Senate
Communications & Technology Committee
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AGENDA

TO: Members of the Senate Communications & Technology Committee
FROM: Senator Kristin Phillips-Hill, Chair
DATE: August 26, 2019
SUBJECT: Communications and Technology Committee Hearing Agenda

Hearing to Discuss Improving Access to High-Speed Broadband Internet
September 3, 2019
Monroe County Safety Center

1:00 p.m. – 1:15 p.m. **Opening Remarks**

1:15 p.m. – 1:45 p.m. **Panel I**
- Chairman Gladys Brown Dutrieuille – Public Utility Commission
- Craig Eccher, President & CEO – Tri-County Rural Electric Cooperative
- Kevin Dellicker, President & Owner – Dellicker Strategies

1:45 p.m. – 2:15 p.m. **Panel II**
- Brian Barno – Broadband Cable Association of Pennsylvania
- Joe Lorah, Corporate Director of Marketing and Customer Services – Blue Ridge Communications
- David Kerr, President of External Affairs – AT&T Pennsylvania

2:15 p.m. – 2:45 p.m. **Panel III**
- Major Edward Hoke – Pennsylvania State Police
- Dr. Joshua Battin, Interim Associate Dean of Faculty, Mansfield University of Pennsylvania – Fund for the Northern Tier
- Michael DiSabato, Manager of State and Local Government Affairs-Motorola

2:45 p.m. – 3:15 p.m. **Panel IV**
- Deputy Secretary Sally Kozak – Department of Human Services , Office of Medical Assistance Programs
- Dr. Danae Powers, President – Pennsylvania Medical Society
- Phil Witkowski, Director of Telehealth – St. Luke's University Health Network

Prepared Testimony of

Gladys Brown Dutrieuille
Chairman

Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission

Before the

Senate Communications and Technology Committee

September 3, 2019

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Good afternoon, Chairman Phillips-Hill, Minority Chair Santarsiero, and Honorable Members of this Committee, I appreciate the opportunity to speak with you today regarding the interplay of broadband and telehealth, particularly in rural areas.

While the Commission is no expert and does not directly regulate telehealth in Pennsylvania, the Commission has been working on broadband deployment issues since the General Assembly first enacted our Chapter 30 law in 1993, and then revised that law in 2004. Chapter 30 contains provisions addressing universal service and broadband deployment that are relevant to telehealth.[1]

Broadband deployment in the context of telehealth means many things to many people. When speaking of broadband deployment, one should keep two important things in mind. The first is availability -- are there facilities to provide the service? The second is affordability – are the rates reasonably affordable to consumers?[2] Availability is a major challenge in rural Pennsylvania. Affordability is an ongoing and separate challenge facing both rural and urban Pennsylvania. It is the main barrier to adoption.[3]

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[1] 66 Pa.C.S. § 3011-3019, particularly Section 3011(2).

[2] See e.g., *Mobile Technology and Home Broadband* (June 2019) at https://www.pewinternet.org/2019/06/13/mobile-technology-and-home-broadband-2019/. For example, 92% of adults from households earning $75,000 or more a year say they have broadband internet at home, but that share falls to 56% among those whose annual household income falls below $30,000. That 36-point gap in broadband adoption between the highest- and lowest-income groups is substantially larger than the 24-point gap in smartphone ownership between these groups.

[3] *In re: Lifeline and Link-Up Reform and Modernization, Connect America Fund,* Docket Nos. 11-42 and 10-90 (April 27, 2016), para. 2.

Having said that, I want to reiterate and build upon Commissioner Kennard's prior testimony regarding the obstacles to broadband deployment in underserved and unserved areas of Pennsylvania that I have attached to my testimony.[4] A general understanding of these obstacles is important because it directly impacts the ability to provide telehealth in high-cost rural areas.

Simply put, telehealth, like so many things today, needs the internet. To get the internet, you need broadband networks and broadband internet access service. This service is purchased by residential, commercial, industrial, and health care providers. The ability to get broadband gives rise to many new services, including telehealth.

When it comes to rural Pennsylvania and telehealth, the challenges of cost and population density remain.[5] Cost refers to the capital needed to build, operate, and replace a broadband network. Population density refers to the number of people per square mile that could purchase, and subsequently purchase, broadband.

Population density is a problem because the sheer number of people over a geographic area able to purchase broadband is much smaller in rural areas than in urban areas even if the costs were the same. Without adequate support, referred to as universal service, providers are simply unable or uninterested in providing service to areas populated by few people and is a considerable impediment to broadband deployment.

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[4] Prepared Testimony of Commissioner Normal J. Kennard, Senate of Pennsylvania Technology Committee (August 7, 2019), hereinafter *Cmmr. Kennard Testimony.*

[5] *Kennard Testimony,* p. 6. See Appendix A for a reference to the testimony.

Population density is not the only problem. Cost is critical. Nearly a decade ago, the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) work on the National Broadband Plan at Docket 09-51 demonstrated that the cost to provide broadband in rural America is just larger than in urban America.

At that time, the FCC examined the issue of costs while developing a National Broadband Plan that Congress required under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and Section 706.[6] The FCC examined capital expense, operating expense, and transport. Capital expense is the one-time cost to build a network. Operating expense is the ongoing cost to operate a network that provides voice, video, and data. Transport refers to the cost that providers pay to transmit the voice, data, and video sought by consumers from their location to a place on the internet, and back, using the broadband they purchased from their internet service provider (ISP).

The differences in some costs are considerable and similar in others. The capital expense to provide broadband in rural and urban areas is wide, about $35 per customer in urban areas compared to $300 in rural areas. The gap, however, between operating expenses once a network is built is not that wide. Operating expenses average about $50

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[6] American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-5, 123 Stat. 115 (2009) (Recovery Act); *see also 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, Notice of Inquiry, FCC 09-65 (rel. Aug. 7, 2009) (hereinafter *Section 706 Reports)*; *Comment Sought on International Comparison and Consumer Survey Requirements in the Broadband Data Improvement Act*, GN Docket No. 09-47, Public Notice, 24 FCC Rcd 3908 (2009). There have been multiple Section 706 Reports since then. Those consulted here are the most recent ones issued in 2016 at Docket No. 15-191, 2018 at Docket 17-199 and the most recent one on May 29, 2019 at 18-238.

per customer in urban areas compared to $57 in rural areas. A bigger gap, however, arises for the transport cost or the connection needed to carry information from a consumer back to that consumer through their ISP from an internet gateway. Transport costs about $6 per customer in urban areas compared to $150 in rural areas.[7]

This transport cost, sometimes referred to as special access, has been a unique challenge at the FCC that has engendered considerable controversy since 2005.[8] The FCC has been unable to decide if transport / special access cost is unreasonably high or simply the result of geography and distance. The FCC proposed regulating the rates for transport/special access in 2015 but abandoned that effort in 2017. The FCC is currently considering this issue yet again with the Broadband Deployment Advisory Committee.[9]

It should be noted, however, that even if the capital, operating, and transport issues were resolved and fiber to the premises (FTTP) and mobile broadband were available everywhere in Pennsylvania, which they are not, there will still be the need to address obsolescence[10] and depreciation. Without recognizing and accounting for the reality of rapid technological change in the telecommunications and broadband markets, what is

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[7] *In re: National Broadband Plan*, Docket 09-51 (September 29, 2009 Commission Meeting), Slide 44

[8] See e.g. and Compare *In re: Special Access for Price-Cap Carriers,* Docket No. 05-25, Comcast Ex Parte (September 9, 2016) with XO Reply Comments (February 19,2016) and United States Telephone Association Ex Parte (June 14, 2014). The FCC's decision was appealed and that, in turn, resulted in the current BDAC process.

[9] See, generally, *In re: Broadband Deployment Advisory Committee*, GN Docket No. 17-83.

[10] For example, the computer processing power and price reductions for the electronics related to broadband declines by 50% every 18 months under a phenomenon called Moore's Law. Cao's Law, in turn, holds that the communications spectrum is virtually infinite and that wavelength division multiplexing will follow Moore's Law. Harry Newton, *Newton's Telecom Dictionary* (20th Ed: 2004), pp. 149 and 535. The FCC staff's presentation during development of the Broadband National Plan reflects that view for fiber. *In re: National Broadband Plan,* Docket 09-51 (September 29, 2009 Commission meeting), Slide 38 (end to end fiber networks offer nearly unlimited scalability and performance). It is worth noting that fiber will be needed for wireless backhaul, including 5G.

built today may soon become obsolete tomorrow and there will be inadequate financial reserves to buy the new equipment.

This brings up another issue: depreciation. Today's capital expense investment wears out and must eventually be replaced. Without ensuring that a portion of today's revenues generated from the delivery of broadband is set aside to replace today's network, there will be insufficient revenues to replace today's equipment when it becomes obsolete or worn out tomorrow.

These should be considered in conjunction with the allocation of any public resources to support capital, operating, or transport expense to provide broadband in high-cost rural areas. Otherwise, public support may be depleted and, because the network may not be self-supporting, the same cost challenge will arise for needed future investment. In the monopoly era, regulation addressed depreciation. While today's situation may be a challenge, these fundamental economic and financial realities remain.

When it comes to the cost and price of deploying the physical facilities needed to provide broadband, one must distinguish between "middle mile" and "last mile" networks. Middle-mile networks carry broadband between the owners of networks so that broadband can be delivered to consumers on the "last mile" network. The last-mile usually runs from a consumer's specific location to the facilities their provider is using, typically cable head-end offices or telephone central offices, to provide broadband.

Pennsylvania, with some exceptions, does not have a middle mile problem when it comes to rural broadband. Pennsylvania faces a larger last-mile challenge when it comes to providing high-speed connections from the telephone central office or cable head-end to the consumer's location. For telehealth purposes, this would be from a cable or telephone network to the rural hospital, health center, or local healthcare provider.

The public focus is usually on whether there are physical facilities and services to provide broadband. However, as Commissioner Kennard observed, the definition of what constitutes broadband availability is often based on what broadband speed consumers are getting.[11] That has changed dramatically over the years.[12] Broadband availability today also considers whether consumers have fixed wireline broadband and mobile wireless broadband. Each is considered necessary to have broadband.[13]

On this issue of broadband availability and affordability, the FCC does not consider a consumer to have access to broadband under federal law unless that consumer can obtain not only fixed wireline broadband but also mobile wireless broadband. Wireline availability is now defined to be 25 Megabits (Mpbs) download and 3 Mbps upload, the so-called Netflix speed. While the FCC's most recent Section 706 Report continues to use this 25/3 speed, there has been a considerable push to redefine that speed

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[11] *Kennard Testimony,* p. 4.
[12] *See e.g., In re: National Broadband Plan,* Docket No. 09-51 (June 20, 2010) (FCC increases broadband speed under Section 706 from 200 kilobits per second downstream to 4 Mbps downstream and 1 Mbps upstream).
[13] *Inquiry Concerning Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion,* Docket No. 96-95 (January 29, 2016), para. 20; *Inquiry Concerning Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion,* Docket No. 18-238 (May 2019), para. 10.

to 100 Mbps. This reflects the ongoing tendency to redefine what constitutes wireline broadband availability under federal law.[14]

On mobile or wireless broadband, the FCC considers a consumer served if they have access to 5/1 Mbps but requires a recipient serving an area without mobile broadband to build a network capable of providing 10/1 Mbps.[15] To ensure that, the FCC created a Mobility Fund II program, (MF II) to identify areas eligible for mobile support and 10/1 as the performance standard for supported service. The FCC will use a reverse auction to allocate limited MF II support. The FCC's most recent Section 706 Report, again, analyzes mobile broadband at 5/1 and 10/1 speeds although some believe that this approach is too rigid and needs improvement.[16]

In deciding where to provide support, the FCC considers an area to be served with fixed wireline broadband if one consumer in a census block has access to broadband or a carrier could provide broadband without an unreasonable capital expenditure.[17] On the wireless side, the FCC considers an area as served by mobile broadband if consumers have access to mobile broadband at 5/1 Mbps. However, the FCC's support process will require providers to deliver mobile broadband at 10/1 if it is a high-cost rural area

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[14] See e.g., *Inquiry Concerning Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion*, Docket No. 18-238, Dissenting Statement of Commissioner Jessica Rosenworcel; Public Knowledge Ex Parte (March 4, 2019). *Accord* https://www.multichannel.com/blog/rosenworcel-wants-100-mbps-fcc-broadband-base.

[15] *In the Matter of Connect America Fund Universal Service Reform – Mobility Fund*, Docket Nos. 10-90 and 10-208 (August 4, 2017), para. 16.

[16] *Inquiry Concerning Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion*, Docket No. 18-238 (May 29, 2019), para. 10-20, particularly 14, 16, 17.

[17] *Kennard Testimony*, p. 8.

without mobile broadband.[18] While one might well wonder how the FCC can consider an area served if they have mobile broadband at 5/1 but then support the building of networks to provide mobile broadband performance at 10/1 speeds, this is the current state of mobile broadband policy. For telehealth purposes, consumers and providers are supposed to have broadband access that is reasonably comparable to that in urban areas.

The MF II program supports the building of mobile broadband networks. That is one part of one program under the umbrella of the Federal Universal Service Fund. The other program is the ongoing Connect America Fund (CAF) program to build wireline broadband networks in high cost areas as well. These two programs, the MF II and CAF, are funded from the High-Cost part of the fund.[19]

The portion of the federal universal service fund that addresses telehealth and that I am focusing on is the Rural Health Care program or RHC. The RHC supports the deployment of facilities so that health care is as reasonably available in rural areas as it is in urban area and that the rates for those services are reasonably comparable to those in urban areas. This is required by federal law.[20]

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[18] *In re: Connect America Fund,* Docket No. 10-90 (August 4, 2017), para. 14 and 15.
[19] There are three other parts to the federal universal service fund. The E-Rate fund supports the deployment of broadband facilities and services to schools and libraries. In 2016, PA received $58.8M in E-Rate funding and $82.1M in 2017, a considerable increase that offset our overall contribution. The Lifeline Fund supports consumers by providing $9.25 a month to eligible low-income consumers so they can buy voice or broadband service, but not both, unless they decide to buy those "bundles" of voice and broadband service.
[20] *In re: Promoting Telehealth in Rural America*, Docket No. 17-310 (August 20, 2019), para. 9 citing Section 254(h)(1)(A) of 47 U.S.C. 254(h)(1)(A).

Before I discuss the RHC in more detail, I'd like to address the federal support that Pennsylvania gets from this fund compared to what we pay into that fund. Table 1.9 of the FCC's Monitoring Reports from 2017 and 2018 showing disbursements to Pennsylvania is instructive.[21] Table 1.9 shows that Pennsylvania overall contributed $191.76M more into the Universal Service Fund than we received in 2017. The net contribution in 2016 was $196.92M. These two-year totals demonstrate that any funding that Pennsylvania receives from that the FCC or other funding sources such as the Rural Utility Service (RUS) goes a long way to mitigating the contribution that Pennsylvania continues to make to support voice and broadband networks in other jurisdictions.

The largest of the Universal Service Funds is the High Cost Fund. The 2018 Report shows that in 2017, Pennsylvania recipients received $68.6M for high-cost support to meet their universal service obligations and to provide fixed wireline voice and broadband. There has been no distribution to date of any MF II support to build mobile wireless networks. This $68.6M, however, is less than the $72.3M Pennsylvania's recipients got in 2016.

The reasons for this decline are complex. The FCC is reforming the support provided to incumbent carriers with federal universal service obligations by requiring them to build networks that can provide voice and broadband at increasingly higher speeds. The FCC is changing the way they calculate the support that they will provide

[21] *See* and *Compare* Table 1.9 in *In re: Universal Service Monitoring Report,* Docket No. 96-45 (2018) and (2017).

to do this. While the FCC is requiring recipients to deploy a network capable of providing voice and broadband services, it has established a policy that the sole source for supporting those services is an assessment on telecommunications revenues.[22] The Commission has been actively monitoring these FCC developments.

The FCC's Lifeline program is relevant to the topic of telehealth because the program supports customers at or below 135% of the federal poverty income guidelines. Given that approximately 21% of Pennsylvanians are at or below 150% of poverty,[23] any changes that trigger declines in support for Pennsylvania consumers reduces these customers access to broadband service and, in turn, telehealth.

On the Lifeline program, Pennsylvania received $53.3M in support in 2017, compared to $57.5M in 2016. This decline has been attributed to the FCC's implementation of National Verifier and NLAD database programs. Some providers claim that service changes make it more difficult to confirm a customer is eligible to receive that $9.25 in support per month or to provide service to eligible consumers.[24]

Given these considerations, the Commission remains active with the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) to advance resolutions

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[22] *Kennard Testimony,* p. 13.
[23] 2017 Population Estimates and the 2016 5-year Average, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau (Pennsylvania).
[24] *See* e.g., *In re: Lifeline and Link-Up Reform and Modernization,* Docket No. 11-42, Joint Petition To Pause Implementation of December 2019 Lifeline Minimum Service Standards Pending Forthcoming Marketplace Study (June 27, 2019).

encouraging the FCC to develop automatic provider interfaces (API) so that carriers can assist consumers in demonstrating eligibility.[25]

With this background, I will focus today on the RHC or rural health care mechanism in the federal universal service fund.[26] Pennsylvania received $2.1M in 2017 compared to $4.4M in 2016.[27] While the reasons for this decline are varied, one reason put forth by Geisinger Systems is the very long-period of time that lapses between when a provider is identified as one who will be getting support and when the FCC actually delivers that support.[28] Another reason put forth by the FCC is that the lack of affordable and robust broadband service for citizens may negatively impact a health care provider's decision to invest in telehealth services like those provided with RHC support.[29]

The most recent data provided for the RHC support for Pennsylvania in 2018 shows Pennsylvania commitments totaling $3.97M for rural health using a variety of technologies and providers.[30] Providers receiving this support include Armstrong Cable Services, CenturyLink/United Telephone, Comcast Business Communications,

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[25] *Resolution on the Lifeline National Verifier Launch and Minimum Service Standards* at https://pubs.naruc.org/pub/3C86755C-FD04-1CF1-7558-180073A15B6A (July 2019).

[26] The Universal Service Administration Corporation (USAC) administers the FCC's programs. USAC proved extremely helpful and provided invaluable information on the RHC program. More information is available on www.usac.org on timelines, processes, and funding. The overall RHC program information is at https://www.usac.org/rhc/. Specific information is available at https://opendata.usac.org/Rural-Health-Care/Rural-Health-Care-Commitments-and-Disbursements-FC/2kme-evqq (RHC); https://opendata.usac.org/videos (training resources); https://www.usac.org/_res/documents/rhc/pdf/handouts/RHC-Timeline-FY2019.pdf (application timelines); https://www.usac.org/_res/documents/rhc/pdf/handouts/RHC-Program-Application-Process-Overview.pdf (application overview for both programs); and HCF and Telecom (program information pages).

[27] *In re: Universal Service Monitoring Report,* Docket No. 96-45, Table 1.9 (2018) and (2017).

[28] *In re: Promoting Rural Health*, Docket No. 17-310, Geisinger Systems Ex Parte (May 7, 2019).

[29] *In re: Promoting Rural Health*, Docket No. 17-310, Geisinger Systems Ex Parte (May 7, 2019); *In the Matter of Promoting Telehealth for Low-Income Consumers,* Docket No. 18-213 (July 11, 2019), para. 2 and 10 and 13.

[30] See Appendix B.

Commonwealth Telephone Company, Frontier Communications, Nittany Media, Inc., Pennteldata, Salsgiver, South Canaan, Service Electric Communications, Verizon Pennsylvania LLC, Westel LLC, Windstream Communications, and Zito Media. Of these providers, the most prevalent carriers appear to be Comcast Business Communications and Pennteldata.

Background information on Monroe County and East Stroudsburg support from the RHC is included. Monroe County has received total commitments of $171,234.19 for all years and has received $153,156.43 to date. For 2018, Monroe has received $43,260.83 in commitment and has received $25,183.07 to date. Finally, East Stroudsburg received $14,76738 in 2014 through 2015 and has received all of those disbursements. A list of the 2018 RHC commitments for Pennsylvania as well as Monroe County and East Stroudsburg based on FCC data is attached.[31]

The $3.97M support that Pennsylvania did receive in 2018 comes from two programs.[32] These two programs focus on supporting telecommunications services needed to connect health care providers to other providers and, subsequently, on providing broadband services to connect these health care providers to the Internet.

The first program is the Healthcare Connect Fund (HCF). HCF provides a 65% discount on the cost of broadband connectivity to eligible healthcare providers to encourage the formation of state and regional telehealth networks. The second is the

[31] See Appendix C (Monroe County) and Appendix D (East Stroudsburg).
[32] A brief overview of the FCC's RHC application and approval process is attached as Appendix E.

Telecommunications Program which provides discounts on telecommunications services to ensure that rural health care providers are paying rates that are reasonably comparable to the rates paid for telecommunications services in urban areas.[33]

In recent years, there has been a trend in what's called "connected care," a term that refers to using the internet to monitor and diagnose a patient's healthcare. This connected care delivery system, however, depends on the healthcare provider and the end-user patient both having access to broadband. Connected care uses devices like smartphones or tablets which of course, require internet access and service. While the PUC has no jurisdiction and therefore does not have the expertise or authority to opine on the efficacy of connected care, the ability to serve patients remotely at their location compared to visits to the provider's facilities has resulted in considerable savings.[34]

Cost is an important consideration given that the United States currently spends more than $3 trillion on health care every year. This figure is a greater percentage of gross domestic product than any other nation in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.[35]

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[33]Sections 254(h)(2)(A) and 254(b)(1)-(3) and (6) of federal law require this. *See In re: Promoting Rural Health,* Docket No. 17-310, Geisinger Systems Ex Parte (May 7, 2019); *In the Matter of Promoting Telehealth for Low-Income Consumers,* Docket No. 18-213 (July 11, 2019), para. 5.

