%	96.4%	807.8	N/A
Hawaii	1,446,138	97.9%	97.7%	97.6%	225.2	\$44,823
Hawaii County	209,790	93.2%	92.8%	91.1%	52.1	\$38,406
Honolulu County	998,739	98.8%	98.7%	99.6%	662.8	\$46,361
Kalawao County	81	86.4%	86.4%	0.0%	6.8	\$39,742
Kauai County	73,840	97.9%	97.9%	94.8%	119.1	\$42,553
Maui County	163,688	98.2%	98.1%	95.4%	140.9	\$44,403
Idaho	2,001,617	94.6%	79.5%	95.8%	24.2	\$37,169

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Ada County	535,799	99.5%	95.3%	99.8%	509.3	\$47,768
Adams County	4,998	59.7%	38.9%	69.4%	3.7	\$36,308
Bannock County	91,010	95.2%	87.0%	98.4%	81.8	\$32,268
Bear Lake County	6,779	65.3%	25.7%	86.9%	6.9	\$32,301
Benewah County	10,529	51.6%	30.8%	50.1%	13.6	\$31,054
Bingham County	50,889	99.2%	59.3%	98.2%	24.3	\$31,676
Blaine County	25,261	91.4%	86.1%	91.8%	9.6	\$51,123
Boise County	8,581	16.7%	14.8%	53.4%	4.5	\$38,398
Bonner County	53,955	70.4%	35.2%	75.5%	31.1	\$37,755
Bonneville County	133,644	98.4%	89.4%	99.2%	71.6	\$34,508
Boundary County	14,040	92.1%	30.6%	79.7%	11.1	\$29,672
Butte County	2,735	53.3%	48.7%	86.8%	1.2	\$25,940
Camas County	1,247	12.3%	0.0%	49.6%	1.2	\$29,735
Canyon County	266,892	98.8%	83.0%	99.7%	454.6	\$30,761
Caribou County	7,239	55.5%	49.1%	88.9%	4.1	\$30,255
Cassia County	25,976	97.5%	67.8%	97.8%	10.1	\$30,688
Clark County	794	78.0%	77.3%	81.0%	0.5	\$22,917
Clearwater County	9,149	100.0%	37.6%	60.8%	3.7	\$31,608
Custer County	4,597	76.4%	71.5%	69.2%	0.9	\$29,993
Elmore County	29,729	79.9%	68.4%	97.3%	9.7	\$30,146
Franklin County	15,638	63.5%	20.9%	83.6%	23.6	\$30,698
Fremont County	14,399	91.0%	49.5%	96.7%	7.7	\$32,085
Gem County	21,857	93.0%	64.2%	95.5%	39.0	\$34,695
Gooding County	16,189	99.1%	51.2%	98.6%	22.2	\$29,647
Idaho County	17,912	100.0%	2.9%	69.5%	2.1	\$32,073
Jefferson County	34,854	99.1%	64.8%	99.2%	31.9	\$30,733
Jerome County	26,056	99.3%	61.2%	99.4%	43.6	\$29,033
Kootenai County	188,323	91.5%	83.5%	94.5%	152.1	\$38,797
Latah County	42,180	100.0%	74.1%	92.4%	39.2	\$35,157
Lemhi County	8,397	82.2%	55.7%	80.9%	1.8	\$33,896
Lewis County	3,728	100.0%	0.2%	84.0%	7.8	\$29,737
Lincoln County	5,556	94.2%	29.9%	97.1%	4.6	\$28,597
Madison County	55,549	99.6%	91.4%	99.8%	118.4	\$23,024
Minidoka County	22,691	99.6%	85.8%	99.7%	30.0	\$31,693
Nez Perce County	42,847	100.0%	86.1%	94.3%	50.5	\$37,859
Oneida County	4,976	93.3%	92.8%	93.9%	4.2	\$30,895
Owyhee County	12,748	71.0%	48.9%	80.0%	1.7	\$26,059
Payette County	27,662	96.7%	77.8%	99.0%	68.0	\$30,362
Power County	8,381	97.7%	68.9%	94.7%	6.0	\$25,083
Shoshone County	14,074	86.4%	85.6%	76.3%	5.3	\$27,965
Teton County	12,932	74.8%	62.2%	97.2%	28.8	\$46,968
Twin Falls County	96,509	99.2%	83.9%	97.8%	50.2	\$33,505
Valley County	12,777	49.3%	48.2%	87.4%	3.5	\$38,932
Washington County	11,539	87.2%	62.2%	94.8%	7.9	\$27,769
Illinois	12,710,155	98.3%	95.4%	97.9%	229.0	\$45,104

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Adams County	64,109	97.1%	93.4%	90.7%	75.0	\$36,317
Alexander County	4,594	100.0%	100.0%	85.1%	19.5	\$25,261
Bond County	16,576	100.0%	100.0%	89.6%	43.6	\$32,665
Boone County	53,313	95.0%	91.1%	99.8%	189.9	\$38,437
Brown County	6,307	90.6%	55.2%	78.7%	20.6	\$26,527
Bureau County	32,486	90.3%	78.3%	84.1%	37.4	\$36,625
Calhoun County	4,224	72.8%	54.9%	57.6%	16.6	\$33,749
Carroll County	15,444	86.1%	74.8%	52.2%	34.7	\$32,921
Cass County	12,713	94.1%	92.6%	85.9%	33.8	\$32,047
Champaign County	212,374	98.8%	93.7%	99.0%	213.2	\$37,366
Christian County	33,247	88.6%	83.2%	96.3%	46.9	\$31,989
Clark County	15,076	72.5%	64.8%	80.0%	30.1	\$35,425
Clay County	12,821	100.0%	100.0%	82.3%	27.4	\$33,212
Clinton County	37,087	100.0%	100.0%	93.0%	78.3	\$41,334
Coles County	46,423	97.9%	82.8%	95.6%	91.3	\$33,965
Cook County	5,182,616	99.9%	99.7%	100.0%	484.7	\$47,801
Crawford County	18,388	76.3%	67.5%	77.8%	41.4	\$34,276
Cumberland County	10,305	98.0%	51.0%	84.3%	29.8	\$36,270
De Witt County	15,319	95.9%	76.1%	96.5%	38.5	\$36,977
DeKalb County	101,335	96.5%	91.2%	98.6%	160.5	\$35,054
Douglas County	19,824	98.3%	73.4%	95.3%	47.6	\$34,630
DuPage County	937,142	99.9%	99.8%	100.0%	858.9	\$57,051
Edgar County	16,398	88.2%	70.0%	87.7%	26.3	\$33,566
Edwards County	5,984	100.0%	100.0%	80.3%	26.9	\$31,314
Effingham County	34,602	99.9%	82.1%	87.8%	72.3	\$38,582
Fayette County	21,157	99.5%	59.1%	82.8%	29.5	\$30,865
Ford County	13,451	97.0%	79.2%	91.4%	27.7	\$32,674
Franklin County	37,033	100.0%	100.0%	93.9%	90.6	\$29,659
Fulton County	32,510	91.9%	85.0%	84.7%	37.6	\$33,706
Gallatin County	4,690	100.0%	100.0%	67.2%	14.5	\$39,976
Greene County	11,417	91.2%	52.0%	89.2%	21.0	\$33,174
Grundy County	53,835	95.1%	87.4%	97.2%	128.8	\$43,744
Hamilton County	7,818	78.1%	64.9%	84.6%	18.0	\$35,585
Hancock County	17,008	90.2%	77.9%	65.5%	21.4	\$36,671
Hardin County	3,550	97.3%	97.3%	29.5%	20.0	\$30,158
Henderson County	6,048	83.4%	75.4%	54.2%	16.0	\$32,763
Henry County	48,177	97.1%	87.1%	92.6%	58.5	\$38,767
Iroquois County	26,067	89.3%	68.7%	91.5%	23.3	\$34,719
Jackson County	53,199	93.1%	76.1%	91.8%	91.2	\$30,227
Jasper County	9,092	81.2%	55.6%	77.4%	18.4	\$36,847
Jefferson County	36,107	98.0%	95.8%	81.6%	63.2	\$31,541
Jersey County	21,150	89.9%	64.9%	79.4%	57.2	\$38,238
Jo Daviess County	21,528	95.6%	88.5%	80.8%	35.8	\$42,797
Johnson County	13,320	82.7%	52.9%	59.2%	38.8	\$28,028
Kane County	520,997	99.1%	98.0%	100.0%	3.1	\$46,013

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Kankakee County	106,410	97.6%	87.6%	98.5%	157.3	\$35,005
Kendall County	143,171	99.5%	93.5%	99.6%	447.1	\$43,127
Knox County	48,716	96.5%	92.8%	90.8%	68.0	\$29,614
LaSalle County	108,390	95.9%	86.5%	96.6%	95.5	\$38,079
Lake County	718,604	99.7%	99.1%	100.0%	619.9	\$55,756
Lawrence County	14,801	94.5%	60.5%	91.5%	39.8	\$30,702
Lee County	33,544	74.8%	68.0%	79.8%	46.3	\$35,065
Livingston County	35,375	92.8%	73.1%	95.0%	33.9	\$36,002
Logan County	27,518	98.1%	82.0%	95.2%	44.5	\$34,109
Macon County	100,737	96.8%	94.2%	98.1%	173.5	\$35,850
Macoupin County	43,895	92.2%	73.1%	80.6%	50.9	\$35,389
Madison County	263,017	98.9%	97.0%	98.6%	367.6	\$40,869
Marion County	36,437	99.2%	73.9%	86.7%	63.6	\$32,199
Marshall County	11,552	87.5%	70.9%	85.2%	29.9	\$36,065
Mason County	12,543	85.2%	78.7%	83.8%	23.3	\$34,783
Massac County	13,627	100.0%	100.0%	82.9%	57.5	\$31,578
McDonough County	26,662	98.2%	97.1%	90.9%	45.2	\$30,785
McHenry County	315,959	97.4%	94.8%	100.0%	523.6	\$48,275
McLean County	172,067	98.2%	92.9%	98.6%	145.4	\$42,362
Menard County	11,963	82.9%	73.4%	90.5%	38.1	\$41,888
Mercer County	15,292	86.8%	72.5%	75.2%	27.2	\$36,295
Monroe County	34,969	83.9%	79.3%	91.4%	90.8	\$49,438
Montgomery County	27,615	91.2%	70.6%	90.8%	39.2	\$32,463
Morgan County	32,618	90.1%	76.0%	92.7%	57.3	\$35,840
Moultrie County	14,365	93.6%	70.6%	80.9%	42.8	\$35,896
Ogle County	51,345	84.5%	75.0%	81.2%	67.7	\$38,251
Peoria County	179,630	97.7%	94.3%	97.4%	290.3	\$39,756
Perry County	20,272	100.0%	100.0%	92.1%	45.9	\$29,720
Piatt County	16,628	94.3%	79.3%	97.7%	37.9	\$43,547
Pike County	14,258	86.2%	53.8%	82.0%	17.2	\$30,438
Pope County	3,703	100.0%	100.0%	50.8%	10.0	\$31,016
Pulaski County	4,879	62.2%	31.5%	89.4%	24.5	\$24,463
Putnam County	5,633	85.7%	67.9%	61.3%	35.2	\$40,036
Randolph County	29,903	73.1%	67.2%	88.7%	52.0	\$31,900
Richland County	15,362	100.0%	100.0%	95.8%	42.7	\$32,156
Rock Island County	142,731	99.0%	97.3%	98.2%	333.9	\$35,753
Saline County	22,826	100.0%	100.0%	92.0%	60.1	\$35,665
Sangamon County	194,345	97.6%	93.8%	98.6%	223.8	\$42,851
Schuyler County	6,750	74.8%	67.3%	70.6%	15.4	\$33,077
Scott County	4,880	91.5%	56.2%	82.2%	19.5	\$36,508
Shelby County	20,542	92.2%	57.0%	83.4%	27.1	\$33,372
St. Clair County	251,149	96.2%	92.6%	99.3%	381.9	\$37,824
Stark County	5,272	94.4%	69.1%	87.8%	18.3	\$34,270
Stephenson County	43,088	97.4%	78.1%	81.9%	76.4	\$34,672
Tazewell County	129,821	96.7%	93.2%	96.9%	200.8	\$40,072

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Union County	16,886	100.0%	100.0%	83.9%	40.8	\$31,962
Vermilion County	71,106	94.4%	85.0%	97.2%	79.2	\$30,447
Wabash County	10,979	73.6%	66.4%	66.5%	49.2	\$36,323
Warren County	16,217	93.8%	80.2%	88.7%	29.9	\$33,620
Washington County	13,535	75.2%	59.8%	87.0%	24.1	\$38,507
Wayne County	15,928	92.8%	84.7%	82.1%	22.3	\$31,073
White County	13,395	88.7%	65.0%	88.1%	27.1	\$30,769
Whiteside County	54,657	93.6%	86.3%	92.8%	79.9	\$36,788
Will County	708,583	99.4%	97.8%	99.9%	847.7	\$46,216
Williamson County	67,064	99.1%	97.9%	94.7%	159.6	\$37,096
Winnebago County	283,790	98.8%	96.3%	99.2%	553.1	\$34,775
Woodford County	38,290	91.8%	83.4%	91.8%	72.6	\$43,032
Indiana	6,924,272	96.4%	92.3%	94.4%	193.3	\$37,178
Adams County	36,584	96.7%	59.7%	84.5%	107.9	\$27,765
Allen County	399,295	99.5%	93.7%	99.8%	607.5	\$36,432
Bartholomew County	84,741	93.5%	91.8%	93.1%	208.2	\$41,174
Benton County	8,853	84.6%	9.2%	68.8%	21.8	\$33,363
Blackford County	11,816	87.6%	56.3%	92.1%	71.6	\$28,774
Boone County	78,773	93.9%	85.6%	97.5%	186.3	\$58,340
Brown County	15,650	87.1%	83.5%	52.2%	50.2	\$42,450
Carroll County	20,747	73.9%	66.8%	79.4%	55.7	\$34,366
Cass County	37,559	87.9%	76.4%	91.9%	91.1	\$29,370
Clark County	127,479	96.0%	94.0%	97.2%	341.9	\$36,386
Clay County	26,424	89.5%	84.0%	91.2%	73.9	\$36,588
Clinton County	32,895	94.9%	80.8%	91.8%	81.2	\$30,108
Crawford County	10,523	52.2%	38.8%	55.0%	34.4	\$28,760
Daviess County	34,097	94.2%	79.6%	91.5%	79.4	\$29,952
DeKalb County	44,330	100.0%	100.0%	94.5%	122.2	\$34,026
Dearborn County	51,435	98.8%	98.1%	88.3%	168.6	\$38,711
Decatur County	26,421	83.5%	61.1%	88.8%	70.9	\$36,726
Delaware County	112,951	97.8%	90.7%	98.6%	288.1	\$30,037
Dubois County	43,629	99.9%	99.6%	81.3%	102.1	\$37,126
Elkhart County	207,436	98.6%	93.2%	99.3%	447.9	\$31,850
Fayette County	23,335	90.7%	89.5%	83.4%	108.5	\$29,274
Floyd County	81,931	97.7%	94.8%	98.2%	551.8	\$40,196
Fountain County	16,833	97.4%	95.4%	80.8%	42.5	\$31,232
Franklin County	23,136	89.7%	86.6%	55.0%	60.2	\$38,014
Fulton County	20,004	99.7%	99.7%	83.8%	54.3	\$32,867
Gibson County	33,038	93.3%	80.3%	89.5%	67.8	\$33,358
Grant County	66,458	95.1%	89.0%	95.8%	160.5	\$29,023
Greene County	31,219	76.6%	62.0%	73.6%	57.6	\$32,807
Hamilton County	379,704	99.2%	97.9%	99.9%	962.8	\$58,929
Hancock County	88,810	98.8%	97.8%	99.3%	290.3	\$45,781
Harrison County	39,978	71.6%	53.8%	79.8%	82.6	\$35,333
Hendricks County	190,629	99.1%	98.6%	98.6%	468.5	\$44,903

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Henry County	49,081	87.0%	83.3%	89.4%	125.2	\$31,084
Howard County	84,082	98.0%	91.9%	98.1%	286.9	\$34,785
Huntington County	36,944	98.2%	94.6%	94.8%	96.5	\$34,479
Jackson County	47,420	97.9%	97.5%	86.6%	93.0	\$33,127
Jasper County	33,387	78.9%	70.6%	87.9%	59.7	\$36,426
Jay County	20,164	88.5%	59.8%	76.5%	52.5	\$27,105
Jefferson County	32,921	83.2%	80.1%	76.2%	91.3	\$32,420
Jennings County	27,634	90.5%	89.1%	77.3%	73.4	\$31,077
Johnson County	170,611	98.9%	97.6%	97.7%	532.5	\$42,884
Knox County	35,872	89.4%	81.6%	92.9%	69.5	\$33,762
Kosciusko County	80,669	99.5%	94.5%	89.1%	151.8	\$36,316
LaGrange County	41,122	100.0%	100.0%	90.4%	108.3	\$32,928
LaPorte County	111,348	96.2%	91.9%	98.7%	186.1	\$34,650
Lake County	502,955	99.0%	98.0%	99.9%	8.5	\$35,973
Lawrence County	45,192	91.9%	90.3%	79.0%	100.6	\$33,401
Madison County	134,222	97.4%	91.6%	99.0%	297.0	\$33,425
Marion County	981,628	99.8%	99.2%	100.0%	475.0	\$36,355
Marshall County	46,464	97.5%	82.9%	90.2%	104.7	\$33,134
Martin County	9,864	75.0%	70.7%	68.2%	29.4	\$32,250
Miami County	35,613	92.3%	66.1%	87.4%	95.3	\$29,185
Monroe County	140,702	95.8%	95.4%	91.6%	356.6	\$36,836
Montgomery County	38,633	99.0%	98.4%	83.8%	76.6	\$34,462
Morgan County	73,825	96.9%	95.6%	90.0%	182.8	\$39,777
Newton County	14,131	90.9%	86.3%	81.9%	35.2	\$32,318
Noble County	47,811	98.4%	88.4%	88.7%	116.4	\$33,516
Ohio County	5,996	99.1%	98.8%	58.9%	69.6	\$36,210
Orange County	19,824	99.2%	99.2%	68.8%	49.8	\$33,475
Owen County	21,851	87.3%	86.4%	43.1%	56.7	\$33,451
Parke County	16,508	78.7%	71.9%	62.0%	37.1	\$31,264
Perry County	19,320	95.7%	95.4%	76.6%	50.6	\$30,366
Pike County	12,116	90.0%	86.6%	69.9%	36.2	\$33,085
Porter County	175,860	97.9%	96.0%	99.8%	420.6	\$42,814
Posey County	25,067	85.7%	68.6%	92.5%	61.2	\$38,398
Pulaski County	12,421	68.0%	59.8%	67.3%	28.6	\$31,336
Putnam County	37,804	82.8%	81.6%	77.3%	78.7	\$34,050
Randolph County	24,337	89.4%	67.3%	81.8%	53.8	\$31,036
Ripley County	29,214	96.2%	92.8%	65.2%	65.4	\$34,364
Rush County	16,759	66.6%	55.7%	80.9%	41.1	\$30,233
Scott County	24,751	90.8%	88.5%	77.8%	130.0	\$29,123
Shelby County	45,654	79.8%	71.9%	94.6%	111.0	\$35,637
Spencer County	20,192	97.3%	95.9%	79.5%	50.9	\$36,718
St. Joseph County	273,744	98.9%	94.6%	99.5%	598.0	\$35,714
Starke County	23,463	90.4%	78.3%	76.5%	75.9	\$28,895
Steuben County	34,862	100.0%	100.0%	86.5%	112.9	\$37,126
Sullivan County	20,768	65.2%	57.1%	80.5%	46.4	\$29,424

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Switzerland County	9,988	100.0%	99.8%	60.4%	45.3	\$31,238
Tippecanoe County	191,650	99.3%	98.6%	97.7%	384.1	\$32,271
Tipton County	15,324	86.6%	70.1%	95.1%	58.8	\$37,924
Union County	6,884	93.3%	92.2%	70.2%	42.7	\$37,356
Vanderburgh County	180,387	99.9%	99.5%	99.2%	772.9	\$35,369
Vermillion County	15,516	84.6%	80.9%	71.2%	60.4	\$30,418
Vigo County	106,166	94.3%	92.1%	96.5%	263.0	\$30,829
Wabash County	30,777	94.5%	91.1%	85.6%	74.6	\$33,907
Warren County	8,451	50.5%	45.6%	64.1%	23.2	\$36,746
Warrick County	66,339	95.1%	88.9%	96.2%	172.4	\$47,232
Washington County	28,345	97.1%	90.6%	65.9%	55.2	\$29,451
Wayne County	66,410	93.5%	91.4%	91.2%	165.3	\$31,990
Wells County	28,798	95.0%	83.2%	90.1%	78.2	\$35,280
White County	24,833	98.5%	85.4%	79.2%	49.2	\$33,178
Whitley County	34,885	98.0%	57.8%	91.8%	104.0	\$37,540
Iowa	3,241,490	97.3%	92.4%	93.6%	58.0	\$39,728
Adair County	7,431	94.3%	75.8%	75.2%	13.1	\$39,526
Adams County	3,606	68.9%	57.3%	57.1%	8.5	\$41,778
Allamakee County	14,184	98.4%	97.4%	65.8%	22.2	\$34,692
Appanoose County	12,106	95.7%	81.4%	83.1%	24.3	\$28,911
Audubon County	5,562	88.7%	73.2%	83.5%	12.6	\$34,615
Benton County	25,799	90.7%	83.2%	92.8%	36.0	\$40,995
Black Hawk County	132,348	100.0%	98.6%	99.4%	233.9	\$37,409
Boone County	26,729	96.6%	85.6%	91.7%	46.9	\$41,075
Bremer County	25,328	99.9%	96.7%	90.7%	58.2	\$41,192
Buchanan County	20,733	99.8%	82.3%	92.6%	36.3	\$37,392
Buena Vista County	20,816	97.5%	82.2%	95.0%	36.2	\$33,083
Butler County	14,156	99.7%	96.2%	94.8%	24.4	\$35,364
Calhoun County	9,711	92.0%	77.9%	77.3%	17.0	\$36,086
Carroll County	20,407	98.2%	94.0%	77.6%	35.8	\$37,672
Cass County	13,024	95.0%	92.0%	85.3%	23.1	\$36,881
Cedar County	18,231	98.3%	93.0%	94.1%	31.5	\$38,775
Cerro Gordo County	42,493	99.0%	96.9%	97.1%	74.8	\$40,345
Cherokee County	11,658	97.0%	94.3%	78.7%	20.2	\$37,174
Chickasaw County	11,719	92.4%	75.0%	88.5%	23.2	\$37,093
Clarke County	9,524	87.6%	76.9%	81.6%	22.1	\$35,360
Clay County	16,474	99.7%	98.0%	97.6%	29.0	\$37,963
Clayton County	16,931	97.5%	93.9%	52.5%	21.7	\$35,661
Clinton County	46,015	99.2%	94.4%	93.9%	66.2	\$36,093
Crawford County	16,378	90.3%	78.2%	73.8%	22.9	\$32,731
Dallas County	115,343	97.5%	93.6%	97.7%	196.1	\$52,722
Davis County	9,193	99.6%	99.6%	71.8%	18.3	\$33,836
Decatur County	7,656	99.7%	99.3%	72.2%	14.4	\$27,508
Delaware County	17,609	97.3%	86.2%	84.5%	30.5	\$40,940
Des Moines County	38,411	97.4%	94.1%	94.5%	92.3	\$36,246

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Dickinson County	18,158	100.0%	99.2%	96.8%	47.7	\$47,165
Dubuque County	99,242	99.1%	97.4%	95.8%	163.1	\$40,624
Emmet County	9,162	100.0%	96.0%	96.5%	23.1	\$36,957
Fayette County	19,152	97.4%	91.3%	78.9%	26.2	\$32,982
Floyd County	15,008	99.9%	87.6%	92.8%	30.0	\$36,221
Franklin County	10,024	99.8%	72.8%	86.7%	17.2	\$32,451
Fremont County	6,494	68.7%	55.7%	58.9%	12.7	\$39,761
Greene County	8,662	96.8%	95.1%	89.1%	15.2	\$36,237
Grundy County	12,405	99.9%	79.6%	97.1%	24.7	\$39,565
Guthrie County	10,774	92.2%	87.3%	64.1%	18.2	\$42,898
Hamilton County	14,856	99.3%	94.6%	91.5%	25.8	\$38,075
Hancock County	10,616	99.4%	91.6%	95.5%	18.6	\$36,756
Hardin County	16,464	98.9%	91.2%	93.8%	28.9	\$33,765
Harrison County	14,626	86.7%	59.3%	86.8%	21.0	\$39,369
Henry County	19,361	99.7%	81.8%	89.0%	44.6	\$31,084
Howard County	9,360	94.0%	79.9%	78.8%	19.8	\$33,190
Humboldt County	9,617	97.4%	80.1%	90.7%	22.1	\$38,775
Ida County	6,810	94.7%	85.9%	71.7%	15.8	\$35,471
Iowa County	16,423	96.1%	87.6%	89.0%	28.0	\$39,363
Jackson County	19,390	99.4%	95.2%	75.5%	30.5	\$38,325
Jasper County	38,107	91.6%	83.3%	89.3%	52.2	\$37,380
Jefferson County	15,781	95.7%	81.8%	90.7%	36.2	\$35,800
Johnson County	160,080	98.4%	96.3%	98.3%	261.1	\$44,699
Jones County	21,116	98.0%	92.7%	85.9%	36.7	\$35,376
Keokuk County	9,855	93.8%	72.1%	88.1%	17.0	\$33,181
Kossuth County	14,408	99.7%	83.8%	89.1%	14.8	\$37,180
Lee County	32,376	80.9%	75.4%	89.3%	62.6	\$32,537
Linn County	231,762	98.8%	95.8%	99.0%	323.2	\$42,497
Louisa County	10,630	83.7%	66.5%	90.2%	26.5	\$35,747
Lucas County	8,758	75.4%	61.5%	74.0%	20.3	\$32,962
Lyon County	12,378	99.2%	99.0%	81.3%	21.1	\$33,727
Madison County	17,161	87.8%	73.0%	89.1%	30.6	\$41,878
Mahaska County	22,034	90.1%	78.1%	91.8%	38.6	\$35,035
Marion County	34,048	91.5%	76.4%	88.9%	61.4	\$40,540
Marshall County	40,392	98.8%	97.1%	95.3%	70.6	\$32,737
Mills County	14,717	99.8%	99.4%	78.9%	33.6	\$43,081
Mitchell County	10,632	99.8%	86.2%	88.9%	22.7	\$38,824
Monona County	8,429	86.5%	68.6%	81.2%	12.1	\$34,565
Monroe County	7,373	71.9%	61.4%	76.0%	17.0	\$35,430
Montgomery County	10,063	99.9%	99.8%	67.8%	23.7	\$37,388
Muscatine County	42,132	95.2%	86.6%	95.3%	96.3	\$35,228
O'Brien County	14,260	97.0%	96.4%	96.4%	24.9	\$34,346
Osceola County	6,036	98.8%	82.7%	92.3%	15.1	\$37,142
Page County	15,038	96.9%	96.6%	81.7%	28.1	\$32,567
Palo Alto County	8,809	96.3%	83.7%	90.7%	15.6	\$35,518

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Plymouth County	25,825	99.4%	99.1%	89.3%	29.9	\$42,241
Pocahontas County	7,006	95.2%	72.0%	75.3%	12.1	\$35,956
Polk County	516,185	99.3%	98.1%	99.8%	902.1	\$44,008
Pottawattamie County	93,529	96.3%	93.5%	97.7%	98.3	\$36,853
Poweshiek County	18,454	93.0%	85.3%	92.2%	31.5	\$37,173
Ringgold County	4,608	93.6%	56.2%	52.0%	8.6	\$37,108
Sac County	9,533	97.3%	92.3%	88.5%	16.6	\$40,261
Scott County	175,601	99.3%	98.4%	98.6%	383.3	\$42,754
Shelby County	11,821	95.7%	91.9%	77.7%	20.0	\$38,805
Sioux County	36,554	100.0%	99.9%	96.0%	47.6	\$36,175
Story County	102,500	98.6%	92.0%	98.6%	179.0	\$37,933
Tama County	16,738	97.4%	74.2%	91.5%	23.2	\$34,094
Taylor County	5,825	95.2%	81.0%	57.5%	11.0	\$35,070
Union County	11,955	94.7%	81.9%	88.7%	28.2	\$31,843
Van Buren County	7,217	88.0%	88.0%	72.7%	14.9	\$31,538
Wapello County	35,681	98.6%	98.3%	93.7%	82.6	\$33,337
Warren County	56,343	91.8%	81.4%	93.7%	98.9	\$43,239
Washington County	22,631	97.7%	88.2%	91.2%	39.8	\$37,686
Wayne County	6,622	86.6%	78.7%	55.9%	12.6	\$34,623
Webster County	36,909	99.9%	95.6%	86.4%	51.6	\$35,172
Winnebago County	10,383	100.0%	100.0%	98.5%	25.9	\$36,877
Winneshiek County	19,723	95.7%	82.8%	68.7%	28.6	\$40,595
Woodbury County	107,257	98.7%	97.3%	97.8%	122.9	\$34,330
Worth County	7,307	100.0%	100.0%	96.9%	18.3	\$38,232
Wright County	12,729	97.3%	82.3%	96.6%	21.9	\$37,066
Kansas	2,970,589	96.7%	91.2%	95.8%	36.3	\$39,638
Allen County	12,425	84.1%	80.0%	90.1%	24.8	\$29,176
Anderson County	7,908	64.7%	58.0%	81.0%	13.6	\$30,213
Atchison County	16,249	95.3%	81.6%	96.1%	37.7	\$29,910
Barber County	4,070	96.8%	93.6%	91.0%	3.6	\$34,620
Barton County	24,835	97.8%	92.0%	94.7%	27.7	\$31,835
Bourbon County	14,424	89.7%	77.7%	88.4%	22.7	\$31,717
Brown County	9,142	92.3%	70.3%	87.7%	16.0	\$31,355
Butler County	69,158	99.4%	86.2%	97.0%	48.4	\$37,381
Chase County	2,507	62.5%	59.6%	60.1%	3.2	\$31,554
Chautauqua County	3,339	53.2%	23.5%	84.7%	5.2	\$30,782
Cherokee County	19,133	92.2%	69.2%	93.4%	32.6	\$30,180
Cheyenne County	2,646	58.8%	52.8%	39.8%	2.6	\$32,883
Clark County	1,873	96.7%	90.1%	94.0%	1.9	\$35,022
Clay County	7,969	94.6%	89.3%	85.8%	12.3	\$35,913
Cloud County	8,723	99.3%	93.0%	86.3%	12.2	\$29,325
Coffey County	8,301	80.0%	66.8%	80.2%	13.2	\$37,275
Comanche County	1,694	75.7%	71.7%	54.7%	2.1	\$31,710
Cowley County	34,186	98.7%	82.1%	92.9%	30.4	\$31,072
Crawford County	38,904	97.7%	96.9%	95.2%	66.0	\$29,188

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Decatur County	2,716	96.5%	96.2%	74.6%	3.0	\$36,280
Dickinson County	18,621	94.2%	87.7%	91.8%	22.0	\$36,242
Doniphan County	7,575	93.8%	73.7%	90.3%	19.3	\$33,462
Douglas County	121,989	94.3%	87.7%	97.7%	267.7	\$39,321
Edwards County	2,731	82.3%	72.2%	79.9%	4.4	\$32,481
Elk County	2,436	78.8%	57.9%	45.6%	3.8	\$29,323
Ellis County	29,007	99.8%	99.8%	95.4%	32.2	\$37,575
Ellsworth County	6,316	95.4%	87.9%	88.6%	8.8	\$33,604
Finney County	38,354	98.5%	93.3%	98.9%	29.5	\$31,556
Ford County	34,072	99.2%	90.9%	97.8%	31.0	\$28,834
Franklin County	26,273	87.8%	73.9%	89.5%	46.0	\$34,403
Geary County	35,459	96.1%	94.1%	96.8%	92.2	\$27,532
Gove County	2,658	97.4%	97.4%	39.2%	2.5	\$35,590
Graham County	2,370	100.0%	100.0%	84.9%	2.6	\$33,129
Grant County	7,097	89.6%	86.3%	93.6%	12.3	\$39,635
Gray County	5,730	99.5%	99.3%	86.2%	6.6	\$35,990
Greeley County	1,152	78.2%	68.8%	96.5%	1.5	\$37,662
Greenwood County	5,871	89.7%	74.1%	75.3%	5.1	\$35,792
Hamilton County	2,488	86.7%	84.5%	95.5%	2.5	\$29,409
Harper County	5,413	99.9%	92.8%	93.6%	6.8	\$28,555
Harvey County	33,642	100.0%	88.0%	97.1%	62.3	\$34,973
Haskell County	3,591	90.3%	89.5%	67.8%	6.2	\$32,616
Hodgeman County	1,673	89.8%	73.9%	55.6%	1.9	\$36,823
Jackson County	13,525	79.9%	48.2%	82.2%	20.6	\$34,051
Jefferson County	18,332	84.2%	39.9%	84.3%	34.4	\$39,516
Jewell County	2,899	96.9%	87.2%	36.9%	3.2	\$32,993
Johnson County	632,276	99.7%	99.0%	99.6%	335.0	\$58,292
Kearny County	3,808	83.1%	80.3%	95.4%	4.4	\$31,556
Kingman County	6,946	96.0%	66.6%	84.8%	8.0	\$32,969
Kiowa County	2,436	84.8%	81.2%	65.9%	3.4	\$38,482
Labette County	19,692	82.5%	64.0%	92.6%	30.5	\$29,602
Lane County	1,482	99.7%	99.7%	80.4%	2.1	\$39,322
Leavenworth County	84,670	100.0%	100.0%	96.6%	182.7	\$38,843
Lincoln County	2,928	82.3%	70.0%	69.9%	4.1	\$32,595
Linn County	9,841	87.1%	68.1%	69.6%	16.6	\$36,213
Logan County	2,694	87.0%	86.8%	89.9%	2.5	\$40,940
Lyon County	32,520	95.6%	87.4%	95.0%	38.4	\$29,881
Marion County	11,670	87.0%	78.4%	86.9%	12.4	\$35,423
Marshall County	9,950	85.5%	72.0%	84.4%	11.1	\$36,220
McPherson County	30,334	94.7%	88.0%	97.3%	33.8	\$35,857
Meade County	3,892	91.5%	77.8%	77.1%	4.0	\$44,359
Miami County	35,737	85.7%	72.8%	91.6%	62.1	\$41,736
Mitchell County	5,803	99.4%	91.2%	84.1%	8.3	\$36,913
Montgomery County	30,459	93.8%	77.6%	97.9%	47.3	\$28,959
Morris County	5,279	97.9%	95.2%	79.1%	7.6	\$36,341

