

NEW YORK

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New York Public Service Commission
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STATE DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 18,197,000
Size: 53,989
Proportion rural: 15.7%
Population per sq. mile: 385.3
Median household income: \$31,254
Percent below poverty: 15.3%
Percent on public assistance: 9.0%

TELEPHONE SERVICE DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of lines: 10,623,181
Number of LECs: 40
BOC: NYNEX
Market share of BOC: 89.8%
Penetration Rate: 93.5%
LEC competition permitted: 1992

OPASTCO STUDY

Subscribers per sq. mile: 21.8
Difference in non-BOC loop costs: 3.3%
Monthly revenues per customer: \$16.33
Revenues if supports eliminated: \$26.15
Percent who would disconnect: 12.90%

TELEPHONE SERVICE TECHNOLOGY

Copper : Yes **Hybrid Fiber:** No
Fiber : Yes **Microwave:** No
Percent local loop digital: 8.41%
Other Technology:

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cable households: 63.0%
Cable in schools: 62.0%

TELEPHONE SERVICE RATES

BOC residential rate (s): \$12.45 - \$22.27
LEC residential rates: \$3.84 to \$17.92

UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE SERVICE PROGRAMS

Status of State Universal Service Program: Mandated Universal Service (US) actively involved in rule making process

Targeted Groups: None

Definition of basic service: Touch tone, exchange access, statewide relay, non-published service, and direct inward dialing (see pending)

STATE UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND: No

Fund Administrator:

Contributors:

Basis for contribution:

Types of subsidies:

Who draws from fund:

Is subsidy portable:

FEDERAL UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUNDS: Lifeline: Yes Link Up: Yes High Cost: Yes

PENDING ACTIONS: DPS has a docket on local competition, and one part of it involves US. Staff is recommending changes in basic service to include voice grade line, tone dialing, access to local/toll calling, emergency services, operator/directory assist., statewide relay service, directory listing, privacy protection. Two types of programs are to be funded - social programs ("Targeted Accessibility Fund") and high cost ("High Cost Fund"). Every state regulated telecommunication provider will contribute to USF based on each providers revenues. The "TAF" fund distribution will be based on subscription levels of targeted groups. The "HCF" fund distribution will be based on each providers revenues. The fund should be administered by an independent third party. They have a number new local carriers and applications, and some cable companies have applied. NYNEX and RTC have their rates are frozen for 5 years, so rates will be flat for 95% of the state. Rates for the 5% smaller LECs may rise.

COMMENTS: New York has US today except for some pockets. The DPS is looking at the best way to maintain US in the future. SBC has received authority from the PSC for its Southwestern Bell Mobile Systems subsidiary to provide local telephone service in Rochester.

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Programs to access video/cable services: The Cable Commission is being eliminated and its functions are being placed under the Public Service Commission. Cable companies are seeking certification. The state is composing a strategic plan to deploy video conferencing in government agencies.

Programs to access advanced information services: A number of telephone companies are providing local access to Internet. PSC may expand the definition of basic service later to include advanced information services.

Programs for electronic access to public/government records: There is nothing being mandated, but the Public Service Commission will go on the Web in February 1996.

Public/private partnerships: They are looking at ways to use public/private partnerships to build ISDN lines for all schools and to provide discounted rates to schools. The New York Thruway approved a 20 year agreement to allow MFS Network Technology to build a fiber optic network along the toll road system. The state will receive 20% of the gross revenues and stimulation to state-wide economic development as the fiber infrastructure is made accessible to communications carriers.

1995 NTIA/TIAP GRANTS

NY State Office for the Aging Policy and Program Development. The NY State Office for the Aging and its network of Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs), in partnership with the Administration on Aging, the Social Security Administration, NYSERNet, IBM, NYNEX, and others, will develop the Aging Services Network (ASNet). Fifty-nine Area Agencies on Aging will receive full Internet access. This project will create a new system - Client Based Service - that brings together many existing databases in a coherent manner (Total \$3,786K, Federal \$1,249K).

Bronx Community College Continuing Education. The Bronx GATEWAY, a consortium of 47 providers, will get information about employment opportunities, job training programs, education programs, and city and state services to people who desperately need it and serve as a tool for economic and social development in the Bronx (Total \$113K, Federal \$55K).

Beth Israel Medical Center Chemical Dependency Institute. This project will provide 23 Methadone Maintenance Treatment Programs (MMTP) video conferencing access to link nurses and para-professionals with senior physicians to ensure appropriate diagnosis and referral (Total \$1,369K, Federal \$650K).

Community School District #4 Office of Funded Programs. This grant will provide students in 13 inner-city NY schools with access to computer, information, and Internet technologies (Total \$871K, Federal \$225K).

Otsego County Chamber of Commerce. The OtsegoNet Social Service will provide county residents with equitable and affordable access to the entire range of information resources of a fully networked community. Currently, less than 1% of the population has local Internet access (Total \$622K, Federal \$225K).

NORTH CAROLINA

Contact: Gene Clemmons, Director Communications Division
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Raleigh, North Carolina 27602
(919) 733-4249 Fax: (919) 733-9565

STATE DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,945,000
Size: 52,672
Proportion rural: 49.6%
Population per sq. mile: 142.6
Median household income: \$27,835
Percent below poverty: 15.7%
Percent on public assistance: 7.2%

TELEPHONE SERVICE DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of lines: 3,672,712
Number of LECs: 20
BOC: Bell South
Market share of BOC: 50.3%
Penetration Rate: 92.8%
LEC competition permitted: 1995

OPASTCO STUDY

Subscribers per sq. mile: 30.0
Difference in non-BOC loop costs: -13.7%
Monthly revenues per customer: \$19.07
Revenues if supports eliminated: \$23.94
Percent who would disconnect: 4.30%

TELEPHONE SERVICE TECHNOLOGY

Copper : Yes **Hybrid Fiber:** No
Fiber : Yes **Microwave:** No
Percent local loop digital: 23.00%
Other Technology:

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cable households: 61.0%
Cable in schools: 68.0%

TELEPHONE SERVICE RATES

BOC residential rate (s): \$9.94 to \$13.94
LEC residential rates: \$2.56 to \$18.26

UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE SERVICE PROGRAMS

Status of State Universal Service Program: No statutes, regulations, or commission orders mandating Universal Service (US)
Targeted Groups: None
Definition of basic service: None (see pending)

STATE UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND: No

Fund Administrator:
Contributors:
Basis for contribution:
Types of subsidies:
Who draws from fund:
Is subsidy portable:

FEDERAL UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUNDS: Lifeline: Yes Link Up: Yes High Cost: Yes

PENDING ACTIONS: NC House Bill 161 is on local competition. The NCUC has established a docket on competitive local service (P-100, Sub 133) which will address the issue of US in June of 1996. Interim rules are to be in place by 12/31/96 and final rules by 7/1/98. In the interim rules, basic service is defined as single party, touch tone, voice grade line, and flat rate local calling. Target groups will be part of the docket, but not interim rules. Interim rules said the Commission should consider need and the type of subsidy, but that they will establish a USF. They have no pending rate cases.