[34] *In the Matter of Promoting Telehealth for Low-Income Consumers,* Docket No. 18-213 (July 11, 2019), para 10.

[35] *In the Matter of Promoting Telehealth for Low-Income Consumers,* Docket No. 18-213 (July 11, 2019), para. 11.

For example, the Virginia Telehealth Network provided patients with broadband service and a broadband-enabled tablet in their homes.[36] The Veterans Administration has been able to expand services with reduced costs and, on September 19, 2018, the Veterans Administration, which had initially loaned out thousands of iPads to Veterans for Telehealth, said that the program proved so successful that it doubled the program.[37]

In 2017, the FCC's Connect2Health Task Force issued a Public Notice seeking information on how connected care can be addressed to ensure the accessibility of broadband-based health care, particularly in rural America. One suggestion made was that the FCC's Rural Health fund subsidize the wireless broadband contracts between a wireless provider and the health care provider. The Rural Broadband Association further suggested that broadband service cost itself be supported given its relationship to remote patient health care for both wireline and wireless service. The Geisinger System also filed comments supporting the position of the American Hospital Association to include the costs for remote patient monitoring as an eligible expense.[38]

In July of this year, the FCC issued a seminal Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking addressing how connected health support should operate within the

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[36] *In the Matter of Promoting Telehealth for Low-Income Consumers,* Docket No. 18-213 (July 11, 2019), para. 7.
[37] *In re: Promoting Rural Health,* Docket No. 17-310, Geisinger Systems Ex Parte (May 7, 2019); *In the Matter of Promoting Telehealth for Low-Income Consumers,* Docket No. 18-213 (July 11, 2019), para. 10; Eli Richman, Fierce Healthcare, *The VA Tried Out Loaning Thousands of iPads to Veterans for Telehealth. Now They Plan to Double the Program* (Sept. 19, 2018), https://www.fiercehealthcare.com/tech/va-expects-to-double-tablet-leasing-program-for-at-need-veteranspotentially-distributing-12.
[38] *In the Matter of Promoting Telehealth for Low-Income Consumers,* Docket No. 18-213 (July 11, 2019), para. 8, n. 8.

Universal Service Fund generally, and the Rural Health Care Fund in particular.[39] The FCC established a 3-year/$100M pilot program to examine ways of promoting connected care within the Universal Service Fund. The FCC recognized that the lack of affordable and robust broadband is an obstacle to the adoption of connected care service. The FCC also seeks input on what criteria and processes should govern distribution of this $100M over the next 3 years.[40]

The FCC is not the only federal agency focused on telehealth. The United States Department of Agriculture's Rural Utilities Service (RUS) is an active supporter of rural broadband in general, particularly rural telehealth.[41]

RUS has an ongoing Distance Learning and Telemedicine program (DLT). DLT helps rural areas overcome the effects of high costs of service for telecommunications arising from remoteness and low population density. DLT focuses on linking teachers and medical service providers in one area to students and patients in another.[42]

Information and use of the DLT for rural telehealth play an important role in Pennsylvania. In 2016, there were no DLT grants or loans for Pennsylvania. By

[39] *In the Matter of Promoting Telehealth for Low-Income Consumers,* Docket No. 18-213 (July 11, 2019).
[40] *In the Matter of Promoting Telehealth for Low-Income Consumers,* Docket No. 18-213 (July 11, 2019). A party can file comments 30 days following publication in the Federal Register. Reply Comments are due 60 days after. That Order can be obtained at this link. https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs/search/filings?proceedings_name=18-213&sort=date_disseminated,DESC. A one-page reference to locate the order is also provided in Appendix H.
[41] https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/distance-learning-telemedicine-grants.
[42] https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/distance-learning-telemedicine-grants. A fact sheet for your information and future use about this program is attached in Appendix G.

contrast, in 2018, Pennsylvania was more proactive and secured approximately $2.067M in new support from DLT.[43] That support consists of:

- $83,161 to the Rural Regional College of Northern Pennsylvania to install one hub site and eleven end-user sites so that approximately 45,000 residents over six counties could train in the fast-growing fields of health care and social services;
- $119,500 to the Allegheny Singer Research Institute to link Allegheny Hospital in Pittsburgh with Clarion Hospital and to equip them with telehealth equipment to provide stroke care for patients at Clarion Hospital using Allegheny Hospital doctors. The goal is to provide specialized stroke care to a population of about 159,000 people in Clarion, Forest, Jefferson, and Armstrong counties;
- $401,679 to Saint Luke's Hospital in Bethlehem to purchase telehealth equipment to connect to the still-under-construction Saint Luke's Hospital in Orwigsburg to provide specialty care and disease management to a potential 143,573 rural residents;
- $463,223 to the Wright Center Medical Group LLC to provide telemedicine to address opioid misuse and Hepatitis C, which may be related to opioid misuse;
- $500,000 to Penn Highlands Healthcare to purchase and install telemedicine equipment that will link 20 locations in Clearfield, Jefferson, Elk, Center, and

[43] https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/distance-learning-telemedicine-grants.

Cameron Counties to serve over 54,000 rural residents and will support the delivery of psychiatric services to address the growing opioid crisis;

- $500,000 to Cornerstone Care to implement telehealth capabilities between eight health care centers and four schools in Washington and Greene Counties to address opioid misuse through behavioral health services and education.

Finally, as Commissioner Kennard previously testified, the recent Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 provided an additional $600 million to be used on an expedited basis through a newly established broadband loan and grant pilot program, called the "Rural eConnectivity Pilot Program," or ReConnect Program.[44] The main goal of the ReConnect Program is to expand broadband service to rural areas without sufficient broadband access, defined as a 10/1 speed.

As connectivity and technology continue to improve, telehealth will be increasingly important to Pennsylvania. Telehealth programs currently support the delivery of health care service over broadband networks that are reasonably comparable to those already being provided in urban areas. That has historically been confined to supporting provider facilities. However, the emerging issue of connected health is now focusing on providing patients with broadband so that they can obtain telehealth service

[44] *Kennard Testimony,* pp. 15-17; https://www.usda.gov/reconnect/program-overview.

over the internet.[45] This, in turn, requires that broadband be equally available to end-user patients, facilities, and providers.

The FCC and RUS are the major federal agencies focused on providing support for telehealth.

While the Commission does not regulate rural telehealth and has not played a critical regulatory role in that regard, the Commission has an ongoing legal obligation under Chapter 30 of the Public Utility Code, 66 Pa. C.S. 3011(2), to ensure the deployment and delivery of broadband which is the cornerstone of telehealth.

Thank you.

[45] *In the Matter of Promoting Telehealth for Low-Income Consumers,* Docket No. 18-213 (July 11, 2019).

APPENDIX INDEX

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APPENDIX A

Testimony of Commissioner Norman J. Kennard (August 7, 2019)

Prepared Testimony of

Norman J. Kennard

Commissioner

Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission

Before the

Senate Technology Committee

August 7, 2019

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http://www.puc.pa.gov

Good afternoon, Chairman Phillips-Hill, Minority Chair Santarsiero, and Honorable Members of this Committee, I appreciate the opportunity to speak with you today regarding the prospects of accelerated rural broadband deployment in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Commonwealth is at a critical stage on the issue of broadband availability that calls for new policies and new thought processes driven by a renewed sense of urgency to bring high-speed broadband to all Pennsylvanians, whether in urban, suburban, or rural areas. I would like to thank you for your recent adoption of Senate Resolutions 47 and 48 and for your continued support to further broadband initiatives.

Prior to the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (Commission), I spent most of my legal career representing and advising many telecommunications companies through the seismic technological changes of the 1970s, 80s, 90s, and into the new millennium. I was personally involved in drafting Pennsylvania's original Chapter 30 of the Public Utility Code, which set out the broadband service provisions for incumbent carriers in the Commonwealth. Working with the members of the General Assembly in 1993, we laid the foundation for a modern broadband network and regulatory scheme and then updated it in 2004.

The connection speeds set out in Chapter 30 (1.5 Mbps) were good at the time and still provide a baseline for all Pennsylvania citizens. But "the apps" have overtaken that

speed and accelerated the need more and faster connectivity. As a Commonwealth, we need to update the objective and expand the solution.

The Commission's current statutory role in broadband advancement is minimal. The Commission has limited authority over the incumbent telephone companies' deployment of "broadband" service under Chapter 30; basically to ensure that the standards of that statute are maintained (1.5 Mbps service available within 10 days). The Commission does not regulate Internet service. [1] Nor does it regulate cable companies, wireless providers, or satellite operators.[2]

However, the Commission has a vast depth of experience in this area and a continuing objective of ensuring that all Commonwealth citizens have access and can participate in the digital advantages wrought by the Internet.

Today, I hope to share some thoughts and observations to assist you in creating policies designed to ensure high-speed Internet services are available to all Pennsylvanians, regardless of where they live and work. I hope that you will find this information of some value to you, as you begin to shape the policies that will drive the development of broadband for all of Pennsylvania. The Commission stands ready and willing to assist you in any way that we can.

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[1] Internet access service rates, terms, and conditions are controlled by the FCC.

[2] Chapter 30 of the Public Utility Code, 66 Pa. C.S. §§ 3011-3019, stipulates a revised regulatory regime for the incumbent regulated telephone companies that volunteer to deploy a broadband network throughout their service territory that offers, through any technology, a minimum down speed of 1.544 Mbps and an up speed of at least 128 Kbps to any customer within 10 days of request. All jurisdictional ILECs have achieved their Chapter 30 network modernization plans and operate under some form of simplified ratemaking.

The Need for Rural Broadband

It is beyond debate that broadband provides a host of societal benefits. There is also no question that high-speed Internet has changed just about everything. Internet and broadband services have radically transformed our lives, business, education, medicine, news and information distribution, culture, entertainment, civic engagement, entrepreneurship, and more.

Access to broadband is no longer a want; it is a need. As the U.S. Department of Agriculture Task Force on Agriculture and Rural Prosperity concluded last year:

> In today's information-driven global economy, e-connectivity is not simply an amenity - it has become essential. E-connectivity, or electronic connectivity, is more than just connecting households, schools, and healthcare centers to each other as well as the rest of the world through high-speed internet. It is also a tool that enables increased productivity for farms, factories, forests, mining, and small businesses. E-connectivity is fundamental for economic development, innovation, advancements in technology, workforce readiness, and an improved quality of life. Reliable and affordable high-speed internet connectivity will transform rural America as a key catalyst for prosperity. [3]

A study conducted by Purdue University in August of 2018 quantifies the real benefits and value of broadband deployment. In this study, researchers examined the economic impact that fully-available rural broadband could have in the state of Indiana.[4] The report found that rural broadband has substantial societal benefits, including: reducing medical costs; improving education for children and workers, leading to

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[3] Report to the President of the United States from the Task Force on Agriculture and Rural Prosperity (October 21, 2017); available at https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/rural-prosperity-report.pdf.

[4] Alison Grant, Wallace E. Tyner, and Larry DaBoer, *Estimation of the Net Benefits of Indiana Statewide Adoption of Rural Broadband*, Center for Regional Development, Purdue University (August 2018); available at https://www.pcrd.purdue.edu/files/media/006-RPINsights-Indiana-Broadband-Study.pdf.

improved median household incomes and driving down unemployment; stimulating economic growth in communities; saving consumers money with better shopping opportunities; and providing increased farm revenue. The report estimates the quantifiable impact of the benefits of rural broadband, if implemented fully across the state of Indiana, to be $12 billion, annuitized out as $1 billion per year for twenty years.

What is Broadband and Who Provides It?

The term "broadband" is currently defined in various ways, but the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) currently considers broadband to be a minimum speed of 25 Mbps down and 3 Mbps up (25/3 speed).[5] At this speed, broadband is sufficient to stream high definition video and has earned the unofficial moniker of "Netflix speed," although its importance is far greater than mere video entertainment.

Various entities in Pennsylvania offer Internet connectivity, generally referred to as Internet service providers (ISPs). Incumbent local exchange (telephone) companies (ILECs), competitive telephone companies (CLECs), cable companies, wireless service providers (sometimes called WISPs),[6] and satellite companies all offer ISP service.

Each network has different capabilities and challenges.[7] The legacy copper network historically operated by the ILECs is ubiquitous (albeit aging), but faces

[5] Federal Communications Commission, *2018 Broadband Deployment Report*, GN Docket No. 17-199, Adopted and Released on February 2, 2018; available at https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-18-10A1.pdf.
[6] The acronym "WISP," or "wireless internet service provider," refers to "fixed wireless" broadband access providers. Mobile wireless carriers that also provide broadband access services are classified as "commercial mobile radio services" carriers, or "CMRS" carriers.
[7] https://www.fcc.gov/general/types-broadband-connections.

deterioration of signal over longer distances.[8] For this reason, many incumbent telephone companies have adopted fiber networks in whole or part. Cable companies operate hybrid fiber/coaxial cable networks that generally have higher bandwidth, but which do not reach all Pennsylvanians. Mobile wireless service generally is slower (for now) and is not universally built out. Fixed wireless is an alternative. Satellite service can reach most people but faces reliability and pricing challenges.

According to the FCC's database, cable is the leader in provisioning 25/3 broadband services, followed by fiber and the other technologies as charted below:

Carrier/Provider	Speed	Availability[9]	Current Number of Subscribers (speeds at or in excess of 2 Mbps)[10]
Cable Modem	25/3 speed or faster	94.1% of Pennsylvania's census blocks	2.768 Million Pennsylvanians
Fiber	25/3 speed or faster	56.11% of Pennsylvania's census blocks	Proprietary
DSL	25/3 speed or faster	5.09% of Pennsylvania's census blocks	638,000 Pennsylvanians
Fixed Wireless	25/3 speed or faster	2.15% of Pennsylvania's census blocks	8,000 Pennsylvanians
Mobile Wireless	2 Mbps	N/A	11.575 Million Pennsylvanians
Satellite	25/3 speed or faster	100% of Pennsylvania's census blocks	Proprietary

[8] Digital subscriber loop (DSL) is the technology that has been adopted for this network configuration.
[9] https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov/#/.
[10] Federal Communications Commission, *Internet Access Services: Status as of June 30, 2017*, Released on November 2018; available at https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-355166A1.pdf.

Electric cooperatives have been exploring marketplace entry for telecommunications and broadband access services and, in some cases, such as the Tri-County Rural Electric Cooperative (Tri-County) in the northern tier of Pennsylvania, are doing so. There is a strong case for Cooperative entry in the marketplace, including: low customer acquisition cost, existing infrastructure (e.g., poles), billing relationships, and customer recognition .[11] Tri-County's financing is a combination of: $32.5 million from the federal Connect America Fund (CAF) Phase II (CAF II) auctions, a $17.5 million grant from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, and a $1.5 million grant from the Pennsylvania Redevelopment Assistance Capital Project program. These sources substantially fund a project that promises 1 Gbps (that's a gigabit) in portions of Potter, Tioga, Lycoming, Cameron, Clinton and McKean counties. The Commission designated Tri-County Connections as an eligible telecommunications carrier (ETC) in April of this year.[12]

Where Is Broadband Service Available?

Rural infrastructure, including rural broadband, has always been a challenge, particularly because the cost per customer is high, given the comparative lack of customer density. Simply stated, greater infrastructure costs limit profitability and drive

[11] https://www.cooperative.com/topics/telecommunications-broadband/pages/unlocking-the-value-of-broadband-for-electric-cooperative-consumer-members.aspx. Unlocking the Value of Broadband for Electric Cooperative Consumer-Members, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (2018).

[12] http://www.tri-countyrec.com/content/puc-approves-first-ever-etc-designation-federal-broadband-deployment-program-rural. Tri-Co's designation as an ETC was a prerequisite for the availability of federal CAF II funding.

up price suppressing profitability even more. As observed by a study commissioned by NTCA – The Rural Broadband Association:

> Networks in general exhibit economies of density; that is, costs per user (or usage unit) are lower in high density areas. As one moves to more rural areas, with any network, the costs per user become increasingly high, eventually leading to unsustainable business models to provide network services.[13]

It should come as no surprise then that rural broadband deployment has lagged in the less populated areas of the country, including those in the Commonwealth.

The FCC's Availability Numbers

By the FCC's most recent estimate, as set forth in its 2019 Broadband Deployment Report, over 12 million, or 95% of Pennsylvanians, have access to broadband from a fixed carrier at the 25/3 speed.[14] However, only 84% of Pennsylvanians in a rural area enjoy similar access. These statistics demonstrate that there continues to be a digital divide between rural and urban areas in Pennsylvania.[15] The FCC has published an online map on its website visually representing its data.[16]

However, it is widely acknowledged, even by the FCC Commissioners,[17] that the FCC's analysis is flawed; over stating the availability of broadband services across the

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[13] https://www.ntca.org/sites/default/files/documents/2018-07/CQA-RuralBroadbandEconomics-AReviewofRuralSubsidies_FinalV07112018.pdf. Rural Broadband Economics: A Review of Rural Subsidies, By Steve G. Parsons and James Stegeman (July 11, 2018).

[14] Federal Communications Commission, *2019 Broadband Deployment Report*, GN Docket No. 18-238, Adopted on May 8, 2019; https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-19-44A1.pdf. ("FCC 2019 Broadband Report").

[15] Appendix 5 contains reported deployment results on a county-by-county basis.

[16] https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov/#/.

[17] https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-19-44A4.pdf (Rosenworcel) and https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-19-44A5.pdf (Starks).

nation. This is true for several reasons. First, the FCC relies upon reports filed by the carriers with the FCC, the data of which is not confirmed.[18] Moreover, the model employed by the FCC designates every census block as either served or unserved with high-speed broadband – with no regard for the service levels within that census block. In other words, *if a single user* within a census block is reported as having access to broadband service, then *the entire census block* is deemed to have service. This approach is particularly problematic where service within a rural population center (a town) may skew the results for a larger geographic area that has no service. Thirdly, the question posed by the FCC to the carriers in the report is whether they are "providing or could …without an extraordinary commitment of resources provide broadband service to an area." If the response is affirmative that census block is marked as having access even though providers are not required to have any plans to do so.

As such, there are significant limitations with the FCC's mapping and reports, with most objective observers agreeing that the FCC's broadband maps are distorted and overstate the availability of broadband services.[19]

There is a movement in Congress and at the FCC to address these shortcomings. The United States Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation has held a series of hearings on broadband issues, including the mapping issue; with the most recent hearing occurring on June 12, 2019.[20] Consistent with testimony of FCC

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[18] https://www.fcc.gov/general/broadband-deployment-data-fcc-form-477.
[19] U.S. Government Accountability Office, Broadband Internet, *FCC's Data Overstate Access on Tribal Lands* (September 2018); available at https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-18-630.
[20] https://www.commerce.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/hearings?ID=AE64FD09-95B1-407D-8A87-8CBEE10665A4.

Chairman Ajit Pai, the FCC released, on July 11, 2019, a draft notice of proposed rulemaking seeking comment on the need and means of collecting "more granular data" on broadband coverage.[21] The effort suggests new data collection from the ISP and the addition of "crowdsourcing" techniques.

Efforts at Better Mapping

There are alternative data sources available. As you are aware, the Center for Rural Pennsylvania released a report in June of this year based on more than 11 million broadband speed tests from across Pennsylvania.[22] The study found that "median speeds of 25 Mbps-speed broadband were not available in any county in Pennsylvania."[23] Additionally, this report found that connectivity speeds were substantially slower in rural counties.

The report concluded that the methodology used by the FCC "not only overstates broadband speeds and availability, but are showing results that are less and less accurate year-after-year."[24] The report recommends: (1) increasing the level of granularity of Pennsylvania's broadband maps and (2) ensuring regular updating of these resources. These efforts will enable "more informed (and targeted) policy interventions, and ensure

[21] https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-358433A1.pdf.
[22] The Center for Rural Pennsylvania, *Broadband Availability and Access in Rural Pennsylvania* (June 2019); available at https://www.rural.palegislature.us/broadband/Broadband_Availability_and_Access_in_Rural_Pennsylvania_2019_Report.pdf.
[23] *Id.* at 70.
[24] *Id.* at 75.

that more communities are eligible for earmarked support to help bridge existing digital divides."[25]

Microsoft has also undertaken mapping efforts. Through its "Airband Initiative," Microsoft has committed to provide broadband to 3 million people in rural areas across the nation over a 5-year period by using a mixed model that combines wireless technologies including 4G and TV white spaces, traditional fiber-based connectivity, and satellite coverage.[26] To obtain more accurate broadband mapping information, Microsoft used its own software data sources (e.g., measured during online software upgrades) to test broadband availability across the nation.