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Morton County	2,485	92.4%	91.7%	95.8%	3.4	\$29,023
Nemaha County	10,062	87.1%	74.6%	78.6%	14.0	\$38,996
Neosho County	15,552	84.5%	73.2%	88.3%	27.2	\$30,510
Ness County	2,617	100.0%	100.0%	68.2%	2.4	\$45,430
Norton County	5,335	83.6%	83.1%	68.5%	6.1	\$26,220
Osage County	15,737	80.9%	55.8%	86.8%	22.3	\$33,617
Osborne County	3,353	100.0%	100.0%	84.6%	3.8	\$36,655
Ottawa County	5,853	86.5%	57.7%	81.4%	8.1	\$36,223
Pawnee County	6,012	99.7%	98.9%	84.0%	8.0	\$39,318
Phillips County	4,733	90.2%	83.5%	65.0%	5.3	\$34,887
Pottawatomie County	26,876	99.4%	98.0%	88.9%	32.0	\$37,341
Pratt County	9,137	97.2%	90.6%	93.5%	12.4	\$33,584
Rawlins County	2,432	58.8%	57.7%	25.4%	2.3	\$34,231
Reno County	61,417	97.6%	89.1%	95.4%	48.9	\$32,203
Republic County	4,613	93.0%	77.4%	77.2%	6.4	\$30,465
Rice County	9,284	95.8%	86.0%	90.2%	12.8	\$32,742
Riley County	72,557	98.4%	98.1%	97.1%	119.0	\$34,583
Rooks County	4,748	90.9%	87.4%	90.6%	5.3	\$34,675
Rush County	2,810	98.1%	97.0%	54.0%	3.9	\$45,168
Russell County	6,620	100.0%	99.9%	82.4%	7.5	\$32,255
Saline County	53,459	99.0%	95.9%	97.7%	74.2	\$34,403
Scott County	4,914	85.3%	85.3%	95.4%	6.8	\$35,206
Sedgwick County	536,079	99.4%	96.3%	99.8%	537.7	\$36,699
Seward County	21,276	98.7%	96.6%	99.3%	33.3	\$29,053
Shawnee County	177,942	98.0%	90.9%	98.6%	327.1	\$37,072
Sheridan County	2,397	86.3%	83.5%	84.3%	2.7	\$44,743
Sherman County	5,796	87.2%	85.5%	93.6%	5.5	\$46,410
Smith County	3,541	92.8%	92.7%	54.2%	4.0	\$35,983
Stafford County	3,901	90.7%	70.1%	31.8%	4.9	\$34,864
Stanton County	2,071	74.6%	73.6%	79.8%	3.0	\$35,970
Stevens County	5,035	82.2%	81.5%	91.8%	6.9	\$31,270
Sumner County	22,336	98.0%	84.9%	91.6%	18.9	\$32,318
Thomas County	7,787	92.9%	91.3%	92.0%	7.2	\$39,637
Trego County	2,774	100.0%	100.0%	62.7%	3.1	\$43,336
Wabaunsee County	7,112	91.2%	61.5%	85.9%	9.0	\$33,885
Wallace County	1,472	69.2%	64.8%	80.0%	1.6	\$35,831
Washington County	5,572	81.1%	37.6%	86.4%	6.2	\$34,654
Wichita County	2,072	72.9%	72.4%	79.9%	2.9	\$35,838
Wilson County	8,398	87.4%	58.6%	92.5%	14.7	\$32,771
Woodson County	3,111	48.1%	41.6%	66.8%	6.2	\$29,024
Wyandotte County	169,418	99.3%	98.7%	99.9%	117.3	\$28,523
Kentucky	4,588,372	92.8%	91.2%	85.8%	116.2	\$34,960
Adair County	19,239	75.6%	72.7%	65.2%	47.5	\$27,705
Allen County	22,037	99.2%	99.2%	62.1%	64.0	\$30,206
Anderson County	24,883	74.2%	72.6%	83.8%	123.1	\$35,161

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Ballard County	7,626	100.0%	100.0%	68.7%	30.9	\$34,469
Barren County	45,609	96.7%	95.6%	76.1%	93.5	\$28,422
Bath County	12,951	81.6%	78.5%	67.4%	46.5	\$28,809
Bell County	23,051	93.7%	93.2%	56.7%	64.2	\$20,463
Boone County	144,135	99.9%	99.8%	98.8%	585.2	\$43,436
Bourbon County	20,333	82.9%	78.3%	93.8%	70.2	\$32,619
Boyd County	47,777	97.3%	97.1%	91.6%	298.9	\$31,192
Boyle County	31,394	81.2%	80.0%	94.3%	174.1	\$32,238
Bracken County	8,497	66.5%	52.0%	82.2%	41.9	\$30,198
Breathitt County	12,804	74.3%	74.3%	48.2%	26.0	\$23,544
Breckinridge County	21,221	86.4%	85.7%	74.5%	37.2	\$29,163
Bullitt County	85,802	95.8%	95.1%	94.0%	288.8	\$36,758
Butler County	12,551	98.3%	97.9%	65.9%	29.5	\$25,198
Caldwell County	12,611	73.5%	70.5%	80.3%	36.6	\$31,544
Calloway County	38,975	93.4%	92.3%	81.3%	101.2	\$29,862
Campbell County	94,008	99.3%	99.0%	98.4%	621.2	\$45,113
Carlisle County	4,777	85.6%	85.6%	61.2%	25.2	\$33,860
Carroll County	11,111	84.9%	80.5%	82.6%	86.3	\$29,904
Carter County	26,098	69.6%	66.6%	65.8%	63.7	\$27,184
Casey County	15,948	61.8%	61.2%	42.0%	35.9	\$23,916
Christian County	71,006	98.3%	98.0%	93.2%	99.0	\$26,445
Clark County	37,673	92.8%	91.4%	94.6%	149.2	\$39,131
Clay County	19,592	91.6%	91.4%	20.6%	41.7	\$21,888
Clinton County	9,183	68.6%	63.2%	64.6%	46.6	\$23,829
Crittenden County	8,982	50.8%	45.8%	67.4%	25.0	\$28,751
Cumberland County	6,047	76.3%	75.8%	42.7%	19.8	\$21,857
Daviess County	104,457	99.9%	99.4%	95.8%	227.9	\$35,121
Edmonson County	12,635	84.6%	80.7%	61.0%	41.7	\$27,643
Elliott County	7,263	100.0%	100.0%	30.1%	31.0	\$18,287
Estill County	14,002	82.0%	81.6%	77.7%	55.3	\$24,142
Fayette County	329,437	99.0%	98.3%	99.9%	161.5	\$42,272
Fleming County	15,591	64.5%	62.1%	72.4%	44.7	\$26,611
Floyd County	34,532	98.1%	98.1%	54.4%	87.8	\$26,142
Franklin County	52,442	90.9%	88.6%	90.7%	252.3	\$40,031
Fulton County	6,282	95.9%	93.7%	85.1%	30.5	\$20,202
Gallatin County	8,805	95.7%	91.9%	93.5%	89.5	\$30,216
Garrard County	18,040	83.2%	64.4%	77.2%	78.4	\$30,619
Grant County	25,722	97.4%	96.5%	84.8%	99.7	\$30,603
Graves County	36,821	99.7%	99.6%	85.1%	66.7	\$29,608
Grayson County	27,070	92.2%	90.9%	71.7%	54.1	\$27,601
Green County	11,552	69.5%	66.1%	51.6%	40.4	\$24,639
Greenup County	35,273	85.3%	84.7%	81.5%	102.4	\$32,864
Hancock County	9,013	98.7%	98.7%	61.8%	48.0	\$31,417
Hardin County	112,826	94.3%	93.2%	93.5%	181.0	\$36,836
Harlan County	25,052	94.1%	93.8%	53.3%	53.8	\$21,681

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Harrison County	19,525	52.4%	44.1%	85.4%	63.7	\$31,696
Hart County	19,923	89.4%	87.5%	59.6%	48.3	\$25,506
Henderson County	44,175	99.7%	98.7%	95.3%	101.2	\$32,803
Henry County	16,198	67.6%	59.2%	80.5%	56.6	\$30,492
Hickman County	4,393	99.4%	99.1%	75.6%	18.1	\$30,587
Hopkins County	45,218	93.1%	81.5%	88.5%	83.4	\$28,979
Jackson County	13,358	100.0%	100.0%	62.2%	38.7	\$22,069
Jefferson County	793,881	99.9%	99.2%	99.8%	84.8	\$41,267
Jessamine County	56,495	93.5%	89.6%	96.2%	328.1	\$40,444
Johnson County	22,098	99.0%	99.0%	62.9%	84.4	\$24,579
Kenton County	174,862	99.7%	99.6%	99.1%	90.9	\$42,623
Knott County	13,438	100.0%	100.0%	32.1%	38.2	\$21,353
Knox County	29,657	90.5%	87.5%	65.6%	76.8	\$21,277
Larue County	15,128	69.3%	69.0%	78.0%	57.8	\$30,533
Laurel County	63,353	94.8%	92.7%	70.6%	146.0	\$27,944
Lawrence County	15,798	99.6%	99.4%	46.7%	38.0	\$24,027
Lee County	7,313	70.3%	55.7%	70.1%	35.0	\$19,697
Leslie County	9,729	59.5%	59.1%	6.0%	24.3	\$22,942
Letcher County	20,139	97.8%	97.8%	45.9%	59.6	\$24,260
Lewis County	12,875	63.5%	60.3%	58.9%	26.7	\$23,486
Lincoln County	24,910	82.4%	74.5%	79.6%	74.8	\$27,267
Livingston County	8,815	61.2%	56.7%	69.8%	28.1	\$29,831
Logan County	28,467	99.9%	99.9%	79.7%	51.6	\$29,251
Lyon County	9,078	57.0%	45.9%	75.1%	42.5	\$32,837
Madison County	99,582	96.3%	93.2%	92.5%	227.7	\$32,382
Magoffin County	11,118	100.0%	100.0%	39.0%	36.0	\$20,024
Marion County	19,851	78.7%	74.5%	77.7%	57.9	\$27,866
Marshall County	31,734	89.3%	86.1%	78.3%	105.0	\$33,532
Martin County	10,696	73.2%	73.2%	39.5%	46.6	\$29,000
Mason County	16,956	90.1%	87.0%	91.6%	70.6	\$33,031
McCracken County	67,550	98.9%	98.5%	94.9%	271.6	\$38,598
McCreary County	16,824	99.9%	99.9%	52.8%	39.4	\$16,972
McLean County	9,126	73.0%	65.8%	71.1%	36.1	\$34,206
Meade County	30,442	99.9%	99.9%	81.2%	99.7	\$35,010
Menifee County	6,341	100.0%	100.0%	50.3%	31.1	\$25,987
Mercer County	23,515	72.4%	67.9%	90.4%	94.4	\$32,851
Metcalf County	10,558	77.3%	76.9%	60.4%	36.5	\$24,031
Monroe County	11,163	76.4%	73.6%	45.4%	33.9	\$26,755
Montgomery County	28,771	86.8%	86.0%	88.5%	145.8	\$28,562
Morgan County	14,300	100.0%	100.0%	53.2%	37.5	\$25,456
Muhlenberg County	30,512	85.8%	82.3%	76.9%	65.3	\$31,065
Nelson County	48,706	67.9%	57.0%	88.1%	116.7	\$33,257
Nicholas County	7,816	40.0%	35.0%	80.1%	40.0	\$24,672
Ohio County	23,933	77.0%	73.7%	75.7%	40.8	\$27,179
Oldham County	70,525	97.3%	96.8%	96.6%	376.6	\$52,773

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Owen County	11,435	48.5%	48.4%	62.8%	32.6	\$30,071
Owsley County	3,928	99.2%	99.2%	47.1%	19.9	\$21,285
Pendleton County	14,844	93.7%	92.5%	71.2%	53.6	\$30,460
Perry County	26,739	93.6%	93.5%	50.3%	78.7	\$30,062
Pike County	55,430	95.4%	95.3%	35.4%	70.5	\$26,111
Powell County	12,928	76.6%	76.1%	86.2%	72.2	\$23,947
Pulaski County	66,842	83.3%	82.2%	84.0%	101.5	\$31,140
Robertson County	2,382	10.6%	9.6%	63.9%	23.8	\$24,243
Rockcastle County	16,226	68.8%	66.8%	69.1%	51.3	\$28,133
Rowan County	24,675	89.6%	89.1%	66.0%	88.2	\$30,257
Russell County	18,458	99.7%	99.7%	61.3%	72.8	\$28,231
Scott County	61,700	98.6%	98.0%	92.9%	219.0	\$40,096
Shelby County	50,124	78.9%	74.1%	90.5%	132.0	\$38,834
Simpson County	20,350	99.1%	98.9%	91.7%	86.9	\$28,786
Spencer County	20,823	76.1%	72.2%	67.8%	111.5	\$40,963
Taylor County	26,809	79.0%	76.3%	79.4%	100.6	\$28,714
Todd County	12,757	99.1%	99.0%	71.2%	34.1	\$29,483
Trigg County	14,559	85.1%	82.1%	63.9%	33.0	\$31,732
Trimble County	8,591	70.3%	65.8%	76.5%	56.7	\$31,542
Union County	13,178	95.2%	93.5%	85.7%	38.4	\$30,328
Warren County	147,936	97.2%	96.0%	92.9%	273.1	\$34,999
Washington County	12,269	86.1%	83.2%	75.6%	41.3	\$30,810
Wayne County	19,629	80.1%	78.3%	56.2%	42.8	\$27,424
Webster County	12,854	76.8%	57.2%	72.0%	38.7	\$27,404
Whitley County	37,233	91.9%	90.3%	66.8%	85.0	\$23,077
Wolfe County	6,364	100.0%	100.0%	61.4%	28.6	\$15,253
Woodford County	27,728	83.4%	81.3%	95.3%	145.9	\$42,152
Louisiana	4,597,725	91.7%	89.5%	94.8%	106.4	\$34,211
Acadia Parish	56,604	92.3%	88.8%	94.4%	86.4	\$26,103
Allen Parish	22,501	80.6%	79.1%	83.4%	29.5	\$24,402
Ascension Parish	133,534	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	460.5	\$41,453
Assumption Parish	20,050	97.9%	97.6%	87.7%	58.3	\$30,471
Avoyelles Parish	38,373	82.2%	79.2%	75.1%	46.1	\$23,854
Beauregard Parish	36,695	42.9%	37.5%	72.2%	31.7	\$33,294
Bienville Parish	12,412	39.4%	33.7%	50.5%	15.3	\$25,567
Bossier Parish	131,102	92.5%	88.6%	95.0%	156.2	\$36,233
Caddo Parish	224,893	97.2%	96.3%	97.0%	255.7	\$33,008
Calcasieu Parish	206,861	92.0%	90.4%	97.5%	194.4	\$35,568
Caldwell Parish	9,393	51.2%	50.5%	71.6%	17.7	\$29,643
Cameron Parish	4,678	80.3%	71.1%	86.4%	3.6	\$33,846
Catahoula Parish	8,280	39.6%	29.4%	70.7%	11.7	\$22,927
Claiborne Parish	13,537	46.1%	37.5%	57.9%	17.9	\$19,675
Concordia Parish	17,797	86.8%	83.9%	89.4%	25.5	\$23,119
De Soto Parish	27,274	69.2%	64.0%	74.6%	31.1	\$29,925
East Baton Rouge Parish	453,022	96.9%	94.4%	99.1%	994.6	\$38,131

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
East Carroll Parish	6,892	84.0%	84.0%	93.1%	16.4	\$16,689
East Feliciana Parish	19,112	32.1%	26.9%	70.3%	42.2	\$34,994
Evangeline Parish	31,745	81.9%	76.4%	89.3%	47.9	\$24,765
Franklin Parish	19,107	83.6%	79.5%	86.3%	30.6	\$25,511
Grant Parish	22,109	28.9%	19.7%	74.3%	34.4	\$26,307
Iberia Parish	67,540	92.0%	90.1%	99.0%	117.7	\$29,664
Iberville Parish	29,766	92.4%	91.6%	91.6%	48.1	\$29,293
Jackson Parish	14,797	49.7%	44.8%	67.5%	26.0	\$24,255
Jefferson Davis Parish	31,436	86.7%	66.2%	90.8%	48.3	\$30,377
Jefferson Parish	427,252	99.0%	98.1%	100.0%	419.7	\$37,062
LaSalle Parish	14,702	74.9%	74.2%	79.4%	23.5	\$31,297
Lafayette Parish	254,241	96.9%	96.3%	99.6%	945.7	\$39,092
Lafourche Parish	95,342	99.4%	99.1%	99.2%	89.3	\$32,900
Lincoln Parish	48,243	83.0%	77.1%	87.4%	102.3	\$25,193
Livingston Parish	152,886	96.7%	96.0%	94.3%	235.9	\$33,883
Madison Parish	9,093	92.3%	83.2%	92.3%	14.6	\$19,086
Morehouse Parish	23,787	93.1%	92.7%	88.1%	29.9	\$24,038
Natchitoches Parish	35,982	76.0%	73.1%	72.3%	28.7	\$26,602
Orleans Parish	362,701	98.8%	96.6%	100.0%	140.0	\$39,698
Ouachita Parish	157,874	94.4%	92.9%	95.2%	258.7	\$30,656
Plaquemines Parish	22,289	81.1%	68.5%	99.8%	28.6	\$36,570
Pointe Coupee Parish	19,845	85.1%	83.4%	94.0%	35.6	\$32,852
Rapides Parish	125,899	85.7%	84.0%	90.6%	95.3	\$31,688
Red River Parish	7,238	29.1%	22.2%	47.0%	18.6	\$25,081
Richland Parish	19,643	82.1%	69.7%	82.7%	35.4	\$26,762
Sabine Parish	21,746	51.4%	46.9%	53.2%	25.1	\$27,968
St. Bernard Parish	44,783	91.7%	85.2%	100.0%	118.6	\$29,478
St. Charles Parish	50,400	97.9%	97.6%	99.7%	181.5	\$39,716
St. Helena Parish	10,857	48.5%	48.3%	63.7%	26.6	\$24,848
St. James Parish	19,110	99.0%	98.4%	99.9%	80.3	\$35,832
St. John the Baptist Parish	39,694	100.0%	100.0%	99.6%	185.1	\$30,337
St. Landry Parish	80,869	89.3%	86.8%	95.0%	87.5	\$25,018
St. Martin Parish	51,218	87.8%	85.2%	95.3%	69.5	\$29,983
St. Mary Parish	46,799	91.1%	89.8%	99.1%	84.2	\$28,157
St. Tammany Parish	277,601	98.3%	97.5%	99.1%	328.4	\$41,854
Tangipahoa Parish	139,823	96.9%	96.2%	96.8%	176.7	\$30,992
Tensas Parish	3,844	90.0%	42.1%	42.2%	6.4	\$21,878
Terrebonne Parish	103,864	99.8%	99.7%	99.2%	84.5	\$33,217
Union Parish	20,617	37.9%	29.4%	63.9%	23.5	\$27,835
Vermilion Parish	57,641	81.6%	76.7%	97.0%	49.1	\$29,760
Vernon Parish	45,819	89.0%	88.2%	81.7%	34.5	\$29,550
Washington Parish	45,090	83.0%	76.5%	90.9%	67.3	\$25,520
Webster Parish	35,184	83.9%	80.3%	80.8%	59.3	\$24,115
West Baton Rouge Parish	28,425	93.9%	88.3%	99.4%	147.8	\$38,107
West Carroll Parish	9,254	99.0%	80.1%	73.4%	25.7	\$28,876

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
West Feliciana Parish	15,155	17.9%	12.5%	86.6%	37.6	\$29,175
Winn Parish	13,405	36.1%	33.8%	65.7%	14.1	\$27,165
Maine	1,405,012	94.8%	94.1%	75.1%	45.6	\$42,035
Androscoggin County	115,272	98.8%	98.3%	86.1%	246.3	\$35,885
Aroostook County	66,776	82.5%	81.2%	73.0%	10.0	\$33,136
Cumberland County	313,809	99.0%	98.5%	83.9%	375.3	\$54,238
Franklin County	30,902	88.0%	87.7%	68.4%	18.2	\$34,456
Hancock County	56,946	93.6%	92.9%	65.9%	35.9	\$41,576
Kennebec County	128,461	97.5%	96.7%	75.6%	148.1	\$37,344
Knox County	40,981	96.0%	95.1%	62.8%	112.2	\$42,729
Lincoln County	36,491	97.0%	96.8%	36.4%	80.0	\$44,739
Oxford County	60,039	89.2%	88.4%	64.1%	28.9	\$33,545
Penobscot County	156,840	93.2%	91.4%	78.2%	46.2	\$36,736
Piscataquis County	17,432	89.4%	89.1%	47.6%	4.4	\$34,592
Sagadahoc County	37,582	99.0%	98.8%	70.8%	148.0	\$45,131
Somerset County	51,338	95.6%	95.4%	68.1%	13.1	\$32,452
Waldo County	40,617	72.4%	69.6%	59.4%	55.6	\$38,183
Washington County	31,383	76.8%	75.5%	52.3%	12.2	\$32,459
York County	220,143	98.5%	98.4%	80.4%	222.1	\$44,548
Maryland	6,263,220	98.8%	98.4%	97.4%	644.9	\$51,689
Allegany County	67,097	94.9%	88.3%	93.5%	158.9	\$30,046
Anne Arundel County	602,350	99.9%	99.9%	98.6%	452.1	\$58,462
Baltimore County	852,425	99.3%	99.1%	98.7%	424.6	\$48,196
Baltimore city	568,271	99.8%	99.1%	100.0%	20.4	\$39,195
Calvert County	94,913	99.3%	99.0%	86.7%	445.2	\$56,411
Caroline County	34,248	99.1%	98.5%	85.8%	107.2	\$33,898
Carroll County	177,108	94.2%	92.2%	96.0%	395.7	\$51,465
Cecil County	106,305	98.6%	97.9%	96.4%	307.0	\$42,560
Charles County	174,478	98.6%	98.2%	91.6%	381.1	\$50,540
Dorchester County	33,138	89.3%	87.3%	84.1%	61.3	\$34,780
Frederick County	299,317	96.0%	94.9%	97.4%	453.1	\$53,316
Garrett County	28,393	81.0%	73.8%	80.7%	43.7	\$42,328
Harford County	265,514	98.6%	98.2%	98.3%	607.4	\$50,861
Howard County	339,668	99.8%	99.8%	98.5%	353.5	\$65,860
Kent County	19,557	97.2%	96.1%	73.4%	70.6	\$45,817
Montgomery County	1,082,273	99.9%	99.9%	99.1%	194.8	\$66,124
Prince George's County	966,629	99.7%	99.6%	99.6%	2.8	\$45,287
Queen Anne's County	53,688	98.1%	97.4%	85.0%	144.4	\$54,824
Somerset County	25,241	94.8%	94.1%	72.9%	78.9	\$26,031
St. Mary's County	116,469	98.1%	97.5%	89.5%	324.8	\$51,358
Talbot County	38,244	98.9%	98.6%	82.7%	142.4	\$53,527
Washington County	157,228	94.9%	92.4%	97.3%	343.5	\$37,391
Wicomico County	106,329	98.3%	97.7%	95.0%	284.0	\$36,856
Worcester County	54,337	96.9%	96.1%	89.8%	116.0	\$51,620
Massachusetts	7,136,171	99.7%	99.6%	96.3%	914.8	\$56,284

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Barnstable County	232,570	99.5%	99.5%	96.2%	589.9	\$60,325
Berkshire County	128,726	97.9%	97.5%	86.2%	138.9	\$47,668
Bristol County	588,593	99.8%	99.7%	96.1%	64.1	\$43,752
Dukes County	21,061	98.7%	98.7%	79.3%	204.1	\$71,014
Essex County	823,938	100.0%	100.0%	98.1%	672.9	\$53,210
Franklin County	70,871	98.3%	98.1%	77.3%	101.4	\$41,366
Hampden County	464,151	99.5%	99.4%	96.0%	752.3	\$37,810
Hampshire County	165,399	99.6%	99.0%	92.0%	313.7	\$45,006
Middlesex County	1,668,956	99.9%	99.9%	97.8%	40.6	\$67,471
Nantucket County	14,670	99.7%	99.6%	78.3%	317.6	\$72,733
Norfolk County	740,754	100.0%	100.0%	97.4%	870.1	\$69,508
Plymouth County	542,090	99.9%	99.8%	95.6%	823.2	\$55,965
Suffolk County	793,144	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	615.3	\$56,920
Worcester County	881,248	99.1%	98.7%	93.2%	583.3	\$47,780
Michigan	10,140,459	95.7%	92.3%	94.9%	179.1	\$39,538
Alcona County	10,624	50.7%	45.9%	61.5%	15.7	\$34,595
Alger County	8,695	76.9%	76.9%	52.0%	9.5	\$28,250
Allegan County	122,429	90.2%	87.4%	86.7%	148.4	\$37,565
Alpena County	28,903	99.9%	86.2%	86.0%	50.5	\$33,093
Antrim County	24,536	87.6%	85.3%	74.6%	51.6	\$41,548
Arenac County	15,087	64.8%	54.7%	67.7%	41.5	\$31,061
Baraga County	8,169	81.8%	79.1%	54.2%	9.1	\$28,904
Barry County	64,025	84.9%	63.5%	79.7%	115.8	\$39,955
Bay County	102,651	96.4%	88.0%	97.4%	232.0	\$34,858
Benzie County	18,520	87.0%	85.8%	78.2%	57.9	\$40,984
Berrien County	152,703	98.2%	95.6%	97.4%	268.9	\$37,747
Branch County	46,187	87.1%	67.4%	83.6%	91.2	\$30,685
Calhoun County	133,785	90.1%	76.3%	96.0%	189.4	\$33,239
Cass County	51,550	98.5%	97.8%	79.7%	105.2	\$38,544
Charlevoix County	26,105	94.1%	93.1%	82.9%	62.7	\$47,337
Cheboygan County	25,964	93.9%	92.9%	75.9%	36.3	\$34,750
Chippewa County	36,253	63.9%	62.8%	77.7%	23.3	\$30,609
Clare County	31,405	75.9%	65.3%	70.2%	55.6	\$27,619
Clinton County	80,050	87.2%	81.9%	96.2%	141.3	\$44,380
Crawford County	13,599	83.4%	82.1%	77.4%	24.4	\$31,449
Delta County	36,687	92.5%	91.1%	77.2%	31.3	\$34,716
Dickinson County	25,995	88.5%	87.2%	91.4%	34.2	\$36,181
Eaton County	109,494	94.9%	88.2%	97.1%	190.4	\$40,259
Emmet County	33,949	94.0%	92.3%	78.8%	72.6	\$45,122
Genesee County	402,279	97.9%	97.2%	98.8%	631.6	\$34,587
Gladwin County	25,995	71.3%	60.3%	62.7%	51.8	\$32,413
Gogebic County	14,217	81.1%	78.6%	88.9%	12.9	\$34,085
Grand Traverse County	96,625	92.7%	90.6%	89.2%	208.1	\$43,501
Gratiot County	41,372	95.4%	72.3%	90.6%	72.8	\$29,558
Hillsdale County	45,590	92.1%	62.1%	85.4%	76.2	\$31,996

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Houghton County	38,041	83.8%	80.0%	85.5%	37.7	\$31,441
Huron County	30,780	97.7%	82.3%	71.6%	36.8	\$33,855
Ingham County	290,427	98.5%	93.5%	99.2%	522.3	\$37,347
Ionia County	66,250	88.7%	70.1%	95.8%	116.0	\$31,593
Iosco County	25,361	79.1%	76.1%	75.5%	46.2	\$29,934
Iron County	11,709	60.2%	57.2%	72.1%	10.0	\$33,488
Isabella County	65,072	97.0%	86.9%	87.6%	113.6	\$29,626
Jackson County	160,233	91.4%	76.5%	92.3%	228.3	\$34,834
Kalamazoo County	264,780	98.2%	95.5%	99.4%	471.2	\$39,915
Kalkaska County	18,618	57.6%	51.9%	71.1%	33.3	\$32,904
Kent County	673,002	97.8%	96.2%	99.1%	792.8	\$41,504
Keweenaw County	2,161	49.1%	48.4%	59.9%	4.0	\$46,593
Lake County	13,005	55.2%	42.7%	64.0%	22.9	\$27,369
Lapeer County	89,168	82.9%	65.6%	84.8%	137.8	\$38,273
Leelanau County	22,871	94.4%	93.6%	75.0%	65.9	\$53,601
Lenawee County	97,746	98.8%	93.0%	92.6%	130.4	\$33,914
Livingston County	196,976	95.6%	93.5%	96.8%	348.5	\$49,962
Luce County	6,328	81.8%	81.0%	74.4%	7.0	\$27,631
Mackinac County	11,144	76.5%	75.1%	69.0%	10.9	\$34,862
Macomb County	886,175	99.6%	99.5%	99.7%	848.7	\$39,467
Manistee County	25,519	70.7%	68.2%	79.0%	47.1	\$34,636
Marquette County	67,979	85.1%	83.9%	86.9%	37.6	\$34,471
Mason County	29,093	71.1%	63.3%	83.5%	58.8	\$34,751
Mecosta County	41,947	87.8%	79.1%	76.9%	75.6	\$28,744
Menominee County	23,050	83.1%	81.1%	70.0%	22.1	\$32,264
Midland County	84,022	91.9%	88.6%	89.1%	162.4	\$42,734
Missaukee County	15,239	76.3%	63.8%	77.4%	27.0	\$30,435
Monroe County	156,045	97.8%	90.4%	98.9%	284.1	\$39,303
Montcalm County	69,314	90.5%	73.9%	90.2%	98.3	\$29,442
Montmorency County	9,828	63.5%	59.1%	65.2%	18.0	\$30,306
Muskegon County	177,428	95.5%	94.1%	96.4%	352.1	\$32,307
Newaygo County	51,504	85.1%	73.4%	65.3%	61.4	\$30,694
Oakland County	1,296,888	99.4%	99.2%	99.6%	495.4	\$55,114
Oceana County	27,014	85.8%	81.0%	76.3%	50.2	\$31,577
Ogemaw County	20,985	70.6%	65.3%	67.8%	37.2	\$30,529
Ontonagon County	5,824	79.8%	79.6%	57.8%	4.4	\$32,741
Osceola County	23,484	53.0%	28.8%	86.6%	41.5	\$29,129
Oscoda County	8,596	74.3%	72.2%	72.6%	15.2	\$27,858
Otsego County	26,083	94.1%	93.4%	75.8%	50.6	\$36,269
Ottawa County	306,235	97.4%	95.3%	99.2%	543.4	\$40,682
Presque Isle County	13,230	95.3%	95.3%	70.2%	20.1	\$36,235
Roscommon County	23,932	93.3%	91.4%	79.1%	46.0	\$37,099
Saginaw County	187,714	95.0%	92.8%	95.5%	234.4	\$33,992
Sanilac County	40,293	95.1%	82.5%	52.6%	41.9	\$32,523
Schoolcraft County	8,178	86.3%	86.2%	66.1%	7.0	\$35,744

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Shiawassee County	67,982	86.3%	80.2%	93.7%	128.0	\$34,107
St. Clair County	160,308	92.4%	84.4%	95.5%	222.2	\$37,100
St. Joseph County	61,171	98.4%	92.7%	86.8%	122.2	\$31,170
Tuscola County	52,757	90.7%	75.3%	58.6%	65.5	\$31,511
Van Buren County	76,129	97.1%	95.5%	85.6%	125.3	\$33,243
Washtenaw County	373,875	97.9%	95.3%	98.0%	529.6	\$51,746
Wayne County	1,771,063	99.8%	99.7%	99.9%	894.7	\$33,956
Wexford County	34,460	87.8%	83.2%	85.0%	61.0	\$32,302
Minnesota	5,792,732	97.1%	93.7%	95.8%	72.7	\$46,957
Aitkin County	16,335	86.5%	85.4%	74.3%	9.0	\$35,185
Anoka County	376,840	98.5%	98.1%	99.3%	893.1	\$44,418
Becker County	35,444	88.6%	85.4%	72.5%	27.0	\$40,834
Beltrami County	46,762	99.5%	99.5%	74.6%	18.7	\$34,429
Benton County	41,881	98.5%	98.2%	97.0%	102.6	\$36,935
Big Stone County	5,067	99.3%	99.2%	67.2%	10.2	\$36,923
Blue Earth County	70,700	99.5%	84.9%	95.3%	94.5	\$36,299
Brown County	25,710	96.4%	85.7%	95.8%	42.1	\$36,580
Carlton County	36,745	73.2%	67.8%	84.2%	42.7	\$37,608
Carver County	112,628	99.9%	98.5%	99.6%	318.1	\$58,254
Cass County	31,442	76.1%	74.3%	77.7%	15.6	\$36,470
Chippewa County	12,299	100.0%	92.6%	87.2%	21.2	\$35,205
Chisago County	59,105	84.4%	80.6%	97.0%	142.5	\$43,265
Clay County	66,848	99.8%	94.6%	97.8%	64.0	\$38,791
Clearwater County	8,630	99.5%	99.5%	75.9%	8.6	\$32,682
Cook County	5,571	96.6%	96.6%	69.8%	3.8	\$45,390
Cottonwood County	11,338	99.2%	68.7%	96.1%	17.7	\$34,105
Crow Wing County	68,642	94.6%	94.0%	87.2%	68.8	\$40,308
Dakota County	453,156	99.8%	97.8%	100.0%	805.6	\$50,901
Dodge County	21,242	100.0%	89.9%	88.7%	48.4	\$43,903
Douglas County	39,933	88.4%	87.6%	87.3%	62.7	\$43,543
Faribault County	13,886	97.6%	90.5%	87.7%	19.5	\$36,782
Fillmore County	21,502	89.0%	74.0%	80.4%	25.0	\$37,134
Freeborn County	30,314	100.0%	90.4%	94.7%	42.9	\$38,696
Goodhue County	47,982	95.1%	81.5%	90.0%	63.4	\$42,254
Grant County	6,109	98.1%	97.3%	81.0%	11.2	\$38,893
Hennepin County	1,273,334	99.8%	99.6%	100.0%	298.3	\$57,633
Houston County	18,352	88.9%	86.8%	68.5%	33.2	\$41,820
Hubbard County	22,050	97.9%	97.6%	76.5%	23.8	\$38,262
Isanti County	43,687	81.9%	80.2%	91.7%	100.3	\$40,123
Itasca County	45,442	98.4%	98.4%	81.4%	17.0	\$36,315
Jackson County	9,861	98.4%	72.3%	86.6%	14.0	\$39,494
Kanabec County	16,608	74.3%	72.8%	81.2%	31.8	\$35,290
Kandiyohi County	44,674	100.0%	84.2%	93.5%	56.0	\$37,618
Kittson County	3,992	99.9%	97.3%	83.3%	3.6	\$37,697
Koochiching County	11,594	89.2%	89.0%	83.8%	3.7	\$40,221