COMMENTS: NC has universal service -- telephone service is available statewide at affordable rates to all, and all service is single party.

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Programs to access video/cable services: One cable provider has applied for certification and will use cable for telephone transmission. Other cable companies will be seeking certification to provide local competitive service.

Programs to access advanced information services: North Carolina Information Highway (NCIH) includes SONET/ATM which is a broadband network delivering two way interactive video and advanced data communications services. There are approximately 132 operational sites with a planned expansion in the coming year. The NCIH uses fiber-optic phone lines and state of the art switching technology to transmit data, voice, and video faster than ever. Eventually every citizen will have access through a local public library. Private industry is expected to account for 75% of use by 1999.

Programs for electronic access to public/government records: The Department of Administration is working on this (919) 733-6887. Some state agencies are providing access, but it is not a statewide program.

Public/private partnerships: The use of public/private partnerships may come up in the current docket. NC has not relied on public/private partnerships in the past.

1995 NTIA/TIAP GRANTS

Land-of-Sky Regional Council MAIN Board of Directors. The Mountain Area Information Network (MAIN) will bring information resources to the twenty-two isolated and economically depressed counties of Western NC. Only two of these counties have local Internet access despite the growth of the NC Information Highway. In addition to distance education, the network will also provide valuable agricultural data, weather information, economic information, child development instruction, as well as access to an on-line library (Total \$3,119K, Federal \$800K).

Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. Charlotte's Web is a free access, interactive, multimedia, regional network, created by the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County and a broad coalition of public and private agencies, for information, education, and communication. Charlotte's Web will demonstrate new ways of hooking up rural communities at low-cost, using a "mini-hub" of donated 286 computers (Total \$1,280K, Federal \$500K).

North Carolina State University. The NC University Libraries will deploy a model system for interlibrary loan and document ordering and delivering to students, faculty and staff. At the heart of the project is an intelligent system capable of receiving requests from authorized users anywhere on the Internet, determining available suppliers, and delivering documents electronically or physically (Total \$475K, Federal \$188K).

Southern Rural Development Initiative. Twenty-four SDRI Consortium members will participate in the development of a plan to provide affordable access to information resources for small and minority farmers and businesses (Total \$471K, Federal \$210K).

NORTH DAKOTA

Contact: Illona Jeffcoat-Sacco, Director of Public Utility Division
North Dakota Public Service Commission
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STATE DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 635,000
Size: 70,704
Proportion rural: 46.7%
Population per sq. mile: 9.2
Median household income: \$27,105
Percent below poverty: 11.9%
Percent on public assistance: 4.3%

OPASTCO STUDY

Subscribers per sq. mile: 1.4
Difference in non-BOC loop costs: 48.6%
Monthly revenues per customer: \$14.22
Revenues if supports eliminated: \$38.45
Percent who would disconnect: 44.70%

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cable households: 61.0%
Cable in schools: 58.0%

TELEPHONE SERVICE DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of lines: 337,998
Number of LECs: 29
BOC: US West
Market share of BOC: 71.6%
Penetration Rate: 96.3%
LEC competition permitted: no regulatory barrier

TELEPHONE SERVICE TECHNOLOGY

Copper : Yes **Hybrid Fiber:** No
Fiber : Yes **Microwave:** No
Percent local loop digital: 84.82%
Other Technology:

TELEPHONE SERVICE RATES

BOC residential rate (s): \$12.00
LEC residential rates: to

UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE SERVICE PROGRAMS

Status of State Universal Service Program: No statute, regulations, or commission orders mandating Universal Service (US)

Targeted Groups: None

Definition of basic service: Essential services are defined in statute.

STATE UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND: No

Fund Administrator:

Contributors:

Basis for contribution:

Types of subsidies:

Who draws from fund:

Is subsidy portable:

FEDERAL UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUNDS: Lifeline: Yes Link Up: Yes High Cost: Yes

PENDING ACTIONS: Nothing is pending regarding US, and the NDPSC has no rate of return jurisdiction over telecommunications. They have a list of essential services but not basic services. They have had no rate cases in the last 10 years. Cooperatives and small independents are exempt from all regulation except price caps (or rate of return if elected) for access. US West is price-capped for educational services.

COMMENTS: The situation is very different in ND than in any other state since telecommunications is only marginally regulated in the state. So, the PSC can't do much about US until the law is changed to give the them regulatory authority. PSC does have authority to grant or deny certificates of public convenience and necessity over all telecommunication companies, and service quality over US West and some LECs.

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Programs to access video/cable services:

Programs to access advanced information services: ND completed a study looking at the need for advanced information services, but nothing is going on now.

Programs for electronic access to public/government records: Several state agencies are on the Internet, but it is not a formalized process.

Public/private partnerships:

1995 NTIA/TIIAP GRANTS

Minot State University - North Dakota Center for Disabilities. MSU will develop a communications network that will make training, human services, and research available to some of the most isolated residents of rural North Dakota. They are developing a computer wide area network, comprised of seven sites connected to MSU. Sites include the local schools in seven small communities, which are often the focal point for the community (Total \$1,600K, Federal \$800K).