Microsoft's effort, which focuses on usage rather than availability,[27] found that although the FCC reports that about 95% of Pennsylvanians have access to broadband, only 52% of Pennsylvanians use the Internet.[28] On a national level, the FCC reports that there are about 24 million Americans (19 million rural) lacking broadband access,[29] as compared to the Microsoft data which indicates that 163 million people do not use the Internet at broadband speeds. Of course, figures are much lower in economically disadvantaged areas, which includes rural territories:

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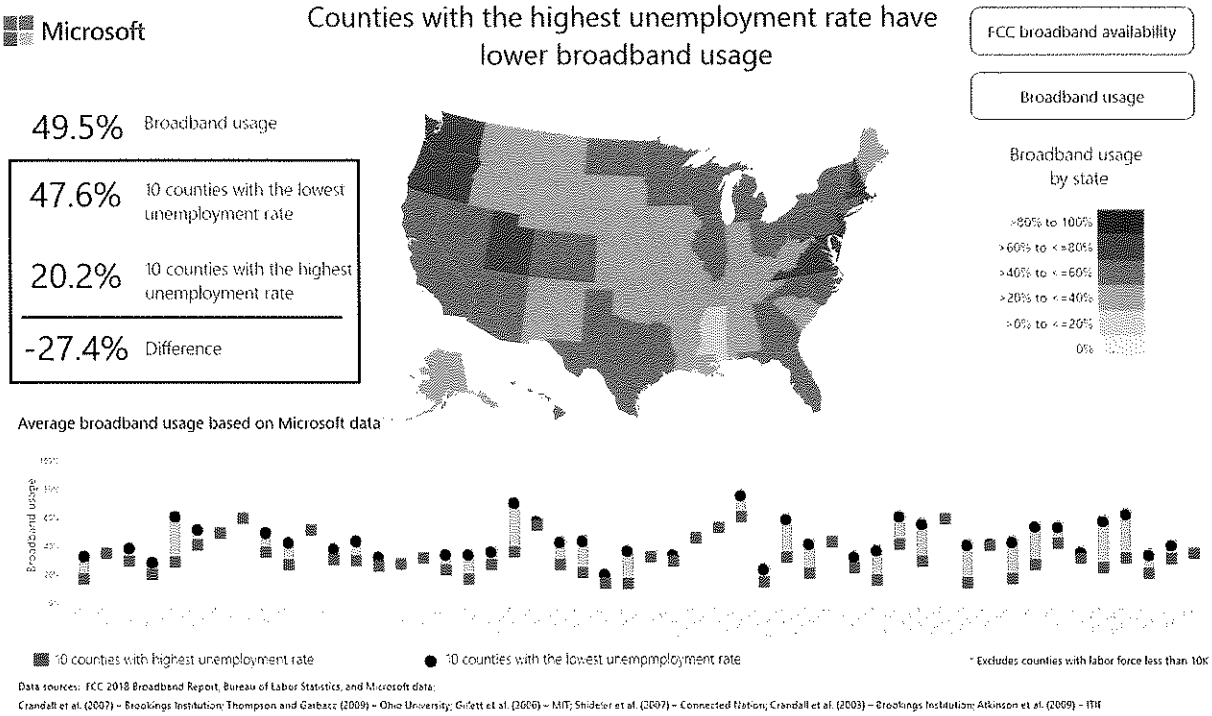
[25] *Id.*

[26] https://blogs.microsoft.com/on-the-issues/2018/12/03/the-rural-broadband-divide-an-urgent-national-problem-that-we-can-solve/.

[27] "Our results align well with the FCC's broadband subscription data and the Pew Research numbers, which suggests these data sets are far closer to the mark then the broadband access data reported by the FCC and leaves us with the unescapable conclusion that today there exists no accurate, comprehensive and public estimate of broadband coverage in the United States." "It's time for a new approach for mapping broadband data to better serve Americans," John Kahan - Chief Data Analytics Officer (April 8, 2019); available at https://blogs.microsoft.com/on-the-issues/2019/04/08/its-time-for-a-new-approach-for-mapping-broadband-data-to-better-serve-americans/

[29] https://blogs.microsoft.com/on-the-issues/2018/08/16/better-broadband-data-can-lend-a-voice-to-rural-americans/.



The Commission recently hosted a presentation by Microsoft representatives, who compared to their own calculations of 52% usage to the 95% statewide Pennsylvania availability reported by the FCC. By way of example, the biggest disparity noted by Microsoft was in Elks County where the FCC reported that broadband was 95% "available" compared to Microsoft's calculations of 16% actual usage.

Demand for Broadband

According to the FCC's most recent subscription data for wireline broadband service, 55% of Pennsylvanians take service at speed of 50/5 or greater, 64% take service

at a speed of 25/3 plus, and 70% of Pennsylvanians use service of at least 10/1.[30] These "take rates" are approximately equal to or slightly higher than the national averages.

Of course, Internet usage growth rates have been explosive over the last decade. A recent Pew Research study reveals that Internet use is trending up across all demographic groups in the nation. More specifically, this study shows that only about 10% of all adult Americans currently do not use the Internet, as compared to 48% of adult Americans in 2000.[31] Interestingly, this study reveals that groups like senior citizens, age 65 and older, are part of this trend – with 14% of seniors using the Internet in 2000 as compared to 66% of seniors currently going on-line. However, the Pew study also noted that for the rural population, this percentage is higher, with 22% of adult Americans currently not using the Internet. This data is indicative that our society is driven by the Internet and that all demographic and age groups are using the Internet more and more.

Availability, even if accurately measured, however, does not take affordability into account or other factors that constrain demand. A 2013 Pew study found that: "[c]ost was also a barrier for some adults who were offline – 19% cited the expense of Internet service or owning a computer."[32] In 2018, Pew stated that "[h]ousehold income and education are also indicators of a person's likelihood to be offline. Roughly three-in-ten adults with less than a high school education (29%) do not use the Internet in 2019, compared with 35% in 2018." But that share falls as the level of educational attainment

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[30] FCC 2019 Broadband Report. Appendix 8.
[31] https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/04/22/some-americans-dont-use-the-internet-who-are-they/. Indeed, last year's Pew report was entitled, "11% of Americans don't use the Internet. Who are they?" (March 5, 2018).
[32] Pew Research, Who's Not Online and Why (September 25, 2013); available at https://www.pewinternet.org/2013/09/25/whos-not-online-and-why/.

increases. Adults from households earning less than $30,000 a year are far more likely not to use the Internet than the most affluent adults (18% vs. 2%).

There is a portion of the population that may never subscribe to broadband or even use the Internet. Again, the 2013 Pew study is relevant: "[a] third of non-Internet users (34%) did not go online because they had no interest in doing so or did not think the Internet was relevant to their lives. Another 32% of non-users said the Internet was too difficult to use, including 8% of this group who said they were 'too old to learn.'"

This underscores the need for customer education as a part of broadband rollout. Obviously, greater customer subscription improves the profitability of any broadband deployment. In the rural situation of fewer customers per mile of fiber (or antenna nodes) the customer take rate becomes particularly important.

Federal Broadband Funding Through the Universal Service Fund

Certain providers of telecommunications must contribute to the federal Universal Service Fund (USF) based on a percentage of their interstate and international telecommunications revenues. Those required to pay into the fund include wireline phone companies, mobile wireless phone companies, paging service companies, and certain Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) providers. The FCC establishes the "contribution" factor on a quarterly basis, based upon the needs of the federal USF in the

upcoming quarter. The current contribution assessment factor is 24.4%.[33] This revenue is then collected by carriers from customers on the billing line entitled "federal universal service fund" (or something similar).[34]

The FCC's universal service programs encompass four initiatives: low income sustenance through Lifeline services, educational access for eligible schools and libraries, support for rural health care facilities, and carrier support, including the CAF program which is dedicated to accelerating broadband development to Americans. Phase I of the CAF auction (an open bid to providers for designated areas without broadband service), held in 2012, resulted in over $438 million dollars in awards by the FCC. In 2018, the FCC awarded $1.49 billion dollars during Phase II of the CAF auction for broadband, designated for service to over 700,000 locations in 45 states.[35] In Pennsylvania, five bidders were awarded over $56.8 million over ten years, to provide service to 54,812 locations within the Commonwealth.[36]

The FCC's most recent report on federal USF, released this year,[37] notes that Pennsylvania consumers' estimated contribution of $398 million exceed the federal USF funds paid back to in-state service providers by approximately $192 million dollars.

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[33] https://www.fcc.gov/document/3rd-quarter-2019-usf-contribution-factor-244-percent. For a history of the charge *see* https://www.usac.org/cont/tools/contribution-factors.aspx.

[34] Carriers are not required to pass the costs through to customers but most, if not all, do so.

[35]. https://www.fcc.gov/auction/903.

[36] https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-18-887A2.pdf (the winning bidders in Pennsylvania were: Velocity.Net Communications, Inc., Verizon Communications, Inc., Viasat, Inc., Armstrong Telephone Co.-Northern Division, and Tri-County Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.).

[37]Federal Communications Commission, *Universal Service Monitoring Report*- 2018, Table 1.9 at 18; available at https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-357769A1.pdf. Alaska was the largest net recipient at a positive inflow of $324 million.

Pennsylvanians have been in this "net contributor" position for as long as I can remember.

USDA Funding Project

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has had a long standing presence in rural telecommunications notably through the loans (more than $700 million per year) created by the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) program.[38] The USDA recently announced that it added to this portfolio of additional funds for expanding rural broadband infrastructure in unserved rural areas and tribal lands.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 appropriated an additional $600 million to be used on an expedited basis through a newly established broadband loan and grant pilot program, called the "Rural eConnectivity Pilot Program," or ReConnect Program.[39] The main goal of the ReConnect Program is to expand broadband service to rural areas without sufficient broadband access, defined as a 10/1 speed.

The Reconnect Program offers three separate funding categories as follows: a 100% loan,[40] a 50% loan/50% grant,[41] or a 100% grant.[42] The $600 million is to be split

[38] https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/all-programs/telecom-programs.
[39] https://www.usda.gov/reconnect/program-overview.
[40] Under the 100% loan funding category, the maximum amount that can be requested in a single application is $50,000,000. Applications under this category were due to the USDA by June 28, 2019, although the USDA did evaluate and award loan-only projects on a first-come-first-serve basis, beginning in March 2019.
[41] Under the 50% loan/50% grant funding category, the maximum amount that can be requested in a single application is $25,000,000 for the loan and $25,000,000 for the grant. Loan and grant amounts must always be equal. Applications under this category were due to the USDA by May 29, 2019.
[42] Under the 100% grant category, the maximum amount of funding that can be requested in a single application is $25,000,000. Applications under this category were due to the USDA by April 29, 2019.

evenly with $200 million to be available for each of these three funding categories. To be eligible for a 100% loan or 50% loan/50% grant, the proposed funded service area must be in a rural area where 90% of the households do not have sufficient broadband access. To be eligible for a 100% grant, the proposed funded service area must be in a rural area where 100% of the households do not have sufficient broadband access. No matter which type of funding an applicant requests, the proposed network must be capable of providing service to every premise in the proposed funded service area at a minimum 25/3 speed.

The following entities are eligible to apply for assistance under the ReConnect Program: non-profit entities; for-profit corporations; limited liability companies; cooperative or mutual organizations; states, local governments, or any agency, subdivision, instrumentality, or political subdivision thereof; a territory or possession of the United States; and an Indian tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. § 450b)).[43]

The ReConnect Program offers funding for the following eligible purposes: (1) the construction or improvement of buildings, land, and other facilities that are required to provide broadband service; (2) reasonable pre-application expenses, not to exceed 5% of the award amount; (3) the acquisition and improvement of an existing system that is

[43] *Id.*

currently providing insufficient broadband service (eligible for 100% loan requests only); and (4) terrestrial based facilities that support the provision of satellite broadband service.

Only projects that the USDA determines to be financially feasible and sustainable will be eligible to receive awards from the Reconnect Program. Additionally, ReConnect Program funds cannot be used to build-out service areas that fall within the census block groups of CAF II Auction 903 recipients, unless the entity requesting additional support is the CAF II recipient in that area. CAF II winners seeking additional funding to buildout its awarded census block groups may only apply for funds under the 100% loan offering category.

State-level Broadband Funding Methodologies and Initiatives

From a policy perspective, states across the nation are recognizing high-speed broadband, particularly in the underserved rural and remote areas, is important infrastructure that requires investment by the local, state, and federal government. As you formulate policies to incentivize broadband, you should be aware that there are a variety of means that are in use, including large dedicated funds, bonds issued for these purposes, and surcharges on a variety of services ranging from telecommunication-specific fees to vehicle tolls.

Dedicated Broadband Funds

Many states have supported broadband initiatives through dedicated broadband funding programs. These funds are typically administered by an agency, who then awards grants and loans dedicated to broadband projects. This policy approach is well understood, as it functions much like the host of other programs that already exist in Pennsylvania. The biggest challenge, of course, is in the funding. One of the largest funds created for broadband is in New York, where bank settlements provided $500 million in funding for the state's broadband initiatives. New York then successfully leveraged this $500 million to secure an additional $170 million in CAF II funds from the FCC. This approach, obviously, requires a one-time, large amount of undedicated funds and has not been replicated by any other state.

Consumer Surcharges and Fees

California has also created a large fund for broadband development, approximately $645 million, but funded it through surcharges. This fund, known as the "California Advanced Services Fund," is administered by California Public Utility Commission and provides targeted grants and revolving loans for broadband initiatives. The funding stream for this fund is a surcharge rate, found as a line item on intrastate service bills, collected from California's consumers.

Like California, but to a much lesser degree, several other states have also used universal service funds to provide grants for broadband deployment initiatives, including:

Maine, Nevada, West Virginia, Delaware, and Colorado.[44] The legislature in the State of Washington also passed a bill that would use universal service funds for broadband grants to rural areas for 5G service. The common theme among these fees is that they are collected from the consumers of telecommunication services, which is an important policy consideration.

In Minnesota, matching state grants and local funds have been used to create a state grant program that covers up to 50% of broadband development costs for applicants, including municipal entities and non-profits created specifically for broadband development. This program is administered by Minnesota Office of Broadband Development. In Ohio, there is proposed legislation that would float a bond for $50 million in annual funds for broadband development.

Other states, like Oregon, have created policies and funding that are designed to capture maximum federal funds. Specifically, Oregon created a dedicated fund to ensure that all K-12 public schools in the state have high speed, affordable broadband by matching state funds with federal funding received through the FCC's E-rate school Internet access program.

Using a different model, the Governor of Indiana announced a $100 million-dollar broadband initiative to push broadband into underserved areas, that will be financed by tolls on heavy trucks on one of the state's toll roads.

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[44] http://nrri.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/2015-Feb-Sherry-Lichtenberg-State-Universal-Service-Funds.pdf. *State Universal Service Funds 2014*, Lichtenberg, Nat'l Reg. Research Institute (June 2015). Pennsylvania operates a revenue replacement fund, which is labeled universal service fund but serves a different purpose.

Tax Credits

Another popular approach to incentivizing broadband is through tax policy. New Jersey, for example, has already used this concept to establish a tax credit for carriers installing broadband facilities in unserved and underserved areas. Pennsylvania already has several programs that use this creative approach, including the Keystone Opportunity Zone (KOZ) or Neighborhood Improvement Zones (NIZ), although those have been focused on general economic development and not broadband specifically. There may be opportunities to incentivize broadband in rural areas, in much the same way the KOZs and NIZs return tax revenues to participants in the dedicated areas.

Local Government and Quasi-Government Investment

Another model for investment in broadband deployment resides at the municipal government level. For example, in Pennsylvania, the Bradford County Authority is working on the installation of a dark fiber loop for other service providers to use for provision of services. We find this same approach has been implemented in Maine, where a quasi-municipal broadband utility in Maine, known as "Downeast Broadband Utility," was created earlier this year to install fiber in rural communities. This regional utility plans to create an open-access fiber optic network, 87 miles in length, to bring high-speed broadband to several rural areas in Maine that lacked the service.

Anchor Tenant Model

Another model for public and private investment is to use "anchor-tenant" projects by which a large corporate entity "tenant" invests in fiber installation. Once the fiber is installed by a large entity, the fiber line can be leveraged by other individuals and/or entities within close proximity to the line.[45]

Private Investment

Additionally, public-private partnership projects have proven very successful for broadband deployment. For example, beginning in 2012, Google Fiber has used public-private partnership money to deploy fiber in certain parts of the Mid-West and the South. The state of Kentucky has also specifically used private-public partnerships for investment in broadband deployment.

Public vs. Private Networks

Although this testimony does not linger on the issue, one threshold issue that you will need to address is the relative benefits of private and public networks. Supporters of public networks argue that municipal broadband can provide access more cheaply than private service providers, if not for free. Critics argue that the offering of broadband service is an inappropriate use of public funds that relies upon hidden subsidies from taxpayers, while private networks are tax generators.

[45] A detailed analysis is available at http://www.ctcnet.us/publications/a-model-for-understanding-the-cost-to-connect-anchor-institutions-with-fiber-optics/. A Model for Understanding the Cost to Connect Anchor Institutions with Fiber Optics Prepared for the Schools, Health & Libraries Broadband (SHLB) Coalition (February 2018).

There are several public networks in Pennsylvania, some successful, some less so. A recent study at the University of Pennsylvania extensively analyzed 20 governmentally owned networks, including a network in Kutztown, Pennsylvania.[46]

Commission's Broadband Initiatives

The Commission is working diligently to explore its options to expand access to rural broadband. At its June 14, 2018 Public Meeting, the Commission unanimously approved my proposed motion to begin a rulemaking to assert Commission jurisdiction over pole attachments pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996. That action led to a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Order that proposed to adopt the FCC's existing regulations over pole attachments and create a forum for dispute resolution.[47]

The purpose of the rulemaking is to: (1) decrease regulatory uncertainty for pole owners and pole attachers and (2) to provide a local forum for pole owners and pole attachers to get relief quickly. The rulemaking was published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* on September 29, 2018. Comments and reply comments to the Commission's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Order were filed by various interested parties and the Commission plans to issue the Final Rulemaking Order in the very near future.

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[46] Municipal Fiber in the United States: An Empirical Assessment of Financial Performance, Christopher S. Yoo; available at https://www.law.upenn.edu/live/files/6611-report-municipal-fiber-in-the-united-states-an.

[47] *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking In re: Assumption of Commission Jurisdiction over Pole Attachments from the Federal Communications Commission,* PUC Docket No. L-2018-3002672 (Order entered July 13, 2018); available at http://www.puc.pa.gov/about_puc/search_results.aspx?advanced=true.

Additional Regulatory Options

I would like to close by providing some thoughts about obstacles to broadband that don't involve funding. In my opinion, there are several legislative and regulatory improvements that would maximize the deployment of broadband, especially in rural areas. These improvements include, but are not limited to the following:

- Better collaboration between local, state and federal agencies;
- Leveraging state and local government resources and assets (buildings and rights-of-way) to serve underserved or unserved areas;
- Developing a map of all state and local agency assets for antenna (buildings, towers, other structures);
- Developing standards for conduit installation; and
- Reducing permitting times, increasing access to rights-of-way and implementing reasonable permit fees.

Some of these options are being developed or are under active consideration, so you may be familiar with them and/or actively involved with them already.

Conclusion

Expanding access to rural broadband is an important issue and the Commission stands ready to assist in any way we can to develop solutions to provide greater access to Pennsylvanians. We are focusing our attention on this topic and are diligently exploring options and seeking solutions within our own sphere.

Thank you again for inviting me here to speak today. I hope that my testimony has been helpful. I welcome the opportunity to answer any questions you may have.

APPENDIX B

Pennsylvania Support From FCC Rural Health Care Program

(2018)

Pennsylvania Rural Health Care Commitments
2018 Breakout

Office of Chairman Gladys Brown Dutrieuille
Joseph Witmer, Esq. (717) 787-3663
Assisted by John-Paul Rodgers, Technical Utility Services (717) 214-9115

Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	4,186.03	0
Dayton Way Health Center	1 Dayton Way	Sharon	16146	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	6,591.00	0
Upmc Pinnacle Hanover	300 Highland Ave	Hanover	17331	10.0MB	10.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/7/2018	18,603.00	0
Sharon Medical Group	63 Pitt Street	Sharon	16146	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	8,619.00	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	1.0 Gbps	1.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	20,908.02	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	10,579.14	0
Sheakleyville Health Center	3339 Perry Highway	Sheakleyville	16151	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	5,694.00	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	9,429.26	0
Mercer Primary Care	737 Greenville Road	Mercer	16137	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	4,563.00	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	9,687.60	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	40.0 Mbps	40.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	5,559.84	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	8,255.52	0
New Castle Primary Care	1112 South Mill Street	New Castle	16101	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	6,513.00	0
Jacksonville Family Medical Center	29 Saltsburg Road	Clarksburg	15725	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	6,513.00	0
New Castle Dental	2807 Wilmington Road	New Castle	16105	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	6,513.00	0
Warren Dental Center	2 W Crescent Park	Warren	16365	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	8,619.00	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	30.0 Mbps	30.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	5,867.74	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	8,255.52	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	40.0 Mbps	40.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	4,738.50	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	5,447.52	0
Gray's Woods	132 Abigail Lane (aka Scotia Roa	Port Matilda	16870	50 Mbps	50 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/19/2018	10,997.30	9,895.63
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	7,739.55	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	7,533.16	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	10,570.72	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	40.0 Mbps	40.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	4,738.50	0
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	50.0MB	50.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/24/2018	6,809.40	0
Finance Department	50 Pitt Street	Sharon	16146	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	0	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	7,533.16	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	7,904.52	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	8,529.30	0
Carlisle Regional Medical Center	361 Alexander Spring Rd	Carlisle	17015	500.0MB	500.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	5/31/2018	9,968.40	9,968.40
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/24/2018	9,055.80	0
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	5/21/2018	0	0
Wellspan Chambersburg Hospital,	112 N 7th St	Chambersburg	17201	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	6/13/2018	5,733.00	2,866.50
Wellspan Chambersburg Hospital,	112 N 7th St	Chambersburg	17201	5.0MB	5.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	3/12/2018	537.73	268.87
Geisinger Family Health Associates Big Valley	4752 State Route 655	Belleville	17004	12 Mbps	12 Mbps	4/19/2019	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	4/30/2018	0	0
The Waynesboro Hospital	501 E Main St	Waynesboro	17268	25.0MB	25.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	3/12/2018	1,473.73	736.87
Pinnacle Health Harrisburg Hospital	111 South Front St.	Harrisburg	17101	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/23/2018	6,567.76	0
Memorial Hospital - York	325 S Belmont St	York	17403	980 Mbps	980 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/4/2018	14,391.00	0
Mifflin Geisinger Medical Group (juniata)	56 Jam House Road	Mifflin	17058	2 Mbps	12 Mbps	4/24/2019	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	5/4/2018	0	0
Upmc Pinnacle Hanover	300 Highland Ave	Hanover	17331	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/7/2018	9,406.80	0
Geisinger South Wilkes-Barre Hospital	25 Church Street	Wilkes-Barre	18765	NA	NA	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	4/25/2018	4,742.40	4,742.40
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/24/2018	10,062.00	0
Somerset Community Hospital	225 S Center Ave	Somerset	15501	100.0MB	10.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/26/2018	5,616.00	2,808.00
Greenville Community Health Center	348 Main Street	Greenville	16125	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	6,084.00	0
Elderton Primary Care Center	116 North Main Street	Elderton	15736	20 Mbps	20 Mbps	10/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	1,755.00	1,365.00
Clarion Community Health Center And Dental Center	30 Pinnacle Drive	Clarion	16214	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	8,034.00	0
Buhl Farm Community Health Center	220 North Buhl Farm Drive	Hermitage	16148	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	5,694.00	0
Autumn Street Health Center	99 Autumn Street	Aliquippa	15001	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	6,513.00	0
Geisinger South Wilkes-Barre Hospital	25 Church Street	Wilkes-Barre	18765	NA	NA	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	4/25/2018	608.4	608.4
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	20.0MB	20.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	5/21/2018	0	0
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/23/2018	33,576.82	0
Geisinger South Wilkes-Barre Hospital	25 Church Street	Wilkes-Barre	18765	NA	NA	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	4/25/2018	1,092.00	1,092.00
Pinnaclehealth Community General Osteopathic Hosp	4300 Londonderry Road	Harrisburg	17109	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/23/2018	2,690.69	0
Wayne Memorial Hospital	601 Park Street	Honesdale	18431	1.544 Mbp	1.544 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	6/26/2018	13,734.79	0
Pinnaclehealth Community General Osteopathic Hosp	4300 Londonderry Road	Harrisburg	17109	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/23/2018	3,465.07	0
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/24/2018	9,055.80	0
Somerset Community Hospital	225 S Center Ave	Somerset	15501	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	2/26/2018	3,814.20	1,907.10
Somerset Community Hospital	225 S Center Ave	Somerset	15501	20.0MB	20.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/26/2018	8,985.60	4,492.80
South Bethlehem Primary Care Center	102 South Street	New Bethlehem	16242	20 Mbps	20 Mbps	7/1/2018	9/30/2018	2/8/2019	6/26/2018	585	585
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/23/2018	3,489.72	0
Memorial Hospital - York	325 S Belmont St	York	17403	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/4/2018	12,121.20	0