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Lac qui Parle County	6,636	100.0%	100.0%	81.4%	8.7	\$40,282
Lake County	10,698	89.7%	86.8%	82.9%	5.1	\$40,666
Lake of the Woods County	3,797	86.3%	85.8%	86.1%	2.9	\$39,814
Le Sueur County	29,458	97.9%	85.4%	92.7%	65.7	\$43,236
Lincoln County	5,564	100.0%	99.9%	95.3%	10.4	\$38,390
Lyon County	25,577	100.0%	85.0%	98.5%	35.8	\$37,201
Mahnomen County	5,296	82.8%	75.4%	74.5%	9.5	\$25,533
Marshall County	8,771	98.5%	94.4%	80.3%	4.9	\$36,889
Martin County	19,561	100.0%	78.7%	91.2%	27.5	\$37,466
McLeod County	36,780	96.7%	80.2%	99.6%	74.8	\$41,336
Meeker County	23,491	99.3%	97.1%	90.1%	38.6	\$37,014
Mille Lacs County	27,577	96.0%	74.6%	87.1%	48.2	\$35,500
Morrison County	34,520	93.3%	83.4%	84.8%	30.7	\$36,378
Mower County	40,900	99.2%	89.0%	90.3%	57.5	\$35,609
Murray County	8,044	100.0%	62.8%	90.9%	11.4	\$40,277
Nicollet County	34,493	98.6%	86.1%	97.0%	76.9	\$43,268
Nobles County	21,969	100.0%	84.7%	94.2%	30.7	\$30,310
Norman County	6,284	97.4%	75.8%	89.8%	7.2	\$37,681
Olmsted County	166,424	98.7%	95.6%	99.0%	254.7	\$52,059
Otter Tail County	60,884	91.4%	87.8%	81.8%	30.9	\$38,723
Pennington County	13,652	98.9%	98.7%	88.3%	22.1	\$39,863
Pine County	30,319	76.9%	74.4%	77.6%	21.5	\$34,104
Pipestone County	9,100	100.0%	80.7%	84.1%	19.6	\$36,551
Polk County	30,413	99.7%	98.9%	91.8%	15.4	\$36,332
Pope County	11,495	99.8%	99.0%	70.8%	17.2	\$40,027
Ramsey County	542,015	100.0%	99.8%	100.0%	560.1	\$45,193
Red Lake County	3,882	100.0%	100.0%	91.3%	9.0	\$36,616
Redwood County	15,254	93.0%	88.2%	90.9%	17.4	\$33,771
Renville County	14,453	99.5%	71.9%	83.8%	14.7	\$36,131
Rice County	69,025	99.1%	89.6%	96.8%	139.2	\$38,276
Rock County	9,525	99.6%	99.2%	95.2%	19.7	\$38,201
Roseau County	15,265	97.0%	96.0%	89.7%	9.1	\$36,987
Scott County	157,206	99.0%	96.3%	99.7%	441.3	\$53,499
Sherburne County	102,640	97.7%	95.2%	96.2%	237.1	\$44,241
Sibley County	15,194	95.6%	63.0%	95.4%	25.8	\$38,862
St. Louis County	200,794	87.7%	84.9%	91.5%	32.1	\$39,778
Stearns County	163,997	96.9%	92.4%	97.7%	122.1	\$37,806
Steele County	37,434	100.0%	89.1%	98.1%	87.1	\$41,392
Stevens County	9,819	99.9%	99.9%	89.3%	17.4	\$40,441
Swift County	9,666	99.8%	97.8%	87.3%	13.0	\$36,519
Todd County	25,955	68.6%	62.4%	74.8%	27.5	\$32,283
Traverse County	3,134	100.0%	86.3%	73.3%	5.5	\$38,451
Wabasha County	21,574	80.7%	71.1%	85.7%	41.3	\$42,262
Wadena County	14,437	99.6%	99.6%	72.6%	26.9	\$30,037
Waseca County	18,684	100.0%	76.0%	95.9%	44.1	\$37,199

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Washington County	283,960	98.4%	97.2%	99.4%	738.1	\$56,650
Watonwan County	11,204	100.0%	77.5%	96.7%	25.8	\$35,659
Wilkin County	6,268	96.2%	94.9%	83.4%	8.3	\$36,057
Winona County	49,973	95.3%	88.3%	90.6%	79.8	\$37,447
Wright County	154,593	92.6%	85.5%	98.7%	233.8	\$44,946
Yellow Medicine County	9,373	99.9%	72.8%	89.1%	12.3	\$38,668
Mississippi	2,943,045	92.4%	88.5%	83.1%	62.7	\$30,529
Adams County	28,674	90.3%	79.6%	88.5%	62.0	\$24,717
Alcorn County	34,228	99.9%	99.9%	77.4%	85.6	\$29,456
Amite County	12,451	33.3%	0.9%	43.9%	17.1	\$24,941
Attala County	17,222	67.6%	60.0%	65.6%	23.4	\$28,061
Benton County	7,566	56.1%	53.5%	64.3%	18.6	\$23,870
Bolivar County	28,395	94.3%	85.8%	96.3%	32.4	\$25,359
Calhoun County	12,754	98.3%	98.3%	64.9%	21.7	\$25,398
Carroll County	9,378	98.0%	97.5%	43.2%	14.9	\$32,822
Chickasaw County	16,774	93.6%	89.7%	67.8%	33.4	\$22,365
Choctaw County	8,091	99.0%	98.7%	61.2%	19.3	\$28,282
Claiborne County	8,122	23.8%	10.5%	58.6%	16.7	\$18,619
Clarke County	15,155	91.5%	89.4%	64.4%	21.9	\$26,974
Clay County	18,213	99.6%	99.4%	73.0%	44.4	\$24,734
Coahoma County	20,105	95.2%	87.6%	92.1%	36.3	\$23,098
Copiah County	27,536	62.7%	35.0%	69.6%	35.4	\$28,574
Covington County	18,015	64.2%	50.1%	54.6%	43.5	\$26,323
DeSoto County	195,871	99.3%	99.2%	97.6%	411.2	\$36,569
Forrest County	78,435	98.1%	97.7%	93.2%	168.3	\$29,525
Franklin County	7,516	60.3%	52.7%	53.6%	13.3	\$27,379
George County	25,880	99.2%	98.6%	66.0%	54.1	\$26,798
Greene County	13,675	93.1%	90.9%	64.5%	19.2	\$19,275
Grenada County	20,931	94.4%	92.0%	78.4%	49.6	\$27,886
Hancock County	46,492	99.9%	98.9%	88.4%	98.1	\$38,730
Harrison County	213,730	100.0%	99.9%	95.8%	372.6	\$31,586
Hinds County	211,975	92.9%	90.9%	96.8%	243.7	\$29,336
Holmes County	15,560	79.4%	66.7%	57.3%	20.6	\$22,044
Humphreys County	7,121	96.7%	80.0%	89.8%	17.0	\$24,442
Issaquena County	1,295	66.0%	28.7%	71.9%	3.1	\$13,843
Itawamba County	24,198	99.8%	99.2%	68.2%	45.4	\$39,701
Jackson County	147,002	99.5%	99.2%	93.7%	203.4	\$34,116
Jasper County	15,799	66.5%	62.7%	56.4%	23.4	\$24,538
Jefferson County	6,900	16.4%	0.6%	63.7%	13.3	\$20,430
Jefferson Davis County	11,059	62.0%	46.3%	41.2%	27.1	\$24,065
Jones County	65,837	98.5%	97.6%	76.0%	94.8	\$27,896
Kemper County	8,562	96.9%	96.7%	63.3%	11.2	\$22,637
Lafayette County	59,843	99.9%	98.1%	84.0%	94.7	\$34,960
Lamar County	66,734	94.6%	92.9%	90.2%	134.4	\$38,615
Lauderdale County	70,588	99.5%	99.2%	83.2%	100.3	\$28,464

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Lawrence County	11,672	67.8%	31.5%	59.6%	27.1	\$26,276
Leake County	21,462	61.4%	30.1%	73.4%	36.8	\$26,895
Lee County	83,012	99.9%	99.9%	83.0%	184.5	\$33,713
Leflore County	26,157	98.5%	95.7%	96.0%	44.0	\$22,303
Lincoln County	34,956	75.7%	74.1%	68.0%	59.6	\$26,925
Lowndes County	57,210	99.9%	99.8%	88.6%	113.2	\$30,771
Madison County	114,247	97.4%	94.7%	94.6%	159.9	\$47,771
Marion County	24,008	84.2%	77.4%	69.6%	44.3	\$26,281
Marshall County	34,374	85.3%	83.9%	73.0%	48.7	\$27,639
Monroe County	33,483	95.0%	91.2%	70.2%	43.8	\$28,411
Montgomery County	9,411	95.9%	93.3%	72.4%	23.1	\$26,387
Neshoba County	28,973	59.6%	50.3%	77.6%	50.8	\$24,950
Newton County	21,063	66.3%	59.8%	71.1%	36.5	\$29,039
Noxubee County	9,825	99.7%	98.9%	79.5%	14.1	\$19,838
Oktibbeha County	51,965	99.5%	97.9%	88.8%	113.4	\$28,906
Panola County	32,764	90.6%	89.0%	65.4%	47.8	\$24,616
Pearl River County	59,030	95.8%	91.4%	60.0%	72.8	\$28,399
Perry County	11,406	98.6%	78.1%	59.3%	17.6	\$25,950
Pike County	38,980	92.4%	89.4%	78.9%	95.3	\$23,094
Pontotoc County	32,014	98.7%	98.6%	69.3%	64.3	\$27,217
Prentiss County	25,489	99.9%	99.8%	70.9%	61.4	\$28,978
Quitman County	5,542	77.4%	69.9%	84.4%	13.7	\$20,438
Rankin County	160,573	95.4%	90.6%	95.5%	207.1	\$37,662
Scott County	27,666	78.3%	56.2%	72.7%	45.4	\$23,915
Sharkey County	3,234	83.6%	62.2%	79.2%	7.5	\$23,081
Simpson County	25,597	37.8%	16.8%	64.8%	43.4	\$29,599
Smith County	14,051	91.4%	79.6%	67.1%	22.1	\$25,965
Stone County	19,569	97.0%	89.3%	65.2%	43.9	\$27,173
Sunflower County	23,029	91.9%	82.2%	91.3%	33.0	\$19,429
Tallahatchie County	10,921	82.3%	76.4%	62.2%	16.9	\$22,998
Tate County	28,551	81.9%	79.1%	75.6%	70.5	\$29,748
Tippah County	21,423	97.0%	96.7%	69.2%	46.8	\$29,459
Tishomingo County	18,553	100.0%	100.0%	68.7%	43.7	\$28,582
Tunica County	9,157	77.9%	62.8%	90.0%	20.2	\$22,574
Union County	28,363	99.9%	99.9%	70.6%	68.2	\$28,173
Walthall County	13,839	89.1%	80.4%	69.1%	34.3	\$28,082
Warren County	42,105	90.6%	85.9%	87.3%	71.5	\$33,217
Washington County	41,181	94.2%	90.2%	97.2%	56.9	\$24,162
Wayne County	19,749	100.0%	99.6%	58.0%	24.4	\$26,336
Webster County	10,039	98.3%	94.7%	62.8%	23.8	\$28,447
Wilkinson County	7,820	4.8%	0.0%	62.4%	11.5	\$22,017
Winston County	17,418	99.8%	98.4%	62.6%	28.7	\$28,856
Yalobusha County	12,458	94.1%	93.7%	58.2%	26.7	\$24,974
Yazoo County	23,024	87.6%	52.8%	69.2%	25.0	\$19,469
Missouri	6,245,465	96.1%	87.7%	92.0%	90.8	\$38,497

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Adair County	25,660	98.2%	91.6%	87.7%	45.2	\$33,713
Andrew County	18,091	97.1%	95.2%	83.0%	41.8	\$36,351
Atchison County	5,139	74.4%	70.1%	43.7%	9.4	\$33,891
Audrain County	24,304	85.1%	79.6%	86.5%	35.1	\$28,068
Barry County	35,618	92.9%	72.2%	71.9%	45.8	\$31,473
Barton County	11,717	88.4%	13.3%	75.9%	19.8	\$25,518
Bates County	16,394	98.6%	96.0%	71.5%	19.6	\$28,444
Benton County	20,614	81.0%	68.6%	69.5%	29.3	\$30,994
Bollinger County	10,610	75.5%	30.3%	70.4%	17.2	\$26,681
Boone County	192,154	97.7%	96.3%	95.2%	280.3	\$38,945
Buchanan County	83,574	99.8%	97.6%	96.6%	204.7	\$32,930
Butler County	41,814	87.3%	72.2%	86.3%	60.2	\$27,108
Caldwell County	9,000	75.5%	60.2%	79.2%	21.1	\$31,963
Callaway County	45,126	99.9%	99.0%	80.4%	54.1	\$32,920
Camden County	44,135	100.0%	77.6%	80.0%	67.3	\$37,111
Cape Girardeau County	83,658	97.3%	91.0%	95.2%	144.6	\$35,924
Carroll County	8,414	76.4%	74.7%	76.3%	12.1	\$33,666
Carter County	5,359	21.6%	11.6%	71.8%	10.6	\$27,115
Cass County	113,873	98.3%	94.2%	96.8%	163.5	\$41,075
Cedar County	15,023	97.2%	95.6%	58.1%	31.7	\$30,047
Chariton County	7,397	78.1%	75.8%	70.5%	9.8	\$29,562
Christian County	96,045	93.2%	81.3%	92.8%	170.7	\$38,535
Clark County	6,623	77.2%	49.4%	79.2%	13.1	\$26,904
Clay County	263,370	99.3%	97.9%	98.9%	662.3	\$42,336
Clinton County	21,721	98.5%	95.9%	90.4%	51.8	\$36,216
Cole County	77,625	100.0%	84.6%	96.1%	198.3	\$37,325
Cooper County	17,122	94.1%	88.3%	79.5%	30.3	\$29,695
Crawford County	22,808	100.0%	54.6%	68.9%	30.7	\$31,502
Dade County	7,622	85.5%	44.1%	71.4%	15.6	\$29,523
Dallas County	17,877	66.4%	30.9%	65.7%	33.0	\$27,078
Daviess County	8,541	83.4%	60.0%	78.2%	15.2	\$30,925
DeKalb County	9,884	92.1%	90.0%	85.1%	23.5	\$27,229
Dent County	14,721	100.0%	46.2%	61.6%	19.6	\$27,470
Douglas County	12,290	76.2%	57.7%	47.1%	15.1	\$29,926
Dunklin County	27,002	96.8%	96.7%	96.3%	49.8	\$26,121
Franklin County	107,256	100.0%	66.6%	87.0%	116.2	\$36,524
Gasconade County	14,655	100.0%	47.6%	74.1%	28.2	\$35,247
Gentry County	6,298	97.1%	96.9%	84.6%	12.8	\$29,984
Greene County	307,941	98.4%	94.5%	97.6%	456.0	\$35,189
Grundy County	9,766	93.8%	93.8%	76.6%	22.4	\$30,705
Harrison County	8,186	93.7%	93.2%	77.4%	11.3	\$25,701
Henry County	22,575	93.1%	79.9%	89.3%	32.4	\$32,566
Hickory County	8,766	75.8%	25.1%	58.0%	22.0	\$21,208
Holt County	4,241	81.0%	78.8%	66.2%	9.2	\$34,933
Howard County	10,150	81.4%	81.4%	55.5%	21.9	\$30,241

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Howell County	40,762	79.6%	43.2%	75.4%	44.0	\$26,493
Iron County	9,420	100.0%	53.0%	64.6%	17.1	\$26,755
Jackson County	727,362	99.5%	98.5%	99.7%	203.2	\$38,344
Jasper County	126,479	96.0%	89.0%	96.3%	198.1	\$29,914
Jefferson County	231,888	96.2%	85.7%	96.0%	353.2	\$37,869
Johnson County	55,880	96.3%	84.6%	89.3%	67.4	\$32,093
Knox County	3,740	71.8%	27.9%	57.8%	7.4	\$26,225
Laclede County	36,738	100.0%	49.0%	78.0%	48.0	\$28,202
Lafayette County	33,511	88.5%	77.6%	94.0%	53.3	\$35,510
Lawrence County	39,151	93.1%	65.6%	85.0%	64.0	\$27,516
Lewis County	9,852	80.8%	57.3%	81.1%	19.5	\$26,018
Lincoln County	65,888	93.7%	79.8%	85.4%	105.2	\$35,401
Linn County	11,910	94.6%	92.4%	78.7%	19.3	\$33,769
Livingston County	14,658	82.9%	81.5%	85.6%	27.5	\$31,414
Macon County	15,177	97.3%	95.3%	76.1%	18.9	\$29,099
Madison County	12,852	84.4%	45.1%	77.1%	26.0	\$30,380
Maries County	8,506	100.0%	23.2%	53.1%	16.1	\$31,622
Marion County	28,425	99.3%	98.9%	89.0%	65.1	\$30,958
McDonald County	24,054	56.5%	53.0%	67.3%	44.6	\$24,491
Mercer County	3,452	94.5%	93.5%	59.6%	7.6	\$26,940
Miller County	25,668	100.0%	49.3%	73.1%	43.3	\$30,290
Mississippi County	11,750	93.7%	93.4%	94.1%	28.5	\$22,547
Moniteau County	15,294	98.7%	94.2%	75.5%	36.9	\$29,379
Monroe County	8,890	83.3%	74.9%	75.1%	13.7	\$27,776
Montgomery County	11,511	73.4%	70.3%	78.6%	21.5	\$29,876
Morgan County	22,399	100.0%	93.7%	67.5%	37.5	\$30,589
New Madrid County	15,212	97.6%	97.0%	92.7%	22.5	\$28,435
Newton County	61,519	81.1%	63.0%	90.0%	98.5	\$32,855
Nodaway County	20,503	97.5%	97.4%	81.6%	23.4	\$28,894
Oregon County	8,699	54.9%	47.8%	56.8%	11.0	\$23,220
Osage County	13,478	100.0%	26.8%	66.6%	22.2	\$41,107
Ozark County	9,090	74.1%	61.1%	50.5%	12.2	\$29,824
Pemiscot County	14,407	98.8%	98.6%	97.4%	29.2	\$26,073
Perry County	19,100	90.6%	50.5%	86.6%	40.3	\$32,616
Pettis County	43,791	93.3%	73.3%	90.5%	64.2	\$30,954
Phelps County	45,672	100.0%	85.0%	82.3%	68.0	\$29,191
Pike County	17,961	87.3%	68.7%	76.6%	26.8	\$27,443
Platte County	113,207	98.9%	95.4%	97.0%	269.7	\$49,273
Polk County	33,070	84.4%	36.0%	76.1%	52.0	\$28,199
Pulaski County	53,964	100.0%	79.1%	80.6%	98.6	\$29,250
Putnam County	4,539	98.2%	98.2%	68.6%	8.8	\$33,208
Ralls County	10,499	98.0%	97.8%	78.9%	22.3	\$31,075
Randolph County	24,077	88.3%	84.7%	84.2%	49.9	\$27,268
Ray County	23,199	89.0%	73.7%	82.7%	40.8	\$38,179
Reynolds County	5,927	100.0%	46.7%	34.7%	7.3	\$26,576

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Ripley County	10,715	44.4%	43.5%	47.7%	17.0	\$23,691
Saline County	23,325	90.7%	87.0%	89.2%	30.9	\$28,530
Schuyler County	4,069	92.2%	61.2%	78.2%	13.2	\$23,774
Scotland County	4,698	97.7%	88.7%	54.1%	10.8	\$30,417
Scott County	37,957	98.3%	97.9%	93.9%	90.4	\$32,341
Shannon County	7,275	100.0%	9.3%	61.6%	7.2	\$25,451
Shelby County	5,926	99.7%	98.7%	72.1%	11.8	\$28,270
St. Charles County	423,726	98.3%	97.6%	99.0%	756.0	\$49,859
St. Clair County	9,848	92.5%	68.3%	42.5%	14.6	\$26,548
St. Francois County	67,503	100.0%	100.0%	91.6%	149.4	\$27,266
St. Louis County	992,929	99.5%	99.0%	99.6%	955.1	\$51,085
St. Louis city	279,695	99.8%	98.7%	100.0%	530.5	\$38,947
Ste. Genevieve County	18,546	95.5%	70.8%	81.6%	37.2	\$34,056
Stoddard County	28,438	96.8%	96.1%	84.9%	34.5	\$27,411
Stone County	32,630	60.8%	42.2%	71.9%	70.3	\$33,582
Sullivan County	5,750	97.9%	97.9%	58.9%	8.9	\$27,916
Taney County	56,744	98.6%	94.3%	89.8%	89.7	\$31,125
Texas County	25,715	100.0%	29.5%	64.7%	21.8	\$24,570
Vernon County	19,787	89.1%	67.0%	83.6%	23.9	\$26,360
Warren County	38,478	88.1%	85.6%	83.6%	89.8	\$36,403
Washington County	23,583	100.0%	23.6%	75.5%	31.0	\$28,855
Wayne County	10,820	43.7%	42.4%	55.6%	14.3	\$24,091
Webster County	42,041	70.2%	37.4%	65.0%	70.9	\$29,530
Worth County	1,872	98.9%	98.9%	69.1%	7.0	\$32,793
Wright County	19,505	100.0%	33.7%	69.2%	28.6	\$23,682
Montana	1,137,233	87.5%	77.1%	91.3%	7.8	\$39,842
Beaverhead County	10,006	96.6%	73.7%	83.4%	1.8	\$34,683
Big Horn County	12,796	79.0%	63.5%	81.9%	2.6	\$22,453
Blaine County	6,903	98.7%	98.5%	87.0%	1.6	\$27,817
Broadwater County	8,302	34.1%	25.4%	85.2%	7.0	\$38,093
Carbon County	11,498	78.6%	32.3%	89.6%	5.6	\$42,734
Carter County	1,399	59.8%	53.5%	50.0%	0.4	\$29,865
Cascade County	84,523	89.3%	86.9%	95.9%	31.3	\$36,562
Chouteau County	5,880	97.1%	97.1%	69.0%	1.5	\$31,978
Custer County	11,964	85.8%	79.7%	93.8%	3.2	\$35,864
Daniels County	1,625	99.1%	99.1%	68.4%	1.1	\$35,113
Dawson County	8,731	92.6%	89.4%	92.6%	3.7	\$36,998
Deer Lodge County	9,811	87.2%	83.9%	93.1%	13.3	\$32,758
Fallon County	2,946	92.6%	91.3%	85.5%	1.8	\$42,214
Fergus County	11,862	82.1%	79.1%	82.5%	2.7	\$34,970
Flathead County	114,527	81.6%	70.2%	91.7%	22.5	\$39,403
Gallatin County	126,984	93.4%	83.2%	96.3%	48.7	\$51,148
Garfield County	1,181	53.3%	51.5%	46.1%	0.3	\$35,206
Glacier County	13,503	59.5%	36.4%	86.7%	4.5	\$22,605
Golden Valley County	863	96.8%	96.3%	72.9%	0.7	\$33,523

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Granite County	3,602	58.4%	57.4%	71.9%	2.1	\$36,922
Hill County	16,065	94.2%	91.5%	91.9%	5.5	\$29,497
Jefferson County	13,304	57.6%	44.9%	87.5%	8.0	\$43,037
Judith Basin County	2,111	95.5%	95.1%	72.6%	1.1	\$38,715
Lake County	33,403	72.7%	65.6%	90.7%	22.4	\$33,786
Lewis and Clark County	75,129	87.5%	83.3%	93.8%	21.7	\$43,263
Liberty County	1,934	84.2%	83.7%	57.7%	1.4	\$32,500
Lincoln County	22,184	74.8%	73.4%	67.7%	6.1	\$29,864
Madison County	9,753	90.9%	90.0%	83.4%	2.7	\$39,413
McCone County	1,717	71.3%	68.0%	59.8%	0.6	\$38,749
Meagher County	2,065	96.2%	96.0%	73.8%	0.9	\$34,766
Mineral County	5,195	30.7%	0.3%	84.7%	4.3	\$37,583
Missoula County	122,546	96.3%	84.0%	93.8%	47.3	\$43,142
Musselshell County	5,452	96.2%	94.7%	66.5%	2.9	\$35,879
Park County	18,074	85.5%	52.3%	89.0%	6.4	\$45,894
Petroleum County	525	52.0%	49.9%	58.5%	0.3	\$39,877
Phillips County	4,214	86.7%	86.6%	76.3%	0.8	\$34,241
Pondera County	6,078	78.5%	78.5%	80.9%	3.7	\$28,921
Powder River County	1,734	55.6%	52.8%	42.0%	0.5	\$41,750
Powell County	7,120	49.3%	44.2%	86.8%	3.1	\$30,316
Prairie County	1,112	92.2%	90.8%	64.1%	0.6	\$29,068
Ravalli County	48,187	88.8%	54.2%	91.4%	20.2	\$39,767
Richland County	11,028	93.3%	91.3%	88.0%	5.3	\$37,672
Roosevelt County	10,197	78.3%	73.2%	83.0%	4.3	\$21,143
Rosebud County	8,194	56.7%	44.0%	68.3%	1.6	\$28,291
Sanders County	13,895	82.0%	73.6%	73.6%	5.0	\$31,554
Sheridan County	3,448	81.8%	81.8%	69.1%	2.1	\$41,202
Silver Bow County	36,134	94.3%	87.2%	97.9%	50.3	\$34,925
Stillwater County	9,450	85.7%	49.9%	81.0%	5.3	\$48,923
Sweet Grass County	3,757	99.1%	98.7%	81.3%	2.0	\$39,756
Teton County	6,444	97.7%	96.1%	86.2%	2.8	\$31,794
Toole County	5,153	12.2%	5.1%	85.4%	2.7	\$29,977
Treasure County	739	17.7%	17.7%	76.7%	0.8	\$45,882
Valley County	7,434	81.6%	64.3%	81.5%	1.5	\$31,869
Wheatland County	2,058	97.9%	97.2%	79.3%	1.4	\$27,719
Wibaux County	911	96.8%	96.8%	75.6%	1.0	\$34,671
Yellowstone County	171,583	98.0%	88.8%	98.7%	65.2	\$42,894
N. Mariana Isl.	51,119	17.4%	0.6%	84.8%	280.3	N/A
Rota Municipality	2,045	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	62.2	N/A
Saipan Municipality	46,865	15.8%	0.6%	92.5%	20.9	N/A
Tinian Municipality	2,209	66.7%	0.4%	0.0%	52.9	N/A
Nebraska	2,005,943	97.1%	91.4%	92.8%	26.1	\$40,637
Adams County	31,196	99.3%	94.1%	87.0%	55.4	\$36,480
Antelope County	6,358	82.3%	78.7%	53.9%	7.4	\$34,013
Arthur County	423	99.8%	99.8%	50.8%	0.6	\$31,870

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Banner County	665	65.3%	9.6%	42.0%	0.9	\$36,650
Blaine County	454	76.9%	76.0%	48.7%	0.6	\$41,319
Boone County	5,354	92.1%	71.7%	71.8%	7.8	\$36,659
Box Butte County	10,703	99.5%	98.9%	89.2%	10.0	\$33,834
Boyd County	1,700	100.0%	100.0%	20.1%	3.1	\$36,652
Brown County	2,877	88.3%	87.6%	91.2%	2.4	\$37,034
Buffalo County	51,156	96.1%	91.0%	94.8%	52.8	\$37,873
Burt County	6,727	99.2%	83.2%	79.6%	13.7	\$35,034
Butler County	8,439	97.5%	74.6%	61.5%	14.4	\$44,445
Cass County	27,492	97.6%	77.4%	87.2%	49.3	\$43,087
Cedar County	8,262	90.4%	86.5%	72.6%	11.2	\$37,749
Chase County	3,764	96.3%	84.7%	69.1%	4.2	\$36,913
Cherry County	5,558	81.5%	80.9%	70.3%	0.9	\$33,287
Cheyenne County	9,602	95.5%	83.5%	93.1%	8.0	\$34,946
Clay County	6,103	99.5%	78.0%	54.9%	10.7	\$38,344
Colfax County	10,826	97.2%	80.8%	88.6%	26.3	\$32,757
Cuming County	8,952	99.0%	80.5%	75.1%	15.7	\$37,753
Custer County	10,487	89.0%	81.1%	80.0%	4.1	\$37,311
Dakota County	21,335	97.2%	94.6%	96.6%	80.7	\$29,781
Dawes County	8,003	89.9%	82.4%	80.2%	5.7	\$29,623
Dawson County	24,554	93.5%	89.5%	92.3%	24.2	\$37,634
Deuel County	1,892	89.6%	84.1%	88.5%	4.3	\$40,271
Dixon County	5,526	89.0%	88.3%	54.0%	11.6	\$39,214
Dodge County	38,355	98.9%	93.2%	94.9%	72.5	\$34,866
Douglas County	601,158	99.2%	97.1%	100.0%	841.7	\$45,178
Dundy County	1,581	98.0%	97.2%	59.1%	1.7	\$37,387
Fillmore County	5,512	99.7%	81.2%	89.0%	9.6	\$43,413
Franklin County	2,817	81.9%	71.5%	50.0%	4.9	\$37,400
Frontier County	2,536	92.5%	91.6%	17.3%	2.6	\$32,184
Furnas County	4,468	92.6%	86.9%	68.9%	6.2	\$33,112
Gage County	21,687	98.6%	91.3%	82.7%	25.5	\$35,827
Garden County	1,804	76.7%	58.3%	55.5%	1.1	\$31,288
Garfield County	1,707	98.5%	98.4%	78.4%	3.0	\$35,332
Gosper County	1,808	66.7%	56.3%	56.5%	3.9	\$38,340
Grant County	573	69.8%	69.8%	39.8%	0.7	\$34,449
Greeley County	2,197	74.9%	64.9%	62.1%	3.9	\$31,028
Hall County	62,869	99.4%	97.4%	99.5%	115.1	\$34,636
Hamilton County	9,564	99.7%	99.5%	78.1%	17.6	\$37,482
Harlan County	3,018	80.5%	78.8%	65.9%	5.5	\$39,947
Hayes County	846	60.4%	38.8%	34.9%	1.2	\$36,639
Hitchcock County	2,460	69.1%	5.9%	56.1%	3.5	\$31,032
Holt County	10,120	88.9%	75.7%	79.0%	4.2	\$36,251
Hooker County	698	96.7%	96.7%	88.7%	1.0	\$33,363
Howard County	6,572	82.7%	74.2%	71.7%	11.5	\$35,045
Jefferson County	7,136	97.1%	91.5%	76.4%	12.5	\$31,576

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Johnson County	5,219	95.2%	58.2%	73.7%	13.9	\$25,942
Kearney County	6,749	94.3%	83.0%	78.2%	13.1	\$41,967
Keith County	8,148	96.2%	87.9%	91.5%	7.7	\$35,660
Keya Paha County	819	93.2%	93.2%	39.9%	1.1	\$33,388
Kimball County	3,305	90.7%	80.0%	86.6%	3.5	\$33,603
Knox County	8,306	61.3%	60.1%	60.4%	7.5	\$32,687
Lancaster County	332,857	99.3%	95.8%	99.0%	397.4	\$40,663
Lincoln County	33,319	94.1%	90.7%	95.0%	13.0	\$34,117
Logan County	694	87.6%	87.6%	67.7%	1.2	\$38,059
Loup County	582	90.4%	90.4%	36.3%	1.0	\$32,676
Madison County	35,579	97.0%	88.6%	91.1%	62.1	\$35,734
McPherson County	376	58.0%	33.8%	44.4%	0.4	\$34,279
Merrick County	7,837	95.7%	76.9%	80.5%	16.1	\$34,539
Morrill County	4,485	89.8%	59.4%	87.2%	3.1	\$33,101
Nance County	3,262	86.8%	75.7%	57.1%	7.4	\$32,738
Nemaha County	7,046	94.7%	77.3%	68.7%	17.3	\$36,578
Nuckolls County	4,094	88.5%	73.2%	27.8%	7.1	\$40,215
Otoe County	16,591	95.9%	75.7%	90.8%	26.9	\$41,885
Pawnee County	2,521	89.3%	58.7%	69.0%	5.8	\$29,935
Perkins County	2,779	86.0%	60.3%	56.0%	3.1	\$36,539
Phelps County	9,042	92.0%	89.7%	82.7%	16.8	\$39,646
Pierce County	7,334	95.1%	84.5%	82.3%	12.8	\$35,469
Platte County	35,499	99.8%	92.6%	90.8%	52.7	\$37,137
Polk County	5,269	93.5%	74.4%	74.7%	12.0	\$36,569
Red Willow County	10,409	95.6%	83.5%	88.0%	14.5	\$36,390
Richardson County	7,666	97.3%	91.9%	86.7%	13.9	\$35,481
Rock County	1,241	8.8%	6.5%	28.8%	1.2	\$35,740
Saline County	14,740	98.3%	82.1%	86.2%	25.7	\$33,299
Sarpy County	204,828	99.3%	96.5%	99.3%	860.3	\$46,140
Saunders County	23,406	95.5%	77.0%	82.9%	31.3	\$41,922
Scotts Bluff County	35,734	99.9%	86.4%	96.4%	48.3	\$34,209
Seward County	17,769	98.9%	87.2%	61.8%	31.1	\$38,045
Sheridan County	4,927	82.7%	75.5%	60.2%	2.0	\$37,162
Sherman County	2,949	84.0%	78.8%	65.3%	5.2	\$32,460
Sioux County	1,099	77.3%	33.3%	57.8%	0.5	\$29,650
Stanton County	5,756	92.7%	81.4%	70.2%	13.5	\$38,981
Thayer County	4,870	90.5%	75.0%	78.3%	8.5	\$34,314
Thomas County	634	81.2%	69.1%	81.2%	0.9	\$42,157
Thurston County	6,637	48.4%	20.0%	74.0%	16.9	\$25,128
Valley County	4,032	86.5%	79.1%	68.7%	7.1	\$38,033
Washington County	21,254	80.8%	69.2%	85.1%	54.5	\$46,114
Wayne County	9,870	87.0%	82.6%	77.1%	22.3	\$31,864
Webster County	3,326	90.9%	88.4%	63.5%	5.8	\$35,259
Wheeler County	815	74.4%	73.7%	56.4%	1.4	\$39,076
York County	14,375	99.9%	81.1%	81.4%	25.1	\$36,571