OHIO

Contact: Hollie Mion and Roger Montgomery, Chief of Operations and Chief of Rate Section
Telecommunication Department,
Ohio Public Utility Commission
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Columbus, Ohio 43215
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STATE DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 11,091,000
Size: 44,828
Proportion rural: 25.9%
Population per sq. mile: 270.8
Median household income: \$31,479
Percent below poverty: 12.4%
Percent on public assistance: 8.7%

TELEPHONE SERVICE DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of lines: 5,625,041
Number of LECs: 42
BOC: Ameritech
Market share of BOC: 58.9%
Penetration Rate: 94.6%
LEC competition permitted: 8/95

OPASTCO STUDY

Subscribers per sq. mile: 17.8
Difference in non-BOC loop costs: 29.3%
Monthly revenues per customer: \$18.31
Revenues if supports eliminated: \$21.88
Percent who would disconnect: 4.30%

TELEPHONE SERVICE TECHNOLOGY

Copper : Yes **Hybrid Fiber:** No
Fiber : Yes **Microwave:** No
Percent local loop digital: 96.88%
Other Technology: ISDN

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cable households: 65.0%
Cable in schools: 77.0%

TELEPHONE SERVICE RATES

BOC residential rate (s): \$15.25
LEC residential rates: \$2.70 to \$22.90

UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE SERVICE PROGRAMS

Status of State Universal Service Program: Mandated Universal Service (US) actively involved in rule making process

Targeted Groups: None

Definition of basic service: None (see pending)

STATE UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND: No

Fund Administrator:

Contributors:

Basis for contribution:

Types of subsidies:

Who draws from fund:

Is subsidy portable:

FEDERAL UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUNDS: Lifeline: Yes Link Up: Yes High Cost: Yes

PENDING ACTIONS: OPUC has an open docket on local competition with US as a key issue in the docket. Staff is now awaiting comments. The staff has proposed that basic service include single party, touch tone, voice grade, 911, directory assistance, operator assistance, white page listing, long distance, modem grade (14400), repair service, privacy protection, usage packet of 400 minutes, and telecommunication relay services. The target for the US program would be residential subscribers in high cost areas. Economically disadvantaged are taken care of through the Federal programs. In staff recommendations, contributors would include all carriers of local service including cellular and paging companies, and contributions would be based on total intrastate revenues from the past year. Disbursements would go to carriers, not end users. Any carrier serving residential subscribers in high cost area could draw from the USF. They will develop benchmark costs. Carriers' subsidies would be based on the number of lines. Small carriers could get dollar for dollar subsidy, if they reduce access charges. They haven't decided who should administer the fund. Ameritech went to deaveraging of rates. In two years or less, Ohio will have local competition, and in those competitive areas rates may be lower.

COMMENTS: Ohio is committed to the goal of US and is contemplating specific regulations for Ohio. The OPUC recognizes that most citizens do have access. They want to make sure they will continue to have access under the new competitive environment.

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Programs to access video/cable services:

Programs to access advanced information services: People are becoming more dependent on advanced information services, but the commission doesn't want to over regulate. Access to advanced information services may take care of itself. The issue for OPUC is when to get involved. Ohio SchoolNet is "Ohio's commitment to bring telecommunications and computer technology to the classroom over the next five years." The plan is to wire every classroom to allow for voice, video, data, and interactive distance learning.

Programs for electronic access to public/government records: Some state agencies are putting information on the Internet, and a recent state report recognized this need, but nothing formal is in place now. Access would probably occur through libraries.

Public/private partnerships: Some carriers have implemented educational and distance learning programs.

1995 NTIA/TIIAP GRANTS

Appalachian Center for Economic Networks. ACENet is a community-based on-line system providing Internet access and local and regional information to community members. The grant will enable three groups to access to new information technologies: people moving from welfare to work; small manufacturing firms participating in flexible manufacturing networks; a community-based support organizations (Total \$208K, Federal \$90K).

Franklin County Department of Human Services Employment Consortium. JOB-LINK is an innovative training, outreach, and information sharing program that will use standard information processing and Internet tools. Specifically, the project will create a shared electronic database on job seekers, training, and employment opportunities; fourteen community access points and a central training classroom; and a program to instruct and train job seekers in basic computer literacy (Total \$591K, Federal \$289K).

National Emergency Number Association. NENA plans to develop and maintain a highly accurate, interactive database of Public Safety Answering Points, commonly know as 911 centers, to identify areas of the country where 911 is not available, and then help those states and counties implement the service (Total \$133K, Federal \$66K).

OKLAHOMA

Contact: Larry Schroeder, Deputy Director Public Utilities
Oklahoma Corporation Commission
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Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
(405) 521-2518 Fax: (405) 522-3371

STATE DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,231,000
Size: 69,903
Proportion rural: 32.3%
Population per sq. mile: 47.1
Median household income: \$25,363
Percent below poverty: 18.4%
Percent on public assistance: 6.4%

TELEPHONE SERVICE DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of lines: 1,632,674
Number of LECs: 47
BOC: Southwestern Bell
Market share of BOC: 82.5%
Penetration Rate: 93.3%
LEC competition permitted: no regulatory barrier

OPASTCO STUDY

Subscribers per sq. mile: 4.6
Difference in non-BOC loop costs: 70.2%
Monthly revenues per customer: \$13.94
Revenues if supports eliminated: \$33.84
Percent who would disconnect: 27.10%

TELEPHONE SERVICE TECHNOLOGY

Copper : Yes **Hybrid Fiber:** No
Fiber : Yes **Microwave:** No
Percent local loop digital: 99.70%
Other Technology:

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cable households: 60.0%
Cable in schools: 62.0%

TELEPHONE SERVICE RATES

BOC residential rate (s): \$9.50-\$13.00
LEC residential rates: \$5.00 to \$20.00

UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE SERVICE PROGRAMS

Status of State Universal Service Program: No statutes, regulations, or commission orders mandating Universal Service (US)

Targeted Groups: None

Definition of basic service: Single party, touch tone, 911, white pages, modem capable, custom call feature

STATE UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND: No

Fund Administrator:

Contributors:

Basis for contribution:

Types of subsidies:

Who draws from fund:

Is subsidy portable:

FEDERAL UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUNDS: Lifeline: Yes Link Up: Yes High Cost: Yes

PENDING ACTIONS: There is no specific mandate for US, but US is a general principal/concept embraced by the Commission. They have a docket on local competition and draft rules (RM9500019). US and a USF are part of this docket. They are looking at creating a USF to ensure rates are affordable. In the revised draft rules they will add directory and operator assistance to the definition of basic service. They also have a docket on access charges which may require the establishment of a separate high cost fund. All telecommunication service providers will contribute to both funds and this may eventually include cellular providers. The funds will be administered by a 3rd party. The basis for determining carriers contributions to the USF has not been determined. For the high cost fund the assessment will be based on minutes of use. The high cost fund will provide a rate subsidy to carriers based on a Commission benchmark rate of return. They have not developed the mechanism for the USF. In a recent GTE rate case, the Commission reduced GTE's rates eliminating touch tone charges and mileage charges. They have certified a new carrier and another is applying. They expect that rates will stay flat in the future.