Pennsylvania Rural Health Care Commitments
2018 Breakout

Office of Chairman Gladys Brown Dutrieuille
Joseph Witmer, Esq. (717) 787-3663
Assisted by John-Paul Rodgers, Technical Utility Services (717) 214-9115

Geisinger Medical Group-Kingston	499 Wyoming Avenue	Kingston	18704	50.0 Mbps	5 Mbps	10/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	0	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/23/2018	3,283.88	0
The Waynesboro Hospital	501 E Main St	Waynesboro	17268	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	3/12/2018	3,449.94	1,724.97
Wellspan Chambersburg Hospital,	112 N 7th St	Chambersburg	17201	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	3/12/2018	34,491.60	17,245.80
Windber Medical Center	600 Somerset Avenue	Windber	15963	50 Mbps	50 Mbps	12/21/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	4,642.85	3,912.25
Farrell Health Center	602 Roemer Boulevard	Farrell	16121	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	5,694.00	0
Gray's Woods	132 Abigail Lane (aka Scotia Roa	Port Matilda	16870	50 Mbps	50 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/19/2018	9,908.03	0
Geisinger Cardiology – Lewistown	217 South Logan Boulevard	Burnham	17009	2 Mbps	12 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	5/4/2018	0	0
Geisinger South Wilkes-Barre Hospital	25 Church Street	Wilkes-Barre	18765	NA	NA	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	4/25/2018	0	0
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	50.0MB	50.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/24/2018	7,566.00	0
Wellspan Chambersburg Hospital,	112 N 7th St	Chambersburg	17201	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	3/12/2018	3,389.10	1,694.55
Lewistown Geisinger Medical Group	21 Geisinger Lane (closest Addre	Lewistown	17044	1.0 Gbps	1.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/1/2018	7,254.00	5,440.50
Wayne Memorial Hospital	601 Park Street	Honesdale	18431	56 Kbps	56 Kbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	6/26/2018	334.15	0
Rural Valley Primary Care Center	10261 Route 85	Kittanning	16201	20 Mbps	20 Mbps	10/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	1,755.00	1,365.00
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	8,097.22	0
Andover Primary Care	5594 State Route 7	Andover	44003	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	5,694.00	0
Upmc Pinnacle Hanover	300 Highland Ave	Hanover	17331	5.0MB	5.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/7/2018	6,318.00	0
Geisinger Community Medical Center	1800 Mulberry Street	Scranton	18510	1.0 Gbps	1.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/14/2018	12,375.71	11,288.07
Penn Highlands Clearfield	809 Turnpike Ave	Clearfield	16830	1.544 Mbp	1.544 Mbp	8/5/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	5/4/2018	1,700.47	0
Geisinger Holy Spirit	503 North 21st Street	Camp Hill	17011	10.0 Gbps	10.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	1/29/2019	2/15/2019	5/25/2018	23,723.67	23,723.67
Upmc Pinnacle Hanover	300 Highland Ave	Hanover	17331	50.0MB	50.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/7/2018	7,729.80	0
Gray's Woods	132 Abigail Lane (aka Scotia Roa	Port Matilda	16870	20.0 Mbps	20.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	1/27/2019	2/8/2019	5/4/2018	3,664.51	3,664.51
Mifflin Geisinger Medical Group (juniata)	56 Jam House Road	Mifflin	17058	2 Mbps	12 Mbps	10/22/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	5/4/2018	0	0
Geisinger – Family Health Associates – Mifflintown	27 Cjems Lane	Mifflintown	17059	12 Mbps	12 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	4/30/2018	1,162.20	871.65
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/24/2018	10,062.00	0
Upmc Pinnacle Hanover	300 Highland Ave	Hanover	17331	5.0MB	5.0MB	7/27/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/7/2018	3,946.63	0
Geisinger Medical Group-Kingston	499 Wyoming Avenue	Kingston	18704	50 Mbps	50 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/14/2018	0	0
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/24/2018	8,892.00	0
Geisinger Cardiology – Lewistown	217 South Logan Boulevard	Burnham	17009	2 Mbps	12 Mbps	10/9/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	5/4/2018	0	0
Acmh Hospital	1 Nolte Dr	Kittanning	16201	50 Mbps	50 Mbps	12/21/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	4,642.85	3,912.25
Clarion Hospital	One Hospital Drive	Clarion	16214	1.544 Mbp	1.544 Mbp	8/5/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	5/4/2018	1,700.32	0
Mount Nittany Medical Center	1800 East Park Avenue	State College	16803	10 Mbps	10 Mbps	8/5/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	5/4/2018	3,355.92	3,047.21
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	9,687.60	0
Pcom - Sullivan County Medical Center	217 King Street	Laporte	18626	1.544 Mbp	1.544 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/14/2018	2,664.95	2,430.71
Farrell Dental Center	350 Sharon New Castle Road	Farrell	16121	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	6,084.00	0
Geisinger – Family Health Associates – Mifflintown	27 Cjems Lane	Mifflintown	17059	12 Mbps	12 Mbps	1/1/2019	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	4/30/2018	0	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	4,703.40	0
Pinnaclehealth Community General Osteopathic Hosp	4300 Londonderry Road	Harrisburg	17109	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/23/2018	1,076.32	0
Pinnacle Health Brady Hall Data Center	205 South Front Street	Harrisburg	17104	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/23/2018	6,567.76	0
Geisinger - Cold Springs	3228 Cold Springs Road	Huntingdon	16652	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/19/2018	9,856.16	8,298.11
Worthington Draw Station	1482 Butler Road	Worthington	16262	20 Mbps	20 Mbps	7/1/2018	9/30/2018	2/8/2019	6/26/2018	585	585
Somerset Community Hospital	225 S Center Ave	Somerset	15501	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	2/26/2018	460.2	230.1
Geisinger South Wilkes-Barre Hospital	25 Church Street	Wilkes-Barre	18765	NA	NA	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	4/25/2018	624	624
Geisinger South Wilkes-Barre Hospital	25 Church Street	Wilkes-Barre	18765	NA	NA	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	4/25/2018	936	936
Geisinger Cardiology – Lewistown	217 South Logan Boulevard	Burnham	17009	2 Mbps	12 Mbps	1/10/2019	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	5/4/2018	0	0
Somerset Community Hospital	225 S Center Ave	Somerset	15501	NA	NA	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/26/2018	973.05	486.53
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	5/21/2018	0	0
Williamsport Regional Medical Center	700 High Street	Williamsport	17701	10.0MB	10.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	6/25/2018	8,353.96	0
Gray's Woods	132 Abigail Lane (aka Scotia Roa	Port Matilda	16870	20 Mbps	20 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/19/2018	8,777.18	0
Upmc Pinnacle Hanover	300 Highland Ave	Hanover	17331	5.0MB	5.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/7/2018	3,751.80	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	950 Mbps	950 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	18,743.40	0
Gray's Woods	132 Abigail Lane (aka Scotia Roa	Port Matilda	16870	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/8/2018	5,734.09	3,802.56
Pinnacle Health Brady Hall Data Center	205 South Front Street	Harrisburg	17104	1.0 Gbps	1.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	88,157.16	0
Cowansville Health Center	882 East Brady Road	Cowansville	16218	20 Mbps	20 Mbps	10/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	1,755.00	1,365.00
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	8,055.45	0
Gray's Woods	132 Abigail Lane (aka Scotia Roa	Port Matilda	16870	20.0 Mbps	20.0 Mbps	3/16/2019	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	5/4/2018	2,403.97	1,720.27
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/24/2018	10,108.80	0
Penn Highlands Clearfield	809 Turnpike Ave	Clearfield	16830	1.544 Mbp	1.544 Mbp	7/1/2018	8/4/2018	2/8/2019	5/4/2018	176.61	0
Geisinger South Wilkes-Barre Hospital	25 Church Street	Wilkes-Barre	18765	NA	NA	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	4/25/2018	0	0
Cowansville Health Center	882 East Brady Road	Cowansville	16218	20 Mbps	20 Mbps	7/1/2018	9/30/2018	2/8/2019	6/26/2018	585	585
Mifflin Geisinger Medical Group (juniata)	56 Jam House Road	Mifflin	17058	1.0 Gbps	1.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/1/2018	7,254.00	4,680.00
Geisinger Wyoming Valley Hospital	1000 East Mountain Boulevard	Wilkes-Barre	18711	10.0 Gbps	10.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/14/2018	32,960.54	30,034.89

Pennsylvania Rural Health Care Commitments
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Lehigh Valley Hospital-Schuylkill S. Jackson Street	420 South Jackson Street	Pottsville	17901	10 Mbps	10 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/19/2018	8,036.50	0
Geisinger South Wilkes-Barre Hospital	25 Church Street	Wilkes-Barre	18765	NA	NA	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	4/25/2018	15,912.00	15,912.00
Acmh Hospital	1 Nolte Dr	Kittanning	16201	200 Mbps	200 Mbps	7/1/2018	9/30/2018	2/8/2019	6/26/2018	2,340.00	2,340.00
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	5/21/2018	0	0
Wellspan Chambersburg Hospital,	112 N 7th St	Chambersburg	17201	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	3/12/2018	14,313.00	7,156.50
Heart Of Lancaster Regional Medical Center	1500 Highlands Dr	Lititz	17543	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/7/2018	4,446.00	4,446.00
Geisinger Tunkhannock	10 Trieble Dr	Tunkhannock	18657	1.0 Gbps	1.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/14/2018	19,842.34	18,098.53
Geisinger Holy Spirit	503 North 21st Street	Camp Hill	17011	10.0 Gbps	10.0 Gbps	1/30/2019	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/25/2018	17,323.83	17,323.83
Acmh Hospital	1 Nolte Dr	Kittanning	16201	200 Mbps	200 Mbps	10/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	7,020.00	5,460.00
Mount Nittany Medical Center	1800 East Park Avenue	State College	16803	10 Mbps	10 Mbps	7/1/2018	8/4/2018	2/8/2019	5/4/2018	348.54	348.54
Mifflin Geisinger Medical Group (juniata)	56 Jam House Road	Mifflin	17058	2 Mbps	12 Mbps	7/21/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	5/4/2018	0	0
Punxsutawney Area Hospital	81 Hillcrest Drive	Punxsutawney	15767	100 Mbps	100 Mbps	12/21/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	4,642.85	3,912.25
Geisinger Cardiology – Lewistown	217 South Logan Boulevard	Burnham	17009	2 Mbps	12 Mbps	4/11/2019	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	5/4/2018	0	0
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/24/2018	8,892.00	0
Mifflin Geisinger Medical Group (juniata)	56 Jam House Road	Mifflin	17058	2 Mbps	12 Mbps	1/23/2019	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	5/4/2018	0	0
Geisinger South Wilkes-Barre Hospital	25 Church Street	Wilkes-Barre	18765	1.0 Gbps	1.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/14/2018	12,375.71	11,288.07
Green Street Primary Care	2000 Green Street	Farrell	16121	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	6,084.00	0
Philipsburg Geisinger Medical Group	210 Medical Center Drive	Philipsburg	16866	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	10/24/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/3/2018	9,961.83	0
Carlisle Regional Medical Center	361 Alexander Spring Rd	Carlisle	17015	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/7/2018	8,598.72	0
Gray's Woods	132 Abigail Lane (aka Scotia Roa	Port Matilda	16870	50 Mbps	50 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/19/2018	11,111.49	9,998.41
Upmc Pinnacle Hanover	300 Highland Ave	Hanover	17331	10.0MB	10.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	6/4/2018	3,658.20	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	8,097.22	0
Beaver Falls Primary Care, Ob/gyn, Dental, And Behav	1302 Seventh Avenue	Beaver Falls	15010	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	6,513.00	0
Worthington Draw Station	1482 Butler Road	Worthington	16262	20 Mbps	20 Mbps	10/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	1,755.00	1,365.00
Upmc Pinnacle Hanover	300 Highland Ave	Hanover	17331	10.0MB	10.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	6/4/2018	3,736.20	0
Upmc Pinnacle Hanover	300 Highland Ave	Hanover	17331	10.0MB	10.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/7/2018	4,508.40	0
Geisinger Gastroenterology And Endoscopy Center - L	310 Electric Avenue	Lewistown	17044	1.0 Gbps	1.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/1/2018	7,254.00	0
Geisinger Community Medical Center	1800 Mulberry Street	Scranton	18510	1.0 Gbps	1.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/14/2018	12,375.71	11,288.07
Ford City Health Pavilion	202 Fifth Avenue	Ford City	16226	20 Mbps	20 Mbps	7/1/2018	9/30/2018	2/8/2019	6/26/2018	585	585
Geisinger – Family Health Associates – Mifflintown	27 Cjems Lane	Mifflintown	17059	12 Mbps	12 Mbps	10/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	4/30/2018	0	0
Geisinger Jersey Shore Hospital	1020 Thompson St	Jersey Shore	17740	50 Mbps	50 Mbps	12/21/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	1,900.51	1,601.44
Geisinger Wyoming Valley Hospital	1000 East Mountain Boulevard	Wilkes-Barre	18711	10.0 Gbps	10.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/14/2018	32,960.54	30,063.90
Geisinger Family Health Associates Big Valley	4752 State Route 655	Belleville	17004	12 Mbps	12 Mbps	1/19/2019	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	4/30/2018	0	0
Geisinger Careworks Walk-In Clinic(burnham)	224 North Logan Boulevard	Burnham	17009	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/1/2018	4,134.00	0
South Bethlehem Primary Care Center	102 South Street	New Bethlehem	16242	20 Mbps	20 Mbps	10/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	1,755.00	1,365.00
Clarion Hospital	One Hospital Drive	Clarion	16214	1.544 Mbp	1.544 Mbp	7/1/2018	8/4/2018	2/8/2019	5/4/2018	176.59	0
Jersey Shore Medical Associates - Avis	104 E Central Ave	Avis	17721	NA	NA	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	343.77	343.77
Jersey Shore Medical Associates - Avis	104 E Central Ave	Avis	17721	20 Mbps	20 Mbps	12/21/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	1,469.47	1,238.24
Wayne Memorial Hospital	601 Park Street	Honesdale	18431	1.544 Mbp	1.544 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	6/26/2018	19,143.85	0
Carlisle Regional Medical Center	361 Alexander Spring Rd	Carlisle	17015	50.0MB	50.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/7/2018	12,441.00	0
Heart Of Lancaster Regional Medical Center	1500 Highlands Dr	Lititz	17543	50.0MB	50.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/7/2018	21,192.60	21,192.60
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	9,041.76	0
Wellspan Chambersburg Hospital,	112 N 7th St	Chambersburg	17201	25.0MB	25.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	3/12/2018	1,473.73	736.87
Geisinger Gastroenterology And Endoscopy Center - L	310 Electric Avenue	Lewistown	17044	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/1/2018	4,134.00	0
Gray's Woods	132 Abigail Lane (aka Scotia Roa	Port Matilda	16870	20.0 Mbps	20.0 Mbps	1/28/2019	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	5/4/2018	2,755.47	2,202.14
Heart Of Lancaster Regional Medical Center	1500 Highlands Dr	Lititz	17543	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/7/2018	12,214.80	12,214.80
Mount Pocono Geisinger Medical Group	126 Market Way	Mount Pocono	18344	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	10/24/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/3/2018	9,961.83	0
Urgent Care Center At Mcelhattan	560 Mcelhattan Drive	Mcelhattan	17748	20 Mbps	20 Mbps	12/21/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	1,469.47	1,238.24
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/24/2018	9,055.80	0
Geisinger Jersey Shore Hospital	1020 Thompson St	Jersey Shore	17740	50 Mbps	50 Mbps	12/21/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	4,642.85	3,912.25
Gray's Woods	132 Abigail Lane (aka Scotia Roa	Port Matilda	16870	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/8/2018	343.77	342.06
Geisinger – Family Health Associates – Mifflintown	27 Cjems Lane	Mifflintown	17059	12 Mbps	12 Mbps	4/1/2019	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	4/30/2018	0	0
Geisinger Holy Spirit	503 North 21st Street	Camp Hill	17011	10.0 Gbps	10.0 Gbps	1/30/2019	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/25/2018	17,323.83	17,323.83
Rural Valley Primary Care Center	10261 Route 85	Kittanning	16201	20 Mbps	20 Mbps	7/1/2018	9/30/2018	2/8/2019	6/26/2018	585	585
Ford City Health Pavilion	202 Fifth Avenue	Ford City	16226	20 Mbps	20 Mbps	10/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	1,755.00	1,365.00
Gray's Woods	132 Abigail Lane (aka Scotia Roa	Port Matilda	16870	1 Gbps	1 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/19/2018	28,097.32	21,047.68
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/24/2018	21,746.40	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	8,529.30	0
Geisinger Family Health Associates Big Valley	4752 State Route 655	Belleville	17004	1.0 Gbps	1.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/1/2018	7,254.00	0
Pinnaclehealth Community General Osteopathic Hosp	4300 Londonderry Road	Harrisburg	17109	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/23/2018	4,663.62	0
Gray's Woods	132 Abigail Lane (aka Scotia Roa	Port Matilda	16870	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/8/2018	343.77	342.06
Geisinger South Wilkes-Barre Hospital	25 Church Street	Wilkes-Barre	18765	1.0 Gbps	1.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/14/2018	12,375.71	11,288.07