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Nevada	3,267,466	99.3%	93.8%	99.2%	29.7	\$39,963
Carson City	58,148	100.0%	94.9%	99.1%	402.3	\$38,222
Churchill County	26,033	92.9%	86.7%	98.2%	5.3	\$37,304
Clark County	2,398,871	99.8%	95.2%	99.7%	304.0	\$38,654
Douglas County	49,564	99.3%	94.2%	99.2%	69.8	\$52,915
Elko County	54,362	95.5%	87.8%	97.5%	3.2	\$39,474
Esmeralda County	720	3.2%	0.3%	81.0%	0.2	\$31,096
Eureka County	1,877	100.0%	0.0%	91.5%	0.4	\$32,518
Humboldt County	17,116	94.7%	68.3%	86.8%	1.8	\$37,798
Lander County	5,785	96.3%	58.3%	93.5%	1.0	\$38,889
Lincoln County	4,345	61.5%	35.0%	52.1%	0.4	\$35,524
Lyon County	63,718	98.4%	80.6%	98.6%	31.8	\$37,349
Mineral County	4,475	100.0%	70.2%	94.1%	1.2	\$26,359
Nye County	55,990	94.7%	76.4%	94.3%	3.1	\$32,336
Pershing County	6,536	81.9%	30.9%	96.8%	1.1	\$26,884
Storey County	4,112	100.0%	42.5%	99.2%	15.6	\$50,554
Washoe County	507,280	99.6%	97.0%	98.9%	80.3	\$46,857
White Pine County	8,534	51.0%	0.2%	90.8%	1.0	\$30,635
New Hampshire	1,409,032	99.0%	98.7%	78.4%	157.4	\$50,867
Belknap County	65,257	99.7%	99.7%	56.1%	162.4	\$47,000
Carroll County	52,580	97.5%	97.3%	46.9%	56.4	\$49,562
Cheshire County	78,078	95.6%	95.3%	60.1%	110.5	\$41,683
Coos County	31,094	98.4%	92.1%	67.2%	17.3	\$36,850
Grafton County	93,045	96.1%	95.1%	63.7%	54.5	\$49,835
Hillsborough County	430,462	99.8%	99.8%	88.5%	491.1	\$52,243
Merrimack County	157,869	99.0%	98.9%	63.6%	169.2	\$47,056
Rockingham County	322,433	99.8%	99.8%	90.6%	463.7	\$59,710
Strafford County	134,202	99.9%	99.8%	84.8%	365.2	\$44,406
Sullivan County	44,012	95.6%	95.2%	65.7%	81.8	\$41,921
New Jersey	9,500,851	99.6%	99.5%	98.6%	291.8	\$53,118
Atlantic County	279,114	99.6%	99.2%	98.1%	502.4	\$41,448
Bergen County	978,641	99.9%	99.8%	99.7%	204.0	\$62,986
Burlington County	475,515	99.4%	99.3%	98.5%	594.9	\$53,077
Camden County	533,988	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	412.3	\$44,380
Cape May County	93,875	99.5%	99.3%	98.8%	373.2	\$54,325
Cumberland County	155,678	97.0%	96.8%	93.2%	322.1	\$33,587
Essex County	881,527	99.8%	99.7%	99.9%	991.6	\$48,021
Gloucester County	311,783	99.8%	99.6%	99.6%	968.3	\$47,760
Hudson County	736,185	99.8%	99.5%	100.0%	937.0	\$53,998
Hunterdon County	131,708	98.4%	97.6%	88.2%	307.8	\$71,070
Mercer County	392,138	99.8%	99.8%	99.4%	747.2	\$52,101
Middlesex County	890,119	99.8%	99.7%	99.4%	878.6	\$49,417
Monmouth County	647,520	99.8%	99.8%	99.2%	383.1	\$65,545
Morris County	523,053	99.5%	99.2%	97.0%	134.7	\$69,226
Ocean County	666,434	99.8%	99.8%	98.5%	60.7	\$43,900

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Passaic County	526,597	99.9%	99.8%	99.0%	831.0	\$40,241
Salem County	65,874	97.1%	95.7%	95.3%	198.5	\$39,397
Somerset County	357,467	99.7%	99.7%	93.9%	184.2	\$70,321
Sussex County	147,444	99.5%	99.3%	91.8%	284.3	\$56,471
Union County	594,160	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	781.7	\$51,850
Warren County	112,031	96.2%	94.7%	94.4%	314.2	\$48,232
New Mexico	2,130,256	92.4%	84.2%	95.3%	17.6	\$34,823
Bernalillo County	671,747	99.0%	97.4%	99.2%	578.5	\$39,234
Catron County	3,795	9.9%	9.9%	25.7%	0.5	\$29,980
Chaves County	63,697	90.5%	88.9%	99.6%	10.5	\$28,273
Cibola County	26,686	64.1%	60.4%	78.6%	5.9	\$25,032
Colfax County	12,307	71.7%	66.8%	95.1%	3.3	\$31,126
Curry County	47,156	96.6%	95.2%	99.8%	33.6	\$28,959
De Baca County	1,657	94.3%	94.1%	78.0%	0.7	\$29,840
Doña Ana County	229,366	95.9%	86.7%	99.8%	60.2	\$28,726
Eddy County	61,436	90.9%	89.1%	99.4%	14.7	\$37,698
Grant County	27,541	84.9%	74.0%	92.2%	7.0	\$30,395
Guadalupe County	4,385	85.5%	85.5%	86.2%	1.4	\$30,367
Harding County	635	93.2%	92.4%	66.5%	0.3	\$55,520
Hidalgo County	3,966	14.2%	2.8%	91.9%	1.2	\$25,587
Lea County	75,151	92.0%	90.5%	98.9%	17.1	\$31,554
Lincoln County	20,025	82.8%	82.5%	82.9%	4.1	\$36,086
Los Alamos County	19,675	99.8%	99.6%	99.3%	180.3	\$72,684
Luna County	25,878	77.9%	64.5%	97.6%	8.7	\$21,871
McKinley County	68,945	79.3%	46.6%	71.4%	12.6	\$19,580
Mora County	4,096	93.5%	92.3%	59.2%	2.1	\$34,616
Otero County	69,711	92.4%	88.9%	90.0%	10.5	\$28,186
Quay County	8,403	85.2%	84.9%	94.1%	2.9	\$27,087
Rio Arriba County	39,955	92.6%	30.5%	82.8%	6.8	\$30,548
Roosevelt County	18,713	92.5%	91.7%	97.8%	7.7	\$26,105
San Juan County	120,817	86.7%	71.8%	95.9%	21.9	\$26,583
San Miguel County	26,428	89.4%	72.9%	86.3%	5.6	\$28,140
Sandoval County	157,757	91.1%	84.0%	93.7%	42.5	\$39,698
Santa Fe County	157,765	97.2%	75.9%	95.9%	82.6	\$48,908
Sierra County	11,389	92.3%	89.9%	91.0%	2.7	\$24,882
Socorro County	15,967	55.0%	46.2%	81.1%	2.4	\$25,898
Taos County	34,482	98.9%	93.0%	76.8%	15.7	\$40,018
Torrance County	15,986	50.3%	27.5%	85.0%	4.8	\$24,922
Union County	3,926	77.8%	77.4%	89.4%	1.0	\$37,697
Valencia County	80,813	84.8%	77.4%	99.4%	75.8	\$30,066
New York	19,867,238	98.9%	98.0%	96.2%	421.6	\$49,520
Albany County	319,964	99.0%	97.9%	97.8%	611.9	\$46,231
Allegany County	47,299	94.2%	93.8%	68.4%	45.9	\$30,016
Bronx County	1,384,724	99.7%	99.6%	100.0%	835.3	\$26,956
Broome County	196,397	97.9%	97.6%	94.0%	278.3	\$35,116

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Cattaraugus County	75,475	87.7%	85.7%	80.6%	57.7	\$31,173
Cayuga County	74,567	94.3%	90.7%	87.5%	107.8	\$36,547
Chautauqua County	124,105	94.3%	93.2%	88.6%	117.0	\$31,951
Chemung County	81,115	98.8%	97.9%	94.1%	199.1	\$35,624
Chenango County	45,776	84.7%	81.7%	71.6%	51.2	\$32,986
Clinton County	77,871	95.8%	94.4%	78.4%	75.0	\$37,388
Columbia County	60,299	95.6%	95.0%	77.7%	95.0	\$53,325
Cortland County	45,945	95.9%	95.2%	89.6%	92.1	\$33,818
Delaware County	44,191	95.9%	95.6%	57.3%	30.6	\$35,996
Dutchess County	299,963	97.3%	96.9%	88.1%	377.0	\$51,784
Erie County	950,602	99.3%	98.8%	99.3%	911.6	\$41,560
Essex County	36,744	91.0%	90.7%	65.9%	20.5	\$40,807
Franklin County	47,086	82.1%	81.2%	62.2%	28.9	\$31,801
Fulton County	52,073	95.1%	94.6%	80.7%	105.1	\$34,843
Genesee County	57,604	97.7%	96.6%	95.6%	116.9	\$36,737
Greene County	46,903	98.7%	98.6%	64.3%	72.5	\$41,292
Hamilton County	5,082	79.0%	78.5%	62.1%	3.0	\$41,820
Herkimer County	59,585	94.9%	93.7%	84.6%	42.2	\$35,959
Jefferson County	113,140	94.5%	93.8%	92.1%	89.2	\$34,603
Kings County	2,617,631	99.9%	99.3%	100.0%	730.8	\$46,057
Lewis County	26,570	90.4%	86.4%	72.8%	20.8	\$32,690
Livingston County	61,561	87.4%	85.7%	89.9%	97.4	\$37,479
Madison County	67,072	95.5%	94.4%	92.0%	102.4	\$39,904
Monroe County	752,202	99.3%	97.9%	99.6%	145.0	\$43,137
Montgomery County	49,648	88.7%	87.1%	86.6%	123.2	\$31,975
Nassau County	1,392,438	99.9%	99.9%	99.4%	893.6	\$62,743
New York County	1,660,664	99.5%	97.0%	100.0%	298.2	\$94,922
Niagara County	209,570	99.0%	98.3%	96.6%	401.2	\$37,898
Oneida County	228,347	96.5%	95.7%	91.9%	188.4	\$36,865
Onondaga County	469,812	99.6%	98.9%	99.3%	603.6	\$41,538
Ontario County	113,012	98.7%	96.6%	95.1%	175.5	\$44,500
Orange County	411,759	98.7%	92.1%	91.6%	506.9	\$42,019
Orleans County	39,686	96.1%	94.0%	89.4%	101.4	\$34,352
Oswego County	118,304	97.2%	96.7%	83.6%	124.3	\$35,222
Otsego County	60,524	88.0%	86.3%	72.9%	60.4	\$36,506
Putnam County	98,409	99.3%	99.2%	86.4%	427.5	\$54,914
Queens County	2,316,841	99.8%	99.6%	100.0%	309.4	\$41,160
Rensselaer County	160,749	99.0%	97.7%	93.8%	246.4	\$45,113
Richmond County	498,212	99.9%	99.8%	99.9%	661.2	\$44,368
Rockland County	348,144	99.9%	98.7%	95.1%	7.2	\$45,538
Saratoga County	240,360	98.6%	97.9%	90.9%	296.7	\$54,698
Schenectady County	162,261	99.1%	98.8%	97.6%	793.1	\$41,529
Schoharie County	30,151	96.3%	95.8%	70.4%	48.5	\$38,100
Schuyler County	17,121	92.7%	91.7%	80.9%	52.1	\$36,356
Seneca County	32,650	99.6%	95.0%	95.1%	100.9	\$36,170

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
St. Lawrence County	106,198	93.0%	91.8%	76.0%	39.6	\$31,574
Steuben County	92,015	92.1%	91.1%	81.9%	66.2	\$36,754
Suffolk County	1,535,909	99.6%	99.0%	95.2%	685.6	\$56,341
Sullivan County	80,450	95.8%	94.3%	73.6%	83.1	\$40,474
Tioga County	47,574	95.7%	95.1%	80.5%	91.7	\$41,155
Tompkins County	105,602	97.3%	93.7%	92.9%	222.5	\$42,505
Ulster County	182,976	97.0%	96.5%	80.8%	162.8	\$45,702
Warren County	65,288	97.4%	96.5%	83.2%	75.3	\$46,191
Washington County	59,839	94.5%	91.3%	78.9%	72.0	\$35,496
Wayne County	90,757	98.2%	97.3%	91.3%	150.3	\$37,916
Westchester County	1,006,447	99.6%	99.5%	96.2%	336.6	\$70,607
Wyoming County	39,588	84.1%	81.9%	81.9%	66.8	\$37,185
Yates County	24,387	92.8%	87.0%	79.8%	72.1	\$34,262
North Carolina	11,046,022	95.6%	94.5%	90.5%	227.2	\$39,616
Alamance County	183,040	97.0%	96.2%	98.2%	432.3	\$33,281
Alexander County	36,693	78.1%	76.7%	84.0%	141.1	\$32,565
Alleghany County	11,379	98.9%	98.9%	32.8%	48.5	\$33,059
Anson County	22,432	84.3%	75.7%	77.4%	42.2	\$23,702
Ashe County	27,266	99.9%	99.9%	34.6%	64.0	\$31,486
Avery County	17,811	74.3%	74.2%	69.6%	72.0	\$33,899
Beaufort County	44,576	93.8%	92.5%	74.5%	53.5	\$33,912
Bertie County	16,939	85.1%	82.2%	37.9%	24.2	\$27,082
Bladen County	29,777	86.8%	86.0%	56.5%	34.0	\$28,970
Brunswick County	167,112	99.5%	99.4%	91.4%	196.6	\$44,565
Buncombe County	279,210	97.2%	96.1%	88.6%	425.3	\$40,879
Burke County	88,543	92.9%	91.2%	88.1%	174.9	\$31,184
Cabarrus County	244,925	97.7%	97.0%	99.8%	678.0	\$40,652
Caldwell County	80,739	95.9%	95.2%	89.8%	171.1	\$30,811
Camden County	11,184	80.4%	78.7%	52.0%	46.5	\$38,350
Carteret County	70,259	98.5%	98.2%	73.9%	138.4	\$42,707
Caswell County	22,363	88.0%	87.0%	34.9%	52.6	\$28,281
Catawba County	167,054	97.0%	96.0%	95.0%	416.2	\$36,025
Chatham County	83,874	84.5%	82.0%	72.0%	123.0	\$56,724
Cherokee County	30,373	60.1%	56.2%	37.8%	66.7	\$30,800
Chowan County	13,891	98.5%	98.4%	53.9%	80.5	\$33,974
Clay County	12,042	67.3%	66.2%	43.6%	56.0	\$35,326
Cleveland County	102,194	95.9%	94.5%	93.7%	220.1	\$29,849
Columbus County	50,054	97.1%	96.7%	54.5%	53.4	\$26,755
Craven County	104,167	96.9%	95.9%	89.8%	147.4	\$36,745
Cumberland County	338,430	98.8%	98.2%	98.8%	518.6	\$31,206
Currituck County	32,278	93.0%	89.0%	78.1%	123.2	\$44,165
Dare County	38,183	99.1%	98.8%	86.3%	99.6	\$46,784
Davidson County	177,809	98.9%	98.6%	98.2%	321.4	\$32,759
Davie County	45,383	99.7%	99.7%	97.0%	172.1	\$39,128
Duplin County	50,539	91.7%	86.6%	67.8%	62.0	\$27,599

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Durham County	343,628	98.7%	96.9%	98.9%	199.3	\$46,931
Edgecombe County	49,124	85.4%	83.6%	85.0%	97.2	\$27,235
Forsyth County	398,143	99.6%	98.9%	99.8%	976.2	\$37,375
Franklin County	79,771	81.3%	79.1%	73.7%	162.2	\$33,957
Gaston County	242,010	98.4%	97.6%	99.6%	680.3	\$35,557
Gates County	10,299	96.2%	95.7%	36.8%	30.2	\$31,342
Graham County	8,179	62.6%	61.5%	22.9%	28.0	\$28,875
Granville County	61,544	80.1%	77.8%	65.2%	115.7	\$33,166
Greene County	20,671	78.2%	67.4%	83.4%	77.5	\$22,474
Guilford County	558,816	99.2%	98.5%	99.7%	865.1	\$37,845
Halifax County	46,992	79.2%	73.8%	82.9%	64.9	\$26,951
Harnett County	146,096	89.9%	88.9%	84.3%	245.6	\$31,382
Haywood County	63,048	95.1%	93.4%	80.6%	113.9	\$35,580
Henderson County	120,771	91.8%	91.0%	88.7%	323.8	\$38,976
Hertford County	19,169	89.8%	88.8%	67.1%	54.3	\$27,562
Hoke County	55,382	96.5%	94.8%	91.6%	141.9	\$29,575
Hyde County	4,583	29.5%	25.4%	55.1%	7.5	\$22,370
Iredell County	206,361	97.7%	97.1%	95.7%	359.3	\$43,261
Jackson County	45,281	66.7%	64.5%	58.5%	92.2	\$32,937
Johnston County	249,794	94.7%	92.6%	88.0%	315.4	\$36,673
Jones County	9,462	94.5%	90.9%	55.8%	20.1	\$28,699
Lee County	68,537	89.8%	88.2%	86.0%	268.7	\$31,394
Lenoir County	55,332	93.3%	89.9%	80.8%	138.6	\$28,409
Lincoln County	97,611	95.4%	93.3%	95.0%	329.9	\$42,170
Macon County	38,717	57.1%	54.8%	46.1%	75.1	\$35,682
Madison County	22,352	99.1%	99.1%	42.6%	49.7	\$33,738
Martin County	21,523	66.9%	60.3%	67.2%	47.2	\$27,007
McDowell County	45,269	84.6%	80.9%	63.3%	102.9	\$29,555
Mecklenburg County	1,206,285	99.7%	99.1%	100.0%	303.8	\$51,490
Mitchell County	15,030	93.9%	93.5%	54.7%	67.9	\$32,713
Montgomery County	26,364	84.7%	83.2%	69.3%	53.6	\$30,192
Moore County	108,417	92.5%	91.4%	70.6%	155.4	\$44,318
Nash County	97,990	83.1%	80.7%	89.1%	181.3	\$33,336
New Hanover County	243,333	99.4%	98.6%	99.9%	265.7	\$46,083
Northampton County	16,580	83.9%	82.6%	50.6%	30.9	\$31,883
Onslow County	212,954	98.7%	98.3%	86.0%	279.4	\$30,998
Orange County	152,877	97.0%	95.5%	93.5%	384.5	\$51,856
Pamlico County	12,550	87.1%	86.6%	54.7%	37.3	\$35,042
Pasquotank County	41,418	94.2%	93.6%	86.3%	182.6	\$32,707
Pender County	70,077	95.5%	94.5%	74.7%	80.4	\$38,296
Perquimans County	13,460	93.1%	92.0%	69.8%	54.5	\$33,626
Person County	40,143	84.3%	82.3%	60.2%	102.3	\$37,616
Pitt County	180,783	95.1%	93.4%	96.1%	277.1	\$34,229
Polk County	20,320	70.3%	64.0%	40.3%	85.5	\$38,444
Randolph County	148,389	97.4%	96.4%	91.1%	189.7	\$29,706

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Richmond County	41,990	95.8%	95.0%	89.3%	88.6	\$24,752
Robeson County	118,624	95.5%	93.9%	80.2%	125.2	\$22,925
Rockingham County	93,517	96.5%	95.5%	74.9%	165.3	\$31,380
Rowan County	153,384	96.3%	95.9%	98.4%	299.8	\$32,675
Rutherford County	65,587	78.2%	74.8%	68.0%	116.0	\$29,217
Sampson County	60,404	90.5%	88.2%	68.1%	63.9	\$26,978
Scotland County	33,898	88.4%	87.3%	89.2%	106.2	\$27,678
Stanly County	67,326	88.9%	86.1%	92.2%	170.4	\$31,623
Stokes County	45,857	88.8%	88.0%	82.9%	102.1	\$32,721
Surry County	71,547	98.8%	97.7%	75.5%	134.3	\$31,947
Swain County	13,945	63.7%	59.8%	53.5%	26.4	\$31,040
Transylvania County	34,103	88.3%	88.1%	50.2%	90.1	\$38,899
Tyrrell County	3,517	68.7%	66.8%	47.5%	9.0	\$22,294
Union County	263,386	97.1%	96.0%	97.9%	416.3	\$45,355
Vance County	42,337	91.4%	89.9%	72.1%	167.7	\$27,223
Wake County	1,232,444	99.2%	98.3%	99.8%	476.7	\$52,949
Warren County	19,081	62.2%	60.6%	32.9%	44.4	\$31,482
Washington County	10,654	79.2%	77.8%	63.3%	30.7	\$28,150
Watauga County	54,997	98.3%	97.9%	69.4%	176.0	\$32,631
Wayne County	120,338	93.8%	91.1%	96.7%	217.2	\$31,216
Wilkes County	66,186	97.6%	96.9%	61.4%	87.8	\$27,866
Wilson County	79,958	98.0%	97.0%	94.2%	217.5	\$30,057
Yadkin County	37,995	98.8%	98.5%	91.2%	113.4	\$33,789
Yancey County	18,993	95.5%	95.5%	51.5%	60.8	\$34,699
North Dakota	796,568	100.0%	99.1%	94.2%	11.5	\$42,474
Adams County	2,141	100.0%	100.0%	71.6%	2.2	\$34,409
Barnes County	10,798	100.0%	100.0%	91.4%	7.2	\$41,622
Benson County	5,756	100.0%	100.0%	81.9%	4.1	\$27,568
Billings County	1,063	100.0%	100.0%	83.8%	0.9	\$42,078
Bottineau County	6,391	100.0%	100.0%	87.2%	3.8	\$48,356
Bowman County	2,886	100.0%	100.0%	66.7%	2.5	\$40,067
Burke County	2,154	100.0%	100.0%	91.0%	2.0	\$53,659
Burleigh County	103,107	99.9%	99.9%	98.0%	63.2	\$44,873
Cass County	200,945	100.0%	98.0%	98.5%	113.9	\$44,593
Cavalier County	3,567	100.0%	100.0%	87.3%	2.4	\$45,550
Dickey County	4,930	100.0%	100.0%	91.5%	4.4	\$40,260
Divide County	2,124	100.0%	100.0%	85.5%	1.7	\$47,458
Dunn County	4,031	99.6%	99.6%	75.0%	2.0	\$51,754
Eddy County	2,309	100.0%	100.0%	90.7%	3.7	\$38,264
Emmons County	3,209	100.0%	100.0%	76.4%	2.1	\$39,671
Foster County	3,323	100.0%	100.0%	93.2%	5.2	\$43,724
Golden Valley County	1,795	100.0%	100.0%	92.1%	1.8	\$36,292
Grand Forks County	73,771	100.0%	96.6%	98.1%	51.4	\$39,597
Grant County	2,247	100.0%	100.0%	86.7%	1.4	\$36,921
Griggs County	2,227	100.0%	100.0%	85.8%	3.1	\$47,183

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Hettinger County	2,419	100.0%	100.0%	86.7%	2.1	\$43,990
Kidder County	2,371	100.0%	100.0%	69.9%	1.8	\$35,003
LaMoure County	4,051	100.0%	100.0%	92.1%	3.5	\$41,792
Logan County	1,880	100.0%	100.0%	81.2%	1.9	\$33,030
McHenry County	5,135	100.0%	100.0%	85.8%	2.7	\$41,087
McIntosh County	2,461	100.0%	100.0%	75.3%	2.5	\$36,646
McKenzie County	14,782	100.0%	100.0%	84.8%	5.4	\$48,665
McLean County	9,845	98.9%	98.9%	88.5%	4.7	\$42,526
Mercer County	8,348	100.0%	100.0%	92.2%	8.0	\$40,062
Morton County	34,194	99.9%	99.9%	96.2%	17.8	\$45,337
Mountrail County	9,474	99.6%	99.6%	92.7%	5.2	\$41,281
Nelson County	3,007	100.0%	100.0%	87.2%	3.1	\$38,484
Oliver County	1,882	100.0%	100.0%	76.7%	2.6	\$41,155
Pembina County	6,588	100.0%	100.0%	70.5%	5.9	\$41,314
Pierce County	3,853	100.0%	100.0%	82.9%	3.8	\$40,194
Ramsey County	11,510	100.0%	100.0%	93.8%	9.7	\$37,577
Ransom County	5,590	100.0%	99.9%	91.6%	6.5	\$38,775
Renville County	2,376	100.0%	100.0%	90.4%	2.7	\$38,289
Richland County	16,658	100.0%	99.9%	87.9%	11.6	\$40,184
Rolette County	11,692	100.0%	100.0%	83.7%	12.9	\$25,606
Sargent County	3,710	100.0%	100.0%	86.0%	4.3	\$44,694
Sheridan County	1,268	100.0%	100.0%	79.9%	1.3	\$41,246
Sioux County	3,713	99.2%	99.2%	48.0%	3.4	\$19,102
Slope County	660	99.8%	99.8%	60.9%	0.5	\$44,034
Stark County	33,767	100.0%	100.0%	96.7%	25.3	\$40,640
Steele County	1,767	100.0%	88.0%	78.2%	2.5	\$41,390
Stutsman County	21,546	100.0%	100.0%	94.5%	9.7	\$40,216
Towner County	2,051	100.0%	100.0%	91.5%	2.0	\$36,218
Traill County	7,989	100.0%	99.3%	96.5%	9.3	\$43,803
Walsh County	10,214	100.0%	99.6%	87.6%	8.0	\$37,524
Ward County	68,427	100.0%	100.0%	95.9%	34.0	\$42,299
Wells County	3,803	100.0%	100.0%	81.6%	3.0	\$42,252
Williams County	40,763	100.0%	100.0%	94.7%	19.6	\$45,793
Ohio	11,883,302	96.9%	93.6%	97.6%	290.8	\$39,455
Adams County	27,671	62.2%	52.5%	81.7%	47.4	\$25,484
Allen County	100,866	99.2%	90.5%	98.7%	250.6	\$33,382
Ashland County	52,420	88.8%	85.8%	96.5%	123.9	\$32,097
Ashtabula County	96,906	89.0%	85.4%	93.5%	138.0	\$30,768
Athens County	63,218	82.9%	77.7%	85.6%	125.5	\$29,474
Auglaize County	45,922	98.2%	84.5%	97.3%	114.4	\$37,573
Belmont County	64,692	94.2%	91.9%	91.6%	121.6	\$31,496
Brown County	44,292	81.7%	71.6%	94.3%	90.5	\$33,717
Butler County	399,542	99.6%	98.5%	99.5%	856.4	\$39,425
Carroll County	26,460	82.5%	69.9%	91.0%	67.1	\$35,429
Champaign County	38,907	94.3%	70.8%	94.5%	90.7	\$35,326

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Clark County	134,985	98.5%	97.0%	99.7%	340.1	\$32,421
Clermont County	214,123	98.8%	98.2%	98.3%	473.1	\$43,473
Clinton County	42,019	89.6%	84.2%	96.8%	102.8	\$34,046
Columbiana County	99,823	90.9%	80.4%	95.4%	187.7	\$32,265
Coshocton County	37,003	81.2%	74.0%	76.1%	65.6	\$28,306
Crawford County	41,626	95.1%	81.2%	94.2%	103.6	\$31,729
Cuyahoga County	1,240,594	99.9%	99.5%	100.0%	713.4	\$41,559
Darke County	51,462	94.5%	76.2%	90.7%	86.0	\$34,446
Defiance County	38,644	100.0%	90.7%	94.4%	93.9	\$35,076
Delaware County	237,966	98.9%	97.7%	98.9%	537.0	\$59,581
Erie County	73,841	98.8%	95.9%	99.3%	293.8	\$39,579
Fairfield County	167,762	94.7%	92.4%	97.8%	332.6	\$40,561
Fayette County	28,782	89.4%	83.6%	97.0%	70.8	\$31,573
Franklin County	1,356,301	99.7%	99.5%	100.0%	547.4	\$42,855
Fulton County	42,028	99.8%	77.5%	98.8%	103.7	\$37,936
Gallia County	28,886	48.5%	39.9%	78.9%	61.9	\$30,683
Geauga County	95,362	89.8%	85.7%	97.8%	238.2	\$50,431
Greene County	172,347	97.6%	95.9%	99.8%	416.7	\$44,385
Guernsey County	38,219	90.0%	84.5%	80.3%	73.2	\$32,089
Hamilton County	837,359	99.7%	99.6%	99.9%	65.5	\$44,328
Hancock County	75,016	99.9%	91.3%	97.8%	141.2	\$39,313
Hardin County	30,402	99.9%	88.7%	93.4%	64.6	\$29,509
Harrison County	14,042	67.8%	53.3%	73.9%	34.9	\$31,219
Henry County	27,536	100.0%	74.9%	95.8%	66.2	\$40,050
Highland County	43,785	87.3%	83.1%	93.9%	79.2	\$29,794
Hocking County	27,429	64.2%	59.8%	68.5%	65.1	\$32,104
Holmes County	44,668	66.0%	46.2%	86.1%	105.7	\$30,501
Huron County	58,168	94.3%	85.1%	96.7%	118.2	\$32,660
Jackson County	32,723	84.8%	79.8%	83.0%	77.9	\$29,773
Jefferson County	63,900	93.6%	91.1%	92.5%	156.6	\$31,646
Knox County	63,848	92.2%	77.7%	87.0%	121.5	\$34,636
Lake County	232,360	99.9%	99.7%	100.0%	13.5	\$43,197
Lawrence County	55,829	87.2%	86.0%	86.1%	123.1	\$29,610
Licking County	184,898	95.4%	91.8%	95.6%	270.9	\$41,543
Logan County	46,085	98.2%	76.7%	96.6%	100.5	\$37,613
Lorain County	322,030	99.7%	99.5%	99.7%	656.5	\$39,638
Lucas County	426,291	99.4%	98.5%	99.8%	255.0	\$36,289
Madison County	45,531	86.2%	78.7%	99.5%	97.7	\$36,265
Mahoning County	225,786	98.5%	97.8%	99.3%	548.7	\$33,850
Marion County	64,976	98.5%	80.6%	96.1%	160.9	\$30,491
Medina County	184,625	99.7%	99.4%	99.9%	438.1	\$46,652
Meigs County	21,491	61.5%	45.9%	63.2%	50.0	\$25,684
Mercer County	42,648	99.7%	87.4%	96.1%	92.2	\$35,087
Miami County	111,950	98.1%	93.8%	98.3%	275.4	\$39,046
Monroe County	13,051	74.8%	64.8%	63.3%	28.6	\$33,856

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Montgomery County	537,443	99.5%	98.2%	99.9%	164.9	\$37,320
Morgan County	13,532	66.3%	59.8%	61.4%	32.5	\$29,431
Morrow County	35,927	95.9%	83.8%	93.0%	88.5	\$34,777
Muskingum County	86,582	95.9%	94.0%	90.9%	130.3	\$31,418
Noble County	14,269	93.7%	72.3%	74.9%	35.9	\$30,514
Ottawa County	39,692	99.5%	87.6%	97.8%	155.8	\$47,629
Paulding County	18,755	100.0%	78.0%	87.8%	45.0	\$35,657
Perry County	35,682	71.8%	57.7%	88.3%	87.5	\$30,185
Pickaway County	62,158	82.8%	79.0%	95.8%	124.0	\$34,645
Pike County	27,065	78.2%	73.4%	73.7%	61.5	\$31,082
Portage County	163,839	98.9%	98.0%	98.9%	336.1	\$39,041
Preble County	40,801	92.2%	77.7%	96.7%	96.2	\$35,232
Putnam County	34,206	100.0%	63.2%	93.6%	70.9	\$38,660
Richland County	124,853	97.4%	90.5%	96.0%	252.1	\$30,380
Ross County	76,046	82.5%	78.1%	87.9%	110.3	\$31,013
Sandusky County	58,866	99.1%	85.3%	99.6%	144.2	\$34,573
Scioto County	71,798	90.7%	87.9%	82.2%	117.7	\$27,362
Seneca County	54,730	97.2%	86.4%	95.3%	99.3	\$32,716
Shelby County	47,952	98.0%	82.0%	97.3%	117.6	\$36,711
Stark County	374,091	98.4%	96.7%	99.8%	650.3	\$35,802
Summit County	538,370	99.7%	99.4%	100.0%	304.2	\$42,749
Trumbull County	200,300	96.5%	95.5%	97.9%	324.1	\$31,807
Tuscarawas County	92,048	92.1%	85.2%	91.7%	162.2	\$32,489
Union County	71,721	95.4%	81.9%	97.4%	166.1	\$49,946
Van Wert County	28,887	99.9%	74.2%	98.0%	70.6	\$33,106
Vinton County	12,545	56.1%	45.5%	56.1%	30.4	\$29,354
Warren County	256,059	99.1%	98.1%	99.2%	637.9	\$52,477
Washington County	58,332	78.1%	74.1%	83.1%	92.3	\$35,444
Wayne County	116,632	96.1%	91.2%	99.0%	210.2	\$33,874
Williams County	36,554	100.0%	69.6%	97.4%	86.9	\$32,421
Wood County	133,077	99.9%	93.0%	99.4%	215.6	\$41,929
Wyandot County	21,394	99.6%	74.1%	90.0%	52.6	\$35,197
Oklahoma	4,095,389	95.8%	86.7%	95.5%	59.7	\$34,859
Adair County	19,821	99.9%	99.9%	69.8%	34.5	\$22,115
Alfalfa County	5,712	95.5%	57.8%	92.9%	6.6	\$29,173
Atoka County	14,600	59.3%	23.3%	79.5%	15.0	\$25,392
Beaver County	5,025	89.9%	89.7%	56.1%	2.8	\$30,136
Beckham County	22,248	95.4%	73.7%	98.1%	24.7	\$26,675
Blaine County	8,573	90.0%	82.5%	83.0%	9.2	\$30,319
Bryan County	50,305	92.7%	61.6%	89.2%	55.6	\$28,998
Caddo County	26,337	93.6%	74.4%	90.9%	20.6	\$25,741
Canadian County	181,760	99.7%	86.1%	99.4%	202.7	\$37,984
Carter County	49,135	98.2%	69.4%	92.3%	59.8	\$32,628
Cherokee County	48,729	99.1%	98.9%	88.6%	65.0	\$30,080
Choctaw County	14,174	66.4%	45.2%	71.8%	18.4	\$26,272