COMMENTS: Currently OK has a high level of telephone service. Carriers are improving technology, and they will continue to bring in new technology as the market expands. It is hard to predict the effects of local competition on the introduction of new information technology. OK is beginning to position itself for the new competitive environment.

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Programs to access video/cable services:

Programs to access advanced information services: Oklahoma is trying to make sure all schools have access to Internet. Oklahoma OneNet is a digital voice, data and video network designed to utilize a combination of Public/private facilities. One Net will link schools, hospitals, libraries, and government offices to the Internet. \$6.6M in bond money is funding the first regional hub site location.

Programs for electronic access to public/government records: Oklahoma is putting government information on line and have provided grant money to do some trial programs. They are also putting a number of kiosks into the community to provide access to government agencies.

Public/private partnerships: SW Bell will fund Internet access and infrastructure upgrades to schools as part of their recent rate case.

1995 NTIA/TIIAP GRANTS

Oklahoma Department of Commerce will provide advanced telecommunication services to 15 rural communities in Oklahoma. Children in public school will have access to the Internet and the WWW for homework assignments. Specialized services such as teleradiology and video conference calls will give residents access to higher quality medical care (Total \$9,836K, Federal \$1,495K).

OREGON

Contact: Scott Girard, Administrator of the Telecommunications Division
Oregon Public Utility Commission
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Salem, Oregon 97310
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STATE DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,032,000
Size: 97,093
Proportion rural: 29.5%
Population per sq. mile: 31.6
Median household income: \$32,114
Percent below poverty: 11.3%
Percent on public assistance: 5.2%

TELEPHONE SERVICE DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of lines: 1,611,579
Number of LECs: 33
BOC: US West
Market share of BOC: 69.0%
Penetration Rate: 96.2%
LEC competition permitted: 1993

OPASTCO STUDY

Subscribers per sq. mile: 2.9
Difference in non-BOC loop costs: 21.4%
Monthly revenues per customer: \$15.99
Revenues if supports eliminated: \$29.31
Percent who would disconnect: 27.10%

TELEPHONE SERVICE TECHNOLOGY

Copper : Yes **Hybrid Fiber:** No
Fiber : Yes **Microwave:** Yes
Percent local loop digital: 98.63%
Other Technology: BETRS

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cable households: 60.0%
Cable in schools: 72.0%

TELEPHONE SERVICE RATES

BOC residential rate (s): \$12.80
LEC residential rates: \$8.00 to \$16.00

UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE SERVICE PROGRAMS

Status of State Universal Service Program: Mandated Universal Service (US) with approved rules, fund in place
Targeted Groups: Rural/high cost, Low income/economically disadvantaged
Definition of basic service: Single party, touch tone, voice grade, 911, directory assistance, operator assistance, white pages, long distance, toll blocking, relay services

STATE UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND: Yes

Fund Administrator: LEC Assoc. (OECA)
Contributors: All telecommunication providers (LECs, BOC, IXCs)
Basis for contribution: Percent of gross revenues
Types of subsidies: Rate subsidy, Direct infrastructure reimbursement
Who draws from fund: LECs who show a cost shift would cause residential rates to exceed \$15.00
Is subsidy portable: No

FEDERAL UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUNDS: Lifeline: Yes Link Up: Yes High Cost: Yes

PENDING ACTIONS: OPUC has completed Phase I of the docket. Phase II of the docket will create the specific mechanisms to fund the program, putting the commission's order to work. Phase II will also establish programs for low income, adding two other categories to OR's US program (Category 1 is their current program). Categories 2 and 3 will be or low income. In these programs, the customer will receive a subsidy based on a maximum monthly charge set by the Commission. Category 2 and 3 subsidies are portable. Eligibility criteria for these programs will be part of Phase II. Pending legislation may also add radio common carriers as contributors to the USF. In addition, there is currently a proposal in front of commission to adopt a policy to eliminate the distinction between "use" and "user". This could lead to equalization of rates for business and residential service.

COMMENTS:

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Programs to access video/cable services:

Programs to access advanced information services: Local call access to the Internet is not addressed in the current docket, but the Commission might revisit this issue in two years. The Oregon Telecommunications Forum held 21 regional meetings throughout the state for intensive discussion of telecommunication issues. Connectivity, training and ongoing support requirements are being assessed in preparation for issuing a statewide contract for Internet access. Oregon has established a Governor's Office of Telecommunications, the contact is Lori Itkins.

Programs for electronic access to public/government records: The Department of Administrative Services is working on setting up pages on the Web for state agencies.

Public/private partnerships: Oregon has used public/private partnerships to provide Internet access in libraries. State Bill 994, 1995 gave the Telecommunications Section responsibility to coordinate the consolidation and operation of telecommunications systems used by all state agencies, including emergency services networks.

1995 NTIA/TIIAP GRANTS

Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. CRITFC will plan the development of a community network to link Indian tribes in the Columbia River basin. This grant will enable the tribes to develop the technical specifications for a system to meet a variety of telecommunication needs, including management of the fisheries of the Columbia River System (Total \$77K, Federal \$46K).

Portland Public Schools, District No. 1. The Community Access/Telecommunications Services Project is designed to provide local and enhanced access to community and governmental services. The resulting network will then be used to provide adult education classes; basic adult literacy programs; health, nutrition and other services for senior citizens; a telecommunications skills enhancement program for K-12 students; and access to city, county, and school district on-line services (Total \$1,170K, Federal \$450K).