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Gray's Woods	132 Abigail Lane (aka Scotia Roa	Port Matilda	16870	50 Mbps	50 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/19/2018	11,111.49	9,998.41
Geisinger South Wilkes-Barre Hospital	25 Church Street	Wilkes-Barre	18765	NA	NA	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	4/25/2018	1,037.40	1,037.40
Central Armstrong Primary Care Center	260 South Jefferson Street	Kittanning	16201	20 Mbps	20 Mbps	7/1/2018	9/30/2018	2/8/2019	6/26/2018	585	585
Elderton Primary Care Center	116 North Main Street	Elderton	15736	20 Mbps	20 Mbps	7/1/2018	9/30/2018	2/8/2019	6/26/2018	585	585
Memorial Hospital - York	325 S Belmont St	York	17403	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/4/2018	12,121.20	0
Philipsburg Geisinger Medical Group	210 Medical Center Drive	Philipsburg	16866	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	10/23/2018	2/15/2019	5/3/2018	4,513.96	0
Geisinger Medical Group-Milton	155 South Arch Street	Milton	17847	12 Mbps	2.0 Mbps	11/18/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	4/26/2018	482.92	482.92
Carlisle Regional Medical Center	361 Alexander Spring Rd	Carlisle	17015	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/7/2018	3,414.84	0
Geisinger Tiadaghton Health Center	529 High St	Lock Haven	17745	50 Mbps	50 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/19/2018	11,111.49	3,643.63
Lock Haven Geisinger Medical Group	955 Bellefonte Avenue	Lock Haven	17745	50 Mbps	50 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/19/2018	11,109.77	9,998.41
Gray's Woods	132 Abigail Lane (aka Scotia Roa	Port Matilda	16870	50 Mbps	50 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/19/2018	11,111.49	0
Altoona Community Health Center	1701 12th Avenue	Altoona	16601	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	5,694.00	0
Central Armstrong Primary Care Center	260 South Jefferson Street	Kittanning	16201	20 Mbps	20 Mbps	10/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	1,755.00	1,365.00
Geisinger – Family Health Associates – Mifflintown	27 Cjems Lane	Mifflintown	17059	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/1/2018	4,134.00	0
Upmc Pinnacle Hanover	300 Highland Ave	Hanover	17331	50.0MB	50.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/7/2018	8,213.40	0
Geisinger South Wilkes-Barre Hospital	25 Church Street	Wilkes-Barre	18765	NA	NA	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	4/25/2018	296.4	296.4
Williamsport Regional Medical Center	700 High Street	Williamsport	17701	2.0GB	2.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/25/2018	17,511.00	0
Geisinger Bloomsburg Hospital	549 Fair Street	Bloomsburg	17815	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	5/10/2018	12,480.00	12,480.00
Geisinger Tunkhannock	10 Trieble Dr	Tunkhannock	18657	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	9,216.48	9,172.80
Sunbury Geisinger Medical Group	385 State Street	Sunbury	17801	50.0 Mbps	5 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	1,091.61	1,084.90
Mountaintop Geisinger Medical Group	35 South Mountain Boulevard	Mountaintop	18707	50.0 Mbps	5.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/28/2018	1,091.61	1,091.61
Geisinger Shamokin Area Community Hospital	4200 Hospital Road	Coal Township	17866	1.0 Gbps	1.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	30,488.41	30,343.95
Geisinger Medical Group-Kingston	499 Wyoming Avenue	Kingston	18704	2.0 Mbps	12 Mbps	11/18/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	5/8/2018	482.92	482.92
Geisinger Clinic Bloomsburg-Reichart Road	2407 Reichart Road	Bloomsburg	17815	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	7,406.10	7,371.00
Northumberland Geisinger Medical Group (child Adv	218 Chestnut Street	Sunbury	17801	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	7,430.75	7,395.57
Montour Boulevard Data Center	510 Montour Boulevard	Bloomsburg	17815	10.0GB	10.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	3/13/2018	17,160.00	17,160.00
Upmc Pinnacle Hanover	300 Highland Ave	Hanover	17331	200.0MB	200.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	6/4/2018	8,876.40	8,876.40
Geisinger Medical Center-Hazleton Cancer Center	1740 East Broad Street	Hazleton	18291	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	9,216.48	9,172.80
Hazleton Geisinger Medical Group	426 Airport Road	Hazleton	18202	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	9,216.48	9,172.80
Geisinger Bloomsburg Hospital	549 Fair Street	Bloomsburg	17815	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	5/10/2018	21,216.00	21,216.00
Geisinger - Benton -	4469 Red Rock Road	Benton	17814	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	11,109.15	10,781.19
Mahanoy City Geisinger Medical Group	31 South Main Street	Mahanoy City	17948	50.0 Mbps	5 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	1,091.61	1,091.61
Frackville Geisinger Medical Group	701 West Oak Street	Frackville	17931	50.0 Mbps	5.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	1,091.61	1,091.61
Hazleton Geisinger Medical Group	426 Airport Road	Hazleton	18202	50.0 Mbps	5 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	1,091.61	1,091.61
Selinsgrove Geisinger Medical Group	201 Roosevelt Avenue	Selinsgrove	17870	50.0 Mbps	5 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	1,091.61	1,084.90
Northumberland Geisinger Medical Group (child Adv	218 Chestnut Street	Sunbury	17801	50.0 Mbps	5 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	1,091.61	1,091.61
Geisinger Lewistown Hospital	400 Highland Avenue	Lewistown	17044	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	5/10/2018	58,500.00	58,500.00
Geisinger - Millville	515 Jerseytown Road	Millville	17846	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	11,109.15	10,781.19
Catawissa Geisinger Medical Group	353 Main Street	Catawissa	17820	50.0 Mbps	5 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	1,091.61	1,084.90
Geisinger Clinic Bloomsburg-Reichart Road	2407 Reichart Road	Bloomsburg	17815	50.0 Mbps	5 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	1,091.61	1,084.90
Geisinger Medical Center-Hazleton Cancer Center	1740 East Broad Street	Hazleton	18291	50.0 Mbps	5 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	1,091.61	1,091.61
Mahanoy City Geisinger Medical Group	31 South Main Street	Mahanoy City	17948	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	8,911.97	8,869.77
Sunbury Geisinger Medical Group	385 State Street	Sunbury	17801	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	7,430.75	7,395.57
Frackville Geisinger Medical Group	701 West Oak Street	Frackville	17931	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	10,590.68	10,540.53
Memorial Hospital - York	325 S Belmont St	York	17403	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	5/29/2018	14,121.90	14,121.90
Selinsgrove Geisinger Medical Group	201 Roosevelt Avenue	Selinsgrove	17870	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	7,430.75	7,395.57
Geisinger Shamokin Area Community Hospital	4200 Hospital Road	Coal Township	17866	1.0 Gbps	1.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	29,064.83	28,927.08
Barnes - Kasson County Hospital	2872 Turnpike St	Susquehanna	18847			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	3/19/2018	1,843.56	0
Pinnacle Health System - Family Care Millersburg	1000 Evelyn Drive	Millersburg	17061	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/12/2018	24,637.86	24,637.86
Meadville Medical Center - Site 1	751 Liberty Street	Meadville	16335	50.0MB	50.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/12/2018	6/21/2018	1,086.80	1,065.67
Titusville Area Hospital	406 W Oak St	Titusville	16354	200.0MB	200.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	6/26/2018	572	567.24
Kane Community Hospital	4372 Route 6	Kane	16735	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	2/26/2018	10,530.00	10,530.00
Bradford Regional Medical Center	116 Interstate Parkway	Bradford	16701	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	3/26/2018	5,460.00	5,460.00
Guthrie Clinic - Wyalusing	Route 6 West - Farm And Home I	Wyalusing	18853	6.0MB	6.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/25/2019	2/26/2018	4,680.00	4,680.00
Williamsport Regional Medical Center	700 High Street	Williamsport	17701	25.0MB	5.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/1/2019	6/12/2018	545.61	0
Guthrie - Robert Packer Hospital	1 Guthrie Square	Sayre	18840	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	9/29/2018	3,900.00	0
North Penn-Laurel Health Center - Lawrenceville	32 East Lawrence Road	Lawrenceville	16929	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/12/2018	2/14/2018	2,328.38	2,328.38
Fcmc Rehabilitation Services Of Huntingdon County	622 Water Street	Orbisonia	17243	40.0MB	40.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	2/13/2018	506.92	506.92
Barnes - Kasson County Hospital	2872 Turnpike St	Susquehanna	18847			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	3/19/2018	1,843.56	0
Clarion Hospital	One Hospital Drive	Clarion	16214	27 Mbps	7 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/12/2018	2/5/2018	973.83	0
Fox Township Medical Center Dental Services	176 Skyline Drive	Kersey	15846	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	3/12/2018	1,560.00	1,560.00
Somerset Health Services- Somerset Family Practice C	126 E Church St Ste 2100	Somerset	15501			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/25/2019	5/10/2018	621.24	0

Pennsylvania Rural Health Care Commitments
2018 Breakout

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Meadville Medical Center - Site 1	751 Liberty Street	Meadville	16335	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	6/25/2018	467.82	458.72
Mountain Top Area Medical Center	402 East Sycamore Road	Snow Shoe	16874	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	3/12/2018	3,900.00	3,900.00
Wayne Memorial Hearing Solutions	909 Main Street	Honesdale	18431			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	6/26/2018	3,557.64	0
Upmc Susquehanna Sunbury	350 N 11th St	Sunbury	17801	50.0MB	5.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/1/2019	6/22/2018	1,345.03	947.31
Charles Cole Memorial Hospital - Dental Health Cente	11 8th St	Coudersport	16915	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	2/5/2018	3,900.00	3,900.00
Gray's Woods	132 Abigail Lane (aka Scotia Roac	Port Matilda	16870	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/8/2018	6,559.10	2,647.71
Fox Township Medical Center	174 Skyline Drive	Kersey	15846			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/25/2019	3/12/2018	1,844.76	0
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	5/29/2018	3,900.00	3,900.00
Sqhs Medical Plaza At Mansfield	416 South Main Street	Mansfield	16933	50.0MB	50.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	5/7/2018	8,322.60	8,322.60
Pike Family Health Center	750 Route 739	Lords Valley	18428			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	6/26/2018	3,717.48	0
Guthrie Clinic - Mansfield	63 South Main St	Mansfield	16933	6.0MB	6.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/25/2019	4/23/2018	4,680.00	4,680.00
Bucktail Medical Center	1001 Pine Street	Renovo	17764	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	2/3/2018	2,760.81	0
Johnsonburg Dental Center	81 Clarion Road	Johnsonburg	15845			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/25/2019	3/12/2018	3,944.40	0
North Penn-Laurel Health Center - Wellsboro	7 Water Street	Wellsboro	16901	25.0MB	25.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	6/22/2018	5,733.00	5,733.00
Somerset Health Services - Berlin Family Practice	426 Main St	Berlin	15530			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	5/10/2018	2,408.16	0
Catawissa Geisinger Medical Group	353 Main Street	Catawissa	17820	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	7,406.10	7,371.00
Kane Community Hospital	4372 Route 6	Kane	16735	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	2/26/2018	5,070.00	5,070.00
Corry Memorial Hospital - Orthopedic Surgeon Office	336 York Street	Corry	16407	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	2/12/2018	5,647.43	0
Geisinger Holy Spirit	503 North 21st Street	Camp Hill	17011	10.0 Gbps	10.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	1/29/2019	2/15/2019	5/25/2018	23,723.67	23,723.67
Geisinger Family Health Associates Big Valley	4752 State Route 655	Belleville	17004	12 Mbps	12 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	4/30/2018	2,730.00	2,047.50
Guthrie - Robert Packer Hospital	1 Guthrie Square	Sayre	18840	6.0MB	6.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	4/23/2018	4,680.00	4,680.00
Kane Community Hospital - Upmc Hamet Clinic For Di	51 Boylston Street	Bradford	16701	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	2/26/2018	5,070.00	5,070.00
Pinnacle Health Brady Hall Data Center	205 South Front Street	Harrisburg	17104	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/1/2019	6/13/2018	2,323.90	0
Geisinger Tladaghton Health Center	529 High St	Lock Haven	17745	20 Mbps	20 Mbps	12/21/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	1,469.47	1,238.24
Williamsport Regional Medical Center	700 High Street	Williamsport	17701	100.0MB	20.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/1/2019	5/29/2018	1,169.61	0
Barnes - Kasson County Hospital	2872 Turnpike St	Susquehanna	18847	6.0MB	6.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	3/8/2018	9,360.00	9,360.00
Guthrie - Robert Packer Hospital	1 Guthrie Square	Sayre	18840	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	6/19/2018	7,758.97	7,758.97
Tyrone Hospital	187 Hospital Drive	Tyrone	16686	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	3/2/2018	11,996.40	2,999.10
Acmh Hospital	1 Nolte Dr	Kittanning	16201	1 Gbps	1 Gbps	7/1/2018	9/30/2018	2/8/2019	6/26/2018	1,657.50	1,657.50
Bhs-East Brady Primary Care	419 Kelly's Way	East Brady	16028	50.0MB	5.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	2/3/2018	740.61	740.61
Waymart Family Health Center	27 Woodlands Dr	Waymart	18472	25.0MB	25.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	6/26/2018	576.81	576.81
Acmh Hospital	1 Nolte Dr	Kittanning	16201	1 Gbps	1 Gbps	10/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	12,571.65	9,777.95
Slippery Rock Primary Care	100 Innovation Drive	Slippery Rock	16057	5.0MB	5.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/3/2018	1,976.83	1,976.83
Guthrie - Robert Packer Hospital	1 Guthrie Square	Sayre	18840	10.0GB	10.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	3/29/2018	3,900.00	0
Titusville Area Hospital	406 W Oak St	Titusville	16354	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	6/25/2018	371.88	368.77
Kane Community Hospital - Kch Family Medicine	2 Thompson Park	Kane	16735	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	2/26/2018	5,070.00	5,070.00
Mount Pocono Geisinger Medical Group	126 Market Way	Mount Pocono	18344	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/20/2018	28,785.04	25,183.07
Wayne Memorial Outpatient Center - Waymart	621 Roosevelt Hwy	Waymart	18472	25.0MB	25.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	6/26/2018	506.84	506.84
The Waynesboro Hospital	501 E Main St	Waynesboro	17268	10.0GB	10.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	6/13/2018	7,862.12	3,931.06
Gray's Woods	132 Abigail Lane (aka Scotia Roac	Port Matilda	16870	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	12/1/2016	6/30/2019	4/12/2019	6/27/2018	26,559.88	15,654.51
Soldiers & Sailors Hospital	32 Central Avenue	Wellsboro	16901	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	6/13/2018	9,984.00	9,984.00
Honesdale Family Health Center	600 Maple Avenue	Honesdale	18431			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	6/26/2018	301.44	0
Wellspan Chambersburg Hospital,	112 N 7th St	Chambersburg	17201	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	3/12/2018	17,994.60	8,997.30
Slippery Rock Primary Care	100 Innovation Drive	Slippery Rock	16057	50.0MB	50.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	2/3/2018	3,655.08	3,655.08
Bradford Regional Medical Center	116 Interstate Parkway	Bradford	16701	500.0MB	500.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	3/13/2018	4,680.00	4,680.00
Meadville Medical Center - Site 1	751 Liberty Street	Meadville	16335	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	4/30/2018	16,435.54	11,152.69
Fulton County Medical Center	214 Peach Orchard Road	Mcconnellsburg	17233	75.0MB	15.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/25/2019	2/13/2018	1,364.22	0
Corry Memorial Hospital - Orthopedic Surgeon Office	336 York Street	Corry	16407	15.0MB	2.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/12/2018	2/12/2018	1,247.61	0
Tyrone Medical Associates	221 Hospital Drive, Suite 6	Tyrone	16686	50.0MB	10.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	3/2/2018	1,052.22	0
Susquehanna Health System - Lock Haven Family Prac	610 High St	Lock Haven	17745	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	6/19/2018	4,738.50	4,738.50
Gray's Woods	132 Abigail Lane (aka Scotia Roac	Port Matilda	16870	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	5/16/2018	7,135.36	0
Guthrie - Robert Packer Hospital	1 Guthrie Square	Sayre	18840	500.0MB	500.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	3/29/2018	15,592.20	0
Warren General Hospital	2 W Crescent Park	Warren	16365	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	3/19/2018	4,680.00	4,680.00
Troy Clinic	285 Guthrie Drive	Troy	16947	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	3/23/2018	4,083.38	4,083.38
Meadville Medical Center - Site 1	751 Liberty Street	Meadville	16335	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	6/26/2018	4,419.48	4,112.57
Miners Medical Center - Hastings	290 Haida Avenue	Hastings	16645	27 Mbps	7 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/25/2019	2/23/2018	670.94	0
Carlisle Regional Medical Center	361 Alexander Spring Rd	Carlisle	17015	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	5/31/2018	8,751.60	8,751.60
Somerset Health Services - Somerset Family Practice (	329 S Pleasant Ave	Somerset	15501			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	5/10/2018	1,340.64	0
Geisinger South Wilkes-Barre Hospital	25 Church Street	Wilkes-Barre	18765	NA	NA	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	4/25/2018	155,937.60	155,937.60
Geisinger Medical Group-Milton	155 South Arch Street	Milton	17847	12 Mbps	2.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	11/17/2018	2/8/2019	4/26/2018	296.69	296.69
Somerset Health Services- Somerset Family Practice C	126 E Church St Ste 2100	Somerset	15501	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/8/2018	3,159.00	1,380.41
Guthrie-Sayre Otolaryngology	116 South Elmer Avenue	Sayre	18840	10.0GB	10.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	2/14/2018	3,900.00	0

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Somerset Community Hospital	225 S Center Ave	Somerset	15501	16 Mbps	3.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/12/2018	2/27/2018	545.61	272.81
Pike Family Health Center	750 Route 739	Lords Valley	18428			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	6/26/2018	968.64	0
Fulton County Medical Center	214 Peach Orchard Road	Mcconnellsburg	17233	3.0MB	1.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	2/13/2018	459.73	459.73
Somerset Community Hospital	225 S Center Ave	Somerset	15501	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/26/2018	18,005.05	9,002.53
Upmc Northern Tier Ortho	9 Water Street	Wellsboro	16901	12 Mbps	2.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/25/2019	2/8/2018	842.01	842.01
Elkland Health Center	103 Forestview Drive	Elkland	16920	25.0MB	25.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	6/22/2018	5,733.00	5,733.00
Upmc Outpatient Center - Mcelhattan	1 Outlet Ln Ste 400	Lock Haven	17745	50.0MB	50.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	6/15/2018	7,566.00	0
Mountaintop Geisinger Medical Group	35 South Mountain Boulevard	Mountaintop	18707	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/28/2018	10,961.03	10,909.08
Upmc Northern Tier Ortho	9 Water Street	Wellsboro	16901	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	2/8/2018	3,693.38	3,693.38
Charles Cole Memorial Hospital	1001 E 2nd St	Coudersport	16915	50.0MB	50.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/5/2018	68,380.81	68,380.81
Pinnacle Family Health Center	132 Manly Road	Tafton	18464			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	6/26/2018	1,741.56	0
Carlisle Regional Medical Center	361 Alexander Spring Rd	Carlisle	17015	20.0MB	20.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	6/4/2018	7,098.00	0
Wayne Memorial Hospital	601 Park Street	Honesdale	18431	3 Mbps	768 Kbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	6/26/2018	623.61	0
J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital	1225 Warm Springs Avenue	Huntingdon	16652	100.0MB	20.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/6/2018	3,080.22	0
Corry Memorial Hospital - Corry Memorial Hospital Va	300 York Street	Corry	16407	10.0MB	1.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/25/2019	2/12/2018	772.2	0
J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital	1225 Warm Springs Avenue	Huntingdon	16652	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	2/6/2018	7,410.00	7,410.00
Montour Boulevard Data Center	510 Montour Boulevard	Bloomsburg	17815	10.0 Gbps	10.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	3/13/2018	35,685.00	35,685.00
Kane Community Hospital - Sheffield Area Medical Ce	511 S. Main Street	Sheffield	16347	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	2/26/2018	5,070.00	5,070.00
Guthrie Clinic - Wellsboro	110 Plaza Lane	Wellsboro	16901	50.0MB	50.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	6/29/2018	11,700.00	11,700.00
Honesdale Family Health Center	600 Maple Avenue	Honesdale	18431			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	6/26/2018	591.6	0
Pinnacle Health Brady Hall Data Center	205 South Front Street	Harrisburg	17104	500.0MB	500.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/13/2018	36,360.58	0
Jersey Shore Medical Associates - Avis	104 E Central Ave	Avis	17721	50.0MB	50.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/21/2018	5,734.09	3,802.57
Uahs - Smethport Health Center	406 Franklin Street	Smethport	16749	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	3/13/2018	5,265.00	5,265.00
North Penn-Laurel Health Center - Westfield	236 Main Street	Westfield	16950	25.0MB	25.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	6/22/2018	5,733.00	5,733.00
Fulton County Medical Center	214 Peach Orchard Road	Mcconnellsburg	17233	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	2/13/2018	17,550.00	17,550.00
Miners Medical Center - Hastings	290 Haida Avenue	Hastings	16646	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/22/2018	5,116.80	5,116.80
Grove City Medical Center	631 North Broad Street Ext	Grove City	16127	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/26/2018	21,621.60	21,621.60
Charles Cole Memorial Hospital - 2nd Street Dental He	438 E 2nd St	Coudersport	16915	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	2/5/2018	3,900.00	3,900.00
Wayne Memorial Hospital	601 Park Street	Honesdale	18431			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	6/26/2018	466.08	0
Fulton County Medical Center	214 Peach Orchard Road	Mcconnellsburg	17233	20.0MB	20.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/13/2018	3,315.00	0
Corry Memorial Hospital	965 Shamrock Lane	Corry	16407	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	2/12/2018	5,082.17	0
North Penn-Laurel Health Center - Lawrenceville	32 East Lawrence Road	Lawrenceville	16929	25.0MB	25.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	6/22/2018	5,733.00	5,733.00
Meadville Medical Center - Site 1	751 Liberty Street	Meadville	16335	40 Gbps	40 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	6/25/2018	2,925.00	2,868.12
Warren General Hospital	2 W Crescent Park	Warren	16365	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	3/19/2018	585	585
Soldiers & Sailors Hospital	32 Central Avenue	Wellsboro	16901	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	6/18/2018	10,530.00	10,530.00
Muncy Valley Hospital	215 E Water St	Muncy	17756	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	6/19/2018	9,332.70	9,332.70
Pike Family Health Center	750 Route 739	Lords Valley	18428			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	6/26/2018	443.88	0
Tyrone Hospital-Skytop Surgical	154 Hospital Drive	Tyrone	16686	50.0MB	10.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/25/2019	3/5/2018	1,052.22	1,052.22
Ridgway Medical Center	225 South Street	Ridgway	15853	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	3/12/2018	1,560.00	1,560.00
Chicora Primary Care	160 Medical Center Rd	Chicora	16025	5.0MB	5.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/12/2018	2/3/2018	3,397.68	3,397.68
Wayne Memorial Hospital	601 Park Street	Honesdale	18431			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	6/26/2018	481.44	0
Pinnacleheallth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	10.0 Gbps	10.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/29/2018	47,938.80	0
Corry Memorial Hospital - General Surgeon Office	328 York Street	Corry	16407	15.0MB	2.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	2/12/2018	1,247.61	0
Uahs - Bradford Dental Center	600 Chestnut Street	Bradford	16701	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	3/13/2018	5,265.00	5,265.00
Cameron County Healthcare Center	90 East 2nd Street	Emporium	15834			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/25/2019	3/12/2018	241.44	0
Bellefonte Geisinger Medical Group	819 East Bishop Street	Bellefonte	16823	20.0 Mbps	20.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/19/2018	9,337.61	8,402.21
Gray's Woods	132 Abigail Lane (aka Scotia Roac	Port Matilda	16870	100.0 Mbp	100.0 Mbp	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/28/2018	12,449.81	0
Wayne Memorial Hospital	601 Park Street	Honesdale	18431			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	6/26/2018	4,432.32	0
North Penn-Laurel Health Center - Blossburg	6 Riverside Plaza	Blossburg	16912	25.0MB	25.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	6/22/2018	5,733.00	5,733.00
Somerset Community Hospital	225 S Center Ave	Somerset	15501	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	2/26/2018	3,034.20	1,517.10
Charles Cole Memorial Hospital	1001 E 2nd St	Coudersport	16915	80 Mbps	80 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	2/5/2018	6,630.00	6,630.00
Guthrie - Robert Packer Hospital	1 Guthrie Square	Sayre	18840	200.0MB	200.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	6/29/2018	7,627.07	0
Upmc Pinnacle Hanover	300 Highland Ave	Hanover	17331	500.0MB	500.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/31/2018	28,002.00	28,002.00
Kane Community Hospital	4372 Route 6	Kane	16735	250 Mbps	250 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	2/26/2018	9,750.00	9,750.00
Miners Medical Center - Hastings	290 Haida Avenue	Hastings	16646	3.0MB	1.5 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/25/2019	2/23/2018	639.54	639.54
Geisinger Jersey Shore Hospital	1020 Thompson St	Jersey Shore	17740	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/28/2018	23,405.30	7,649.07
Cameron County Healthcare Center	90 East 2nd Street	Emporium	15834			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/25/2019	3/12/2018	3,944.40	0
Troy Community Hospital And Clinic	275 Guthrie Drive	Troy	16947	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	2/26/2018	8,166.76	8,166.76
Corry Memorial Hospital - Corry Memorial Hospital Va	300 York Street	Corry	16407	15.0MB	2.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/25/2019	2/12/2018	1,115.40	0
Fulton County Medical Center	214 Peach Orchard Road	Mcconnellsburg	17233	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	2/13/2018	7,481.76	0
Canyon Surgical Association	1 Main Street	Wellsboro	16901	25.0MB	25.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	5/7/2018	5,733.00	5,733.00
Hanover Medical Group - Littlestown	300 W King St	Littlestown	17340	16 Mbps	3.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	4/24/2018	584.61	0