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Cimarron County	2,133	90.1%	89.9%	81.2%	1.2	\$35,550
Cleveland County	303,952	97.5%	95.4%	98.3%	564.0	\$38,544
Coal County	5,414	82.6%	38.4%	79.1%	10.5	\$27,073
Comanche County	121,396	96.9%	86.6%	99.6%	113.5	\$30,670
Cotton County	5,503	97.7%	61.8%	96.7%	8.7	\$32,744
Craig County	14,506	98.4%	77.8%	88.7%	19.1	\$26,443
Creek County	73,971	93.3%	82.0%	95.2%	77.9	\$31,986
Custer County	28,266	97.8%	88.9%	98.6%	28.6	\$31,487
Delaware County	41,771	83.9%	80.3%	82.0%	56.6	\$35,376
Dewey County	4,268	79.4%	55.8%	86.6%	4.3	\$30,044
Ellis County	3,601	79.6%	56.1%	67.3%	2.9	\$31,354
Garfield County	62,007	99.9%	89.3%	98.3%	58.6	\$33,818
Garvin County	26,149	86.9%	62.0%	93.1%	32.6	\$30,253
Grady County	58,353	97.0%	86.6%	96.5%	53.0	\$36,380
Grant County	4,123	98.0%	52.2%	86.4%	4.1	\$33,181
Greer County	5,433	95.4%	67.5%	94.1%	8.5	\$25,141
Harmon County	2,315	18.1%	3.3%	92.2%	4.3	\$31,601
Harper County	3,209	84.7%	53.9%	88.9%	3.1	\$27,360
Haskell County	11,811	95.0%	94.8%	75.1%	20.5	\$27,045
Hughes County	13,371	71.2%	47.0%	86.2%	16.6	\$20,300
Jackson County	24,541	97.9%	80.6%	96.0%	30.6	\$32,371
Jefferson County	5,374	95.4%	48.4%	93.2%	7.1	\$30,984
Johnston County	10,293	72.0%	44.5%	86.7%	16.0	\$25,352
Kay County	43,437	99.0%	88.0%	98.7%	47.2	\$31,190
Kingfisher County	15,820	97.7%	91.2%	97.1%	17.6	\$37,251
Kiowa County	8,257	97.1%	74.8%	96.2%	8.1	\$24,928
Latimer County	9,509	53.8%	49.7%	65.1%	13.2	\$24,934
Le Flore County	49,854	81.2%	62.7%	82.7%	31.4	\$24,847
Lincoln County	34,972	97.5%	91.7%	89.7%	36.7	\$31,303
Logan County	53,860	99.1%	76.6%	96.0%	72.4	\$39,863
Love County	10,423	89.6%	29.4%	90.6%	20.3	\$31,136
Major County	7,569	97.4%	80.1%	87.8%	7.9	\$34,641
Marshall County	16,147	87.6%	45.2%	94.8%	43.5	\$27,759
Mayes County	40,144	93.0%	83.0%	91.1%	61.3	\$30,528
McClain County	48,434	96.3%	88.7%	96.5%	84.9	\$39,352
McCurtain County	30,805	86.1%	85.9%	54.3%	16.6	\$25,818
McIntosh County	19,710	87.3%	85.4%	86.3%	31.9	\$27,068
Murray County	13,754	95.1%	75.3%	90.7%	33.0	\$33,997
Muskogee County	66,752	94.3%	92.2%	95.6%	82.3	\$27,090
Noble County	10,896	97.7%	70.8%	86.2%	14.9	\$33,482
Nowata County	9,561	82.6%	47.9%	87.2%	16.9	\$30,575
Okfuskee County	11,364	87.2%	79.0%	85.1%	18.4	\$24,325
Oklahoma County	816,485	99.2%	95.5%	99.8%	151.8	\$38,438
Okmulgee County	37,084	95.1%	91.7%	88.8%	53.2	\$28,980
Osage County	46,495	80.9%	60.8%	91.6%	20.7	\$32,096

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Ottawa County	30,405	97.9%	92.9%	89.5%	64.6	\$24,911
Pawnee County	16,111	80.4%	58.2%	92.1%	28.3	\$28,961
Payne County	84,199	98.5%	85.9%	95.4%	122.9	\$28,980
Pittsburg County	43,395	80.9%	67.8%	87.9%	33.2	\$29,823
Pontotoc County	38,310	92.4%	68.8%	90.5%	53.2	\$32,176
Pottawatomie County	74,446	98.4%	93.6%	94.3%	94.5	\$29,013
Pushmataha County	10,800	69.4%	52.5%	57.2%	7.7	\$25,596
Roger Mills County	3,304	53.6%	32.2%	79.4%	2.9	\$44,404
Rogers County	101,371	93.9%	68.2%	97.8%	150.0	\$38,122
Seminole County	23,351	87.8%	72.3%	89.3%	36.9	\$24,102
Sequoyah County	40,555	96.4%	95.4%	84.4%	60.2	\$25,683
Stephens County	44,075	93.7%	70.3%	95.2%	50.6	\$34,244
Texas County	20,577	100.0%	100.0%	94.6%	10.1	\$25,716
Tillman County	6,736	97.6%	75.5%	93.6%	7.7	\$26,396
Tulsa County	693,514	98.9%	96.7%	99.8%	216.2	\$39,673
Wagoner County	91,257	96.4%	90.0%	97.3%	162.4	\$36,851
Washington County	54,060	92.7%	83.8%	97.4%	130.1	\$34,969
Washita County	10,839	95.5%	60.4%	95.5%	10.8	\$32,254
Woods County	8,582	97.0%	67.7%	94.6%	6.7	\$29,460
Woodward County	19,991	94.1%	82.8%	96.4%	16.1	\$35,404
Oregon	4,272,371	95.4%	92.7%	95.6%	44.5	\$44,063
Baker County	16,750	85.6%	75.8%	84.6%	5.5	\$35,829
Benton County	98,899	93.4%	89.5%	95.7%	146.5	\$42,112
Clackamas County	425,857	96.3%	95.2%	96.9%	227.6	\$51,666
Clatsop County	41,043	96.0%	94.8%	90.4%	49.6	\$40,991
Columbia County	54,063	78.8%	76.9%	86.9%	82.1	\$39,526
Coos County	64,326	89.3%	87.6%	84.9%	40.3	\$35,153
Crook County	27,336	63.8%	59.6%	89.0%	9.2	\$41,804
Curry County	22,774	99.1%	99.1%	76.5%	14.0	\$40,421
Deschutes County	211,535	93.5%	91.6%	94.8%	70.1	\$50,150
Douglas County	112,255	97.6%	97.3%	86.8%	22.3	\$33,510
Gilliam County	1,971	41.6%	39.7%	86.0%	1.6	\$34,999
Grant County	7,093	84.2%	83.2%	50.1%	1.6	\$34,924
Harney County	7,402	70.8%	65.8%	81.2%	0.7	\$27,919
Hood River County	23,764	96.4%	96.4%	96.4%	45.5	\$46,105
Jackson County	221,331	96.7%	92.6%	94.8%	79.5	\$38,797
Jefferson County	25,536	77.7%	65.5%	95.3%	14.3	\$32,299
Josephine County	88,276	92.7%	91.0%	88.7%	53.9	\$34,176
Klamath County	70,438	94.4%	84.6%	91.1%	11.8	\$32,939
Lake County	8,194	60.1%	41.8%	79.2%	1.0	\$32,783
Lane County	382,396	95.6%	93.8%	94.4%	84.0	\$38,563
Lincoln County	51,212	90.2%	89.9%	87.7%	52.2	\$37,265
Linn County	132,474	94.4%	89.7%	95.3%	57.9	\$34,422
Malheur County	32,315	91.4%	60.5%	94.4%	3.3	\$23,814
Marion County	352,867	96.6%	94.1%	98.8%	298.8	\$35,452

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Morrow County	12,360	72.4%	49.0%	92.4%	6.1	\$30,787
Multnomah County	795,897	99.6%	99.3%	99.8%	845.9	\$52,354
Polk County	90,549	96.8%	91.3%	96.7%	122.2	\$39,423
Sherman County	2,002	53.8%	41.9%	54.9%	2.4	\$33,190
Tillamook County	27,264	91.2%	90.6%	79.2%	24.7	\$37,336
Umatilla County	80,491	92.9%	84.5%	95.6%	25.0	\$31,371
Union County	26,058	81.6%	73.2%	89.0%	12.8	\$34,745
Wallowa County	7,522	64.6%	63.4%	46.2%	2.4	\$37,963
Wasco County	26,507	82.3%	80.1%	86.7%	11.1	\$36,582
Washington County	611,272	98.3%	97.2%	99.0%	844.0	\$52,136
Wheeler County	1,456	49.0%	41.7%	38.6%	0.8	\$33,337
Yamhill County	110,886	92.2%	81.7%	95.6%	154.9	\$40,615
Pennsylvania	13,078,747	97.3%	96.1%	96.1%	292.3	\$43,104
Adams County	107,914	94.3%	91.4%	96.5%	208.1	\$39,339
Allegheny County	1,231,813	99.9%	99.9%	99.5%	687.5	\$48,208
Armstrong County	63,679	89.8%	87.6%	84.2%	97.5	\$35,313
Beaver County	165,540	98.6%	98.1%	98.1%	380.8	\$39,805
Bedford County	47,643	82.2%	69.1%	71.0%	47.1	\$32,550
Berks County	439,116	97.7%	97.0%	99.2%	512.7	\$39,012
Blair County	120,269	97.5%	94.6%	96.0%	229.0	\$34,593
Bradford County	59,699	89.8%	88.5%	65.1%	52.0	\$35,298
Bucks County	650,131	99.7%	99.6%	99.4%	75.7	\$56,824
Butler County	199,341	96.4%	95.6%	92.5%	252.5	\$47,658
Cambria County	130,108	95.3%	93.0%	93.5%	189.2	\$33,863
Cameron County	4,348	94.3%	94.1%	71.9%	11.0	\$29,242
Carbon County	65,743	99.2%	99.0%	93.0%	172.4	\$36,380
Centre County	159,805	93.2%	90.1%	95.1%	144.1	\$38,732
Chester County	560,745	99.5%	99.2%	97.9%	747.1	\$63,089
Clarion County	36,855	86.2%	83.5%	66.0%	61.3	\$32,498
Clearfield County	78,132	85.4%	82.5%	87.3%	68.2	\$32,502
Clinton County	37,865	92.7%	87.0%	82.1%	42.6	\$31,762
Columbia County	66,012	87.5%	81.5%	90.9%	136.6	\$32,432
Crawford County	82,089	83.3%	81.2%	84.8%	81.1	\$31,919
Cumberland County	275,516	98.8%	97.3%	99.0%	505.1	\$45,365
Dauphin County	293,029	99.6%	99.2%	99.4%	558.3	\$41,055
Delaware County	584,882	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	181.9	\$48,676
Elk County	30,124	92.9%	91.1%	88.4%	36.4	\$35,683
Erie County	267,750	96.9%	96.0%	97.3%	335.1	\$34,285
Fayette County	123,941	96.2%	95.0%	92.8%	156.7	\$32,278
Forest County	6,601	71.3%	52.5%	73.7%	15.4	\$23,033
Franklin County	159,285	94.6%	90.2%	94.3%	206.2	\$39,149
Fulton County	14,452	82.5%	51.5%	76.5%	33.0	\$36,413
Greene County	33,960	83.5%	80.7%	72.8%	59.0	\$33,316
Huntingdon County	43,359	85.2%	76.0%	78.0%	49.6	\$32,158
Indiana County	82,953	80.0%	75.9%	80.1%	100.3	\$31,524

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Jefferson County	43,367	83.8%	80.8%	81.4%	66.5	\$31,091
Juniata County	23,395	71.0%	53.4%	75.1%	59.8	\$32,025
Lackawanna County	216,859	99.5%	99.1%	97.2%	472.4	\$36,217
Lancaster County	563,293	98.7%	97.1%	99.4%	596.8	\$41,319
Lawrence County	84,233	95.9%	94.2%	97.5%	235.7	\$34,283
Lebanon County	145,319	99.1%	97.3%	99.4%	401.6	\$37,701
Lehigh County	385,655	98.7%	98.4%	99.6%	116.8	\$41,804
Luzerne County	331,379	97.6%	97.1%	94.6%	372.5	\$34,857
Lycoming County	113,236	93.1%	89.4%	89.4%	92.1	\$34,853
McKean County	39,478	89.8%	84.2%	82.5%	40.3	\$32,353
Mercer County	108,140	89.6%	87.2%	94.1%	160.8	\$33,320
Mifflin County	45,935	94.2%	82.0%	86.3%	111.8	\$30,357
Monroe County	166,523	99.2%	98.9%	86.5%	273.7	\$37,512
Montgomery County	879,188	99.6%	99.5%	99.8%	820.4	\$60,507
Montour County	18,115	91.8%	78.8%	97.5%	139.1	\$45,274
Northampton County	322,989	99.0%	98.5%	99.4%	873.4	\$44,837
Northumberland County	90,027	96.1%	91.7%	95.9%	196.7	\$32,241
Perry County	46,816	86.7%	73.3%	78.6%	84.9	\$38,594
Philadelphia County	1,573,916	99.9%	99.8%	100.0%	714.5	\$37,669
Pike County	62,376	97.3%	96.8%	60.6%	114.5	\$42,243
Potter County	15,993	97.6%	97.3%	44.6%	14.8	\$31,841
Schuylkill County	144,523	94.1%	91.2%	95.1%	185.6	\$33,769
Snyder County	39,627	86.3%	71.4%	86.4%	120.5	\$32,361
Somerset County	72,134	85.9%	80.7%	87.5%	67.1	\$31,736
Sullivan County	5,927	54.0%	50.6%	43.7%	13.2	\$38,338
Susquehanna County	38,100	89.4%	88.7%	69.7%	46.3	\$39,044
Tioga County	40,698	90.8%	88.7%	56.6%	35.9	\$32,785
Union County	42,159	94.3%	80.1%	91.4%	133.4	\$36,765
Venango County	49,476	87.0%	84.1%	80.9%	73.4	\$33,044
Warren County	37,373	72.7%	62.5%	80.7%	42.3	\$33,333
Washington County	210,434	96.4%	95.0%	94.7%	245.5	\$44,392
Wayne County	51,419	93.4%	87.0%	69.6%	70.8	\$33,735
Westmoreland County	350,935	98.4%	97.6%	97.5%	341.5	\$42,132
Wyoming County	25,771	93.9%	92.0%	65.5%	64.9	\$39,484
York County	471,240	97.7%	96.4%	99.3%	521.1	\$40,530
Puerto Rico	3,203,295	99.0%	91.0%	97.1%	935.5	\$16,794
Adjuntas Municipio	17,981	93.1%	76.3%	75.3%	269.6	\$9,457
Aguada Municipio	37,523	99.6%	98.1%	98.5%	216.0	\$12,509
Aguadilla Municipio	53,557	100.0%	98.0%	98.4%	466.0	\$13,785
Aguas Buenas Municipio	23,125	95.1%	79.7%	96.9%	768.7	\$14,407
Aibonito Municipio	24,751	100.0%	87.2%	96.6%	790.5	\$13,689
Arecibo Municipio	85,971	99.9%	93.0%	92.4%	682.6	\$14,219
Arroyo Municipio	14,944	100.0%	88.9%	96.6%	995.7	\$13,707
Añasco Municipio	24,689	96.9%	93.5%	95.7%	628.5	\$13,873
Barceloneta Municipio	22,413	99.8%	98.6%	88.0%	198.8	\$14,312

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Barranquitas Municipio	29,281	99.9%	37.1%	98.8%	854.9	\$12,989
Bayamón Municipio	181,152	99.9%	93.6%	99.5%	82.3	\$18,125
Cabo Rojo Municipio	46,820	98.9%	97.1%	98.5%	665.4	\$15,883
Caguas Municipio	124,628	100.0%	94.4%	99.2%	126.6	\$20,696
Camuy Municipio	32,765	94.9%	93.6%	94.9%	706.8	\$14,617
Canóvanas Municipio	41,512	99.6%	97.9%	98.9%	263.0	\$18,153
Carolina Municipio	150,679	99.8%	93.1%	98.2%	320.9	\$20,747
Cataño Municipio	21,971	100.0%	80.6%	97.7%	546.7	\$15,583
Cayey Municipio	40,389	100.0%	83.4%	97.7%	777.7	\$18,126
Ceiba Municipio	10,783	95.3%	93.7%	97.6%	371.4	\$14,428
Ciales Municipio	16,698	98.6%	85.2%	90.2%	251.0	\$9,927
Cidra Municipio	39,478	99.3%	81.7%	99.7%	95.9	\$15,571
Coamo Municipio	33,514	100.0%	89.5%	93.3%	429.6	\$12,686
Comerio Municipio	18,613	99.0%	89.8%	98.9%	655.4	\$10,954
Corozal Municipio	34,476	99.9%	93.6%	98.3%	809.9	\$12,491
Culebra Municipio	1,759	94.7%	0.1%	93.4%	151.0	\$18,319
Dorado Municipio	35,867	100.0%	96.6%	99.9%	551.6	\$22,517
Fajardo Municipio	31,043	99.4%	98.0%	99.5%	38.1	\$16,001
Florida Municipio	11,425	94.6%	92.3%	93.5%	751.2	\$11,186
Guayama Municipio	34,386	100.0%	88.7%	96.0%	528.7	\$12,927
Guayanilla Municipio	16,628	95.9%	92.8%	92.3%	393.4	\$11,462
Guaynabo Municipio	89,405	99.9%	96.2%	99.7%	241.1	\$31,718
Gurabo Municipio	40,039	99.2%	85.2%	99.7%	435.9	\$25,058
Guánica Municipio	12,117	99.1%	97.9%	99.5%	327.0	\$9,705
Hatillo Municipio	38,034	97.6%	97.1%	95.5%	910.4	\$15,314
Hormigueros Municipio	15,290	99.7%	98.4%	98.9%	347.7	\$15,222
Humacao Municipio	49,616	99.8%	96.9%	97.4%	109.5	\$16,423
Isabela Municipio	43,033	98.3%	95.2%	98.1%	778.0	\$12,925
Jayuya Municipio	14,440	99.8%	94.2%	74.7%	324.3	\$9,779
Juana Díaz Municipio	46,045	100.0%	91.0%	93.4%	763.9	\$12,698
Juncos Municipio	36,796	99.7%	92.6%	99.5%	389.0	\$15,368
Lajas Municipio	22,888	99.9%	96.2%	98.0%	381.7	\$10,924
Lares Municipio	27,734	94.8%	87.7%	91.8%	451.3	\$10,871
Las Marías Municipio	8,674	83.3%	72.5%	89.2%	187.1	\$9,744
Las Piedras Municipio	34,890	93.9%	78.4%	96.6%	29.8	\$15,683
Loíza Municipio	22,047	100.0%	91.8%	99.4%	137.9	\$12,788
Luquillo Municipio	17,387	98.8%	96.2%	98.9%	673.6	\$14,463
Manatí Municipio	38,637	99.6%	96.6%	94.8%	855.9	\$14,330
Maricao Municipio	4,486	80.2%	60.7%	76.3%	122.5	\$10,659
Maunabo Municipio	10,248	100.0%	93.9%	98.4%	484.2	\$10,951
Mayagüez Municipio	69,044	98.8%	88.7%	98.6%	888.9	\$14,394
Moca Municipio	37,543	98.6%	95.1%	95.2%	745.8	\$14,506
Morovis Municipio	28,230	99.7%	95.1%	97.5%	726.2	\$12,646
Naguabo Municipio	22,820	91.6%	83.9%	97.3%	441.7	\$12,016
Naranjito Municipio	29,516	99.6%	90.0%	99.1%	77.2	\$11,970

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Orocovis Municipio	21,260	99.8%	70.5%	91.4%	334.1	\$10,068
Patillas Municipio	15,216	99.9%	90.1%	83.7%	326.5	\$12,412
Peñuelas Municipio	19,453	94.0%	90.2%	95.9%	436.0	\$12,235
Ponce Municipio	129,659	99.9%	87.9%	93.9%	128.1	\$14,020
Quebradillas Municipio	23,301	97.6%	96.9%	95.2%	27.3	\$12,345
Rincón Municipio	15,625	98.8%	96.7%	95.5%	93.6	\$15,831
Río Grande Municipio	45,297	99.8%	99.2%	98.0%	747.2	\$15,109
Sabana Grande Municipio	22,183	94.3%	88.5%	97.1%	610.9	\$14,001
Salinas Municipio	24,504	100.0%	93.8%	98.5%	353.1	\$12,533
San Germán Municipio	30,980	98.0%	93.9%	94.1%	568.5	\$12,371
San Juan Municipio	332,454	100.0%	91.7%	99.9%	942.3	\$24,332
San Lorenzo Municipio	37,363	96.0%	89.5%	97.2%	703.5	\$13,440
San Sebastián Municipio	38,999	98.0%	94.7%	96.6%	553.8	\$11,827
Santa Isabel Municipio	19,651	100.0%	88.4%	99.2%	577.4	\$15,896
Toa Alta Municipio	66,100	99.9%	92.2%	99.3%	446.6	\$18,128
Toa Baja Municipio	71,332	100.0%	91.8%	100.0%	68.8	\$17,390
Trujillo Alto Municipio	66,816	100.0%	94.6%	99.8%	218.8	\$21,652
Utua Municipio	27,155	97.7%	92.6%	85.7%	239.2	\$10,916
Vega Alta Municipio	34,658	99.4%	90.1%	98.8%	249.9	\$17,637
Vega Baja Municipio	53,709	99.1%	94.9%	99.3%	171.5	\$15,647
Vieques Municipio	7,966	97.9%	75.1%	96.2%	156.8	\$9,346
Villalba Municipio	21,197	100.0%	80.5%	91.4%	594.8	\$13,451
Yabucoa Municipio	28,580	95.2%	51.2%	96.4%	517.6	\$11,901
Yauco Municipio	32,057	92.5%	88.7%	93.1%	473.4	\$12,939
Rhode Island	1,112,308	99.1%	98.5%	97.0%	75.8	\$45,919
Bristol County	50,145	99.8%	99.8%	98.8%	78.0	\$58,817
Kent County	172,450	99.6%	99.4%	96.5%	23.0	\$49,243
Newport County	83,468	97.7%	96.8%	95.7%	814.9	\$60,920
Providence County	675,912	99.2%	98.6%	97.8%	650.7	\$40,689
Washington County	130,333	98.2%	97.3%	93.5%	395.8	\$53,226
South Carolina	5,478,828	97.7%	96.9%	94.0%	182.2	\$37,993
Abbeville County	24,607	99.4%	99.4%	73.9%	50.1	\$30,650
Aiken County	179,243	99.7%	99.5%	97.0%	167.4	\$36,627
Allendale County	7,551	96.5%	96.2%	77.6%	18.5	\$23,057
Anderson County	217,183	98.3%	97.2%	97.3%	304.2	\$34,923
Bamberg County	12,870	97.5%	96.5%	83.7%	32.7	\$22,182
Barnwell County	20,495	94.6%	94.1%	81.4%	37.4	\$26,141
Beaufort County	201,775	95.2%	93.5%	94.8%	350.3	\$51,657
Berkeley County	264,275	96.7%	96.2%	93.6%	239.5	\$39,727
Calhoun County	14,249	99.7%	99.6%	75.1%	37.4	\$32,567
Charleston County	431,001	98.7%	98.4%	98.0%	469.5	\$54,769
Cherokee County	57,770	94.7%	93.6%	86.1%	147.0	\$27,175
Chester County	32,323	82.6%	80.0%	69.1%	55.7	\$27,656
Chesterfield County	44,488	98.0%	97.6%	65.3%	55.7	\$28,363
Clarendon County	31,030	98.0%	97.8%	79.4%	51.1	\$28,289

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Colleton County	39,259	99.8%	99.8%	75.9%	37.2	\$27,859
Darlington County	62,425	96.5%	94.3%	92.2%	111.4	\$30,281
Dillon County	27,577	96.4%	93.9%	77.7%	68.1	\$23,016
Dorchester County	174,663	98.0%	97.6%	96.8%	307.2	\$37,279
Edgefield County	29,455	86.9%	84.1%	72.6%	58.8	\$32,802
Fairfield County	20,369	84.4%	80.7%	68.8%	29.7	\$32,111
Florence County	138,049	97.8%	96.0%	93.1%	172.5	\$31,803
Georgetown County	66,035	99.7%	99.6%	81.8%	81.2	\$43,928
Greenville County	570,745	98.3%	97.4%	99.3%	726.2	\$42,299
Greenwood County	70,041	98.3%	97.8%	89.1%	153.7	\$31,018
Hampton County	18,172	97.7%	97.5%	69.8%	32.5	\$25,082
Horry County	413,391	99.9%	99.8%	96.2%	364.8	\$36,572
Jasper County	35,618	94.4%	94.0%	75.9%	54.4	\$32,505
Kershaw County	71,698	97.6%	96.7%	83.8%	98.7	\$34,250
Lancaster County	111,652	98.2%	98.1%	90.6%	203.3	\$41,492
Laurens County	70,545	97.0%	95.9%	86.2%	99.0	\$28,728
Lee County	15,958	95.0%	93.7%	78.4%	38.9	\$24,133
Lexington County	313,774	99.5%	99.0%	99.0%	448.9	\$38,807
Marion County	28,368	98.3%	97.1%	84.4%	58.0	\$22,676
Marlboro County	25,498	99.7%	99.6%	77.8%	53.1	\$22,016
McCormick County	9,983	99.5%	99.5%	55.5%	27.8	\$33,437
Newberry County	39,203	95.8%	95.3%	83.8%	62.2	\$33,073
Oconee County	82,475	96.0%	94.8%	84.3%	131.6	\$37,575
Orangeburg County	83,129	94.7%	92.3%	84.0%	75.1	\$25,682
Pickens County	138,207	95.3%	94.2%	97.3%	278.1	\$33,075
Richland County	430,651	98.3%	97.3%	99.6%	568.7	\$37,190
Saluda County	19,452	86.5%	82.5%	72.8%	43.0	\$29,590
Spartanburg County	369,256	96.5%	94.5%	98.8%	456.8	\$33,427
Sumter County	104,776	98.9%	98.6%	95.9%	157.5	\$29,372
Union County	26,678	95.4%	94.7%	85.5%	51.9	\$26,723
Williamsburg County	29,865	93.7%	93.1%	79.9%	32.0	\$24,533
York County	303,001	99.0%	98.7%	97.9%	444.9	\$43,442
South Dakota	924,669	96.4%	95.1%	93.3%	12.2	\$38,880
Aurora County	2,752	99.8%	99.8%	84.2%	3.9	\$43,275
Beadle County	19,459	100.0%	99.8%	96.7%	15.5	\$31,506
Bennett County	3,289	72.8%	72.8%	85.5%	2.8	\$21,005
Bon Homme County	7,071	97.0%	93.9%	94.6%	12.5	\$28,003
Brookings County	36,359	99.9%	99.8%	98.3%	45.9	\$34,769
Brown County	37,495	99.4%	99.3%	92.9%	21.9	\$39,599
Brule County	5,261	99.5%	99.3%	80.5%	6.4	\$36,063
Buffalo County	1,825	99.9%	99.9%	92.2%	3.9	\$17,408
Butte County	10,891	95.4%	83.1%	90.3%	4.8	\$36,097
Campbell County	1,342	100.0%	100.0%	65.7%	1.8	\$42,435
Charles Mix County	9,343	90.7%	86.5%	78.4%	8.5	\$29,095
Clark County	3,974	99.9%	98.2%	79.0%	4.2	\$34,133

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Clay County	15,245	98.0%	96.0%	99.0%	37.0	\$29,412
Codington County	29,278	100.0%	99.4%	99.0%	42.6	\$37,308
Corson County	3,747	88.2%	88.2%	53.8%	1.5	\$20,743
Custer County	9,330	89.0%	88.9%	75.8%	6.0	\$50,278
Davison County	19,907	100.0%	99.5%	99.2%	45.7	\$36,524
Day County	5,408	99.6%	99.6%	87.1%	5.3	\$37,817
Deuel County	4,335	100.0%	99.8%	90.9%	7.0	\$37,556
Dewey County	5,322	93.9%	93.6%	81.5%	2.3	\$21,940
Douglas County	2,849	99.8%	99.8%	94.3%	6.6	\$37,172
Edmunds County	4,027	99.2%	98.7%	63.1%	3.6	\$43,546
Fall River County	7,359	79.9%	79.6%	82.2%	4.2	\$36,268
Faulk County	2,136	99.2%	99.2%	58.6%	2.2	\$36,556
Grant County	7,618	99.6%	99.6%	87.9%	11.2	\$38,497
Gregory County	4,110	99.1%	98.9%	45.3%	4.0	\$32,510
Haakon County	1,834	99.4%	99.4%	83.4%	1.0	\$35,643
Hamlin County	6,596	100.0%	100.0%	90.3%	13.0	\$35,757
Hand County	3,097	99.8%	99.8%	66.6%	2.2	\$43,377
Hanson County	3,477	95.5%	94.3%	91.9%	8.0	\$36,246
Harding County	1,325	100.0%	100.0%	60.8%	0.5	\$48,974
Hughes County	17,526	100.0%	96.8%	98.3%	23.6	\$38,880
Hutchinson County	7,416	100.0%	100.0%	85.9%	9.1	\$38,061
Hyde County	1,215	100.0%	100.0%	90.2%	1.4	\$35,789
Jackson County	2,737	76.7%	76.1%	78.0%	1.5	\$17,120
Jerauld County	1,689	99.8%	99.8%	93.4%	3.2	\$47,339
Jones County	874	100.0%	100.0%	83.1%	0.9	\$29,059
Kingsbury County	5,261	99.6%	98.0%	95.7%	6.3	\$37,976
Lake County	11,006	99.6%	98.7%	98.8%	19.6	\$43,820
Lawrence County	28,809	90.0%	81.2%	88.3%	36.0	\$42,663
Lincoln County	75,244	99.4%	98.6%	98.0%	130.3	\$50,843
Lyman County	3,721	98.7%	98.7%	86.9%	2.3	\$29,144
Marshall County	4,395	99.6%	99.6%	85.9%	5.2	\$42,601
McCook County	5,771	99.2%	99.1%	87.8%	10.1	\$37,131
McPherson County	2,307	100.0%	100.0%	65.7%	2.0	\$40,645
Meade County	30,918	92.0%	83.9%	89.2%	8.9	\$36,301
Mellette County	1,834	67.0%	64.8%	86.9%	1.4	\$18,423
Miner County	2,303	99.4%	99.4%	90.3%	4.0	\$34,056
Minnehaha County	208,639	99.4%	99.1%	99.1%	258.6	\$41,644
Moody County	6,529	100.0%	98.9%	92.8%	12.6	\$36,544
Oglala Lakota County	13,360	69.2%	69.1%	81.6%	6.4	\$11,650
Pennington County	115,979	93.4%	92.5%	95.5%	41.8	\$40,527
Perkins County	2,832	100.0%	100.0%	75.5%	1.0	\$41,539
Potter County	2,402	100.0%	100.0%	66.9%	2.8	\$37,661
Roberts County	10,283	100.0%	99.9%	84.3%	9.3	\$31,216
Sanborn County	2,392	99.7%	99.7%	79.3%	4.2	\$34,851
Spink County	6,108	97.8%	96.6%	75.8%	4.1	\$37,347

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Stanley County	3,015	97.3%	96.0%	95.0%	2.1	\$48,110
Sully County	1,468	100.0%	100.0%	86.0%	1.5	\$47,550
Todd County	9,172	52.0%	50.7%	81.5%	6.6	\$13,849
Tripp County	5,717	96.3%	92.7%	83.3%	3.5	\$31,961
Turner County	9,087	99.2%	98.7%	98.6%	14.7	\$36,569
Union County	17,402	99.4%	97.5%	96.7%	37.8	\$49,563
Walworth County	5,270	100.0%	100.0%	90.8%	7.4	\$37,717
Yankton County	23,509	95.0%	92.6%	97.7%	45.1	\$39,880
Ziebach County	2,418	98.7%	98.7%	74.2%	1.2	\$26,500
Tennessee	7,227,717	97.7%	97.1%	88.4%	175.3	\$37,866
Anderson County	81,448	96.1%	94.8%	92.1%	241.5	\$35,460
Bedford County	54,228	90.6%	88.9%	87.6%	114.5	\$29,468
Benton County	16,173	97.9%	97.3%	70.4%	41.0	\$28,169
Bledsoe County	15,591	96.7%	96.7%	44.9%	38.3	\$23,547
Blount County	142,211	97.1%	95.8%	93.1%	254.5	\$38,705
Bradley County	113,782	96.2%	95.1%	91.1%	346.1	\$32,249
Campbell County	40,238	93.8%	92.8%	78.1%	83.8	\$28,414
Cannon County	15,142	100.0%	100.0%	53.4%	57.0	\$29,745
Carroll County	29,107	89.9%	88.1%	72.1%	48.7	\$27,126
Carter County	57,432	97.6%	97.3%	77.9%	168.3	\$29,232
Cheatham County	42,604	92.7%	92.1%	72.8%	140.8	\$38,581
Chester County	17,876	99.8%	99.8%	75.4%	62.6	\$27,480
Claiborne County	33,070	95.9%	95.8%	72.4%	76.1	\$27,552
Clay County	7,857	100.0%	100.0%	44.7%	33.2	\$23,401
Cocke County	37,596	96.7%	96.3%	65.2%	86.2	\$27,442
Coffee County	61,285	97.7%	97.2%	71.7%	142.9	\$29,543
Crockett County	13,973	100.0%	100.0%	84.5%	52.6	\$32,495
Cumberland County	65,618	97.9%	97.2%	58.3%	96.3	\$32,517
Davidson County	729,505	99.8%	99.4%	99.2%	448.3	\$48,394
DeKalb County	21,747	100.0%	100.0%	55.3%	71.4	\$28,137
Decatur County	11,800	98.1%	98.0%	59.5%	35.3	\$26,073
Dickson County	57,641	91.3%	89.1%	73.9%	117.7	\$37,163
Dyer County	36,403	99.5%	99.3%	93.4%	71.1	\$37,628
Fayette County	44,476	99.5%	99.4%	79.6%	63.1	\$42,294
Fentress County	20,129	100.0%	100.0%	25.7%	40.4	\$24,283
Franklin County	45,137	79.9%	77.3%	80.4%	81.4	\$32,926
Gibson County	51,422	96.4%	95.5%	87.5%	85.3	\$29,139
Giles County	30,971	77.6%	74.9%	72.7%	50.7	\$34,348
Grainger County	25,073	99.1%	99.1%	59.7%	89.4	\$28,789
Greene County	73,396	93.7%	92.2%	77.5%	118.0	\$30,170
Grundy County	14,148	100.0%	100.0%	44.8%	39.3	\$24,411
Hamblen County	67,715	100.0%	100.0%	94.2%	420.1	\$30,120
Hamilton County	386,256	99.7%	99.6%	96.6%	712.4	\$43,484
Hancock County	7,038	99.8%	99.8%	32.8%	31.7	\$24,037
Hardeman County	25,434	99.6%	99.6%	76.0%	38.1	\$22,580