Salem Public Library. This project will develop an electronic information network, the Oregon Public Electronic Network, designed to enhance the exchange of information between government and citizens and to provide the infrastructure for regional businesses and organizations to market their products and services via the WWW (Total \$482K, Federal \$232K).

State of Oregon Governor's Office will develop a comprehensive statewide infrastructure plan to provide all residents of Oregon with the benefits of advanced communications and information services and will implement recommendations from the 1994-95 Oregon Telecommunication Forum (Total \$432K, Federal \$204K).

PENNSYLVANIA

Contact: Al Kohler, Asst. Council
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STATE DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 12,048,000
Size: 45,759
Proportion rural: 31.1%
Population per sq. mile: 268.8
Median household income: \$29,985
Percent below poverty: 11.7%
Percent on public assistance: 6.9%

TELEPHONE SERVICE DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of lines: 6,777,520
Number of LECs: 38
BOC: Bell Atlantic
Market share of BOC: 77.4%
Penetration Rate: 97.2%
LEC competition permitted: no (yes, informally)

OPASTCO STUDY

Subscribers per sq. mile: 36.9
Difference in non-BOC loop costs: 31.9%
Monthly revenues per customer: \$12.09
Revenues if supports eliminated: \$24.96
Percent who would disconnect: 27.10%

TELEPHONE SERVICE TECHNOLOGY

Copper : Yes **Hybrid Fiber:** No
Fiber : Yes **Microwave:** No
Percent local loop digital: 99.20%
Other Technology:

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cable households: 72.0%
Cable in schools: 61.0%

TELEPHONE SERVICE RATES

BOC residential rate (s): \$8.20-12.95
LEC residential rates: \$3.25 to \$17.73

UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE SERVICE PROGRAMS

Status of State Universal Service Program: Mandated Universal Service (US) actively involved in rule making process

Targeted Groups: Rural/high cost

Definition of basic service: Single party, touch tone, voice grade, 911, directory assistance, operator assistance, white pages, long distance, disability service, access to incoming and outgoing calls

STATE UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND: No

Fund Administrator:
Contributors:
Basis for contribution:
Types of subsidies:
Who draws from fund:
Is subsidy portable:

FEDERAL UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUNDS: Lifeline: Yes Link Up: Yes High Cost : Yes

PENDING ACTIONS: The PPUC has three US dockets, one is on the record (I-00940035). They expect to have their US policy in place by summer 1996. The program will focus on high cost, since Lifeline takes care of low income. A second docket will address the US funding mechanism. All telecommunication providers they have jurisdiction over will contribute to the fund including resellers. Cellular is not included now, but may be added later. Contributions to the fund will be based on the carriers share of total intrastate revenues (business and residential). Rate subsidies will be paid to any carriers, if they provide local service. The formula for distributing funds is currently being developed. The USF will be administered by an independent third party. They may address US for low income groups later. The PPUC has no rate cases pending, and recently certified four new LECs.

COMMENTS: PA is committed to US, and the PPUC has put US on the front burner to move PA forward into the new competitive environment. They believe one of the purposes of US is to create competition, and that PA's US program should stimulate competition in rural areas.

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Programs to access video/cable services: The Pennsylvania Rural Health Telecommunication Network (PA HealthNet) provides 2-way video and audio exchange of information for health care delivery purposes including examination, diagnosis, consultation, and treatment. As part of PAHealthNet, physicians in rural areas are linked with other physicians using desktop video.

Programs to access advanced information services: The commission is discussing what should be included in US as part of the rule making process. Pennsylvania is making its private voice network (PANET) available to all 501 schools districts and 29 intermediate units for distance learning programs.

Programs for electronic access to public/government records: This has been a priority, and the Commission has a bulletin board that is accessible to the public.

Public/private partnerships: As part of regulatory reform, Bell has to hook up schools and hospitals to advanced information services.

1995 NTIA/TIIAP GRANTS

National Adoption Center. The National Adoption Exchange will provide Internet access to its existing bulletin board and database system, giving NAE users instant access to adoption information, without searching, and providing them with a gateway to other on-line computer networks (Total \$231K, Federal \$116K).

Research for Better Schools. RBS will create the Mid-Atlantic Telecommunications Alliance (MATA), a multi-state consortium of business and educational stakeholders, to plan for more equitable student/teacher access to Internet resources. MATA will focus on high-need urban and rural schools (Total \$278K, Federal \$135K).

University City Science Center LibertyNet will apply telecommunication technology solutions to community development in the region's Empowerment Zone. Five computing centers will have at least ten computers with the capability to search the network. They are designed to promote reinforcement of learning among low income residents by developing telecommunication technology skills, providing opportunities to participate in community life, and connecting them with job information (Total \$853K, Federal \$400K).

Allegheny-Singer Research Institute. The Allegheny Health, Education and Research Foundation will use grant funds to enhance its telemedicine health care applications through an advanced telecommunication network for real-time sharing of medical information among urban-rural partners. The program will permit remote diagnosis and treatment of patients in outlying, rural areas; medical image distribution; continuing medical education and support of rural physicians and medical students at multiple sites; and on-line medical research and library, e-mail and Internet access (Total \$1,129K, Federal \$450K).

Borough of Munhall Department of Police. The Technology Utilization Pilot Project for Enhancing Resources (TUPPER) is a cooperative project between seven municipalities' police departments to provide a more visible community police presence and afford greater access to investigative information and data for police officers (Total \$102K, Federal \$50K).