Pennsylvania Rural Health Care Commitments
2018 Breakout

Office of Chairman Gladys Brown Dutrieuille
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J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital	1225 Warm Springs Avenue	Huntingdon	16652	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/6/2018	11,442.60	11,442.60
Memorial Hospital, Inc.	91 Hospital Drive	Towanda	18848	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	5/21/2018	23,737.43	23,737.43
Uahs - Women's Health Services	159 Interstate Parkway	Bradford	16701	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	3/13/2018	5,265.00	5,265.00
Sqhs Medical Plaza At Mansfield	416 South Main Street	Mansfield	16933	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/8/2018	2,888.11	2,888.11
Kane Community Hospital - Ridgeway Family Practice	225 South St	Ridgway	15845	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	2/26/2018	5,070.00	0
Susquehanna Health System - Lock Haven Hospital	24 Cree Dr	Lock Haven	17745	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	6/19/2018	15,901.47	15,901.47
Kane Community Hospital	4372 Route 6	Kane	16735	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	2/26/2018	5,070.00	5,070.00
Titusville Area Hospital	406 W Oak St	Titusville	16354	200.0MB	200.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/12/2018	6/26/2018	581.75	576.91
The Waynesboro Hospital	501 E Main St	Waynesboro	17268	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	3/12/2018	3,471.78	1,735.89
Meadville Medical Center - Site 1	751 Liberty Street	Meadville	16335	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/12/2018	4/30/2018	3,081.00	3,021.09
Kane Community Hospital Internal Medicine - Walnut	101 Walnut Street	Kane	16735	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	2/26/2018	5,070.00	5,070.00
Hamlin Family Health Center	543 Easton Turnpike Suite 105	Hamlin	18427	25.0MB	25.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	6/26/2018	3,705.00	3,705.00
Williamsport Regional Medical Center	700 High Street	Williamsport	17701	16 Mbps	3.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/1/2019	6/6/2018	545.61	0
Cornerstone Family Healthcare - Milford	221 Broad St	Milford	18337	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	6/25/2018	7,410.00	0
Tyrone Hospital	187 Hospital Drive	Tyrone	16686	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	3/2/2018	3,034.20	3,034.20
Carlisle Regional Medical Center	361 Alexander Spring Rd	Carlisle	17015	30.0MB	30.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/23/2018	15,333.71	0
Geisinger Medical Group-Kingston	499 Wyoming Avenue	Kingston	18704	2.0 Mbps	12 Mbps	7/1/2018	11/17/2018	2/8/2019	5/8/2018	296.69	296.69
Guthrie - Robert Packer Hospital	1 Guthrie Square	Sayre	18840	10.0GB	10.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	3/29/2018	3,900.00	0
Guthrie Clinic - Wellsboro	110 Plaza Lane	Wellsboro	16901	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/14/2018	3,303.38	3,303.38
North Penn-Laurel Health Center - Blossburg	6 Riverside Plaza	Blossburg	16912	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	2/14/2018	2,633.20	2,633.20
Susquehanna Health System - Lock Haven Family Prac	610 High St	Lock Haven	17745	16 Mbps	3.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/25/2019	4/24/2018	545.61	545.61
Barnes - Kasson County Hospital	2872 Turnpike St	Susquehanna	18847	10.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/14/2018	6,014.58	5,281.98
Bucktail Medical Center	1001 Pine Street	Renovo	17764	150.0MB	20.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/3/2018	1,715.22	0
Guthrie - Robert Packer Hospital	1 Guthrie Square	Sayre	18840	300.0MB	300.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	3/29/2018	25,647.80	25,647.80
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/24/2018	20,592.00	0
Susquehanna Health - Divine Providence Hospital	1100 Grampian Blvd	Williamsport	17701	2.0GB	2.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	6/25/2018	15,759.90	0
Muncy Valley Hospital	215 E Water St	Muncy	17756	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	2/9/2018	8,346.00	2,221.12
Slippery Rock Primary Care	100 Innovation Drive	Slippery Rock	16057	50.0MB	5.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/12/2018	2/3/2018	1,239.73	1,239.73
Geisinger Cardiology – Lewistown	217 South Logan Boulevard	Burnham	17009	1.0 Gbps	1.0 Gbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/1/2018	4,134.00	0
Sqhs Medical Plaza At Mansfield	416 South Main Street	Mansfield	16933	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/8/2018	2,888.11	2,888.11
Memorial Hospital - York	325 S Belmont St	York	17403	20.0MB	20.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/4/2018	12,885.60	0
Upmc Susquehanna Sunbury	350 N 11th St	Sunbury	17801	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/6/2018	27,058.51	0
Waymart Family Health Center	27 Woodlands Dr	Waymart	18472			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	6/26/2018	2,730.72	2,730.72
Heart Of Lancaster Regional Medical Center	1500 Highlands Dr	Lititz	17543	20.0MB	20.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/7/2018	17,494.62	11,611.02
Gray's Woods	132 Abigail Lane (aka Scotia Roa	Port Matilda	16870	20.0 Mbps	20.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	3/15/2019	2/8/2019	5/4/2018	5,800.39	5,800.39
Meadville Medical Center - Site 1	751 Liberty Street	Meadville	16335	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	4/30/2018	4,108.88	3,823.55
Mountain Top Area Medical Center	402 East Sycamore Road	Snow Shoe	16874	1.5 Mbps	1.5 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	3/12/2018	4,956.28	1,225.30
Tyrone Medical Associates	221 Hospital Drive, Suite 6	Tyrone	16686	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	3/2/2018	3,034.20	3,034.20
Uahs - Jewett Health Center	122 West Main Street	Mt. Jewett	16740	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	3/13/2018	5,265.00	5,265.00
Grove City Medical Center	631 North Broad Street Ext	Grove City	16127	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	2/26/2018	3,761.16	3,761.16
Somerset Health Services - Somerset Family Practice (	329 S Pleasant Ave	Somerset	15501	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	2/27/2018	4,504.50	1,750.40
J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital	1225 Warm Springs Avenue	Huntingdon	16652	30.0MB	30.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	2/6/2018	7,956.00	0
Hamlin Family Health Center	543 Easton Turnpike Suite 105	Hamlin	18427			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	6/26/2018	970.56	0
Memorial Hospital, Inc.	91 Hospital Drive	Towanda	18848	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	4/23/2018	9,910.13	9,910.13
Somerset Health Services - Berlin Family Practice	426 Main St	Berlin	15530	50.0MB	10.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	2/26/2018	1,052.22	526.11
Bucktail Medical Center	1001 Pine Street	Renovo	17764	50.0MB	10.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/12/2018	3/21/2018	896.22	0
Guthrie - Robert Packer Hospital	1 Guthrie Square	Sayre	18840	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	3/29/2018	7,800.00	7,800.00
Somerset Health Services- Somerset Family Practice C	126 E Church St Ste 2100	Somerset	15501	100.0MB	20.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	2/26/2018	1,559.61	779.81
Ridgway Medical Center	225 South Street	Ridgway	15853			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/25/2019	3/12/2018	1,699.32	0
Guthrie - Robert Packer Hospital	1 Guthrie Square	Sayre	18840	10.0MB	10.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	4/23/2018	5,196.59	0
Upmc Pine Creek Internal Medicine	103 West Avenue	Wellsboro	16901	10.0MB	10.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	6/14/2018	5,733.00	5,733.00
Geisinger Bloomsburg General Surgery & Women's He	439 East First Street	Bloomsburg	17815	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	5/10/2018	0	0
Altoona Behavioral Health	620 Howard Avenue	Altoona	16001	20.0 Mbps	20.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	6/29/2018	10,335.00	0
Upmc Pinnacle Hanover	300 Highland Ave	Hanover	17331	200.0MB	200.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	6/4/2018	9,695.40	9,695.40
Susquehanna Health - Divine Providence Hospital	1100 Grampian Blvd	Williamsport	17701	10.0MB	10.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	6/25/2018	5,046.29	0
Sqhs Green Home	37 Central Avenue	Wellsboro	16901	25.0MB	3.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	5/7/2018	974.61	702.14
Fox Township Medical Center Dental Services	176 Skyline Drive	Kersey	15846			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/25/2019	3/12/2018	1,844.76	0
Meadville Medical Center - Site 1	751 Liberty Street	Meadville	16335	200.0MB	200.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/12/2018	6/26/2018	591.5	580.01
Mifflin Geisinger Medical Group (juniata)	56 Jam House Road	Mifflin	17058	2 Mbps	12 Mbps	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	5/4/2018	1,162.20	871.65
Wellsboro Pt & Aquatic Rehab	11893 Route 6	Wellsboro	16901	6.0MB	6.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	6/14/2018	5,202.60	5,202.60
Kane Community Hospital - Kch Family Medicine	81 Clarion Rd	Johnsonburg	15845	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	2/26/2018	5,070.00	5,070.00
Somerset Health Services - Somerset Family Practice (	329 S Pleasant Ave	Somerset	15501	100.0MB	20.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	2/27/2018	1,559.61	779.81

Pennsylvania Rural Health Care Commitments
2018 Breakout

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Kane Community Hospital - Kch Mt. Jewett Family Me	18 W. Main St	Mount Jewett	16740	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	2/26/2018	5,070.00	5,070.00
Pike Family Health Center	750 Route 739	Lords Valley	18428			7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	6/26/2018	350.04	0
Mansfield Health Center	40 West Wellsboro Street	Mansfield	16933	25.0MB	25.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	6/22/2018	5,733.00	5,733.00
Corry Memorial Hospital	965 Shamrock Lane	Corry	16407	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	2/12/2018	5,082.17	0
Warren General Hospital	2 W Crescent Park	Warren	16365	500.0MB	500.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	3/19/2018	9,750.00	9,750.00
Johnsonburg Dental Center	81 Clarion Road	Johnsonburg	15845	10.0MB	10.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	3/12/2018	2,340.00	2,340.00
Guthrie-Sayre Pediatrics	1011 North Elmer Avenue	Sayre	18840	10.0GB	10.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	2/14/2018	3,900.00	0
Mount Pocono Geisinger Medical Group	126 Market Way	Mount Pocono	18344	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	10/23/2018	2/15/2019	5/3/2018	4,513.96	0
Williamsport Regional Medical Center	700 High Street	Williamsport	17701	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/25/2018	8,757.45	0
Corry Memorial Hospital	965 Shamrock Lane	Corry	16407	50.0MB	50.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	12/20/2018	5/21/2018	8,502.00	0
Pinnaclehealth West Shore Hospital	1995 Technology Parkway	Mechanicsburg	17050	10.0GB	10.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	6/4/2018	57,352.15	0
Carlisle Regional Medical Center	361 Alexander Spring Rd	Carlisle	17015	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	5/7/2018	3,338.40	0
Tyrone Hospital - Houtzdale Rural Health Clinic	120 Spring Street	Houtzdale	16651	50.0MB	10.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/4/2019	3/5/2018	1,013.22	1,013.22
Wellspan Chambersburg Hospital,	112 N 7th St	Chambersburg	17201	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	6/13/2018	5,257.64	2,628.82
Troy Community Hospital And Clinic	275 Guthrie Drive	Troy	16947	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	11/29/2018	2/14/2018	9,929.56	4,082.15
Fox Township Medical Center	174 Skyline Drive	Kersey	15846	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	3/12/2018	1,560.00	1,560.00
Guthrie - Robert Packer Hospital	1 Guthrie Square	Sayre	18840	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	6/19/2018	5,536.99	5,536.99
Cameron County Healthcare Center	90 East 2nd Street	Emporium	15834	20.0MB	20.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	3/12/2018	3,510.00	3,510.00
J C Blair Memorial Hospital - Convienent Care Center	7651 Lake Raystown Shopping	Huntingdon	16652	15.0MB	15.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/22/2019	2/20/2018	6,470.10	6,470.10
Slippery Rock Primary Care	100 Innovation Drive	Slippery Rock	16057	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/3/2018	2,615.08	0
Kane Dental Center	118 Fraley St	Kane	16735	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	3/12/2018	3,315.00	3,315.00
Lancaster Regional Medical Center	250 College Ave	Lancaster	17603	100.0MB	100.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	2/8/2019	5/21/2018	15,079.35	15,079.35
Petrolia Primary Care	296 Church Street	Petrolia	16050	50.0MB	5.0MB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	1/11/2019	2/3/2018	1,579.11	1,579.11
										$3,993,586.29	**$1,809,526.03**

APPENDIX C

Monroe County Support from FCC Rural Health Care Program (Historic/Current)

Monroe County Rural Health Care Commitments

Office of Chairman Gladys Brown Dutrieuille
Joseph Witmer, Esq.
Assisted by John-Paul Rodgers, Staff

Participating HCP Name	Participating HCP City	Participatir	Participatir	Download Speed	Upload Speed	Funding Start Da	Funding End Da	Funding Commitment Da	Total Committed .	Total Authorized Disbursement Amount
Pocono Medical Center	East Stroudsburg	PA	18301	NA	NA	12/23/2015	6/30/2016	2/16/2016	1,308.42	1,308.42
Mount Pocono Geisinger Medical Group	Mount Pocono	PA	18344	NA	NA	12/23/2015	6/30/2016	2/16/2016	2,757.89	2,757.88
East Stroudsburg Geisinger Medical Group	Stroudsburg	PA	18301	NA	NA	12/23/2015	6/30/2016	2/16/2016	1,308.42	1,308.42
Pocono Medical Center	East Stroudsburg	PA	18301	1.5 Mbps	1.5 Mbps	10/1/2014	6/30/2017	10/7/2014	7,023.79	7,023.79
Pocono Medical Center	East Stroudsburg	PA	18301	NA	NA	12/23/2015	6/30/2016	2/16/2016	2,455.64	2,455.64
Mount Pocono Geisinger Medical Group	Mount Pocono	PA	18344	NA	NA	12/23/2015	6/30/2016	2/16/2016	335.14	335.14
Pocono Medical Center	East Stroudsburg	PA	18301	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/8/2014	9/30/2014	2/10/2015	662.47	662.48
Mount Pocono Geisinger Medical Group	Mount Pocono	PA	18344	NA	NA	12/23/2015	6/30/2016	2/16/2016	5,603.46	5,603.46
East Stroudsburg Geisinger Medical Group	Stroudsburg	PA	18301	NA	NA	12/23/2015	6/30/2016	2/16/2016	83.79	83.79
Pocono Medical Center	East Stroudsburg	PA	18301	NA	NA	12/23/2015	6/30/2016	2/16/2016	41.89	41.89
East Stroudsburg Geisinger Medical Group	Stroudsburg	PA	18301	NA	NA	12/23/2015	6/30/2016	2/16/2016	3,275.17	3,275.17
East Stroudsburg Geisinger Medical Group	Stroudsburg	PA	18301	NA	NA	12/23/2015	6/30/2016	2/16/2016	4,911.27	4,911.27
Mount Pocono Geisinger Medical Group	Mount Pocono	PA	18344	NA	NA	12/23/2015	6/30/2016	2/16/2016	19,645.08	19,645.08
Pocono Medical Center	East Stroudsburg	PA	18301	NA	NA	12/23/2015	6/30/2016	2/16/2016	3,275.17	3,275.17
East Stroudsburg Geisinger Medical Group	Stroudsburg	PA	18301	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/8/2014	9/30/2014	2/10/2015	534.77	534.77
Mount Pocono Geisinger Medical Group	Mount Pocono	PA	18344	50.0MB	50.0MB	10/24/2017	6/30/2018	3/16/2018	9,787.64	9,787.64
East Stroudsburg Geisinger Medical Group	Stroudsburg	PA	18301	12 Mbps	2.0MB	11/18/2014	6/30/2017	12/16/2014	1,977.24	1,977.23
East Stroudsburg Geisinger Medical Group	Stroudsburg	PA	18301	1.5 Mbps	1.5 Mbps	10/1/2014	6/30/2017	10/7/2014	5,403.53	5,403.54
East Stroudsburg Geisinger Medical Group	Stroudsburg	PA	18301	12 Mbps	2 Mbps	7/1/2017	6/30/2018	3/16/2018	0	0
Mount Pocono Geisinger Medical Group	Mount Pocono	PA	18344	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	10/24/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	9,961.83	0
Mount Pocono Geisinger Medical Group	Mount Pocono	PA	18344	50.0MB	50.0MB	7/1/2017	10/23/2017	3/16/2018	4,426.16	4,426.16
East Stroudsburg Geisinger Medical Group	Stroudsburg	PA	18301	10.0MB	10.0MB	8/19/2016	6/30/2019	4/12/2017	22,788.26	22,788.26
Mount Pocono Geisinger Medical Group	Mount Pocono	PA	18344	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	28,785.04	25,183.07
Mount Pocono Geisinger Medical Group	Mount Pocono	PA	18344	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	10/23/2018	2/15/2019	4,513.96	0
Mount Pocono Geisinger Medical Group	Mount Pocono	PA	18344	100 Mbps	100 Mbps	10/25/2014	6/30/2017	11/4/2014	30,368.16	30,368.16
									$ 171,234.19	**$ 153,156.43**

Monroe County Rural Health Care Commitments
2018 Breakout

Office of Chairman Gladys Brown Dutrieuille
Joseph Witmer, Esq.
Assisted by John-Paul Rodgers, Staff

Participating HCP Name	Participating HCP Str	Participating HCP	Participatir	Participatir	Download Speed	Upload Speed	Funding Start Date	Funding End Date	Funding Commitment Da	Total Committed	Total Authorized Disbursement Amount
Mount Pocono Geisinger Medical Group	126 Market Way	Mount Pocono	PA	18344	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	10/24/2018	6/30/2019	2/15/2019	9,961.83	0
Mount Pocono Geisinger Medical Group	126 Market Way	Mount Pocono	PA	18344	1.0GB	1.0GB	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	5/29/2019	28,785.04	25,183.07
Mount Pocono Geisinger Medical Group	126 Market Way	Mount Pocono	PA	18344	50.0 Mbps	50.0 Mbps	7/1/2018	10/23/2018	2/15/2019	4,513.96	0
										$ 43,260.83	**$ 25,183.07**

APPENDIX D

East Stroudsburg Support from FCC Rural Health Care Program

(Historic/No Current Support)

Monroe County Rural Health Care Commitments
East Stroudsburg Breakout

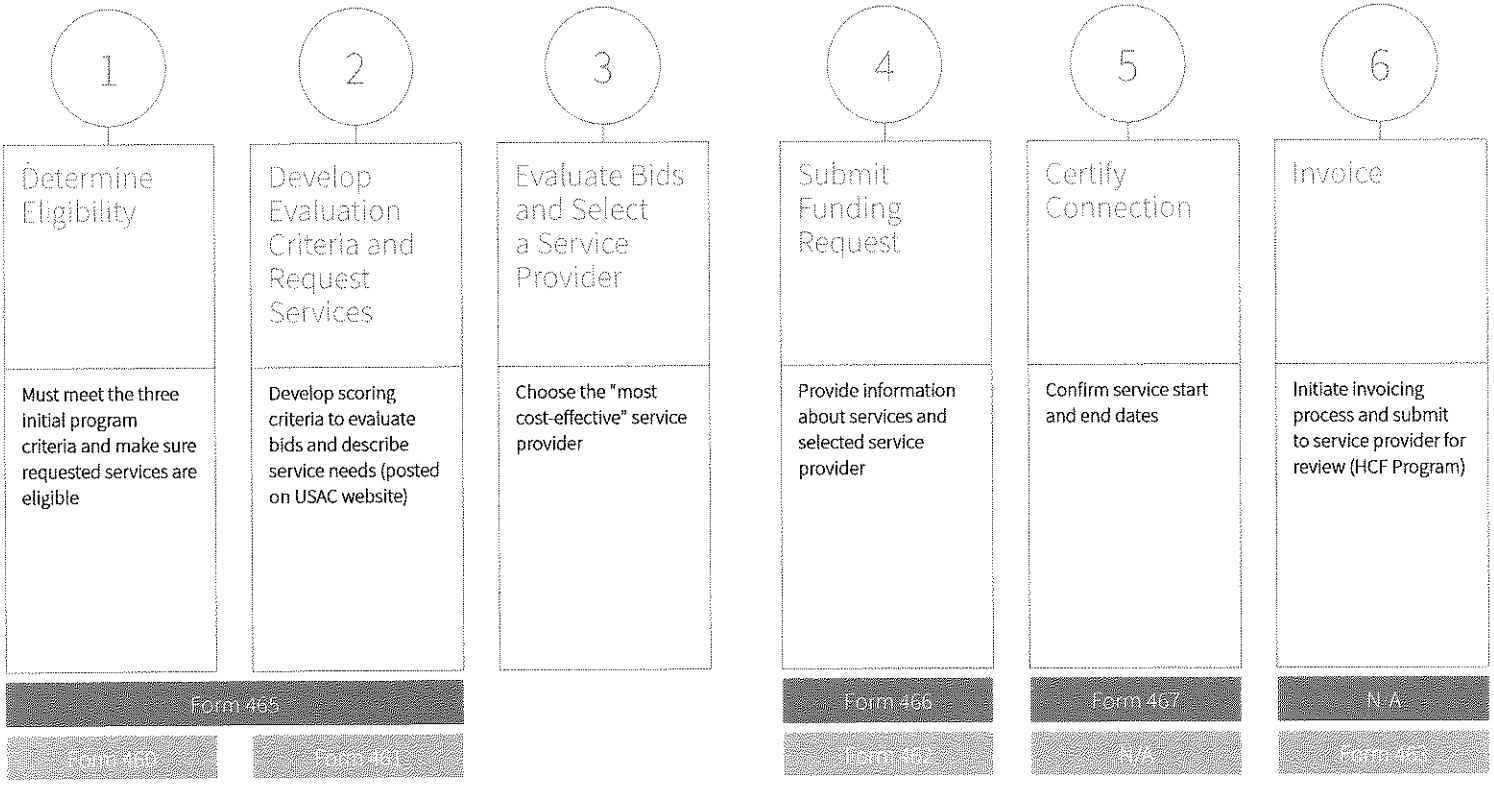
Office of Chairman Gladys Brown Dutrieuille
Joseph Witmer, Esq.
Assisted by John-Paul Rodgers, Staff