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Hardin County	27,617	92.9%	90.1%	71.8%	47.8	\$27,876
Hawkins County	59,371	98.8%	98.6%	77.3%	121.9	\$29,206
Haywood County	17,097	99.9%	99.7%	84.1%	32.1	\$25,554
Henderson County	28,183	96.0%	95.1%	74.5%	54.2	\$27,722
Henry County	32,883	92.3%	91.3%	67.6%	58.5	\$29,136
Hickman County	25,859	87.1%	86.7%	37.5%	42.2	\$29,512
Houston County	8,538	99.6%	99.6%	39.1%	42.6	\$30,169
Humphreys County	19,554	100.0%	99.9%	68.1%	36.8	\$30,868
Jackson County	12,376	99.9%	99.9%	15.3%	40.1	\$27,572
Jefferson County	59,217	98.5%	98.2%	86.6%	215.3	\$34,953
Johnson County	18,506	94.4%	94.1%	60.5%	62.0	\$28,786
Knox County	506,748	99.6%	99.1%	99.2%	996.9	\$41,957
Lake County	6,422	100.0%	100.0%	97.2%	38.7	\$16,275
Lauderdale County	24,630	99.1%	99.0%	78.0%	52.2	\$25,716
Lawrence County	46,467	85.7%	85.1%	76.6%	75.3	\$27,208
Lewis County	13,418	98.4%	98.4%	65.1%	47.6	\$29,149
Lincoln County	36,751	91.8%	89.8%	73.7%	64.4	\$34,761
Loudon County	62,129	96.2%	94.8%	93.9%	271.0	\$42,817
Macon County	27,189	100.0%	100.0%	42.3%	88.5	\$27,065
Madison County	100,409	100.0%	100.0%	93.6%	180.2	\$32,221
Marion County	29,826	99.7%	99.7%	75.1%	59.9	\$29,313
Marshall County	37,847	85.3%	83.9%	76.8%	100.8	\$35,984
Maury County	113,411	96.0%	95.0%	88.5%	185.0	\$37,158
McMinn County	56,754	90.0%	87.3%	73.1%	132.0	\$30,669
McNairy County	26,103	85.3%	83.9%	72.2%	46.4	\$26,747
Meigs County	13,937	96.0%	95.2%	49.2%	71.4	\$30,197
Monroe County	49,154	81.9%	78.4%	67.4%	77.3	\$29,107
Montgomery County	246,025	100.0%	99.9%	96.7%	456.3	\$33,645
Moore County	6,773	63.4%	62.5%	36.2%	52.4	\$37,193
Morgan County	21,954	99.9%	99.8%	48.0%	42.0	\$30,576
Obion County	30,261	99.6%	99.5%	85.5%	55.5	\$29,891
Overton County	23,551	100.0%	100.0%	53.3%	54.3	\$30,191
Perry County	8,987	99.8%	99.8%	46.5%	21.7	\$25,563
Pickett County	5,108	100.0%	100.0%	17.9%	31.3	\$28,784
Polk County	18,338	80.6%	78.6%	42.8%	42.2	\$33,714
Putnam County	84,894	99.6%	97.2%	80.5%	211.6	\$30,508
Rhea County	34,759	95.6%	94.7%	74.2%	110.2	\$28,160
Roane County	56,742	93.3%	92.0%	78.7%	157.3	\$36,357
Robertson County	78,459	99.6%	99.6%	91.1%	164.7	\$36,135
Rutherford County	376,968	98.5%	97.6%	97.9%	608.7	\$37,294
Scott County	22,517	100.0%	100.0%	66.1%	42.3	\$23,544
Sequatchie County	17,620	99.9%	99.9%	71.3%	66.3	\$26,368
Sevier County	100,184	95.0%	93.4%	86.3%	169.1	\$33,686
Shelby County	910,530	99.3%	99.1%	99.8%	197.2	\$37,666
Smith County	20,783	100.0%	100.0%	51.2%	66.1	\$32,720

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Stewart County	14,365	100.0%	100.0%	50.3%	31.2	\$29,881
Sullivan County	162,703	99.2%	98.8%	95.9%	393.5	\$35,143
Sumner County	211,721	99.9%	99.4%	93.1%	399.9	\$42,482
Tipton County	62,187	99.9%	99.9%	87.1%	136.5	\$33,312
Trousdale County	12,159	99.3%	99.2%	49.2%	106.3	\$26,692
Unicoi County	17,872	98.2%	98.0%	64.8%	96.1	\$29,087
Union County	21,064	93.4%	92.0%	51.1%	94.2	\$29,725
Van Buren County	6,686	99.0%	99.0%	43.4%	24.5	\$27,404
Warren County	43,619	99.8%	99.7%	69.7%	100.8	\$28,619
Washington County	139,642	97.1%	94.8%	95.7%	427.7	\$36,493
Wayne County	15,974	98.6%	98.6%	42.6%	21.8	\$29,526
Weakley County	33,162	95.1%	94.6%	77.2%	57.1	\$26,807
White County	29,108	99.8%	99.8%	48.6%	77.3	\$28,427
Williamson County	269,136	99.0%	98.4%	96.5%	461.7	\$64,632
Wilson County	169,948	97.8%	96.8%	92.2%	297.7	\$45,461
Texas	31,290,755	97.7%	92.5%	98.4%	119.8	\$39,446
Anderson County	59,512	59.5%	56.2%	81.7%	56.0	\$25,793
Andrews County	18,923	93.1%	91.9%	99.7%	12.6	\$36,935
Angelina County	88,094	76.6%	75.3%	87.5%	110.4	\$28,858
Aransas County	25,595	99.9%	95.4%	99.7%	101.5	\$41,138
Archer County	9,155	99.7%	86.5%	95.2%	10.1	\$39,715
Armstrong County	1,809	99.7%	90.0%	94.0%	2.0	\$33,883
Atascosa County	52,783	98.8%	58.6%	95.3%	43.3	\$28,648
Austin County	32,546	94.2%	49.5%	97.8%	50.3	\$37,915
Bailey County	7,031	100.0%	100.0%	93.6%	8.5	\$30,860
Bandera County	22,830	92.6%	92.0%	91.6%	28.9	\$39,552
Bastrop County	114,931	90.3%	70.4%	97.6%	129.4	\$34,363
Baylor County	3,533	98.0%	84.5%	89.7%	4.1	\$28,579
Bee County	31,226	97.7%	65.0%	97.8%	35.5	\$22,771
Bell County	399,578	99.2%	94.1%	99.3%	379.2	\$33,558
Bexar County	2,127,729	99.4%	98.1%	100.0%	715.5	\$35,795
Blanco County	13,358	90.5%	39.8%	90.9%	18.8	\$47,358
Borden County	557	79.4%	67.1%	61.6%	0.6	\$36,074
Bosque County	19,013	89.7%	40.3%	76.6%	19.3	\$35,879
Bowie County	91,992	90.4%	90.0%	90.5%	104.0	\$31,100
Brazoria County	413,215	99.2%	91.8%	99.5%	303.1	\$41,681
Brazos County	249,624	97.5%	89.6%	99.6%	425.9	\$33,928
Brewster County	9,508	98.2%	81.0%	85.5%	1.5	\$36,716
Briscoe County	1,494	99.3%	99.3%	90.5%	1.7	\$40,723
Brooks County	6,740	99.9%	86.4%	97.5%	7.1	\$25,010
Brown County	38,631	92.3%	68.0%	95.6%	40.9	\$31,827
Burleson County	20,179	70.7%	31.4%	88.1%	30.6	\$39,545
Burnet County	55,722	95.1%	52.6%	94.2%	56.0	\$43,180
Caldwell County	52,430	95.2%	66.7%	98.1%	96.3	\$30,497
Calhoun County	19,942	99.9%	94.0%	98.1%	39.3	\$38,539

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Callahan County	14,615	91.0%	78.2%	88.7%	16.3	\$33,609
Cameron County	431,874	99.8%	96.2%	99.9%	484.3	\$23,142
Camp County	13,164	98.4%	92.5%	67.2%	67.2	\$28,347
Carson County	5,822	90.7%	79.4%	95.7%	6.3	\$41,529
Cass County	28,622	77.7%	73.4%	64.3%	30.5	\$29,362
Castro County	7,380	98.4%	84.5%	80.4%	8.3	\$27,587
Chambers County	56,179	89.6%	85.4%	98.1%	94.1	\$40,487
Cherokee County	53,223	77.4%	73.6%	75.3%	50.5	\$27,825
Childress County	6,679	80.4%	77.1%	96.4%	9.6	\$30,197
Clay County	10,730	99.3%	90.7%	89.0%	9.9	\$37,126
Cochran County	2,583	89.9%	85.9%	94.1%	3.3	\$23,292
Coke County	3,396	92.3%	62.2%	89.5%	3.7	\$30,384
Coleman County	7,990	96.2%	77.8%	88.6%	6.3	\$32,880
Collin County	1,254,658	98.5%	94.0%	99.9%	491.4	\$55,057
Collingsworth County	2,611	79.6%	74.5%	83.8%	2.8	\$31,033
Colorado County	21,475	94.5%	58.4%	92.3%	22.4	\$37,885
Comal County	201,628	98.5%	96.8%	99.3%	360.4	\$51,472
Comanche County	14,359	96.1%	56.2%	91.3%	15.3	\$31,183
Concho County	3,326	95.4%	67.6%	86.5%	3.4	\$26,200
Cooke County	44,258	96.7%	76.5%	92.6%	50.6	\$38,518
Coryell County	86,370	96.2%	66.4%	97.5%	82.1	\$29,059
Cottle County	1,263	97.3%	97.1%	91.6%	1.4	\$33,973
Crane County	4,594	99.8%	90.8%	99.5%	5.9	\$30,862
Crockett County	2,799	95.2%	80.6%	98.1%	1.0	\$36,215
Crosby County	5,030	98.1%	93.8%	94.2%	5.6	\$30,845
Culberson County	2,254	75.6%	75.4%	98.0%	0.6	\$22,621
Dallam County	7,526	99.2%	99.1%	98.3%	5.0	\$27,774
Dallas County	2,656,021	99.2%	98.4%	100.0%	42.2	\$41,272
Dawson County	11,758	99.9%	98.8%	99.1%	13.1	\$26,182
DeWitt County	20,252	98.8%	65.1%	97.1%	22.3	\$30,723
Deaf Smith County	18,495	99.6%	97.2%	98.8%	12.4	\$24,087
Delta County	5,647	96.8%	78.2%	88.2%	22.0	\$31,640
Denton County	1,045,120	99.3%	95.4%	99.8%	189.7	\$52,909
Dickens County	1,725	99.4%	99.3%	88.1%	1.9	\$31,451
Dimmit County	8,181	86.0%	80.5%	96.2%	6.2	\$20,919
Donley County	3,193	83.2%	77.3%	95.1%	3.4	\$27,623
Duval County	9,585	70.9%	50.7%	92.6%	5.3	\$23,379
Eastland County	18,290	97.9%	67.6%	92.7%	19.7	\$31,650
Ector County	170,022	99.8%	90.0%	100.0%	189.4	\$34,459
Edwards County	1,383	76.5%	40.4%	88.6%	0.7	\$25,240
El Paso County	875,784	99.7%	98.6%	100.0%	864.3	\$27,541
Ellis County	232,384	98.6%	77.2%	98.9%	248.3	\$39,646
Erath County	44,496	95.0%	86.3%	91.9%	41.1	\$33,116
Falls County	17,752	94.9%	11.6%	89.2%	23.2	\$29,535
Fannin County	38,650	79.2%	42.8%	85.8%	43.4	\$34,865

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Fayette County	25,488	93.7%	77.4%	96.6%	26.8	\$41,964
Fisher County	3,665	68.4%	42.4%	86.8%	4.1	\$35,440
Floyd County	5,042	80.8%	77.9%	93.5%	5.1	\$31,438
Foard County	1,053	96.4%	94.7%	82.9%	1.5	\$27,873
Fort Bend County	958,434	99.1%	95.9%	100.0%	112.2	\$46,693
Franklin County	10,912	98.5%	85.1%	73.8%	38.4	\$39,633
Freestone County	20,645	72.2%	46.2%	82.6%	23.5	\$29,170
Frio County	19,520	98.4%	77.7%	96.6%	17.2	\$22,170
Gaines County	22,892	98.0%	55.4%	97.7%	15.2	\$30,786
Galveston County	367,407	99.6%	98.3%	100.0%	968.7	\$44,123
Garza County	4,645	99.2%	94.5%	98.2%	5.2	\$20,328
Gillespie County	28,159	98.2%	55.6%	94.9%	26.6	\$43,555
Glasscock County	1,153	99.7%	90.9%	73.4%	1.3	\$53,801
Goliad County	7,221	97.0%	33.0%	91.7%	8.5	\$38,705
Gonzales County	20,040	99.7%	78.3%	96.0%	18.8	\$31,773
Gray County	20,888	91.6%	82.5%	98.3%	22.6	\$30,893
Grayson County	150,532	97.4%	83.9%	97.2%	161.4	\$36,711
Gregg County	126,679	97.4%	96.4%	99.3%	463.4	\$33,578
Grimes County	33,448	95.6%	86.3%	89.9%	42.5	\$31,961
Guadalupe County	195,166	99.8%	96.2%	99.7%	274.4	\$39,766
Hale County	31,953	95.2%	91.8%	98.5%	31.8	\$24,606
Hall County	2,828	96.7%	91.0%	81.3%	3.2	\$24,649
Hamilton County	8,644	93.8%	65.9%	86.1%	10.3	\$36,865
Hansford County	5,006	88.3%	88.1%	67.2%	5.4	\$34,184
Hardeman County	3,417	100.0%	73.0%	96.9%	4.9	\$29,505
Hardin County	58,670	97.7%	96.0%	91.3%	65.9	\$36,761
Harris County	5,009,295	99.4%	98.6%	100.0%	934.6	\$39,978
Harrison County	71,370	81.7%	79.7%	84.7%	79.3	\$31,547
Hartley County	4,996	84.3%	81.9%	95.4%	3.4	\$30,181
Haskell County	5,435	96.3%	88.9%	83.4%	6.0	\$37,896
Hays County	292,013	98.2%	92.2%	99.2%	431.4	\$41,931
Hemphill County	3,134	84.7%	81.1%	49.6%	3.5	\$45,325
Henderson County	87,467	87.5%	74.5%	85.8%	100.1	\$33,734
Hidalgo County	914,805	99.6%	97.4%	99.8%	582.3	\$22,005
Hill County	38,771	94.3%	49.5%	88.9%	40.4	\$31,410
Hockley County	21,505	95.3%	79.5%	94.6%	23.7	\$30,131
Hood County	69,126	97.8%	91.8%	96.0%	164.3	\$44,564
Hopkins County	38,784	96.1%	85.3%	85.7%	50.5	\$32,536
Houston County	22,197	62.1%	56.7%	80.0%	18.0	\$27,784
Howard County	30,833	100.0%	91.2%	99.5%	34.2	\$34,587
Hudspeth County	3,608	33.2%	7.2%	92.8%	0.8	\$19,142
Hunt County	118,729	96.8%	78.5%	93.8%	141.3	\$32,446
Hutchinson County	19,721	96.6%	90.1%	98.9%	22.2	\$31,917
Irion County	1,526	91.0%	42.0%	95.3%	1.5	\$32,883
Jack County	9,398	94.9%	46.5%	81.4%	10.3	\$31,398

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Jackson County	15,284	95.5%	78.2%	94.5%	18.4	\$32,146
Jasper County	32,907	91.3%	88.6%	84.8%	35.1	\$32,261
Jeff Davis County	1,778	68.1%	28.3%	64.0%	0.8	\$35,662
Jefferson County	253,948	96.4%	95.5%	99.7%	289.6	\$31,855
Jim Hogg County	4,583	99.7%	93.7%	99.7%	4.0	\$17,049
Jim Wells County	38,886	99.8%	73.7%	95.2%	44.9	\$25,529
Johnson County	210,547	99.2%	91.6%	98.5%	290.5	\$34,302
Jones County	20,850	90.5%	68.2%	79.2%	22.5	\$23,851
Karnes County	15,137	94.8%	55.2%	96.6%	20.2	\$28,251
Kaufman County	197,829	99.2%	77.1%	97.9%	253.4	\$34,131
Kendall County	51,828	98.3%	87.4%	95.0%	78.2	\$57,181
Kenedy County	330	86.4%	74.5%	21.8%	0.2	\$31,183
Kent County	703	98.7%	98.7%	92.3%	0.8	\$35,087
Kerr County	53,900	97.5%	88.2%	96.7%	48.9	\$39,822
Kimble County	4,401	81.5%	56.1%	92.6%	3.5	\$37,812
King County	215	92.6%	91.2%	58.1%	0.2	\$30,890
Kinney County	3,191	79.5%	79.4%	96.1%	2.3	\$34,491
Kleberg County	30,442	99.9%	84.7%	98.5%	34.5	\$26,301
Knox County	3,255	97.7%	89.2%	49.3%	3.8	\$26,698
La Salle County	6,679	72.4%	67.4%	86.0%	4.5	\$16,317
Lamar County	51,249	86.7%	68.3%	92.1%	56.5	\$31,430
Lamb County	12,687	95.7%	90.3%	84.4%	12.5	\$26,993
Lampasas County	23,539	94.5%	52.2%	95.0%	33.0	\$36,318
Lavaca County	20,605	94.0%	64.2%	95.6%	21.2	\$35,549
Lee County	18,451	81.0%	42.3%	90.9%	29.3	\$31,961
Leon County	16,698	58.6%	43.3%	78.5%	15.6	\$32,596
Liberty County	115,042	70.4%	60.9%	93.1%	99.3	\$26,368
Limestone County	22,569	88.4%	60.6%	87.6%	24.9	\$27,878
Lipscomb County	2,880	74.6%	73.6%	13.2%	3.1	\$34,127
Live Oak County	11,967	96.6%	38.8%	81.9%	11.5	\$27,757
Llano County	23,163	94.9%	57.8%	94.4%	24.8	\$52,514
Loving County	48	62.5%	62.5%	100.0%	0.1	\$86,035
Lubbock County	327,394	99.7%	93.5%	99.9%	365.6	\$35,170
Lynn County	5,952	100.0%	98.2%	95.8%	6.7	\$33,044
Madison County	13,877	71.5%	60.9%	97.0%	29.8	\$26,453
Marion County	9,704	70.5%	68.9%	51.9%	25.5	\$29,117
Martin County	5,179	99.6%	96.3%	97.2%	5.7	\$46,701
Mason County	3,987	80.4%	58.9%	91.6%	4.3	\$36,189
Matagorda County	36,391	97.3%	83.5%	98.5%	33.3	\$30,189
Maverick County	58,829	97.9%	97.1%	99.9%	46.0	\$21,952
McCulloch County	7,448	97.6%	87.4%	97.8%	7.0	\$30,468
McLennan County	270,358	99.4%	87.2%	99.2%	260.8	\$33,019
McMullen County	565	94.3%	79.3%	65.5%	0.5	\$23,859
Medina County	55,619	96.9%	60.9%	95.7%	42.0	\$32,091
Menard County	1,911	89.2%	60.5%	86.5%	2.1	\$32,986

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Midland County	183,587	99.7%	90.0%	100.0%	203.9	\$48,908
Milam County	26,159	87.6%	54.2%	89.1%	25.7	\$33,760
Mills County	4,563	98.4%	98.0%	83.7%	6.1	\$36,334
Mitchell County	8,968	95.6%	54.5%	91.6%	9.8	\$28,277
Montague County	21,890	96.7%	59.3%	88.7%	23.5	\$30,689
Montgomery County	749,613	96.6%	95.6%	99.7%	719.3	\$48,550
Moore County	21,872	99.4%	86.6%	99.3%	24.3	\$27,472
Morris County	12,184	87.2%	85.8%	78.3%	48.4	\$27,503
Motley County	1,015	99.1%	99.1%	95.3%	1.0	\$29,882
Nacogdoches County	65,728	69.4%	66.4%	83.8%	69.5	\$28,856
Navarro County	56,533	92.6%	54.0%	94.1%	56.0	\$27,846
Newton County	11,908	66.4%	62.5%	70.8%	12.8	\$25,045
Nolan County	14,182	97.7%	85.7%	96.6%	15.6	\$31,045
Nueces County	353,125	99.7%	96.5%	99.8%	420.9	\$33,560
Ochiltree County	9,717	90.6%	88.8%	96.5%	10.6	\$33,106
Oldham County	1,823	97.0%	70.8%	94.0%	1.2	\$31,637
Orange County	86,115	98.3%	97.0%	98.5%	258.0	\$36,408
Palo Pinto County	30,231	93.4%	63.5%	90.9%	31.7	\$32,196
Panola County	23,022	52.0%	47.0%	62.3%	28.4	\$35,020
Parker County	179,700	96.9%	61.0%	95.6%	198.8	\$45,471
Parmer County	9,669	99.7%	99.7%	98.7%	11.0	\$29,776
Pecos County	14,712	91.0%	70.0%	92.3%	3.1	\$29,690
Polk County	54,258	89.1%	82.4%	87.9%	51.3	\$28,346
Potter County	114,649	99.1%	92.4%	99.8%	126.2	\$27,406
Presidio County	5,686	96.7%	80.0%	96.2%	1.5	\$22,463
Rains County	13,306	95.7%	50.4%	83.0%	58.0	\$38,483
Randall County	150,547	99.6%	96.8%	99.7%	164.9	\$41,758
Reagan County	3,139	98.0%	83.8%	98.4%	2.7	\$27,477
Real County	2,772	74.0%	70.9%	67.2%	4.0	\$23,000
Red River County	11,696	86.7%	82.2%	74.3%	11.2	\$28,337
Reeves County	11,956	90.6%	85.9%	99.7%	4.5	\$24,438
Refugio County	6,739	92.7%	68.8%	96.3%	8.7	\$26,972
Roberts County	837	38.6%	38.5%	43.6%	0.9	\$31,522
Robertson County	17,659	77.6%	44.9%	75.4%	20.7	\$31,209
Rockwall County	137,044	99.9%	96.1%	100.0%	77.3	\$54,098
Runnels County	9,751	95.7%	68.6%	96.3%	9.3	\$31,419
Rusk County	53,391	79.3%	77.3%	73.7%	57.8	\$33,420
Sabine County	10,058	54.4%	48.2%	34.6%	20.5	\$38,367
San Augustine County	7,767	30.9%	29.8%	59.0%	14.6	\$25,902
San Jacinto County	29,326	78.2%	75.0%	82.3%	51.5	\$30,234
San Patricio County	71,467	99.8%	92.3%	99.1%	103.1	\$31,692
San Saba County	5,508	98.3%	98.3%	87.2%	4.9	\$29,823
Schleicher County	2,302	92.3%	59.6%	92.9%	1.8	\$33,900
Scurry County	16,211	84.1%	79.4%	97.3%	17.9	\$30,274
Shackelford County	3,169	93.1%	79.1%	90.2%	3.5	\$34,010

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Shelby County	24,192	37.4%	33.7%	61.3%	30.4	\$28,183
Sherman County	2,771	93.8%	92.8%	93.0%	3.0	\$52,788
Smith County	249,091	95.0%	93.4%	96.6%	270.3	\$34,785
Somervell County	10,098	86.9%	69.4%	83.5%	54.2	\$40,711
Starr County	66,587	97.4%	94.7%	98.2%	54.4	\$18,063
Stephens County	9,475	93.1%	75.0%	90.9%	10.6	\$30,030
Sterling County	1,387	92.4%	0.0%	95.2%	1.5	\$33,497
Stonewall County	1,235	93.7%	89.6%	92.5%	1.3	\$41,521
Sutton County	3,269	93.4%	84.9%	93.5%	2.2	\$30,353
Swisher County	6,877	99.7%	99.6%	95.2%	7.7	\$23,065
Tarrant County	2,230,704	99.6%	97.8%	100.0%	578.0	\$41,364
Taylor County	148,813	99.9%	96.4%	98.7%	162.5	\$33,332
Terrell County	718	96.9%	96.1%	92.9%	0.3	\$35,603
Terry County	11,602	100.0%	98.4%	96.6%	13.1	\$24,987
Throckmorton County	1,532	85.4%	72.5%	88.7%	1.7	\$33,147
Titus County	31,547	96.0%	91.6%	89.5%	77.7	\$26,514
Tom Green County	120,103	99.8%	90.0%	98.7%	78.9	\$34,888
Travis County	1,363,767	98.8%	96.5%	99.9%	371.9	\$59,289
Trinity County	14,489	46.8%	41.8%	69.3%	20.9	\$31,706
Tyler County	20,560	93.0%	91.7%	85.0%	22.2	\$32,501
Upshur County	44,050	84.7%	80.9%	73.8%	75.6	\$32,748
Upton County	3,128	90.3%	21.9%	95.6%	2.5	\$30,320
Uvalde County	25,138	92.5%	89.2%	97.5%	16.2	\$26,437
Val Verde County	47,999	98.3%	96.3%	99.1%	15.3	\$27,114
Van Zandt County	65,304	97.4%	83.7%	83.4%	77.5	\$34,078
Victoria County	91,949	99.5%	87.1%	98.5%	104.2	\$33,305
Walker County	83,722	80.7%	66.9%	94.9%	106.8	\$24,983
Waller County	65,109	91.5%	57.6%	98.1%	126.8	\$33,960
Ward County	11,038	85.5%	81.7%	99.5%	13.2	\$35,376
Washington County	37,810	89.5%	50.4%	95.2%	62.6	\$41,902
Webb County	272,823	98.7%	98.0%	99.8%	81.2	\$24,408
Wharton County	42,035	97.3%	68.7%	98.0%	38.7	\$32,579
Wheeler County	4,824	35.2%	9.3%	84.6%	5.3	\$30,869
Wichita County	129,984	99.9%	93.7%	99.9%	207.1	\$32,762
Wilbarger County	12,455	98.9%	90.4%	83.3%	12.8	\$28,997
Willacy County	20,027	91.9%	80.5%	99.0%	33.9	\$22,607
Williamson County	727,480	99.2%	92.6%	99.3%	652.0	\$51,260
Wilson County	55,415	98.9%	67.1%	98.3%	68.9	\$41,249
Winkler County	7,381	86.8%	85.4%	100.0%	8.8	\$34,666
Wise County	81,275	93.0%	46.4%	94.4%	89.9	\$37,908
Wood County	48,742	96.3%	87.5%	66.1%	75.5	\$35,322
Yoakum County	7,581	94.6%	83.4%	97.8%	9.5	\$35,856
Young County	18,236	98.3%	83.9%	91.6%	19.9	\$36,613
Zapata County	13,819	96.8%	96.2%	93.6%	13.8	\$19,131
Zavala County	9,209	95.3%	94.9%	99.0%	7.1	\$20,605

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
U.S. Virgin Isl.	104,377	99.8%	99.3%	56.9%	776.8	N/A
St. Croix Island	49,112	99.9%	99.8%	53.0%	589.1	N/A
St. John Island	4,648	100.0%	99.8%	12.9%	236.1	N/A
St. Thomas Island	50,617	99.7%	98.8%	64.7%	616.3	N/A
Utah	3,503,556	98.3%	94.9%	98.7%	42.5	\$39,240
Beaver County	7,424	93.7%	83.5%	97.4%	2.9	\$29,979
Box Elder County	64,120	96.6%	90.9%	98.2%	11.2	\$31,738
Cache County	145,487	96.9%	87.7%	97.9%	124.9	\$32,080
Carbon County	20,613	99.4%	99.3%	96.4%	13.9	\$28,462
Daggett County	956	96.8%	45.0%	92.5%	1.4	\$29,882
Davis County	378,470	99.8%	99.4%	99.9%	265.5	\$41,451
Duchesne County	20,803	87.2%	67.4%	90.2%	6.4	\$30,966
Emery County	10,161	99.0%	98.9%	95.9%	2.3	\$29,645
Garfield County	5,290	91.9%	90.8%	75.3%	1.0	\$31,935
Grand County	9,788	98.9%	98.8%	94.2%	2.7	\$41,443
Iron County	65,879	96.0%	88.7%	97.0%	20.0	\$28,886
Juab County	13,297	96.4%	68.1%	96.6%	3.9	\$32,467
Kane County	8,525	84.5%	78.7%	88.3%	2.1	\$38,369
Millard County	13,572	95.3%	65.8%	96.4%	2.0	\$27,109
Morgan County	13,093	94.9%	65.1%	93.0%	21.5	\$43,194
Piute County	1,534	94.6%	94.2%	86.8%	2.0	\$23,171
Rich County	2,752	98.5%	37.9%	94.0%	2.7	\$29,074
Salt Lake County	1,216,274	99.8%	99.3%	99.9%	639.0	\$43,393
San Juan County	14,601	58.0%	53.6%	61.8%	1.9	\$24,634
Sanpete County	30,732	96.7%	83.2%	96.9%	19.3	\$26,663
Sevier County	22,520	97.5%	87.1%	98.6%	11.8	\$30,447
Summit County	43,109	93.9%	86.4%	95.8%	23.0	\$74,755
Tooele County	84,488	98.2%	95.5%	97.1%	12.2	\$37,365
Uintah County	38,307	93.6%	83.3%	94.1%	8.5	\$30,586
Utah County	747,234	97.7%	92.8%	98.6%	372.9	\$35,091
Wasatch County	37,858	96.0%	86.0%	96.1%	32.2	\$54,096
Washington County	207,943	97.9%	94.5%	98.2%	85.7	\$37,962
Wayne County	2,608	96.9%	96.9%	82.6%	1.1	\$34,710
Weber County	276,118	99.4%	96.4%	99.5%	479.1	\$37,055
Vermont	648,493	88.7%	87.6%	57.7%	70.4	\$44,365
Addison County	38,047	86.7%	85.8%	51.9%	49.7	\$43,524
Bennington County	37,039	98.4%	98.3%	64.0%	54.9	\$43,214
Caledonia County	30,535	79.1%	74.4%	52.6%	47.1	\$38,153
Chittenden County	170,851	97.8%	97.6%	77.9%	318.0	\$50,552
Essex County	6,037	74.9%	47.1%	42.8%	9.1	\$34,221
Franklin County	51,066	90.5%	90.0%	49.0%	81.0	\$38,447
Grand Isle County	7,528	63.0%	62.9%	21.5%	92.1	\$53,254
Lamoille County	26,248	93.1%	93.0%	31.3%	56.8	\$45,885
Orange County	30,050	50.0%	45.4%	39.0%	43.7	\$41,343
Orleans County	27,726	70.8%	69.6%	41.6%	39.9	\$36,459

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Rutland County	60,198	98.9%	98.8%	62.7%	64.7	\$38,902
Washington County	59,844	88.9%	87.9%	57.3%	87.2	\$45,017
Windham County	45,627	88.6%	87.8%	45.5%	58.1	\$42,142
Windsor County	57,697	81.5%	81.0%	48.8%	59.5	\$47,344
Virginia	8,811,175	94.2%	92.1%	90.5%	223.2	\$49,217
Accomack County	33,411	90.9%	89.2%	70.2%	74.4	\$33,213
Albemarle County	117,313	89.4%	88.6%	80.0%	162.8	\$57,490
Alexandria city	159,102	100.0%	97.6%	100.0%	652.7	\$77,935
Alleghany County	14,632	87.7%	86.8%	73.9%	32.8	\$30,925
Amelia County	13,716	43.9%	42.1%	39.5%	38.6	\$33,626
Amherst County	31,650	87.7%	87.0%	57.9%	66.8	\$36,275
Appomattox County	16,957	83.6%	82.7%	46.8%	50.7	\$33,468
Arlington County	239,807	99.9%	99.3%	100.0%	224.3	\$88,024
Augusta County	78,622	80.4%	76.1%	86.1%	81.3	\$37,781
Bath County	4,071	88.1%	88.1%	20.5%	7.7	\$36,110
Bedford County	82,182	93.9%	93.4%	73.0%	108.1	\$42,095
Bland County	6,186	48.4%	40.1%	41.5%	17.3	\$29,128
Botetourt County	34,129	91.2%	89.8%	82.2%	63.1	\$41,322
Bristol city	16,316	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%	267.6	\$29,646
Brunswick County	15,750	63.4%	46.8%	53.8%	27.8	\$29,171
Buchanan County	18,632	95.0%	95.0%	4.3%	37.1	\$26,203
Buckingham County	17,115	84.5%	70.7%	49.7%	29.5	\$28,353
Buena Vista city	6,581	99.6%	99.6%	99.2%	22.2	\$33,175
Campbell County	55,342	84.3%	82.3%	80.4%	110.0	\$33,847
Caroline County	33,477	59.4%	52.4%	77.1%	63.5	\$38,847
Carroll County	29,242	78.4%	49.7%	55.6%	61.6	\$29,946
Charles City County	6,564	72.6%	70.7%	28.7%	35.9	\$41,266
Charlotte County	11,258	85.2%	85.1%	43.5%	23.7	\$28,682
Charlottesville city	44,767	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	369.6	\$48,395
Chesapeake city	254,997	98.8%	97.3%	98.9%	753.4	\$43,819
Chesterfield County	389,793	99.4%	99.1%	98.0%	920.4	\$46,772
Clarke County	15,598	60.9%	56.3%	91.0%	88.7	\$54,763
Colonial Heights city	18,674	99.9%	99.9%	100.0%	483.4	\$38,272
Covington city	5,663	99.6%	99.4%	99.9%	35.5	\$24,067
Craig County	4,829	40.8%	34.0%	37.0%	14.7	\$34,122
Culpeper County	56,125	90.7%	81.7%	77.8%	148.0	\$40,304
Cumberland County	10,062	59.4%	57.6%	42.2%	33.8	\$36,142
Danville city	41,993	99.7%	99.4%	97.8%	981.2	\$27,537
Dickenson County	13,411	89.9%	89.9%	26.3%	40.6	\$26,070
Dinwiddie County	28,576	59.7%	54.7%	58.9%	56.7	\$37,955
Emporia city	5,402	99.6%	99.6%	96.2%	782.5	\$25,570
Essex County	10,683	51.2%	2.5%	68.1%	41.5	\$32,839
Fairfax County	1,160,925	99.3%	98.7%	98.0%	969.0	\$69,971
Fairfax city	26,340	99.8%	99.7%	100.0%	220.8	\$62,800
Falls Church city	15,034	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	346.4	\$85,077