RHODE ISLAND

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STATE DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,000,000
Size: 1,231
Proportion rural: 14.0%
Population per sq. mile: 956.9
Median household income: \$30,636
Percent below poverty: 12.0%
Percent on public assistance: 8.0%

OPASTCO STUDY

Subscribers per sq. mile:
Difference in non-BOC loop costs:
Monthly revenues per customer:
Revenues if supports eliminated:

Percent who would disconnect:

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cable households: 69.0%
Cable in schools: 80.0%

TELEPHONE SERVICE DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of lines: 550,593
Number of LECs: 1
BOC: NYNEX
Market share of BOC: 100.0%
Penetration Rate: 96.2%
LEC competition permitted: yes

TELEPHONE SERVICE TECHNOLOGY

Copper : Yes **Hybrid Fiber:** No
Fiber : Yes **Microwave:** No
Percent local loop digital: 9.57%
Other Technology:

TELEPHONE SERVICE RATES

BOC residential rate (s): \$7.50-\$22.00
LEC residential rates: \$7.50 to \$22.00 (one LEC)

UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE SERVICE PROGRAMS

Status of State Universal Service Program: No statutes, regulations, or commission orders mandating Universal Service (US)

Targeted Groups: None

Definition of basic service: None

STATE UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND: No

Fund Administrator:
Contributors:
Basis for contribution:
Types of subsidies:
Who draws from fund:
Is subsidy portable:

FEDERAL UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUNDS: Lifeline: Yes Link Up: No High Cost: No

PENDING ACTIONS: RI PUC has a docket on local competition but has nothing pending on US. They have low loop costs because of the density of the state. Consequently, US has not been an issue in the state and they do not participate in the Federal High Cost program. RI has one LEC, and no new carriers have applied for certification.

COMMENTS:

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Programs to access video/cable services:

Programs to access advanced information services:

Programs for electronic access to public/government records: The PUC is starting a bulletin board to provide information and services on the Internet.

Public/private partnerships: Rhode Island has established a library network system for sharing and interlibrary cooperation.

1995 NTIA/TIIAP GRANTS

None.

SOUTH CAROLINA

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STATE DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,643,000
Size: 31,189
Proportion rural: 45.4%
Population per sq. mile: 121.0
Median household income: \$27,667
Percent below poverty: 18.9%
Percent on public assistance: 6.7%

TELEPHONE SERVICE DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of lines: 1,731,751
Number of LECs: 28
BOC: Bell South
Market share of BOC: 67.6%
Penetration Rate: 87.7%
LEC competition permitted: no regulatory barrier

OPASTCO STUDY

Subscribers per sq. mile: 25.8
Difference in non-BOC loop costs: -18.4%
Monthly revenues per customer: \$18.37
Revenues if supports eliminated: \$24.80
Percent who would disconnect: 4.30%

TELEPHONE SERVICE TECHNOLOGY

Copper : Yes **Hybrid Fiber:** No
Fiber : Yes **Microwave:** No
Percent local loop digital: 25.01%
Other Technology:

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cable households: 59.0%
Cable in schools: 53.0%

TELEPHONE SERVICE RATES

BOC residential rate (s): \$14.20 - \$16.90
LEC residential rates: \$3.00 to \$16.90

UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE SERVICE PROGRAMS

Status of State Universal Service Program: No statutes, regulations, or commission orders mandating Universal Service (US)

Targeted Groups: None

Definition of basic service: None

STATE UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND: No

Fund Administrator:

Contributors:

Basis for contribution:

Types of subsidies:

Who draws from fund:

Is subsidy portable:

FEDERAL UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUNDS: Lifeline: Yes Link Up: Yes High Cost: Yes

PENDING ACTIONS: SC PSC has a task force looking at local competition that will address US. They are just forming this task force. The task force will consider a definition for basic service and US funding mechanisms. They have no rate cases pending, but there is an earnings review underway to determine if there are excess earnings.

COMMENTS: SC has a good penetration rate but the PSC will be examining issues related to US and a USF as the state moves into local competition.

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Programs to access video/cable services: The PSC doesn't regulate cable, and no cable providers have applied for certification. Some cable companies have been involved in their proceedings. Four AT&T Vistium desktop video units are being ordered and will be used by the Department of Mental Health to evaluate the use of this technology for interactive sessions with clients in remote locations.

Programs to access advanced information services: Advance information services are not likely to be part of task force's deliberations. It's not an issue, and local exchange companies are trying to make access easier. The state government is also trying to connect libraries to the Internet.

Programs for electronic access to public/government records: The development of a state home page is near completion. Providing access to data/information contained within state government is critical to the success of the network. South Carolina has received some grants to develop local area networks so consumers can have access to government agencies.

Public/private partnerships: Bell South has offered discounted rates to school for access to Internet. Two telemedicine projects are currently underway to evaluate the use of this technology to improve rural health care. Applications being evaluated include consultations, tele-radiology, health education, LAN connectivity, etc. Local exchange carriers are participating in these projects by providing T-1 facilities.

1995 NTIA/TIIAP GRANTS

Office of Information Resources. This project will establish statewide connectivity to the state's forty-six counties and to the ten Councils of Government and to the municipal associations, association of counties in addition to connection to the central network HUB (1994 NTIA/TIIAP grant, Federal \$430K).

Piedmont Technical College Academic Affairs. The Piedmont region of SC will create a telecommunication network and lease a fiber optic "backbone" network from six different telephone companies. The resulting network will connect 17 fully interactive video classrooms, delivering a wide variety of educational offerings. This network will also connect to other statewide networks and the Internet (Total \$744K, Federal \$225K).

SOUTH DAKOTA

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STATE DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 715,000
Size: 77,121
Proportion rural: 50.0%
Population per sq. mile: 9.4
Median household income: \$26,351
Percent below poverty: 14.8%
Percent on public assistance: 4.6%

TELEPHONE SERVICE DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of lines: 355,257
Number of LECs: 31
BOC: US West
Market share of BOC: 77.6%
Penetration Rate: 94.8%
LEC competition permitted: yes

OPASTCO STUDY

Subscribers per sq. mile: 1.4
Difference in non-BOC loop costs: 65.5%
Monthly revenues per customer: \$11.85
Revenues if supports eliminated: \$28.20
Percent who would disconnect: 27.10%

TELEPHONE SERVICE TECHNOLOGY

Copper : Yes **Hybrid Fiber:** No
Fiber : Yes **Microwave:** Yes
Percent local loop digital: 66.30%
Other Technology:

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cable households: 59.0%
Cable in schools: 49.0%

TELEPHONE SERVICE RATES

BOC residential rate (s): \$12.00 to \$15.20
LEC residential rates: \$5.25 to \$15.75

UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE SERVICE PROGRAMS

Status of State Universal Service Program: Mandated Universal Service (US) in initial stage of rule making process

Targeted Groups: None

Definition of basic service: None

STATE UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND: No

Fund Administrator:

Contributors:

Basis for contribution:

Types of subsidies:

Who draws from fund:

Is subsidy portable:

FEDERAL UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUNDS: Lifeline: Yes Link Up: Yes High Cost: Yes

PENDING ACTIONS: SDPUC has nothing pending on US. They don't expect to do anything on US unless the Federal programs are changed. US West has requested price regulation for non-competitive products, and will upgrade infrastructure if their request is granted.