Participating HCP Name	Participating HCP Street	Participating HCP City	Participatir	Participatir	Download :	Upload Speed	Funding Start Date	Funding End Da	Funding Commitn	Funding Submis:	Total Committe	Total Authorized Disbursement Amount
Pocono Medical Center	206 East Brown Street	East Stroudsburg	PA	18301	NA	NA	12/23/2015	6/30/2016	2/16/2016	12/23/2015	1,308.42	1,308.42
Pocono Medical Center	206 East Brown Street	East Stroudsburg	PA	18301	1.5 Mbps	1.5 Mbps	10/1/2014	6/30/2017	10/7/2014	9/12/2014	7,023.79	7,023.79
Pocono Medical Center	206 East Brown Street	East Stroudsburg	PA	18301	NA	NA	12/23/2015	6/30/2016	2/16/2016	12/23/2015	2,455.64	2,455.64
Pocono Medical Center	206 East Brown Street	East Stroudsburg	PA	18301	1.544MB	1.544MB	7/8/2014	9/30/2014	2/10/2015	1/29/2015	662.47	662.48
Pocono Medical Center	206 East Brown Street	East Stroudsburg	PA	18301	NA	NA	12/23/2015	6/30/2016	2/16/2016	12/23/2015	41.89	41.89
Pocono Medical Center	206 East Brown Street	East Stroudsburg	PA	18301	NA	NA	12/23/2015	6/30/2016	2/16/2016	12/23/2015	3,275.17	3,275.17
											$ 14,767.38	$ 14,767.39

APPENDIX E

Overview of Rural Health Care Processes and Timelines

Rural Healthcare Program
Application Process



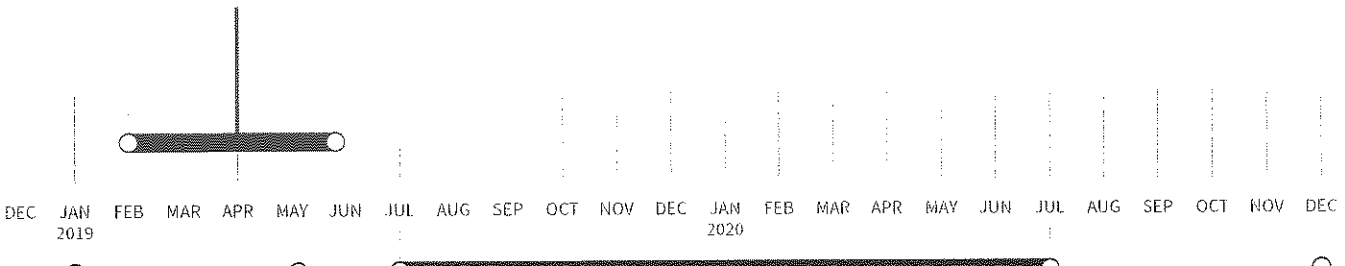
TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM

HEALTHCARE CONNECT FUND

FUNDING YEAR (FY) 2019

FILING CALENDAR

February 1 - May 31
Initial Funding Request Filing Window Period FCC Form 462 or FCC Form 466



January 1
First day applicants may submit Requests for Services FCC Form 461 or FCC Form 465 for FY2019

May 2*
Deadline for USAC posting of Request for Services FCC Form 461 or FCC Form 465 for initial filing window period

July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020
FUNDING YEAR 2019

Ending December 31, 2020**
Deadline for FCC Form 463 submission for 2019 funding commitments which end on June 30, 2020

Funding Request Filing Window Period	Healthcare Connect Fund (HCF) Program
General Funding Year Deadlines	Telecommunications Program

*Applicants should allow for processing time between their submission and USAC posting of the form. by this day

**An invoice must be submitted to the service provider and approved by the deadline.

APPENDIX F

USDA Rural Utilities Support in Pennsylvania

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grants
October 31, 2018

State	Sen.	Representatives	Recipient	Grants	Project Description
OK	James Inhofe James Lankford	Frank Lucas (03) Tom Cole (04) Steve Russell (05)	St. Anthony Hospital	$457,020	This Rural Development investment will be used to help SSM Health Care of Oklahoma purchase telemedicine equipment to expand its current Saints 1 st Telehealth Network to serve up to 3,434 inpatients and 3,401 outpatients. This project will reduce long distance and significant travel expense for patients to access specialized medical services including cardiology, endocrinology, pulmonology, ENT (ear, nose & throat), pediatric, hospitalist, primary care, and mental healthcare services via telemedicine patients at twelve hub/end-user locations in Beaver, Blaine, Custer, Garvin, Harper, Kiowa, Lincoln, Major, McClain, Washita, and Woods Counties. Project sites include nine rural hospitals and three rurally located physician practices. This project will significantly improve healthcare in the areas it will serve.
OK	James Inhofe James Lankford	Markwayne Mullin (02) Frank Lucas (03)	Perry High School	$440,734	This Rural Development investment will be used to help the Perry School District implement the Oklahoma Rural STEM Achievers program. Interactive distance learning technology will be installed to deliver advanced placement and professional development courses, and Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) courses for talented and gifted students. This project will also serve Native American Tribal Areas at nine sites, potentially serving more than 2,500 students and 260 teachers overall.
OR, IN	Ron Wyden Jeff Merkley (OR); Joe Donnelly Todd Young B126 (IN)	Earl Blumenauer (OR 03) Peter DeFazio (OR 04) Luke Messer (IN 06)	Coquille Indian Tribe	$57,370	This Rural Development investment will be used to create an enhanced specialized professional medical care delivery telemedicine system by the Coquille Indian Community Health Center. The Center serves Native Americans throughout southwestern Oregon. It is located on the Coquille Indian Tribe's Reservation (Kilkich Reservation) and is a primary health care provider and investment will benefit approximately 1,300 resident Native Americans. Funds will be used to buy equipment such as computers, dual monitors, high-definition cameras with built-in microphones, specialized software, and ancillary support technology. Telepsychiatry site in Columbus, IN is a Hub site for this project. The Center will provide previously unavailable medical care such as psychiatry, pediatric psychiatry, pain management and dermatology services. It also will treat
PA	Robert Casey Patrick Toomey	Glenn Thompson (05) Mike Doyle (14)	Allegheny Singer Research Institute	$119,500	This Rural Development investment will be used to help Allegheny Singer Research Institute empower Allegheny General Hospital (AGH), based in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to equip rural Clarion Hospital with telemedicine equipment. The equipment will be 100 percent dedicated to telestroke care for patients with acute stroke emergencies at Clarion Hospital. Rural patients from the geographic service region, which includes Clarion, Forest, Jefferson and Armstrong counties in western Pennsylvania, will receive specialized stroke care over the Allegheny Health Network provided by AGH doctors located in Pittsburgh. The census population of these counties totals approximately 159,000 people.
PA	Robert Casey Patrick Toomey	Glenn Thompson (05)	Penn Highlands Healthcare	$500,000	This Rural Development investment will be used to purchase and install telemedicine equipment linking 20 locations in Clearfield, Jefferson, Elk, Centre and Cameron Counties, serving over 54,300 rural residents. Penn Highlands Healthcare will also launch a telepsychiatry service to address the growing opioid misuse crisis in this very rural, underserved area of Pennsylvania.
PA	Robert Casey Patrick Toomey	Bill Shuster (09) Tim Murphy (18)	Cornerstone Care	$500,000	This Rural Development investment will help Cornerstone Care address opioid misuse. This project will implement telehealth treatment capabilities between eight health care centers and four schools in Washington and Greene counties in Southwestern Pennsylvania. The project will utilize telehealth systems to expand access to behavioral health services and education to reduce the impact of opioid misuse through remote screening. It will increase school district personnel's knowledge of opioid use disorder and available resources. Seventy-five percent of personnel will be trained by the end of the project's first year, allowing effective intervention with students who are suspected to suffer from opioid misuse. More than 16,000 residents will have increased access to

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USDA United States Department of Agriculture

Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grants
October 31, 2018

State	Sen.	Representatives	Recipient	Grants	Project Description
PA	Robert Casey Patrick Toomey	Glenn Thompson (05)	Rural Regional College of Northern Penns	$83,161	This Rural Development investment will be used to help Rural Regional College of Northern Pennsylvania (RRC) install the latest interactive distance learning technology to one (1) hub site, and eleven (11) end-user sites in order to provide education and training to high school and adult residents spread out over six (6) Pennsylvania counties. This Rural Development investment will allow residents in this economically-challenged region to complete educational courses required to compete for opportunities in the fast-growing field of health care and social services, potentially impacting over 45,000 residents. RRC is making a concerted effort to create an educated rurally-based population that is more attractive to business and industry looking to establish new
PA	Robert Casey Patrick Toomey	Charles Dent (15) Matthew Cartwright (17)	Saint Luke's Hospital of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania	$401,679	This Rural Development investment will be used to help St. Luke's Hospital purchase telemedicine equipment to help expand St. Luke's Hospital-Bethlehem, PA telehealth network to the new, still under construction St. Luke's Hospital at Orwigsburg, PA, which is slated to open in 2019. The project will provide critically needed specialty care and disease management to a potential 143,573 rural residents who need higher quality medical services. Improved services will include inpatient healthcare, behavioral health services, chronic disease management and professional development for the staff. In addition, St. Luke's Hospital-Bethlehem provides over 1,900 virtual professional development sessions each year, and participation in these events will increase with the availability of these programs to the staff at the hospital in Orwigsburg.
PA	Robert Casey Patrick Toomey	Tom Marino (10) Lou Barletta (11) Matthew Cartwright (17)	Wright Center Medical Group PC	$463,223	This Rural Development investment will be used to help provide telemedicine resources to address two primary and related concerns -- opioid misuse and a related disease, Hepatitis C, that seems to affect those suffering with opioid misuse at a greater rate. This investment will ensure those who need assistance and treatment for opioid misuse in isolated rural communities will have the same access afforded to less rural patients. In addition, the resources will be used to train specialty care providers including physicians, nurses and other professionals to practice telemedicine benefiting
SC	Lindsey Graham Tim Scott	Tom Rice (07)	Northeastern Technical College	$499,933	This Rural Development (RD) investment will be used to help Northeastern Technical College (NETC) to upgrade its distance learning network to include two rural school districts and two AMikids Juvenile Justice Programs in South Carolina. 1,178 students at the project sites will be provided access to specialized workforce training opportunities through this RD Distance Learning and Telemedicine project. Two-way interactive videoconferencing equipment will be provided to expand STEM-based technical training programs from NETC in Bennettsville, South Carolina and the other participating sites. The project will help alleviate the shortage of health care workers in the rural communities.
SC	Lindsey Graham Tim Scott	Tom Rice (07)	Northeastern Technical College	$499,933	This Rural Development investment will be used to help Northeastern Technical College (NETC) to upgrade their distance learning network to include two rural school districts and two AMikids Juvenile Justice Programs. 2,212 students at the project sites will be provided access to specialized workforce training opportunities through this project. Two-way interactive videoconferencing equipment will be provided to expand STEM-based technical training programs from the Northeast Technical College in Cheraw, South Carolina and the participating sites. Advanced Manufacturing 4.0 offerings will help address the shortage of employees qualified to obtain high-tech, STEM-based workforce positions in the rural communities.
SC	Lindsey Graham Tim Scott	Ralph Norman (05) James Clyburn (06)	University of South Carolina	$478,556	This Rural Development investment will help the University of South Carolina provide Science, Technology, Education and Math (STEM) education programs. Interactive video equipment will be installed at five satellite college campuses in Sumter, Union, Lancaster, Allendale and Walterboro counties in the Northern and Southern regions of South Carolina. The project will enhance network and video-conferencing equipment, increasing access to 33 STEM-related courses and Bachelor of Science in Nursing courses reaching more than 3,580 students. The project will provide increased opportunities for nursing degrees, addressing the need due to the expected shortage of 10,400

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APPENDIX G

USDA Rural Utilities Service:

Distance Learning Technology (DLT) Program: Application Process

Distance Learning & Telemedicine Grants

What does this program do?

This grant program helps rural communities acquire the technology and training necessary to connect educational and medical professionals with the teachers and medical providers who serve rural residents at the local level.

Who may apply for this program?

Eligible applicants, which are providing education or healthcare services through telecommunication facilities, include:

- State and local governmental entities
- Federally recognized Tribes
- Nonprofit organizations
- For-profit businesses
- Consortia of eligible entities

What is an eligible area?

The intent of the DLT program is to benefit rural areas with populations of 20,000 or less.

How may funds be used?

Grant funds may be used for:

- Audio, video and interactive video equipment
- Broadband facilities that support distant learning or telemedicine
- Computer hardware, network components and software
- Acquisition of instructional programming
- Acquisition of technical assistance and instruction for using eligible equipment

What kinds of funding are available?

Grant funds are awarded through a nationally competitive process. Funding is not currently available for DLT loans or loan / grant combinations.

What are some grant requirements?

- Awards can range from $50,000 to $500,000
- A minimum 15 percent match is required and cannot be from another federal source.

How do we get started?

- Application windows for this program are announced through the national office on a periodic basis.
- Program Resources are available online at **www.rd.usda.gov** (includes forms, guidance, certifications, etc.)

Who can answer questions?

Contact a General Field Representative that serves your area, call (202) 720-0800 or email **dltinfo@wdc.usda.gov**.

What governs this program?

- Code of Federal Regulation: 7 CFR Part 1734

Why does USDA Rural Development do this?

The DLT program helps rural residents tap into the enormous potential of modern telecommunications and the Internet for education and healthcare, two of the keys to economic and community development.

NOTE: Because citations and other information may be subject to change please always consult the program instructions listed in the section above titled "What Governs this Program?" You may also contact your General Field Representative for assistance. You will find additional forms, resources, and program information at www.rd.usda.gov. ***USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.***

Last Updated March 2018

APPENDIX H

FCC Order in Docket 18-213 Creating

"Connected Care" Pilot

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

In the Matter of	)	
	)	
Promoting Telehealth in Rural America	)	WC Docket No. 17-310
	)	

REPORT AND ORDER

Adopted: August 1, 2019 **Released: August 20, 2019**

By the Commission: Chairman Pai and Commissioners O'Rielly and Carr issuing separate statements; Commissioners Rosenworcel and Starks approving in part, dissenting in part, and issuing separate statements.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Nearly 60 million people—roughly 1 out of every 5 Americans—live in a rural area.[1] For these millions of Americans, affordable, quality health care at the local level can be scarce. Geographic isolation, combined with low population densities, make the provision of sustainable local health care in rural areas a challenge; indeed, many rural areas have witnessed an increasing number of local health care facilities closing in recent years. Inadequate local resources and difficulties in recruiting and retaining physicians further complicate local access to quality health care. As a result, millions of rural Americans are forced to travel long distances to obtain medical treatment, at significant time and expense not only for the patient but also for friends and family.[2] Those unable to bear the expense may forgo treatment altogether and risk a personal health care crisis.

2. Telehealth services are one important solution to the challenge of health care access in rural areas by connecting rural patients with general physicians and medical specialists located outside the patients' communities. The Commission promotes telehealth in rural areas through the Rural Health Care Program (RHC Program or Program), which provides financial support to help rural health care providers obtain broadband and other communications services at discounted rates. These services are in turn used by health care providers to offer telehealth to patients living in and around the communities they serve.

3. As the demand for robust broadband has increased throughout the country, the RHC Program has witnessed a dramatic increase in health care provider participation. Even with the Commission increasing the RHC funding cap last year by more than $170 million over the prior $400 million funding cap to account for inflation, demand continues to stress the RHC Program. This creates a challenge for program administration, leading to uncertainty among participants as to the status of their funding requests and complicating the planning of upgrades and existing service relationships. This increased demand and resulting administrative challenges required us to take a closer look at whether the current rules and procedures are cost-effective and efficient and adequately protect the Universal Service Fund against waste, fraud, and abuse. Accordingly, in this Report and Order, after reviewing the record,

[1] Press Release, Census Bureau, New Census Data Show Differences in Rural and Urban Populations (Dec. 8, 2016), https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2016/cb16-210.html.

[2] According to a recent Pew Research survey, "[R]ural Americans are more likely than people in urban and suburban areas to say access to good doctors and hospitals is a major problem in their community" and on average have longer travel times to the nearest hospital. Onyi Lam et al., *How far Americans Live from the Closest Hospital Differs by Community Type*, Pew Research Center (Dec. 12, 2018), https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/12/12/how-far-americans-live-from-the-closest-hospital-differs-by-community-type/ .

(continued....)

Testimony on Rural Broadband before the Senate Communications and Technology Committee
By Craig Eccher
President and CEO of Tri-County Rural Electric Cooperative
September 3, 2019

Good morning, Mr. Chairman. I would like to thank you for this opportunity to speak to the committee on issues concerning broadband challenges in rural Pennsylvania.

My name is Craig Eccher and I am the president and CEO of Tri-County Rural Electric Cooperative. Tri-County was founded in 1937 and serves more than 19,000 members across 3,300 miles of power line covering 5,000 square miles in North Central Pennsylvania. We serve parts of Bradford, Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron, Clinton, and Lycoming counties. Rural electrical cooperatives like Tri-County are not-for-profit utilities owned and governed by those they serve. Our boards are democratically elected by their fellow members and excess profits are returned directly to our members. This arrangement gives electric cooperatives a unique connection to the needs of rural Pennsylvania. For many years now, what our members have been telling us is that they are being left behind in this new digital age. They have been adamant that a lack of broadband access is hurting their educational opportunities, hampering economic development in their communities and forcing them into second-class citizen status among their fellow Pennsylvanians. Today, I want to let you know what Tri-County is doing to help bridge this digital divide in the communities we serve, but I also want to let you know that we cannot resolve this problem on our own. Long-term solutions will require public and private sector investment, regulatory fixes and leadership from the General Assembly.

At the beginning of the 20th century, rural communities in Pennsylvania and throughout the country were being left out of the most important technological development of that time, electrification. Less than 10 percent of rural farms had electricity in 1930. Farm work was manual and often brutal. Even simple pleasures like listening to the day's news on the radio were out of reach for those without electricity. Younger generations were abandoning their rural roots and migrating to our electrified cities. For-profit corporations said delivering electricity to rural areas was an impossibility. Rural Americans needed help and they turned to their government for assistance. With the backing of both the federal and state government, rural communities banded together to form electric cooperatives. The deal was simple. If local communities would do the work, government would help them finance it. Today, electricity is available to every home and farm in Pennsylvania. What was once thought of as impossible is now simply the norm.

The similarities between the need for electrification in rural America and the need for broadband access in rural America are striking. Once again, our rural communities are being left behind by the technological advancement of the day. Once again, for-profit corporations have said that delivering broadband to rural America is impossibly hard.

Today, Tri-County, like many other rural electric cooperatives around the country, is again attempting to answer the call to develop the next transformative utility, broadband. In response to member demand and our own need for broadband, Tri-County began investigating what it would take to provide this service to our members and rural communities. In total, we are attempting to lay down 3,000 miles of fiber optics that will provide needed communication for our smart grid technologies and ultimately improve electric reliability. It will also provide the infrastructure for Tri-County to deliver fiber to the home service to its members and rural communities at what we believe to be a competitive price. We expect to be able to offer speeds of 50 megabits per second (Mbps), 100 Mbps, and 1 Gigabits per second to homes and businesses in our service areas.

The largest obstacle for this project moving forward is funding. Because of low density and large capital costs, we have had to seek out assistance. Tri-County was lucky enough to be a successful bidder in the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Connect America Fund Auction, better known as "CAF II." We will be receiving a total of $32.5 million over 10 years from the FCC to help fund the building of our network. We also received funding through the Governor's Office of Broadband Initiatives and a Redevelopment Assistance Capitol Program grant. However, the total cost of this project is many millions more.

We believe that the Commonwealth must play a role in helping deliver broadband to rural communities. We are well aware of the challenges the state is facing from a budgetary perspective. In rural communities, we are all too familiar with living within our means. However, we know that nothing is more critical to the sustainable future of our rural towns than providing infrastructure that can give our residents the same advantages as our families and friends in Pennsylvania's cities and suburbs. As electric cooperatives continue to facilitate this conversation in rural Pennsylvania, we hope the Commonwealth will be receptive to innovative ideas that help spur deployment, protect Pennsylvania's existing electric cooperatives and provide assistance to guarantee this life-changing technology is available to all Pennsylvanians. Tri-County Rural Electric Cooperative is appreciative of the efforts from rural leaders in the General Assembly. These legislative efforts will help guarantee rural access to advanced telecommunications services.