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Fauquier County	75,865	77.0%	69.2%	82.9%	117.1	\$55,864
Floyd County	15,658	93.3%	92.6%	40.9%	41.1	\$36,681
Fluvanna County	28,746	96.5%	95.8%	40.0%	100.1	\$42,987
Franklin County	55,637	71.2%	68.9%	61.4%	80.6	\$38,202
Franklin city	8,373	94.6%	94.5%	97.7%	11.6	\$31,838
Frederick County	98,109	85.8%	79.5%	95.2%	237.5	\$45,248
Fredericksburg city	29,992	99.6%	92.9%	100.0%	869.9	\$46,503
Galax city	6,739	99.1%	99.0%	100.0%	818.2	\$31,429
Giles County	16,533	87.7%	74.0%	77.0%	46.3	\$33,792
Gloucester County	40,154	82.6%	78.6%	71.9%	184.4	\$40,924
Goochland County	28,223	85.7%	82.3%	60.3%	100.1	\$68,258
Grayson County	15,265	77.7%	64.5%	44.2%	34.6	\$27,087
Greene County	21,744	94.0%	92.7%	65.2%	139.4	\$41,541
Greensville County	11,150	53.3%	52.4%	52.7%	37.8	\$23,125
Halifax County	33,448	70.8%	67.1%	55.4%	40.9	\$27,115
Hampton city	137,596	99.5%	98.1%	100.0%	673.8	\$36,787
Hanover County	115,309	87.9%	84.7%	88.7%	246.6	\$51,509
Harrisonburg city	51,164	97.7%	96.3%	100.0%	950.8	\$27,957
Henrico County	338,696	99.7%	99.3%	98.9%	449.4	\$50,277
Henry County	49,385	89.9%	88.6%	70.8%	129.2	\$28,644
Highland County	2,348	86.6%	86.6%	21.6%	5.7	\$35,262
Hopewell city	22,970	99.8%	99.8%	100.0%	218.4	\$26,626
Isle of Wight County	40,942	94.3%	92.6%	83.8%	129.7	\$47,674
James City County	82,792	97.1%	96.2%	93.1%	581.8	\$53,887
King George County	28,816	52.4%	21.2%	83.6%	160.4	\$47,046
King William County	19,232	63.6%	56.4%	52.6%	70.2	\$38,965
King and Queen County	6,747	91.9%	91.1%	41.0%	21.4	\$39,622
Lancaster County	11,062	56.1%	30.0%	45.7%	83.0	\$49,384
Lee County	21,780	99.2%	99.2%	55.0%	50.0	\$25,439
Lexington city	7,802	94.7%	94.7%	100.0%	121.7	\$30,839
Loudoun County	443,380	96.7%	95.7%	98.4%	859.7	\$70,133
Louisa County	42,109	95.8%	94.9%	55.1%	85.1	\$42,793
Lunenburg County	12,060	46.4%	43.9%	35.2%	27.9	\$26,539
Lynchburg city	80,301	97.6%	96.6%	98.0%	639.6	\$30,004
Madison County	14,252	76.6%	62.8%	58.1%	44.4	\$40,022
Manassas Park city	16,611	99.5%	99.5%	100.0%	475.3	\$43,662
Manassas city	43,616	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	431.2	\$44,939
Martinsville city	13,834	99.9%	99.9%	93.1%	262.7	\$28,834
Mathews County	8,602	30.7%	8.7%	58.4%	100.1	\$45,767
Mecklenburg County	30,824	83.7%	81.9%	64.3%	49.3	\$33,014
Middlesex County	10,949	61.6%	23.1%	77.0%	84.0	\$40,661
Montgomery County	98,998	92.1%	89.2%	92.3%	255.9	\$36,009
Nelson County	14,766	97.3%	97.1%	41.6%	31.4	\$45,251
New Kent County	27,218	72.4%	65.7%	73.8%	129.6	\$51,609
Newport News city	183,056	96.5%	95.8%	100.0%	653.4	\$37,475

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Norfolk city	231,105	96.7%	92.0%	100.0%	338.0	\$37,433
Northampton County	12,004	93.2%	91.8%	76.1%	56.7	\$38,934
Northumberland County	12,397	36.9%	29.1%	47.9%	64.8	\$47,191
Norton city	3,478	100.0%	100.0%	94.5%	465.1	\$27,033
Nottoway County	15,632	60.3%	43.2%	79.5%	49.7	\$25,832
Orange County	38,986	96.0%	94.5%	80.1%	114.3	\$45,021
Page County	23,686	68.6%	65.1%	85.7%	76.4	\$31,006
Patrick County	17,308	44.1%	39.7%	37.3%	35.8	\$32,864
Petersburg city	34,058	98.9%	98.0%	100.0%	499.0	\$29,590
Pittsylvania County	59,410	73.4%	69.5%	69.8%	61.3	\$30,209
Poquoson city	12,854	99.8%	99.7%	99.9%	837.0	\$49,935
Portsmouth city	96,482	98.1%	97.0%	100.0%	897.3	\$32,915
Powhatan County	32,392	81.7%	79.7%	62.0%	124.5	\$48,796
Prince Edward County	22,276	86.5%	83.8%	63.9%	63.7	\$25,782
Prince George County	43,589	95.2%	91.1%	84.0%	164.3	\$33,937
Prince William County	497,003	99.5%	99.4%	99.1%	482.5	\$50,883
Pulaski County	33,579	83.3%	78.7%	89.6%	105.0	\$35,650
Radford city	17,273	99.3%	99.2%	99.5%	785.1	\$25,220
Rappahannock County	7,479	45.0%	38.6%	51.5%	28.1	\$57,136
Richmond County	9,215	65.2%	35.2%	54.2%	48.1	\$27,687
Richmond city	233,640	99.9%	98.7%	99.8%	898.9	\$44,249
Roanoke County	97,334	97.0%	94.5%	95.4%	388.5	\$44,817
Roanoke city	97,912	99.3%	98.6%	99.8%	302.7	\$34,792
Rockbridge County	22,368	82.8%	81.4%	59.8%	37.5	\$37,739
Rockingham County	87,674	79.1%	74.2%	90.7%	103.2	\$39,011
Russell County	25,420	98.9%	98.9%	59.5%	53.7	\$28,484
Salem city	25,908	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	784.9	\$38,127
Scott County	21,388	99.1%	99.1%	47.8%	39.9	\$28,009
Shenandoah County	45,441	95.4%	92.6%	89.6%	89.4	\$35,360
Smyth County	29,137	99.8%	99.8%	50.7%	64.5	\$29,369
Southampton County	17,941	89.0%	87.7%	63.0%	29.9	\$32,981
Spotsylvania County	152,021	92.6%	92.0%	86.1%	378.7	\$46,837
Stafford County	168,919	99.1%	97.0%	95.8%	627.5	\$51,999
Staunton city	26,361	99.9%	99.5%	100.0%	323.3	\$35,941
Suffolk city	103,105	95.9%	94.7%	93.1%	258.3	\$45,135
Surry County	6,579	95.3%	95.0%	50.0%	23.6	\$38,105
Sussex County	10,753	98.6%	97.5%	43.7%	21.9	\$30,457
Tazewell County	38,875	95.7%	95.3%	69.7%	74.9	\$28,604
Virginia Beach city	454,808	98.9%	97.3%	99.3%	858.5	\$47,372
Warren County	42,461	88.9%	86.4%	88.0%	197.9	\$39,834
Washington County	54,098	99.4%	99.4%	66.8%	96.4	\$38,582
Waynesboro city	23,498	99.9%	99.6%	100.0%	569.7	\$32,036
Westmoreland County	19,235	39.7%	22.2%	78.4%	83.9	\$37,305
Williamsburg city	16,030	94.1%	92.2%	98.8%	793.4	\$35,732
Winchester city	27,800	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	24.1	\$36,073

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Wise County	34,973	98.6%	98.6%	60.3%	86.7	\$24,622
Wythe County	28,100	91.3%	90.2%	71.6%	60.8	\$33,564
York County	71,410	98.4%	97.6%	96.0%	682.0	\$51,183
Washington	7,958,180	94.3%	91.5%	96.3%	119.8	\$51,493
Adams County	21,039	75.0%	59.0%	95.2%	10.9	\$25,934
Asotin County	22,523	96.1%	94.8%	93.1%	35.4	\$38,991
Benton County	218,190	98.9%	90.3%	99.5%	128.3	\$41,588
Chelan County	81,228	93.2%	92.1%	90.2%	27.8	\$42,092
Clallam County	77,958	73.3%	67.1%	85.3%	44.8	\$40,133
Clark County	527,269	91.9%	91.1%	96.5%	838.9	\$46,391
Columbia County	4,025	77.2%	74.9%	76.2%	4.6	\$42,143
Cowlitz County	113,982	83.1%	81.7%	86.1%	99.9	\$36,520
Douglas County	45,795	95.8%	95.3%	95.1%	25.2	\$40,039
Ferry County	7,543	20.4%	12.6%	51.4%	3.4	\$33,322
Franklin County	101,238	91.4%	82.0%	98.1%	81.5	\$32,752
Garfield County	2,404	68.7%	67.2%	76.2%	3.4	\$34,685
Grant County	104,717	99.6%	99.6%	96.5%	39.1	\$32,241
Grays Harbor County	77,893	88.0%	86.9%	88.9%	41.0	\$33,763
Island County	86,478	88.7%	87.1%	89.0%	414.8	\$46,226
Jefferson County	33,944	76.7%	75.4%	82.5%	18.8	\$49,853
King County	2,340,211	98.9%	98.5%	99.5%	106.4	\$71,062
Kitsap County	281,420	95.3%	94.7%	95.1%	712.3	\$50,367
Kittitas County	48,172	96.6%	70.3%	95.4%	21.0	\$41,356
Klickitat County	24,124	51.2%	45.7%	71.2%	12.9	\$42,193
Lewis County	87,049	71.7%	64.2%	83.6%	36.2	\$33,972
Lincoln County	11,862	40.6%	36.3%	80.9%	5.1	\$38,719
Mason County	69,632	87.2%	86.5%	68.8%	72.6	\$38,685
Okanogan County	44,942	41.6%	37.6%	74.6%	8.5	\$31,905
Pacific County	24,245	86.4%	85.4%	84.5%	26.0	\$40,128
Pend Oreille County	14,332	63.5%	58.6%	75.7%	10.2	\$35,660
Pierce County	941,170	96.2%	95.5%	98.4%	564.3	\$45,885
San Juan County	18,668	43.7%	41.7%	65.3%	107.3	\$63,173
Skagit County	132,736	90.6%	89.1%	94.9%	76.7	\$43,158
Skamania County	12,660	42.0%	40.9%	71.8%	7.6	\$44,514
Snohomish County	864,113	95.7%	95.0%	98.1%	414.1	\$51,836
Spokane County	555,947	97.6%	88.3%	98.8%	315.1	\$39,879
Stevens County	49,015	73.0%	35.2%	78.9%	19.8	\$35,577
Thurston County	302,912	92.0%	91.3%	92.7%	419.3	\$44,646
Wahkiakum County	4,800	74.6%	74.3%	58.5%	18.3	\$32,879
Walla Walla County	62,068	97.5%	90.0%	94.6%	48.9	\$37,562
Whatcom County	234,954	92.5%	91.1%	95.0%	111.5	\$43,463
Whitman County	48,399	83.6%	82.2%	86.9%	22.4	\$31,884
Yakima County	258,523	99.1%	83.7%	99.1%	60.2	\$29,309
West Virginia	1,769,979	85.3%	83.7%	78.0%	73.6	\$32,949
Barbour County	15,369	48.1%	46.6%	62.6%	45.1	\$26,055

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Berkeley County	136,287	91.2%	90.4%	97.4%	424.4	\$37,533
Boone County	20,496	95.0%	94.2%	30.4%	40.9	\$26,984
Braxton County	12,051	37.0%	34.1%	46.1%	23.6	\$23,349
Brooke County	21,285	95.5%	92.5%	95.1%	238.6	\$32,157
Cabell County	91,489	95.0%	94.1%	91.4%	325.6	\$32,399
Calhoun County	5,873	22.3%	18.6%	21.8%	21.0	\$24,520
Clay County	7,689	36.9%	31.2%	23.3%	22.5	\$23,748
Doddridge County	7,615	79.6%	79.5%	36.3%	23.8	\$32,472
Fayette County	38,600	77.3%	74.8%	69.1%	58.3	\$27,091
Gilmer County	7,116	53.2%	51.9%	46.8%	21.0	\$20,325
Grant County	10,971	55.1%	52.0%	63.9%	23.0	\$31,018
Greenbrier County	31,851	69.9%	69.0%	72.7%	31.2	\$31,699
Hampshire County	23,793	75.4%	74.9%	64.5%	37.2	\$31,143
Hancock County	28,054	95.8%	94.6%	96.5%	339.6	\$35,452
Hardy County	14,335	89.1%	89.1%	60.1%	24.6	\$29,876
Harrison County	64,472	89.4%	88.4%	85.5%	155.0	\$34,054
Jackson County	27,718	75.4%	71.9%	77.9%	59.7	\$35,107
Jefferson County	61,264	93.5%	91.9%	89.3%	292.7	\$44,503
Kanawha County	173,906	96.4%	96.0%	88.8%	192.9	\$36,168
Lewis County	16,477	68.7%	68.5%	56.8%	42.6	\$31,004
Lincoln County	19,377	69.6%	69.3%	30.2%	44.3	\$26,046
Logan County	30,560	92.2%	92.0%	23.7%	67.4	\$28,762
Marion County	55,649	88.9%	85.3%	88.8%	180.2	\$33,719
Marshall County	29,354	82.0%	79.8%	86.1%	96.1	\$34,639
Mason County	24,770	76.6%	75.1%	68.2%	57.5	\$31,615
McDowell County	17,147	86.1%	85.9%	21.9%	32.1	\$16,599
Mercer County	57,524	87.1%	85.4%	84.5%	137.3	\$28,201
Mineral County	26,778	86.0%	82.8%	82.7%	81.7	\$36,399
Mingo County	21,712	82.3%	82.3%	20.3%	51.3	\$22,073
Monongalia County	108,697	95.9%	94.9%	94.5%	301.9	\$40,258
Monroe County	12,462	52.7%	23.6%	57.2%	26.4	\$27,648
Morgan County	17,780	77.3%	73.5%	80.2%	77.6	\$34,803
Nicholas County	24,017	65.1%	62.0%	66.3%	37.1	\$29,257
Ohio County	41,090	97.8%	96.4%	96.6%	388.3	\$38,225
Pendleton County	5,944	67.5%	67.3%	29.3%	8.5	\$28,783
Pleasants County	7,358	54.2%	53.1%	63.8%	56.5	\$40,318
Pocahontas County	7,653	47.4%	46.5%	21.4%	8.1	\$23,387
Preston County	34,055	79.8%	78.0%	75.6%	52.5	\$28,645
Putnam County	57,067	91.5%	89.2%	88.3%	165.1	\$40,046
Raleigh County	72,379	94.3%	93.6%	86.1%	119.6	\$28,661
Randolph County	27,190	79.2%	78.8%	78.4%	26.2	\$28,277
Ritchie County	8,170	85.4%	85.2%	43.5%	18.1	\$26,336
Roane County	13,540	35.4%	30.4%	48.8%	28.0	\$26,492
Summers County	11,544	47.8%	44.4%	76.9%	32.0	\$25,384
Taylor County	16,438	86.8%	84.9%	85.9%	95.1	\$31,241

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Tucker County	6,573	71.1%	64.7%	65.2%	15.7	\$34,982
Tyler County	7,843	43.2%	40.8%	63.6%	30.6	\$31,842
Upshur County	23,650	73.0%	71.7%	65.9%	66.7	\$30,616
Wayne County	37,589	79.4%	78.5%	65.0%	74.3	\$32,003
Webster County	7,947	66.9%	66.5%	49.7%	14.4	\$23,343
Wetzel County	13,766	80.3%	79.9%	60.8%	38.4	\$28,398
Wirt County	4,924	46.9%	44.3%	54.7%	21.2	\$26,792
Wood County	82,757	94.0%	93.1%	94.3%	225.8	\$33,324
Wyoming County	19,964	87.8%	87.7%	21.8%	40.0	\$24,665
Wisconsin	5,960,983	95.2%	90.5%	91.6%	110.0	\$42,019
Adams County	21,352	88.1%	86.9%	65.8%	33.1	\$35,145
Ashland County	16,196	79.5%	70.9%	71.4%	15.5	\$31,803
Barron County	46,810	89.2%	87.5%	80.7%	54.2	\$36,937
Bayfield County	16,838	97.9%	87.1%	46.3%	11.4	\$40,846
Brown County	273,909	99.3%	92.4%	98.9%	516.7	\$40,907
Buffalo County	13,464	94.0%	91.5%	30.6%	19.9	\$36,164
Burnett County	17,187	83.2%	80.7%	56.2%	20.9	\$37,790
Calumet County	53,602	99.8%	85.0%	96.3%	168.4	\$43,814
Chippewa County	67,323	91.4%	89.8%	89.6%	66.8	\$38,212
Clark County	34,801	67.0%	45.1%	75.1%	28.8	\$31,744
Columbia County	58,113	90.6%	77.5%	80.4%	75.9	\$41,515
Crawford County	16,008	84.1%	83.7%	58.2%	28.1	\$34,130
Dane County	588,347	98.0%	95.0%	98.4%	491.7	\$51,486
Dodge County	88,635	99.8%	89.5%	92.3%	101.2	\$37,295
Door County	30,512	81.7%	53.4%	70.5%	63.3	\$48,630
Douglas County	44,276	79.9%	73.2%	88.5%	33.9	\$38,308
Dunn County	46,135	96.9%	96.6%	73.7%	54.3	\$36,207
Eau Claire County	108,830	97.6%	96.4%	93.9%	170.6	\$40,845
Florence County	4,673	43.2%	39.3%	60.0%	9.6	\$37,845
Fond du Lac County	104,269	99.6%	92.0%	93.8%	144.9	\$38,436
Forest County	9,506	58.5%	53.1%	48.8%	9.4	\$31,994
Grant County	52,330	76.3%	69.7%	72.7%	45.6	\$33,079
Green County	37,183	93.2%	63.2%	77.0%	63.7	\$42,505
Green Lake County	19,370	79.6%	73.8%	72.9%	55.4	\$37,510
Iowa County	23,963	71.7%	65.8%	62.5%	31.4	\$41,421
Iron County	6,235	45.2%	43.5%	67.3%	8.2	\$35,462
Jackson County	21,027	56.2%	49.2%	60.3%	21.3	\$33,387
Jefferson County	86,245	99.4%	91.8%	98.6%	155.0	\$40,640
Juneau County	26,590	87.9%	84.7%	77.6%	34.7	\$32,116
Kenosha County	168,754	97.5%	96.5%	100.0%	620.8	\$40,540
Kewaunee County	20,751	94.1%	53.0%	87.5%	60.6	\$39,364
La Crosse County	121,060	95.1%	93.9%	94.9%	267.9	\$40,841
Lafayette County	17,306	72.5%	53.0%	65.9%	27.3	\$34,686
Langlade County	19,535	86.2%	69.9%	72.6%	22.4	\$34,160
Lincoln County	28,461	63.9%	59.7%	69.1%	32.4	\$38,296

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Manitowoc County	81,513	97.5%	79.4%	92.0%	138.3	\$37,639
Marathon County	139,091	92.5%	83.9%	89.7%	90.0	\$39,970
Marinette County	42,343	81.9%	76.9%	70.3%	30.3	\$36,123
Marquette County	15,743	85.5%	83.0%	59.4%	34.5	\$35,090
Menominee County	4,286	91.3%	90.4%	51.5%	12.0	\$22,834
Milwaukee County	924,738	99.8%	98.8%	100.0%	829.4	\$36,955
Monroe County	46,370	74.2%	69.4%	77.1%	51.5	\$34,501
Oconto County	40,037	89.1%	72.3%	58.0%	40.1	\$39,196
Oneida County	38,175	81.1%	79.8%	67.6%	34.3	\$41,160
Outagamie County	195,389	99.3%	95.5%	96.8%	306.5	\$45,323
Ozaukee County	93,956	99.7%	94.2%	99.6%	403.2	\$57,651
Pepin County	7,555	99.5%	98.0%	61.4%	32.6	\$40,261
Pierce County	43,380	98.8%	98.5%	87.1%	75.6	\$42,456
Polk County	45,831	97.0%	95.9%	68.9%	50.1	\$39,402
Portage County	72,040	97.6%	95.5%	92.9%	90.0	\$39,476
Price County	14,087	75.2%	71.8%	52.7%	11.2	\$35,095
Racine County	198,651	98.2%	97.1%	99.4%	597.2	\$39,704
Richland County	17,123	94.0%	92.8%	48.2%	29.2	\$34,011
Rock County	165,461	99.3%	94.6%	99.0%	230.4	\$37,428
Rusk County	14,168	68.0%	64.1%	54.2%	15.5	\$32,642
Sauk County	66,486	92.7%	91.6%	75.2%	80.0	\$39,770
Sawyer County	18,835	69.8%	66.4%	54.5%	15.0	\$37,653
Shawano County	41,299	93.3%	71.7%	78.2%	46.2	\$36,172
Sheboygan County	118,331	98.0%	86.4%	96.4%	231.3	\$39,338
St. Croix County	97,954	98.5%	97.8%	96.2%	135.6	\$48,851
Taylor County	20,167	79.3%	53.3%	58.2%	20.7	\$34,053
Trempealeau County	30,801	83.7%	80.0%	58.8%	42.0	\$36,001
Vernon County	31,351	96.2%	96.1%	53.9%	39.6	\$34,551
Vilas County	23,948	70.3%	67.1%	60.0%	27.9	\$42,822
Walworth County	106,029	97.4%	95.4%	96.9%	190.9	\$42,771
Washburn County	16,982	49.8%	47.4%	59.1%	21.3	\$36,411
Washington County	138,727	99.8%	95.3%	99.6%	322.1	\$48,255
Waukesha County	417,029	99.6%	98.9%	99.8%	758.6	\$57,291
Waupaca County	51,171	84.2%	78.9%	80.6%	68.4	\$40,581
Waushara County	25,079	62.3%	58.6%	73.9%	40.1	\$39,624
Winnebago County	173,318	98.8%	95.2%	96.9%	398.7	\$40,072
Wood County	73,943	98.4%	86.6%	92.9%	93.2	\$37,954
Wyoming	587,614	92.3%	78.9%	90.6%	6.1	\$41,006
Albany County	39,288	94.0%	83.3%	94.8%	9.2	\$37,277
Big Horn County	12,080	66.5%	66.3%	83.3%	3.9	\$31,066
Campbell County	47,946	95.7%	82.6%	94.2%	10.0	\$40,983
Carbon County	14,250	77.9%	72.8%	70.4%	1.8	\$35,421
Converse County	13,766	91.3%	78.1%	93.1%	3.2	\$38,337
Crook County	7,775	68.4%	31.0%	73.5%	2.7	\$35,109
Fremont County	39,721	92.1%	61.0%	69.2%	4.3	\$32,717

State, Territory, County, or County Equivalent	Pop. Evaluated	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Fixed Wireline Service	Mobile 5G-NR Service	Pop. Density	Per Capita Income
Goshen County	12,635	97.3%	61.6%	90.4%	5.7	\$34,997
Hot Springs County	4,625	75.5%	72.3%	85.6%	2.3	\$33,942
Johnson County	8,803	86.6%	60.3%	87.4%	2.1	\$39,367
Laramie County	101,783	97.8%	86.3%	96.1%	37.9	\$42,449
Lincoln County	21,000	83.6%	75.6%	80.2%	5.2	\$40,375
Natrona County	80,410	96.8%	90.9%	98.2%	15.1	\$40,978
Niobrara County	2,301	86.4%	66.1%	79.1%	0.9	\$36,676
Park County	31,082	73.4%	64.9%	92.4%	4.5	\$41,425
Platte County	8,512	91.1%	63.6%	88.9%	4.1	\$37,237
Sheridan County	32,978	94.8%	82.9%	93.4%	13.1	\$40,533
Sublette County	8,965	96.9%	38.3%	70.9%	1.8	\$57,348
Sweetwater County	41,273	98.5%	96.1%	95.3%	4.0	\$40,988
Teton County	23,272	91.1%	89.4%	90.8%	5.8	\$75,541
Uinta County	20,621	99.8%	60.4%	92.1%	9.9	\$34,568
Washakie County	7,662	88.5%	87.4%	90.1%	3.4	\$36,030
Weston County	6,866	88.2%	66.8%	84.4%	2.9	\$41,745

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

APPX. A-6

**Availability (Millions) of Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps and Mobile 5G-NR
Services of at Least 35/3 Mbps on Tribal Lands, 2023-2025**

	June 2023		Dec. 2023		June 2024		Dec. 2024		June 2025	
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Fixed Wireline Service and Mobile 5G-NR Service										
Tribal Lands	2.573	62.6%	2.686	65.4%	2.798	67.3%	2.822	67.8%	2.869	69.0%
Urban Areas	1.704	93.3%	1.721	94.2%	1.754	95.1%	1.742	94.4%	1.754	94.9%
Rural Areas	0.869	38.1%	0.966	42.3%	1.044	45.1%	1.080	46.7%	1.116	48.3%
Alaskan Villages	0.092	33.3%	0.106	38.3%	0.110	39.3%	0.099	35.5%	0.103	37.0%
Urban Areas	0.065	68.3%	0.068	72.0%	0.070	73.2%	0.063	66.4%	0.067	70.2%
Rural Areas	0.027	15.0%	0.038	20.7%	0.040	21.6%	0.036	19.4%	0.036	19.7%
Federal Reservations	0.439	40.3%	0.477	43.8%	0.509	46.0%	0.530	47.8%	0.541	48.8%
Urban Areas	0.223	80.2%	0.232	83.4%	0.243	86.2%	0.244	86.7%	0.245	87.0%
Rural Areas	0.216	26.6%	0.245	30.2%	0.266	32.2%	0.286	34.6%	0.296	35.8%
Hawaiian Home Lands	0.032	92.1%	0.032	92.2%	0.032	90.8%	0.032	91.6%	0.034	96.3%
Urban Areas	0.026	98.9%	0.026	98.9%	0.025	93.9%	0.025	94.0%	0.027	99.9%
Rural Areas	0.006	70.0%	0.006	70.7%	0.007	80.9%	0.007	83.8%	0.007	84.6%
Tribal Statistical Areas	2.010	74.2%	2.071	76.5%	2.147	78.4%	2.161	78.9%	2.192	80.1%
Urban Areas	1.390	97.4%	1.394	97.8%	1.416	98.3%	1.409	97.7%	1.415	98.0%
Rural Areas	0.620	48.4%	0.677	52.8%	0.731	56.4%	0.752	58.0%	0.777	60.1%
Fixed Terrestrial Service and Mobile 5G-NR Service										
Tribal Lands	2.820	68.6%	3.000	73.0%	3.175	76.3%	3.251	78.1%	3.312	79.6%
Urban Areas	1.735	95.0%	1.754	96.1%	1.788	96.9%	1.786	96.8%	1.803	97.5%
Rural Areas	1.085	47.6%	1.246	54.6%	1.387	59.9%	1.464	63.3%	1.509	65.3%
Alaskan Villages	0.105	37.8%	0.119	42.9%	0.124	44.4%	0.113	40.7%	0.118	42.4%
Urban Areas	0.066	69.2%	0.069	72.9%	0.071	74.1%	0.064	67.2%	0.068	70.9%
Rural Areas	0.039	21.4%	0.049	27.2%	0.053	28.8%	0.049	26.8%	0.050	27.5%
Federal Reservations	0.521	47.9%	0.583	53.4%	0.637	57.5%	0.678	61.2%	0.707	63.8%
Urban Areas	0.246	88.3%	0.254	91.2%	0.267	94.7%	0.270	95.7%	0.276	98.0%
Rural Areas	0.276	34.0%	0.329	40.5%	0.371	44.9%	0.408	49.5%	0.431	52.1%
Hawaiian Home Lands	0.032	92.1%	0.032	92.2%	0.032	90.8%	0.032	91.6%	0.034	96.3%
Urban Areas	0.026	98.9%	0.026	98.9%	0.025	93.9%	0.025	94.0%	0.027	99.9%
Rural Areas	0.006	70.0%	0.006	70.7%	0.007	80.9%	0.007	83.9%	0.007	84.6%
Tribal Statistical Areas	2.162	79.8%	2.266	83.7%	2.382	87.0%	2.427	88.6%	2.453	89.6%
Urban Areas	1.397	97.9%	1.405	98.5%	1.426	98.9%	1.427	99.0%	1.432	99.2%
Rural Areas	0.765	59.7%	0.862	67.2%	0.956	73.7%	1.000	77.1%	1.021	78.9%
Any Fixed Service and Mobile 5G-NR Service										
Tribal Lands	3.240	78.9%	3.332	81.1%	3.488	83.8%	3.519	84.6%	3.561	85.6%
Urban Areas	1.778	97.4%	1.778	97.4%	1.803	97.7%	1.807	97.9%	1.818	98.4%
Rural Areas	1.462	64.1%	1.554	68.1%	1.685	72.8%	1.712	74.0%	1.743	75.4%
Alaskan Villages	0.128	46.5%	0.143	51.6%	0.150	53.6%	0.133	47.7%	0.137	49.3%
Urban Areas	0.068	71.7%	0.071	75.1%	0.073	76.4%	0.066	68.6%	0.069	72.2%

	June 2023		Dec. 2023		June 2024		Dec. 2024		June 2025	
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Rural Areas	0.060	33.3%	0.071	39.3%	0.077	41.7%	0.067	36.8%	0.068	37.3%
Federal Reservations	0.728	66.9%	0.744	68.3%	0.786	70.9%	0.810	73.2%	0.825	74.5%
Urban Areas	0.271	97.3%	0.266	95.5%	0.271	96.1%	0.279	99.1%	0.280	99.4%
Rural Areas	0.458	56.4%	0.479	58.9%	0.515	62.3%	0.531	64.3%	0.545	66.0%
Hawaiian Home Lands	0.033	94.5%	0.033	94.5%	0.032	93.0%	0.033	93.1%	0.034	97.9%
Urban Areas	0.026	99.0%	0.026	99.0%	0.025	94.0%	0.025	94.1%	0.027	99.9%
Rural Areas	0.007	80.1%	0.007	79.7%	0.007	89.7%	0.007	89.9%	0.008	91.4%
Tribal Statistical Areas	2.351	86.8%	2.412	89.1%	2.520	92.0%	2.543	92.9%	2.564	93.6%
Urban Areas	1.414	99.1%	1.414	99.2%	1.434	99.5%	1.437	99.7%	1.442	99.9%
Rural Areas	0.937	73.2%	0.998	77.9%	1.086	83.7%	1.106	85.3%	1.122	86.7%
Pop. Evaluated	4.108	100.0%	4.109	100.0%	4.160	100.0%	4.159	100.0%	4.161	100.0%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; FCC BDC, Dec. 2024; FCC BDC, June 2024; FCC BDC, Dec. 2023; FCC BDC, June 2023; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

APPX. A-7

Availability (Millions) of Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps and Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 7/1 Mbps on Tribal Lands (June 30, 2025)

		Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 7/1 Mbps and					
		Fixed Wireline Service		Fixed Terrestrial Service		Any Fixed Service	
	Pop. Evaluated	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Tribal Lands	4.161	3.009	72.3%	3.502	84.2%	3.816	91.7%
Urban Areas	1.848	1.780	96.3%	1.831	99.1%	1.847	99.9%
Rural Areas	2.312	1.229	53.1%	1.671	72.3%	1.969	85.1%
Alaskan Villages	0.279	0.147	52.7%	0.175	62.7%	0.207	74.3%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.091	95.1%	0.093	97.1%	0.095	99.4%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.056	30.6%	0.082	44.7%	0.112	61.2%
Federal Reservations	0.279	0.147	52.7%	0.175	62.7%	0.207	74.3%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.091	95.1%	0.093	97.1%	0.095	99.4%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.056	30.6%	0.082	44.7%	0.112	61.2%
Hawaiian Home Lands	0.279	0.147	52.7%	0.175	62.7%	0.207	74.3%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.091	95.1%	0.093	97.1%	0.095	99.4%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.056	30.6%	0.082	44.7%	0.112	61.2%
Tribal Statistical Areas	0.279	0.147	52.7%	0.175	62.7%	0.207	74.3%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.091	95.1%	0.093	97.1%	0.095	99.4%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.056	30.6%	0.082	44.7%	0.112	61.2%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

APPX. A-8

**Availability (Millions) of Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps and
Mobile 4G LTE Services of at Least 5/1 Mbps on Tribal Lands (June 30, 2025)**