COMMENTS: Based on coverage of 96% of the state, US is not an issue in SD. Areas lacking US have improved dramatically. Local competition is currently an issue in SD.

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Programs to access video/cable services: No cable providers have applied for certification as telecommunication providers. The RDT Network has 79 satellite downlinks located in high schools across the state. They will be able to broadcast from any of 18 interactive sites or turn around broadcasting from anywhere in the world and resend it to any or all downlink locations.

Programs to access advanced information services: In the current rate case, US West would provide local call access to the Internet throughout US West's exchange area (75% of the state). The PUC hosts an Internet Web page with limited background and news.

Programs for electronic access to public/government records:

Public/private partnerships:

1995 NTIA/TIIAP GRANTS

City of Aberdeen. Dakota Interconnect will use fiber optic and microwave technologies to link existing networks and future networks with compatible audio, video, and data connections. Included in this infrastructure are distance learning clusters, encompassing eight school districts in a three county area; a data connection, through the local cable company, among local government, educational institutions, and non-profit organizations; and a statewide two-way interactive video conferencing network (Total \$2,472K, Federal \$900K).

Mni Sose Intertribal Water Rights Coalition, Inc. This group represents 23 Indian tribes located in five states. Through this grant they will develop a plan to build a communications network that will link the tribes to each other, as well as to critical state and governmental information concerning water and other natural resource management (Total \$344K, Federal 233K).

TENNESSEE

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STATE DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,099,000
Size: 42,145
Proportion rural: 39.1%
Population per sq. mile: 123.7
Median household income: \$24,339
Percent below poverty: 17.0%
Percent on public assistance: 8.6%

TELEPHONE SERVICE DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of lines: 2,695,772
Number of LECs: 18
BOC: Bell South (80%) of state
Market share of BOC: 80.5%
Penetration Rate: 92.8%
LEC competition permitted: 1995

OPASTCO STUDY

Subscribers per sq. mile: 16.0
Difference in non-BOC loop costs: -1.7%
Monthly revenues per customer: \$16.67
Revenues if supports eliminated: \$22.83
Percent who would disconnect: 4.30%

TELEPHONE SERVICE TECHNOLOGY

Copper : Yes **Hybrid Fiber:** No
Fiber : Yes **Microwave:** No
Percent local loop digital: 19.96%
Other Technology: ISDN

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cable households: 61.0%
Cable in schools: 67.0%

TELEPHONE SERVICE RATES

BOC residential rate (s): \$7.50 - \$12.15
LEC residential rates: \$6.00 to \$13.00

UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE SERVICE PROGRAMS

Status of State Universal Service Program: Mandated Universal Service (US) actively involved in rule making process

Targeted Groups: None

Definition of basic service: Touch tone, voice grade line, emergency services, white page listing, access line, telecommunication relay services, and educational discounts

STATE UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND: No

Fund Administrator:

Contributors:

Basis for contribution:

Types of subsidies:

Who draws from fund:

Is subsidy portable:

FEDERAL UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUNDS: Lifeline: Yes Link Up: Yes High Cost: Yes

PENDING ACTIONS: The TPSC established a proceeding on local competition and is in the process of developing rules on US as part of that case. The Commission has to issue an order by 1/1/96. What groups to target for US is an issue in the case. They are looking at US funding mechanisms and expect that all telecommunication service providers will contribute to the fund, including LECs and long-distance carriers, but not cellular. They aren't sure there will be a USF, and if there is it won't be in place until 1997. They want to keep rates at current levels. The TPSC is going through a review of rates for Bell South. Over the next four years prices will be flat under new regulations, after that rates may increase.

COMMENTS: US hasn't been a problem in the past because they had low residential rates and access was not a problem. The TPSC is in the process of investigating the cost of US and need for a USF.

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Programs to access video/cable services:

Programs to access advanced information services: There is nothing in the statute on advanced information services. Tennessee Education Network (TEN) has been implemented through a partnership with the Department of Education and the Board of Regents. It will be used to provide telecommunication training classes statewide. The Tennessee Information Infrastructure (TNII) is developing a statewide infrastructure for the public and private sector for delivery of social services, health care, library services, and community information.

Programs for electronic access to public/government records: Agencies are being encouraged to place their material on the state's WWW server. The first information of this type has been provided by the Department of Tourism in the form of the 1995 Tennessee travel guide.

Public/private partnerships:

1995 NTIA/TIIAP GRANTS

Southwest Tennessee Development District Economic and Community Development. This grant will develop a video conferencing center for use by local governments, businesses, educational institutions and non-profit agencies throughout an eight-county area (Total \$185K, Federal \$92K).

University of Tennessee Center for Literacy Studies will address the problems of low educational achievement and unemployment by using information technology to create "one-stop shops" for adult education and training in a four-county area. TRIMS will link a wide variety of programs into a single system to serve adults with limited literacy skills (Total \$457K, Federal \$200K).

LeMoyne-Owen College Division of Research and Sponsored Programs. Residents of a public housing project will gain access to a wide variety of courses through the LeMoyne-Owen Distance Learning Community Center (Total \$294K, Federal 165K).