		Mobile 4G LTE Services of at Least 5/1 Mbps and					
		Fixed Wireline Service		Fixed Terrestrial Service		Any Fixed Service	
	Pop. Evaluated	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Tribal Lands	4.161	3.094	74.4%	3.632	87.3%	4.109	98.8%
Urban Areas	1.848	1.781	96.3%	1.831	99.1%	1.848	100.0%
Rural Areas	2.312	1.313	56.8%	1.801	77.9%	2.261	97.8%
Alaskan Villages	0.279	0.165	59.0%	0.197	70.6%	0.256	91.8%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.091	95.4%	0.093	97.5%	0.095	99.8%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.074	40.1%	0.104	56.5%	0.161	87.7%
Federal Reservations	0.279	0.165	59.0%	0.197	70.6%	0.256	91.8%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.091	95.4%	0.093	97.5%	0.095	99.8%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.074	40.1%	0.104	56.5%	0.161	87.7%
Hawaiian Home Lands	0.279	0.165	59.0%	0.197	70.6%	0.256	91.8%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.091	95.4%	0.093	97.5%	0.095	99.8%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.074	40.1%	0.104	56.5%	0.161	87.7%
Tribal Statistical Areas	0.279	0.165	59.0%	0.197	70.6%	0.256	91.8%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.091	95.4%	0.093	97.5%	0.095	99.8%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.074	40.1%	0.104	56.5%	0.161	87.7%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

APPX. A-9

**Availability (Millions) of Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps and
Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 35/3 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile) on Tribal Lands (June 30, 2025)**

		Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 35/3 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile) and					
		Fixed Wireline Service		Fixed Terrestrial Service		Any Fixed Service	
	Pop. Evaluated	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Tribal Lands	4.161	2.519	60.5%	2.831	68.0%	2.974	71.5%
Urban Areas	1.848	1.692	91.6%	1.739	94.1%	1.753	94.8%
Rural Areas	2.312	0.826	35.7%	1.093	47.2%	1.221	52.8%
Alaskan Villages	0.279	0.089	32.0%	0.099	35.5%	0.111	40.0%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.059	62.2%	0.060	62.7%	0.061	63.8%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.030	16.3%	0.039	21.3%	0.051	27.6%
Federal Reservations	0.279	0.089	32.0%	0.099	35.5%	0.111	40.0%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.059	62.2%	0.060	62.7%	0.061	63.8%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.030	16.3%	0.039	21.3%	0.051	27.6%
Hawaiian Home Lands	0.279	0.089	32.0%	0.099	35.5%	0.111	40.0%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.059	62.2%	0.060	62.7%	0.061	63.8%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.030	16.3%	0.039	21.3%	0.051	27.6%
Tribal Statistical Areas	0.279	0.089	32.0%	0.099	35.5%	0.111	40.0%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.059	62.2%	0.060	62.7%	0.061	63.8%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.030	16.3%	0.039	21.3%	0.051	27.6%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

APPX. A-10

**Availability (Millions) of Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps and
Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 7/1 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile) on Tribal Lands (June 30, 2025)**

		Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 7/1 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile) and					
		Fixed Wireline Service		Fixed Terrestrial Service		Any Fixed Service	
	Pop. Evaluated	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Tribal Lands	4.161	2.796	67.2%	3.201	76.9%	3.408	81.9%
Urban Areas	1.848	1.767	95.6%	1.816	98.3%	1.832	99.1%
Rural Areas	2.312	1.028	44.5%	1.385	59.9%	1.576	68.2%
Alaskan Villages	0.279	0.136	48.6%	0.155	55.5%	0.179	64.0%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.086	90.4%	0.088	92.1%	0.090	94.2%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.049	26.8%	0.067	36.5%	0.089	48.3%
Federal Reservations	0.279	0.136	48.6%	0.155	55.5%	0.179	64.0%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.086	90.4%	0.088	92.1%	0.090	94.2%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.049	26.8%	0.067	36.5%	0.089	48.3%
Hawaiian Home Lands	0.279	0.136	48.6%	0.155	55.5%	0.179	64.0%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.086	90.4%	0.088	92.1%	0.090	94.2%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.049	26.8%	0.067	36.5%	0.089	48.3%
Tribal Statistical Areas	0.279	0.136	48.6%	0.155	55.5%	0.179	64.0%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.086	90.4%	0.088	92.1%	0.090	94.2%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.049	26.8%	0.067	36.5%	0.089	48.3%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

APPX. A-11

**Availability (Millions) of Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps and
Mobile 4G LTE Services of at Least 5/1 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile) on Tribal Lands (June 30, 2025)**

		Mobile 4G LTE Services of at Least 5/1 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile) and					
		Fixed Wireline Service		Fixed Terrestrial Service		Any Fixed Service	
	Pop. Evaluated	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Tribal Lands	4.161	3.007	72.3%	3.518	84.5%	3.928	94.4%
Urban Areas	1.848	1.777	96.2%	1.828	98.9%	1.844	99.8%
Rural Areas	2.312	1.230	53.2%	1.690	73.1%	2.083	90.1%
Alaskan Villages	0.279	0.162	57.9%	0.192	68.9%	0.245	87.8%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.091	95.0%	0.093	97.1%	0.095	99.3%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.071	38.6%	0.099	54.2%	0.150	81.9%
Federal Reservations	0.279	0.162	57.9%	0.192	68.9%	0.245	87.8%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.091	95.0%	0.093	97.1%	0.095	99.3%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.071	38.6%	0.099	54.2%	0.150	81.9%
Hawaiian Home Lands	0.279	0.162	57.9%	0.192	68.9%	0.245	87.8%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.091	95.0%	0.093	97.1%	0.095	99.3%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.071	38.6%	0.099	54.2%	0.150	81.9%
Tribal Statistical Areas	0.279	0.162	57.9%	0.192	68.9%	0.245	87.8%
Urban Areas	0.096	0.091	95.0%	0.093	97.1%	0.095	99.3%
Rural Areas	0.183	0.071	38.6%	0.099	54.2%	0.150	81.9%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census.

APPX. A-12

**Share of Population with Access to Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps
and Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 7/1 Mbps by Census Block Group Demographics (June 30,
2025)**

	Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 7/1 Mbps and		
	Fixed Wireline Service	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Any Fixed Service
Population			
First Quartile (Lowest Population)	88.7%	92.2%	95.7%
Second Quartile	91.1%	94.1%	97.0%
Third Quartile	92.9%	95.6%	98.0%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Population)	94.2%	97.0%	99.0%
Population Density			
First Quartile (Lowest Density)	72.2%	81.8%	90.9%
Second Quartile	97.7%	98.9%	99.8%
Third Quartile	99.0%	99.6%	100.0%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Density)	98.9%	99.7%	100.0%
Average Per Capita Income (\$2024)			
First Quartile (Lowest Income)	91.4%	94.7%	97.7%
Second Quartile	90.2%	93.6%	96.9%
Third Quartile	92.3%	95.5%	97.9%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Income)	96.3%	97.9%	99.0%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census; ACS 5-Year Estimates (2020-2024).

APPX. A-13

**Share of Population with Access to Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps
and Mobile 4G LTE Services of at Least 5/1 Mbps by Census Block Group Demographics (June 30,
2025)**

	Mobile 4G LTE Services of at Least 5/1 Mbps and		
	Fixed Wireline Service	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Any Fixed Service
Population			
First Quartile (Lowest Population)	90.8%	94.6%	99.1%
Second Quartile	92.7%	95.9%	99.5%
Third Quartile	94.1%	96.9%	99.7%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Population)	94.9%	97.7%	99.9%
Population Density			
First Quartile (Lowest Density)	77.2%	87.3%	98.5%
Second Quartile	97.9%	99.1%	100.0%
Third Quartile	99.0%	99.6%	100.0%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Density)	98.9%	99.7%	100.0%
Average Per Capita Income (\$2024)			
First Quartile (Lowest Income)	92.6%	96.0%	99.5%
Second Quartile	91.9%	95.5%	99.5%
Third Quartile	93.5%	96.8%	99.7%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Income)	96.9%	98.6%	99.9%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census; ACS 5-Year Estimates (2020-2024).

APPX. A-14

**Share of Population with Access to Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps
and Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 35/3 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile) by Census Block Group
Demographics (June 30, 2025)**

	Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 35/3 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile) and		
	Fixed Wireline Service	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Any Fixed Service
Population			
First Quartile (Lowest Population)	77.3%	79.6%	81.0%
Second Quartile	80.3%	82.3%	83.4%
Third Quartile	82.5%	84.4%	85.4%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Population)	84.7%	86.8%	87.9%
Population Density			
First Quartile (Lowest Density)	46.3%	52.3%	55.9%
Second Quartile	87.5%	88.7%	89.3%
Third Quartile	94.5%	95.2%	95.5%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Density)	96.7%	97.6%	97.8%
Average Per Capita Income (\$2024)			
First Quartile (Lowest Income)	83.6%	86.1%	87.6%
Second Quartile	79.0%	81.2%	82.6%
Third Quartile	81.4%	83.5%	84.6%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Income)	85.5%	86.8%	87.3%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census; ACS 5-Year Estimates (2020-2024).

APPX. A-15

**Share of Population with Access to Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps
and Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 7/1 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile) by Census Block Group
Demographics (June 30, 2025)**

	Mobile 5G-NR Services of at Least 7/1 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile) and		
	Fixed Wireline Service	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Any Fixed Service
Population			
First Quartile (Lowest Population)	83.0%	85.8%	87.7%
Second Quartile	86.0%	88.4%	90.0%
Third Quartile	88.4%	90.6%	92.1%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Population)	90.7%	93.2%	94.6%
Population Density			
First Quartile (Lowest Density)	57.2%	64.8%	70.1%
Second Quartile	94.8%	96.0%	96.8%
Third Quartile	98.4%	99.0%	99.4%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Density)	98.7%	99.5%	99.8%
Average Per Capita Income (\$2024)			
First Quartile (Lowest Income)	87.9%	90.8%	92.8%
Second Quartile	84.6%	87.3%	89.3%
Third Quartile	87.6%	90.1%	91.7%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Income)	92.6%	94.1%	94.9%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census; ACS 5-Year Estimates (2020-2024).

APPX. A-16

**Share of Population with Access to Fixed Services of at Least 100/20 Mbps
and Mobile 4G LTE Services of at Least 5/1 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile) by Census Block Group
Demographics (June 30, 2025)**

	Mobile 4G LTE Services of at Least 5/1 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile) and		
	Fixed Wireline Service	Fixed Terrestrial Service	Any Fixed Service
Population			
First Quartile (Lowest Population)	87.7%	91.2%	94.5%
Second Quartile	90.0%	93.0%	95.6%
Third Quartile	91.8%	94.4%	96.5%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Population)	93.1%	95.8%	97.6%
Population Density			
First Quartile (Lowest Density)	68.8%	78.0%	86.3%
Second Quartile	96.7%	97.9%	98.7%
Third Quartile	98.8%	99.5%	99.9%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Density)	98.9%	99.7%	100.0%
Average Per Capita Income (\$2024)			
First Quartile (Lowest Income)	90.8%	94.1%	96.9%
Second Quartile	89.0%	92.4%	95.3%
Third Quartile	91.1%	94.1%	96.3%
Fourth Quartile (Highest Income)	94.9%	96.5%	97.5%

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census; ACS 5-Year Estimates (2020-2024).

APPX. A-17

**Comparison of Demographic Data Between Areas With and Without Fixed
Services of 100/20 Mbps and Mobile 5G-NR Services of at least 7/1 Mbps (June 30, 2025)**

	Population	Population Density	Per Capita Income (\$2024)
United States - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,448.2***	6,954.7***	\$43,462.60***
Unserved	1,197.9	103.1	\$37,565.80
United States - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,453.4***	7,441.9***	\$43,934.98***
Unserved	1,277.1	458.4	\$37,544.33
United States - Any Fixed Services			
Served	1,451.3***	7,726.4***	\$44,324.95***
Unserved	1,332.4	1,324.7	\$37,842.92
Urban Areas - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,467.1	8,088.9***	\$44,375.62***
Unserved	1,420.2	894.2	\$54,122.31
Urban Areas - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,466.6	8,210.2***	\$44,533.46***
Unserved	1,474.0	2,661.1	\$40,759.30
Urban Areas - Any Fixed Services			
Served	1,461.7***	8,280.0***	\$44,776.92***
Unserved	1,535.2	4,969.1	\$39,603.65
Rural Areas - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,336.7***	280.5***	\$38,096.62***
Unserved	1,186.6	63.0	\$36,744.72
Rural Areas - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,331.8***	365.4***	\$38,424.33***
Unserved	1,244.2	91.0	\$37,038.22
Rural Areas - Any Fixed Services			
Served	1,314.3***	453.2***	\$38,389.45***
Unserved	1,264.6	106.6	\$37,278.73
Tribal Areas - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,293.7***	1,513.0***	\$33,563.46***
Unserved	1,196.2	67.3	\$28,471.87
Tribal Areas - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,289.1	1,837.9***	\$33,918.57***
Unserved	1,247.6	159.2	\$30,143.74
Tribal Areas - Any Fixed Service			
Served	1,270.1	2,258.7***	\$34,207.85***
Unserved	1,277.2	249.7	\$30,954.87

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census; ACS 5-Year Estimates (2020-2024).

APPX. A-18

Comparison of Demographic Data Between Areas With and Without Fixed Services of 100/20 Mbps and Mobile 4G LTE Services of at least 5/1 Mbps (June 30, 2025)

	Population	Population Density	Per Capita Income (\$2024)
United States - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,432.3***	6,457.0***	\$43,070.81***
Unserved	1,083.2	88.7	\$35,667.16
United States - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,446.7***	7,161.4***	\$43,803.27***
Unserved	1,276.8	535.0	\$36,727.75
United States - Any Fixed Services			
Served	1,445.6***	7,469.7***	\$44,209.10***
Unserved	1,339.5	1,488.0	\$37,387.61
Urban Areas - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,466.9	8,052.0***	\$44,429.08
Unserved	1,309.3	2,313.4	\$45,106.12
Urban Areas - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,466.7	8,173.9***	\$44,595.28***
Unserved	1,473.5	3,030.6	\$37,326.70
Urban Areas - Any Fixed Services			
Served	1,461.7***	8,243.9***	\$44,837.58***
Unserved	1,539.9	5,257.2	\$38,323.72
Rural Areas - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,296.6***	209.8***	\$37,764.65***
Unserved	1,077.7	34.3	\$35,446.94
Rural Areas - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,310.9***	294.6***	\$38,440.49***
Unserved	1,241.6	88.2	\$36,627.52
Rural Areas - Any Fixed Services			
Served	1,296.8***	349.5***	\$38,436.09***
Unserved	1,266.0	105.8	\$37,059.20
Tribal Areas - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,281.3**	1,278.2***	\$32,789.92***
Unserved	1,123.1	13.1	\$27,163.86
Tribal Areas - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,282.7	1,705.1***	\$33,735.36***
Unserved	1,254.5	163.4	\$29,905.77
Tribal Areas - Any Fixed Service			
Served	1,268.9	2,118.2***	\$33,985.46***
Unserved	1,279.0	254.4	\$30,958.69

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census; ACS 5-Year Estimates (2020-2024).

APPX. A-19

**Comparison of Demographic Data Between Areas With and Without Fixed
Services of 100/20 Mbps and Mobile 5G-NR Services of at least 35/3 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile)
(June 30, 2025)**

	Population	Population Density	Per Capita Income (\$2024)
United States - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,423.3	9,044.2***	\$42,382.46***
Unserved	1,429.1	1,374.3	\$43,909.95
United States - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,422.8	9,223.4***	\$42,521.99***
Unserved	1,429.7	1,451.9	\$43,603.29
United States - Any Fixed Services			
Served	1,417.9***	9,363.6***	\$42,750.11***
Unserved	1,436.4	1,850.8	\$43,182.40
Urban Areas - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,429.6***	9,397.5***	\$42,644.53***
Unserved	1,610.3	2,852.3	\$51,294.27
Urban Areas - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,428.5***	9,511.2***	\$42,749.71***
Unserved	1,600.8	2,942.2	\$50,329.55
Urban Areas - Any Fixed Services			
Served	1,422.9***	9,568.9***	\$42,929.13***
Unserved	1,595.3	3,599.1	\$48,866.68
Rural Areas - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,272.4	597.8***	\$36,054.05***
Unserved	1,277.9	140.0	\$37,759.62
Rural Areas - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,253.8*	677.1***	\$35,700.55***
Unserved	1,279.6	144.5	\$37,749.60
Rural Areas - Any Fixed Services			
Served	1,206.2***	815.7***	\$35,249.42***
Unserved	1,282.1	151.8	\$37,716.69
Tribal Areas - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,265.6	2,420.4***	\$33,943.28***
Unserved	1,279.9	306.7	\$31,451.29
Tribal Areas - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,272.6	2,517.6***	\$34,254.37***
Unserved	1,274.5	342.0	\$31,361.27
Tribal Areas - Any Fixed Service			
Served	1,256.0	2,797.1***	\$34,578.80***
Unserved	1,283.0	396.5	\$31,454.78

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census; ACS 5-Year Estimates (2020-2024).

APPX. A-20

**Comparison of Demographic Data Between Areas With and Without Fixed
Services of 100/20 Mbps and Mobile 5G-NR Services of at least 7/1 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile)
(June 30, 2025)**

	Population	Population Density	Per Capita Income (\$2024)
United States - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,450.2***	7,929.7***	\$43,409.41***
Unserved	1,334.0	439.2	\$41,143.17
United States - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,451.2***	8,166.4***	\$43,622.95***
Unserved	1,345.0	628.4	\$40,745.82
United States - Any Fixed Services			
Served	1,446.7***	8,355.0***	\$43,928.85***
Unserved	1,372.1	1,279.3	\$40,397.06
Urban Areas - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,459.9***	8,471.1***	\$43,824.82***
Unserved	1,572.8	1,577.3	\$53,683.57
Urban Areas - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,459.2***	8,582.8***	\$43,959.45***
Unserved	1,552.4	2,056.3	\$49,803.90
Urban Areas - Any Fixed Services			
Served	1,453.9***	8,647.5***	\$44,184.76***
Unserved	1,561.6	3,644.9	\$46,272.98
Rural Areas - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,315.4***	456.6***	\$37,652.06
Unserved	1,264.9	110.1	\$37,530.54
Rural Areas - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,305.1***	535.2***	\$37,433.60
Unserved	1,271.1	120.0	\$37,587.24
Rural Areas - Any Fixed Services			
Served	1,256.9*	665.3***	\$37,184.64
Unserved	1,280.0	130.3	\$37,610.73
Tribal Areas - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,272.2	2,011.4***	\$33,558.47***
Unserved	1,275.9	100.3	\$31,068.49
Tribal Areas - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,273.4	2,165.8***	\$33,926.37***
Unserved	1,274.2	166.3	\$30,970.65
Tribal Areas - Any Fixed Service			
Served	1,253.5	2,525.1***	\$34,193.03***
Unserved	1,288.8	250.9	\$31,287.81

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census; ACS 5-Year Estimates (2020-2024).

APPX. A-21

**Comparison of Demographic Data Between Areas With and Without Fixed
Services of 100/20 Mbps and Mobile 4G LTE Services of at least 5/1 Mbps (In-Vehicle Mobile)
(June 30, 2025)**

	Population	Population Density	Per Capita Income (\$2024)
United States - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,443.9***	7,356.7***	\$43,337.20***
Unserved	1,315.3	245.5	\$40,487.72
United States - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,447.9***	7,743.5***	\$43,729.71***
Unserved	1,332.5	500.8	\$39,585.92
United States - Any Fixed Services			
Served	1,445.0***	8,004.3***	\$44,085.33***
Unserved	1,366.0	1,261.1	\$39,374.75
Urban Areas - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,461.8***	8,237.9***	\$44,124.67***
Unserved	1,648.7	1,185.8	\$55,411.45
Urban Areas - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,461.1***	8,362.1***	\$44,272.06***
Unserved	1,576.5	2,092.4	\$47,508.50
Urban Areas - Any Fixed Services			
Served	1,455.9***	8,434.5***	\$44,501.65***
Unserved	1,577.3	4,153.1	\$43,677.63
Rural Areas - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,301.3***	334.8***	\$37,056.02***
Unserved	1,258.6	85.6	\$37,947.28
Rural Areas - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,291.6***	423.2***	\$37,304.02
Unserved	1,271.4	102.2	\$37,662.42
Rural Areas - Any Fixed Services			
Served	1,255.2***	537.4***	\$36,854.11***
Unserved	1,282.3	115.2	\$37,722.41
Tribal Areas - Fixed Wireline Services			
Served	1,290.6**	1,598.4***	\$33,028.72**
Unserved	1,222.3	53.5	\$30,978.41
Tribal Areas - Fixed Terrestrial Services			
Served	1,283.9	1,918.6***	\$33,806.40***
Unserved	1,258.4	153.2	\$30,576.98
Tribal Areas - Any Fixed Service			
Served	1,264.9	2,313.3***	\$34,041.83***
Unserved	1,281.7	245.9	\$31,175.02

Source: FCC BDC, June 2025; Staff Block Estimates; 2020 Census; ACS 5-Year Estimates (2020-2024).

**STATEMENT OF
CHAIRMAN BRENDAN CARR**

Re: *Inquiry Concerning Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion*, GN Docket No. 25-223, 2026 Section 706 Report (Aug. 14, 2026).

Today's Section 706 Report shows that President Trump's policies and the Commission's Build America agenda are delivering real results for the American people. More Americans than ever have access to affordable, next-gen services. The digital divide is rapidly closing. And a range of data sets show that speeds are up, prices are down, and competition is intensifying.

This report also gets the Commission back to what Congress directed us to do under Section 706: to determine "whether advanced telecommunications capability is being deployed to all Americans in a reasonable and timely fashion." By returning to that straightforward directive, we are able to better evaluate whether new deployments across a range of technologies are delivering meaningful results for Americans.

The numbers speak for themselves. Today, almost 95% of American homes and businesses are covered by 5G at 35/3 Mbps speeds. The percentage of rural Americans lacking access to 100/20 Mbps fixed terrestrial broadband service decreased by over 44% since the last 706 Report. After factoring in satellite, rural broadband deployment is approaching universal availability. Competition is also growing. As of June 2025, 77% of Americans have access to three or more fixed services at 100/20 Mbps.

Other data show that our policies are also having a big impact on pricing and speeds. Actual prices for wireless service have now fallen four times more during President Trump's first 18 months in office compared to the same time under President Biden. Between late 2024 to early 2026, fixed wireless upload speeds increased by 36.9%, while download speeds rose by 25.1%.

Despite the tremendous progress we have made so far, there is more work to do. The Commission will continue to remove regulatory barriers and encourage new builds. We have streamlined the process to transition from outdated copper lines to high-speed, reliable networks. We'll continue to deliver on President Trump's spectrum pipeline plan by executing spectrum auctions and approving secondary market transactions. These Build America agenda initiatives are integral to unleashing fast, affordable broadband nationwide.

Thank you to staff for their hard work on this item, including Aj Burton, Jodie May, Ed Krachmer, Rachael Sznajder, Joseph Calascione, Rich Mallen, Derek Yeo, Barbara Esbin, Matt Warner, Garnet Hanley, Susannah Larson, Kerry Murray, Stephanie Neville, Amanda Betag, Judith Dempsey, Cole Campbell, Mack Wachala, Molly Schwarz, and Steve Kauffman.

**STATEMENT OF
COMMISSIONER ANNA GOMEZ**

Re: *Inquiry Concerning Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion*, GN Docket No. 25-223, 2026 Section 706 Report (August 14, 2026).

Today, Americans rely on broadband connectivity for work, education, healthcare, community and civic engagement, entertainment, accessing government services, and so much more. Advancements in technology such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) provide significant economic opportunity. When used responsibly, AI has the ability to increase efficiency and productivity for individuals and businesses alike. The consensus about the need to embrace AI has led to overwhelming bipartisan agreement that the United States should become a leader in its advancement. However, access to affordable, reliable high-speed, low-latency broadband is the foundation for access to AI. Without this essential connectivity, communities in rural areas, tribal lands, and low-income neighborhoods that already have the fewest educational resources, the weakest public health systems, and subpar public infrastructure, will be left further behind. That digital divide stifles economic opportunity and perpetuates a cycle of inequality. That is unacceptable.

Affordable, reliable, high-speed connectivity for all is essential to American leadership in the global AI economy. New artificial intelligence applications being developed will need latency below 30 ms³⁹⁰ and greater uplink capacities to allow for real-time data flow.³⁹¹ Government efforts to support broadband deployment should be focused on how we can best meet these needs and prepare the nation for success in the years to come.

In Section 706 of the Communications Act, Congress tasked the Commission with reporting annually on “the availability of advanced telecommunications capability to all Americans” and on “whether advanced telecommunications capability is being deployed to all Americans in a reasonable and timely fashion.”³⁹² Availability of advanced telecommunications capability depends on more than just whether infrastructure has been deployed. Infrastructure is of little value to consumers when it is not usable for high-speed, reliable connectivity or when it is not affordable. Though Congress only required the Commission to report on deployment, this requirement is a floor, not a ceiling. Its purpose is to inform Congress on the state of broadband connectivity across the country. The report at hand covers only infrastructure deployment and consequently does not address other important pieces of the puzzle, affordability and usability, which tie directly into the purpose of broadband deployment: ensuring that everyone is connected. Omitting affordability and usability from the analysis was a policy decision with which I disagree.

For satellite broadband specifically, usability presents significant concerns. Thus, it is misleading to state that 99.7% of the U.S. population has access to satellite broadband at 100/20 Mbps. While satellite service is widely available to most Americans, its usability is limited by physical obstructions to the line of sight,³⁹³ capacity constraints in areas with high demand,³⁹⁴ and network congestion that can

³⁹⁰ Nokia, *Build First, Lead Forever: Why AI Infrastructure is America’s Next Advantage*, <https://www.nokia.com/asset/215238/> (*Build First, Lead Forever*) (last visited Aug. 11, 2026).

³⁹¹ *Id.*

³⁹² 47 U.S.C. § 1302(b).

³⁹³ Shira Ovide, The Washington Post, *Elon Musk’s Starlink internet works great if hardly anyone uses it* (July 18, 2025), <https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2025/07/18/starlink-internet-satellite-speed-elon-musk/>

(continued....)

result in slower speeds.³⁹⁵ In 2025, fewer than half of satellite broadband users actually experienced speeds of 100/20 Mbps.³⁹⁶ Satellite users in fewer than half of the states were able to get median upload speeds of 20 Mbps.³⁹⁷ Users typically experience download speeds between 45 and 280 Mbps and upload speeds between 10 and 30 Mbps.³⁹⁸ In terms of performance, satellite service falls behind major fiber and cable operators in rural and urban areas and behind most fixed wireless providers in rural areas.³⁹⁹

As acknowledged by industry, service reliability declines during periods of congestion and actual speeds depend on location, time of day, and type of service plan.⁴⁰⁰ As demand for satellite connectivity grows, capacity limitations also become more apparent. In areas of the country where population density exceeds 6.66 households per square mile, satellite may not provide service at 100/20 Mbps.⁴⁰¹ Such low subscriber density is not reflective of the entire country.⁴⁰² Perhaps more concerning is the fact that satellite capacity limitations may raise costs for consumers. In areas with a high density of users, service providers have imposed one-time network demand fees of up to \$1,500 affecting new customers and those locating to the higher-demand areas.⁴⁰³ Satellite broadband service also requires a clear line of sight between the user's device and the provider's satellite,⁴⁰⁴ meaning that physical obstructions such as buildings, trees, and poles make connectivity more challenging.⁴⁰⁵ In remote areas including Alaska, typical latency is over 100 ms,⁴⁰⁶ which exceeds the 30 ms latency benchmark that has been identified as optimal for most artificial intelligence applications that are being developed.⁴⁰⁷

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(*Washington Post Satellite Speed*); Federal Communications Commission, *Getting Broadband Q&A*, <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/getting-broadband-qa> (last visited Aug. 13, 2026) (*FCC Consumer Guide*).

³⁹⁴ Sacha Meinrath et al., X-Lab, *Starlink Capacity Analysis v0.2* (July 28, 2025), https://thexlab.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Starlink_Analysis_Working_Paper_v0.2.pdf (*Starlink Capacity Analysis v0.2*); Omar Gallaa, CNET, *Some Starlink Customers Report Getting Hit With Massive Demand Surcharge* (July 15, 2026), <https://www.cnet.com/tech/services-and-software/starlink-customers-report-demand-surcharges/> (*July 2026 CNET Starlink Surcharge*); Starlink, *What is a Demand Surcharge?*, <https://starlink.com/sb/support/article/63d885d3-c269-21f9-69d6-3ed1b2fd18e9> (last visited Aug. 13, 2026) (*Starlink Demand Surcharge Webpage*).

³⁹⁵ Starlink, *Starlink Specifications*, <https://starlink.com/legal/documents/DOC-1470-99699-90> (last visited Aug. 13, 2026) (*Starlink Specifications*).

³⁹⁶ Sue Marek, Ookla, *Starlink Hits New Highs in the U.S.* (May 5, 2026), <https://www.ookla.com/articles/starlink-hits-new-us-highs>.

³⁹⁷ *Id.*

³⁹⁸ *Starlink Specifications*.

³⁹⁹ Fiona Armstrong-Mills, OpenSignal, *Is Starlink a scalable fix for U.S. digital inclusion or an access band-aid?* (April 15, 2026), <https://insights.opensignal.com/2026/04/is-starlink-a-scalable-fix-for-us-digital-inclusion-or-an-access-band-aid/dt>.

⁴⁰⁰ *Starlink Specifications*.

⁴⁰¹ *Starlink Capacity Analysis v0.2*.

⁴⁰² Rysavy Research, *Broadband Comparison: Fiber, Cable, Wireless, and Satellite* (July 21, 2025), <https://rysavy.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/2025-07-rysavy-broadband-comparison.pdf>.

⁴⁰³ *July 2026 CNET Starlink Surcharge*; *Starlink Demand Surcharge Webpage*.

⁴⁰⁴ *FCC Consumer Guide*.

⁴⁰⁵ *Washington Post Satellite Speed*.

⁴⁰⁶ *Starlink Specifications*.

⁴⁰⁷ *Build First, Lead Forever*.

This report also abolishes without replacement the future benchmark of 1,000/500 Mbps for broadband speed established in the 2024 Section 706 Report, arguing that future benchmarks may violate the Commission's obligation to remain technologically neutral. Lowering standards to ensure certain technologies can meet a benchmark is the opposite of technological neutrality. Technological neutrality requires that we evaluate all technologies against the same standard and support the ones that perform best. We need not lower the standards or get rid of them entirely to allow certain technologies to flourish despite their shortfalls. Moreover, in the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF) Report and Order, the Commission established 1,000/500 Mbps as the standard for the Gigabit performance tier.⁴⁰⁸ More than 85% of RDOF winners have already committed to provide gigabit speed service.⁴⁰⁹ If this is the standard that funding awardees are held to, other providers should be working towards providing service at the same speeds. The Commission should be uplifting and supporting the use of technologies that provide affordable, reliable, high-speed connectivity that meets the needs of today and tomorrow.

The report correctly concludes that our work closing the digital divide is not done. Challenges to service quality, capacity, and affordability still exist, providing a clear indication that there is more work to be done. The Commission's programs, including those under the Universal Service Fund, continue to be essential for ensuring that everyone across our nation has access to affordable, reliable, high-speed connectivity.

I thank the Chairman's office and the Wireline Competition Bureau for their work on this item and for working with me to implement edits that identify some of the usability limitations of satellite broadband service. However, because I believe that any inquiry into the availability of advanced telecommunications capability to all Americans should include a discussion of affordability and usability, I respectfully concur.

⁴⁰⁸ 47 CFR § 54.805(b)(3).

⁴⁰⁹ Universal Service Administrative Co., *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund*, <https://www.usac.org/high-cost/funds/rural-digital-opportunity-fund/> (last visited Aug. 13, 2026).

**STATEMENT OF
COMMISSIONER OLIVIA TRUSTY**

Re: *Inquiry Concerning Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion*, GN Docket No. 25-223, 2026 Section 706 Report (Aug. 14, 2026).

We've all heard the saying: "It's a marathon, not a sprint." In other words, we must avoid becoming so fixated on the short term that we risk our ability to achieve long-term goals.

When it comes to universal broadband connectivity, I believe it is both a marathon and a sprint. Broadband is essential to modern life and we can't allow Americans to linger unconnected. At the same time, the nation requires networks with the ability to meet both present and future needs, particularly when it comes to the performance, reliability, and resiliency demanded by artificial intelligence and other emerging technologies.

When section 706 was originally enacted in 1996, broadband was in its infancy. Today, the marketplace is more advanced and policymaking is more complex.

While the section 706 review once was the centerpiece of the FCC's broadband analysis, today Congress has situated it as one part of a broader marketplace inquiry in section 13 of the Act. And the broadband mapping information required by the Broadband DATA Act, along with the Broadband Funding Map established pursuant to the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, play a direct role in policymaking without being filtered through the lens of the section 706 inquiry. Our section 706 report still has a part to play, but we must be mindful of its limited scope in the Commission's broader data-driven efforts.

As I've focused on broadband deployment over the course of our section 706 proceeding, what is my key take-away? When it comes to advancing both our short-term needs and longer-term goals, the Commission is not running this race alone.

President Trump and leaders in Congress reinstated the Commission's spectrum auction authority helping the FCC restore U.S. leadership in advanced communications technology. And the President has set America on a path for leadership in AI.

Under Chairman Carr's leadership, the Build America Agenda is working to reduce the cost and timing of broadband deployment, speed FCC licensing and approval processes, and ensure our universal service programs target funds where they are needed and work in harmony with broadband funding from our partner federal agencies. And a bipartisan, bicameral working group in Congress is considering how to modernize universal service to be successful into the future.

On recent trips to Nebraska, New Mexico, and North Dakota I met with military, state, and local leaders and public safety stakeholders, and rural and Tribal broadband providers who are working together to expand connectivity in their communities.

And finally, I want to highlight the hard-working FCC staff who prepare the analyses that inform our policymaking, who develop new regulatory approaches that can enable the FCC to meet the broadband challenges before us, and who are working every day to implement those policies.

In light of these considerations, I support this latest Section 706 Report and its conclusion that broadband is being deployed in a reasonable and timely fashion, along with the FCC's data-driven policymaking across many different proceedings. I thank the Wireline Competition Bureau, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Space Bureau for their

excellent work on this item. And I thank all the Commission staff working to help us achieve universal connectivity.