TEXAS

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STATE DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 18,031,000
Size: 267,277
Proportion rural: 19.7%
Population per sq. mile: 68.8
Median household income: \$28,282
Percent below poverty: 17.8%
Percent on public assistance: 6.3%

TELEPHONE SERVICE DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of lines: 9,372,622
Number of LECs: 58
BOC: Southwestern Bell
Market share of BOC: 77.7%
Penetration Rate: 91.5%
LEC competition permitted: 1995

OPASTCO STUDY

Subscribers per sq. mile: 2.4
Difference in non-BOC loop costs: 53.2%
Monthly revenues per customer: \$15.55
Revenues if supports eliminated: \$42.94
Percent who would disconnect: 44.70%

TELEPHONE SERVICE TECHNOLOGY

Copper : Yes **Hybrid Fiber:** No
Fiber : Yes **Microwave:** No
Percent local loop digital: 99.00%
Other Technology:

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cable households: 57.0%
Cable in schools: 52.0%

TELEPHONE SERVICE RATES

BOC residential rate (s): \$8.15 - 11.05
LEC residential rates: \$5.05 to \$19.00

UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE SERVICE PROGRAMS

Status of State Universal Service Program: Mandated Universal Service (US) with approved rules, fund in place
Targeted Groups: Rural/high cost (High Cost Fund), Low income/economically disadvantaged (Tel-Assistance) ,
Users with disabilities (Dual party Relay Services)
Definition of basic service: None

STATE UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND: Yes

Fund Administrator: Independent 3rd party (TECA)
Contributors: LECs, BOC, IXC
Basis of contribution: Access minutes of use
Types of subsidies: Tel-Assistance program: LECs are reimbursed lost revenues for each qualified resident (below poverty level) -- eligible residents receive a 65% reduction in rates; Dual Party Relay Service: LECs are reimbursed for hearing impaired customers; High Cost Fund: LECs with high cost who show cause
Who draws from fund: LECs who are eligible or have eligible subscribers
Is subsidy portable: Tel-Assistance and Dual Party Relay, Yes; High Cost Fund, No.

FEDERAL UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUNDS: Lifeline: No Link Up: No High Cost: Yes

PENDING ACTIONS: The TPUC is currently revising the rules for the high cost (HC) program. The Tel-Assistance and Dual Party Relay service programs are going to stay the same. Changes in the High Cost program are taking place and will include who pays into fund and who gets subsidies. They will also have to flush out what a "telecommunication provider" means to determine who contributes to the HC fund. Contributions and distributions are made from each of the three funds. The TPUC has rate cases before it. There have been a number of filings related to new telephone services. One cable company has applied for certification. They expect to see a few rate increases.

COMMENTS: Texas is in a state of change in relation to how the USF will be used.

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Programs to access video/cable services: The General Services Commission has completed the design of a statewide video conferencing network in which agencies will be offered access to switched video services.

Programs to access advanced information services: The current docket requires LECs to make ISDN service available within all exchanges with more than 50,000 population by July 1996. Special access services are available when used in conjunction with telemedicine applications similar to a 25% discount currently available for educational applications. The TEX-AN network provides long distance calling, voice conferencing, and bandwidth (circuits) needed for data, facsimile and video conferencing of state government.

Programs for electronic access to public/government records: Texas has major initiatives in information and service delivery, Texas Information Highway (TIH) for public access to government agencies and Texas-ONE to offer low-cost access to high quality information and services targeted to small and medium size manufacturers. The TPUC has an Internet home page with agendas of pending meetings, notices of hearings, rules, legislative bills and news.

Public/private partnerships:

1995 NTIA/TIAP GRANTS

Texas A&M Research Foundation. This grant will demonstrate five different models for extending the information infrastructure into underserved, economically disadvantaged communities using both data and video conferencing services (Total \$2,792K Federal \$850K).

Corpus Christi Public Library Foundation will establish the Library Information Network for Corpus Christi (LINCC) to link public high school libraries through a shared computer network (Total \$622K, Federal \$180K).

University of Texas-Pan American Center for Entrepreneurship and Economic Development will develop and operate a NETmobile, which will travel to rural areas in south Texas to train and inform rural business owners, farmers, students, government officials, and residents about the Information Superhighway (Total \$344K, Federal \$172K).

County of El Paso Consolidated Data Processing will use their grant to construct a video-teleconferencing network that will provide video, audio and data conferencing capabilities to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of these agencies in addressing crime-related issues in the three-state area (Total \$843K, Federal \$421K).

Region 19 Education Service Center Division of Technology Services. The Electronic Learning Network Alliance (ELENA) is an effort to implement distance learning in rural school districts. Families will be able to take advantage of courses and information on preventative health issues and social services (Total \$470K, Federal \$225K).

Holland Independent School District and other members of the Central Texas Collaborative will develop an advanced communications and information network linking the local school, library, and health center with university libraries, major hospitals and the Internet (Total \$282K, Federal \$130K).

Federation of State Medical Boards of the U.S. - Research and Development. This planning project will develop a model licensure process for the practice of interstate telemedicine and work with state medical boards to implement the model (Total \$159K, Federal \$75K).

UTAH

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STATE DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,860,000
Size: 84,904
Proportion rural: 13.0%
Population per sq. mile: 22.6
Median household income: \$34,433
Percent below poverty: 9.3%
Percent on public assistance: 3.8%

TELEPHONE SERVICE DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of lines: 830,417
Number of LECs: 14
BOC: US West
Market share of BOC: 95.9%
Penetration Rate: 96.6%
LEC competition permitted: 1995

OPASTCO STUDY

Subscribers per sq. mile: 0.6
Difference in non-BOC loop costs: 132.2%
Monthly revenues per customer: \$12.60
Revenues if supports eliminated: \$29.13
Percent who would disconnect: 27.10%

TELEPHONE SERVICE TECHNOLOGY

Copper : Yes **Hybrid Fiber:** No
Fiber : Yes **Microwave:** No
Percent local loop digital: 98.03%
Other Technology:

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cable households: 50.0%
Cable in schools: 66.0%

TELEPHONE SERVICE RATES

BOC residential rate (s): \$3.50 - 7.98
LEC residential rates: \$10.00 to \$12.00

UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE SERVICE PROGRAMS

Status of State Universal Service Program: Mandated Universal Service (US) with approved rules, fund in place
Targeted Groups: Rural/high cost
Definition of basic service: None

STATE UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND: Yes

Fund Administrator: Commission
Contributors: LECs, BOC, wireless, IXCs
Basis for contribution: 1/2 cent/minute NTS traffic
Types of subsidies: Direct infrastructure reimbursement, Cost of service subsidy
Who draws from fund: LECs (except US West) whose rates equal or exceed a target rate set by the UPSC
Is subsidy portable: No

FEDERAL UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUNDS: Lifeline: Yes Link Up: Yes High Cost: Yes