I, personally, have spent nearly 30 years in the electric cooperative business. Over that time, I have witnessed many changes in our communities, some for the better and some for the worse. I fear that if we do not begin to address this issue now, at the local, state and federal level, rural Pennsylvania will suffer the consequence for years to come. I would implore you to continue to seek ways in which the General Assembly can provide assistance to us and others who are looking to address the rural broadband deficit.

I thank you for your time and I would be happy to answer any questions.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE TESTIMONY

Broadband Expansion

Senate Communications and Technology Committee

September 3, 2019

PRESENTED BY

Major Edward Hoke

Acting Deputy Commissioner of Staff

Good afternoon, Chairmen Phillips-Hill and Santarsiero and members of the Senate Communications and Technology Committee. I'm Major Edward Hoke, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Staff for the Pennsylvania State Police (PSP). I appreciate the opportunity to provide testimony today on broadband expansion within Pennsylvania. My goal is to provide information and insight into how broadband expansion could impact PSP operations.

Ensuring Pennsylvanians have access to high-speed, reliable internet is a priority for the Commonwealth, especially in the rural areas where the PSP provides primary police services. Typically, broadband is not considered a matter affecting a law enforcement agency; however, PSP is appointed the agency to oversee the operation, maintenance, and monitoring of the Statewide Radio Network (STARNet) system. It is STARNet's responsibility to ensure every state agency and participating county has reliable communications for all users, which includes first responders. Broadband providers are particularly interested in STARNet's tower assets and other radio system infrastructure; however, the caveat is that STARNet towers lack the missing fundamental requirements to deliver broadband because they are not connected by fiber. Moreover, in many cases, Commonwealth towers lack vertical real-estate to add additional equipment without expensive and time-consuming tower modifications.

The Pennsylvania State Police has concern with any legislation that would impact STARNet's microwave system or disrupt public safety communications equipment on a tower. Since P25 radio deployment is on-going, first-priority considerations regarding vertical tower real-estate should remain with public safety. Tower space is a finite resource and once taken equipment cannot be arbitrarily removed or re-located. The

PSP is not favorable of legislation that could allow broadband providers to utilize or acquire these towers and manipulate them for the furtherance of providing broadband services or allow short approval processes for occupancy agreements. Occupancy agreements should not be approved less than 120 days for broadband providers antennas to be installed on STARNet towers. Necessary structural tower loading analysis; interference testing; federal approvals; and tower modifications, if necessary, must be conducted before any equipment is installed on STARNet towers. Twenty-two state agencies and several counties rely on STARNet to provide reliable communications. The PSP, STARNet Division strives to provide the highest quality radio communications so Troopers can, in turn, provide the safest, quickest, and highest quality of police services to the citizens of this Commonwealth in their time of need.

The PSP recognizes the importance of reliable and affordable broadband services and we support this endeavor; however, it is crucial that any expansion of broadband must be weighed against public safety concerns.

The Pennsylvania State Police acknowledges the need for and the benefits of accessible broadband across the Commonwealth and therefore is supportive of Senate Bill 725 and its companion bill, House Bill 1585, which would be known as the Restore Pennsylvania Act. The PSP must maintain operational control and accessibility of our radio towers and systems. The Restore Pennsylvania Act would deliver crucial broadband access to the citizens of the Commonwealth and allow the PSP to work in concert with our state agency partners to ensure State Police assets aren't compromised.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide our perspective and I would be happy to answer any questions that you may have at this time.

Senator Kristin Phillips-Hill
Communications and Technology Committee - Pennsylvania State Senate

Topic: Rural Broadband Connectivity and Emergency Management

Dr. Joshua R. Battin
Dean, College of Arts and Humanities
Mansfield University of Pennsylvania
504 North Hall
Mansfield, PA 16933
Email: jbattin@mansfield.edu – Phone: (570) 662-4805

September 3, 2019

Members of the committee, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to discuss rural broadband connectivity and its impact on emergency management. I am providing this testimony as a representative and resident of the northern tier of Pennsylvania, which includes such counties as Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, and Wyoming. My educational background, geographic location, and position as oversight Dean and co-founder of the Public Safety Training Institute at Mansfield University of Pennsylvania will hopefully provide you with a unique and informative perspective on how connectivity in a rural region impacts the emergency management processes and the training of first responders.

Emergency Management

The emergency management infrastructure and response system in my particular area includes approximately 2,650 square miles in Potter and Tioga counties. Given the terrain and rural nature of our region, cellular, radio, and broadband connectivity is a challenge, not only with our citizens and their education, communication, and entertainment needs, but it affects our ability to provide and maintain effective emergency management and response.

Cellular and broadband connectivity is critical to emergency response and public safety; however, limitations in current service affect the ability of our emergency response processes to function at optimal levels and prevent them from utilizing/incorporating advanced technology (i.e., software & hardware) currently available. One such example is the iamresponding cellular phone application. Both contracted and volunteer first responders can use this technology to track their activities, detail their location, map emergencies, account for their time and ability to respond, and it allows the user to request additional assistance from their mobile device. Although a useful tool, the limitations in the connectivity of our region results in messages and information being severely delayed. In some instances, first responders have reported receiving emergency notifications on their personal devices the next day. Another example of this is related to the post-disaster response and assessment, which may include hazardous materials response. The Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) automated system has streamlined the process of reporting these situations, giving our first responders the ability to upload evidence (i.e., written, picture, and video) on scene and in real time. However, on numerous occasions the evidence could not sync to the regional emergency management system,

and therefore, was not relayed to PEMA and the data subsequently lost. As a result, emergency management personnel have reverted back to the paper application in some instances.

The emergency management system of Tioga and Potter Counties does not currently have the ability to employ automatic vehicle location (AVL) to their first responder vehicles due to the limitations in connectivity. AVL accounts for the location of all first response vehicles in real time, enhancing the ability of dispatch personnel to optimize the effectiveness of responses to critical incidences. On one occasion, an ambulance returning from a call drove past a current emergency. The ambulance returned to the station and was then dispatched back out to that emergency. This is just one anecdotal example of how response time and public safety could be enhanced by incorporating existing technology with the availability of improved connectivity.

Radio connectivity, although not inherently related to broadband, does incorporate broadband connection technology to enhance range (e.g., Internet Protocol Radio). Tioga and Potter Counties Emergency Management are currently constructing their own system of towers and infrastructure to allow first responders to communicate with each other regardless of their location in the jurisdiction. The terrain and the expansive rural areas of the northern tier are barriers to radio connectivity. As an example, Mansfield University has a 175 acre campus upon a hill overlooking the borough of Mansfield. Our campus has a "dead-spot" where our police services do not have radio, cellular, or broadband connections. Increased broadband availability will allow for additional radio connection points, leading to enhanced communications within our emergency management processes.

Public Health

Regional EMS practitioners have reported home health monitoring systems and telemedicine delivery to be affected by the connectivity issues within the region. For example, the connectivity in some rural residential areas have decreased the ability of hospitals/clinics to connect to home monitoring systems of patients. Data from the home device could not be relayed to the monitoring agency, restricting their ability to provide real-time medical assistance when needed. Telemedicine and consultation is limited in some areas, as well.

Emergency Management Training

First responders, such as law enforcement, health, fire, forestry, and HAZMAT, have a library of various online training resources available to them. As volunteers, they often do not have time or money available to them to attend trainings outside of the region. Although these online trainings are an excellent resource, some are unable to access and download the content of the trainings, as most include large files of documents and video data. The underpinning of establishing Mansfield University's Public Safety Training Institute was to address the lack of available training for first responders in our region. The university has the resources and connectivity needed to provide these trainings, without requiring an excessive commute for the attendees. Our institute started to incorporate virtual reality technology into our trainings as a way to bridge the gap between classroom instruction and real-world application. Although, we are centralized in the northern tier of Pennsylvania, the commute to our campus is still too much for some. As a result, we are attempting to address this issue by taking courses and our technology to various

locations in our region. The connectivity of these areas, however, limits our ability to utilize the technology and provide effective training. Similarly, rural online degree seeking students often find it difficult to participate in their courses due to the connectivity limitations of their area.

Concluding Remarks

Efficient broadband connectivity is vital to public safety and the delivery of emergency services in rural areas. As a region, organizations, elected officials, and agencies are accustomed to collaborating and combining resources to achieve positive outcomes on considerable projects. Consequently, I would advise a collaborative approach when attempting to achieve enhanced connectivity in our region, as many entities have a stake in its success. Mansfield University and its Public Safety Training Institute are critical stakeholders committed to investing our resources to achieve these goals.

I would like to again thank the committee for hearing my testimony and am happy to answer any questions you may have.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Senate Communications and Technology Committee

Improving Access to High-Speed Broadband Internet

September 3, 2019

Prepared Testimony by:

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Motorola Solutions, Inc.

MOTOROLA SOLUTIONS

Good morning. Chairwoman Phillips-Hill, Ranking Member Santarseiero, and Members of the Committee, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to appear before the Committee to discuss Motorola Solutions' perspective on the need for public safety to have reliable broadband access. My name is Michael DiSabato, and I am the Manager for Northeast State and Local Government Affairs for Motorola Solutions.

Before I get started, it is important to reiterate that while we have many partners across the Commonwealth, my presentation today is looking at public safety technology broadly from a Motorola Solutions perspective, and I do not represent the views of our state and local agency partners.

Motorola Solutions has been providing mission critical communications and technology for first responders for over 90 years. Throughout this time, our company has consistently been one of the drivers of innovation in communications technology. A few of our notable "firsts" have been:

- In 1930, we introduced the first mobile car radios utilized by police officers and municipalities.
- In 1969, our equipment was utilized on the Apollo missions to transmit telemetry, voice communications, biomedical data and television signals between Earth and the moon--most notably as Neil Armstrong made the first transmission from the lunar surface.
- In 1973, we demonstrated the first portable cellular phone system, followed by the first commercially available cellular phone in 1983.

Motorola Solutions continues to innovate, and today, offers a complete end-to-end technology solution for public safety.

At the core of our business, and what we have always been known for in public safety, is Land Mobile Radio (LMR)--the push to talk, radio capability that our first responders utilize and depend upon to support daily operations. We are currently working with Pennsylvania State Police in rolling out a new system across the Commonwealth known as PA-STARNet. There are also a number of local standalone systems that can connect directly to STARNet for interoperability between state and local agencies.

LMR systems provide mission critical push-to-talk (PTT) voice capabilities for public safety. These systems operate on dedicated frequencies for public safety and do not share resources or bandwidth with the public. Additionally, the radio sites are hardened, have multiple back-up power sources, as well as other system redundancies to ensure communications stay online. Even in the most challenging of scenarios (such as hurricanes and associated wide-spread power outages) mission critical communications remain available as first responders can communicate unit-to-unit, or 'Walkie-Talkie' style, with a range of several miles. LMR systems are the only communication platform proven to withstand the worst disasters and remain operational.

When available, and feasible, fiber can be used as a redundant connection between RF tower sites, typically in addition to a wireless microwave backhaul network. This creates another option for segmented redundancy where if a catastrophic event were to unfold affecting the microwave network, a system could rely on the redundant fiber connections keeping communications online.

Today's technology in Land Mobile Radio does offer low bandwidth data capabilities. Through an LMR system, GPS coordinates can be shared with dispatch, radios can be reprogrammed over the air while in the field, text messages can be sent to end users, emergency alerting sirens can be activated, and more. Through the collaboration of LMR and LTE broadband, the capability for additional data sources to be integrated on scene is an exciting prospect, not only for current, but also future capabilities.

Even when complemented by broadband, LMR will continue to be the platform for mission critical voice communications. In order to showcase how broadband data capabilities augment public safety operations and situational awareness, let's walk through a hypothetical scenario from 911 call to case closure.

As states and localities move into Internet Protocol (IP) based Next Generation 911, and away from legacy copper wire 911 infrastructure, the data capabilities begin at the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP).

A call is placed to 911 about a suspicious individual loitering around a school playground. The caller is able to send a picture over an LTE network of the individual which is in turn shared with police dispatchers and responding officers.

An intelligence analyst pulls up the school's surveillance camera assets to get eyes on scene in real time. The analyst is able to relay the individual's shifting location within the park, as well as other information such as the proximity of civilian bystanders, to responding officers via the LMR network.

In the cruiser of the responding officer, their Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) not only displays a map of the location, notes that have been added by both the 911 call taker and police dispatcher, but also provides access to the photo of the individual and the real time camera feed in order to monitor the individual's location as they arrive on scene.

In the course of responding to the incident, the officer had activated their lights and sirens, automatically activating both the in-car video camera and body worn camera. The fact that these actions have occurred are shared with the dispatcher and documented within the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) record.

As police arrive on scene, the individual flees. Officers call for additional back-up and engage in a foot pursuit. Dispatchers can see the location of the officers in real time through the CAD mapping software via GPS from the land mobile radio network. Additionally, they have the

ability to stream body worn and in-car camera footage in real time to keep back-up units informed of the primary officers' current location and situation.

Given the proximity to a neighboring jurisdiction, and by sharing CAD information over a broadband connection, dispatchers reach out to their partner agency to coordinate a multijurisdictional response. Once identified, the neighboring jurisdiction's officers are seamlessly patched into the incident talk group allowing all responding officers from both jurisdictions to communicate. This connection can be achieved through an IP based platform called Critical Connect, where not only are the LMR networks linked together, authorized senior officials that normally do not carry a radio, can access the talk group via their smart phone to monitor the mutual aid response.

Officers corner the suspect in a residential backyard, and the pursuing officer draws their weapon as they coax the suspect from their hiding place. Dispatchers are immediately informed through the LMR network on their Computer Aided Dispatch software that a weapon has been drawn and alert other responding officers.

Once the suspect is under arrest, it becomes apparent that they are under the influence of a substance and is becoming incoherent. A prescription pill bottle is found on the suspect. Officers send a photo of the label to dispatchers that is in turn shared with EMS as they are dispatched to the scene.

Once on scene, paramedics assess the individual and leverage telemedicine (including real-time video and vital signs that are shared with remote doctors and specialists) to stabilize the patient and determine that they need to be taken to a local hospital. As they are en route to the hospital, paramedics stay in constant contact with the hospital continuing to share video, medical information collected in the field, and real time vital stats, ahead of their arrival to the emergency room.

Back on scene, officers gather witness statements and upload a report through their MDT over an LTE connection. Records associated with the event including: the 911 call, CAD records, digital evidence (such as photos and videos), radio traffic communication, are all reconciled together and stored as one record in the Records Management Software.

On scene during the event, the majority of the data transfers would be over LTE, while location information and mission critical communications are passed through the LMR network. This is a typical use case to show how LTE data capabilities can augment and compliment mission critical voice communications through the land mobile radio network.

Back in the PSAP and Dispatch Center, the transfer of information through the workflow between systems is achieved through a wired broadband internet connection.

Post incident, data storage, video, digital evidence, analytics, and records management are all contained in the highly secure, Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) compliant, cloud-

based command center environment. While on premise storage solutions are possible, the greatest efficiency and cost savings come from a cloud-based architecture that requires reliable broadband access.

Relevant data of an incident can then be easily shared with judicial partners and other agencies through a web interface where access to specific cases and/or data items can be controlled and monitored. This negates the need to store sensitive information on DVD's or USB drives that can be misplaced, or where access cannot be controlled or audited.

With incident data stored and accessible in one location, cloud-based data analytics software can work through the data, identify trends, and help public safety leaders better allocate resources and plan for events.

CAD and record data sharing among partner agencies also becomes easier and more efficient with broadband access.

In rural communities, distances tend to be greater to essential services and response times can be longer. Internet of Things technology can give public safety headquarters greater visibility of what is transpiring on scene (like a weapon drawn) in order to dispatch support before an officer requests it. Staged drone assets can be deployed to get eyes on scene before an officer arrives. And, telemedicine can be the difference for an individual suffering a medical emergency when specialists can be engaged in real time before they even reach the hospital.

These are just a few examples where broadband data connections, both LTE and fiber, can play a role in the increased efficiency and situational awareness of public safety.

I appreciate the time to provide our perspective on the nexus between public safety and broadband. I am happy to answer any questions the Committee may have.

Improving Access to High-speed Broadband Internet in the Commonwealth

Sally A. Kozak, MHA, RN

Deputy Secretary

Office of Medical Assistance Programs

Senate Communications and Technology Committee

September 3, 2019

pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

Good afternoon Chairwoman Phillips-Hill, Minority Chairman Santarsiero, members of the committee, and staff. I am pleased to be here today to provide testimony on the impact the lack of access to high-speed broadband can have on health care in Pennsylvania. I am Sally Kozak, and I serve as the Deputy Secretary for the Office of Medical Assistance Programs (OMAP) under the Department of Human Services (DHS).

Pennsylvania's Medical Assistance (MA) program, which provides almost 2.9 million individuals across the commonwealth with health care, has been a leader in supporting and paying for telemedicine and home monitoring services. These services allow for more timely and convenient access to health care services and early intervention. Lack of access to and the high cost of high-speed broadband have historically been barriers to both providers and patients. While open and eager to utilize telehealth and home monitoring opportunities, lack of high-speed broadband prevents providers from offering telehealth services and patients from actively participating in home monitoring programs.

In addition to supporting telemedicine services and home monitoring opportunities, DHS was tasked by the legislature to create and maintain a secure health information exchange known as the Pennsylvania eHealth Partnership Program (PA eHealth) established under Act 76 of 2016. The PA eHealth Pennsylvania Patient and Provider Network, known as P3N, serves as the hub for statewide health information exchange by interconnecting thousands of providers who are members of five P3N-certified health information organizations (HIOs) in Pennsylvania. The P3N allows providers in one HIO to find and retrieve clinical information about their patient that was

generated and stored by providers who treated that patient but are connected to another HIO. The P3N also enables real-time alerting of a patient's care team when the patient is being treated in an emergency department connected to another HIO.

In partnership with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, PA eHealth has provided millions of dollars in grants to five P3N-certified HIOs to onboard providers to their health information exchange and the P3N. PA eHealth is also providing funding for one of our HIOs to develop and deploy the capability to share diagnostic images across its health information exchange with the hope of fostering widespread image sharing through HIOs and the P3N.

Our HIOs have not reported instances where the lack of access to high-speed broadband has limited providers' ability to onboard to their health information exchange. The most common barriers to joining an HIO are related to the sophistication of a provider's electronic health record technology and fees charged by an electronic health record vendor to connect to a health information exchange. As the sharing of diagnostic images across health information exchanges increases, lack of access to or the high cost of high-speed broadband could become a barrier to providers joining health information exchanges

Currently, the five HIOs and P3N enable a statewide interoperable system for participating organizations to electronically move health information in a manner that ensures the secure and authorized exchange of health information to provide and improve care to patients. This system enables better care and care coordination, not only for MA patients, but for all people being cared for across Pennsylvania. At this time only one of our HIOs gives patients access to their own information in the clinical data

repository of that HIO. As more HIOs and the P3N enable patient access to their clinical data repository, lack of high-speed broadband access will limit the patient's ability to review and forward clinical information.

As DHS and providers look to utilize telehealth services, home monitoring opportunities, and electronic health information exchanges, we know that access to reliable and affordable broadband is critical. Lack of broadband prevents health care and emergency medical service providers from delivering the best treatment possible. Governor Wolf's Restore Pennsylvania initiative (Restore PA) will position communities across the commonwealth to meet the challenges of the 21st century and embrace new opportunities for growth and competitiveness. Restore PA will bridge the digital divide in every community across the commonwealth, ensuring that every Pennsylvanian has access to high-speed, reliable, and affordable internet service, and encourage and support the expansion of broadband to unserved and underserved regions. When it comes to medical services, providers need access to robust, reliable broadband to ensure they are able to communicate with patients and hospitals effectively, transmit and receive crucial data, and implement the latest technology.

Thank you for your interest in access to high-speed broadband and its impact on healthcare, and for the opportunity to provide testimony. I welcome any questions the committee may have at this time.

Pennsylvania MEDICAL SOCIETY®

ADVOCATE. EDUCATE. NAVIGATE.

Senate Communications and Technology Committee

Sept. 3, 2019

Testimony from the Pennsylvania Medical Society

Presented by Danae Powers, MD

Good Afternoon. Thank you to Chairman Phillips-Hill for inviting me to provide testimony today on the important topic of telemedicine and increasing broadband internet access. I would also like to kindly thank Senator Scavello for hosting today's hearing and to all of the other members of the Senate Communications and Technology Committee for allowing me to be here today.

My name is Dr. Danae Powers and I am the current president of the Pennsylvania Medical Society. The Pennsylvania Medical Society is a physician-member organization that represents nearly 22,000 physicians, residents, and medical students across Pennsylvania. On behalf of my colleagues, I appreciate being afforded the opportunity to provide some perspective on telemedicine and broadband access from a medical and health care viewpoint.

I am a board-certified anesthesiologist from State College. I provide care to patients in various rural settings and in geographic areas with limited access to care. Often these areas also face the added challenges of poor or no cellular phone coverage and limited access to high speed internet connection. Having said this, I believe that I am able to offer a unique perspective on how increasing and/or improving broadband access to underserved areas can impact quality of patient care and access to care and remove some of the challenges that social health determinants present in areas throughout the Commonwealth, particularly in rural areas. Specifically, I am talking about the fact that where you live has been shown to predict life expectancy rates and mortality rates by looking at social determinants of health, which include various factors such as: access to health care, mobility and transportation access, the availability of nutritious food options in close proximity, and various other environmental and social elements.

The predominant benefit in providing broadband access within the health care realm is the enhanced use of telemedicine. The Pennsylvania Medical Society strongly supports efforts to provide a regulatory framework around the use of telemedicine. Now, I am certainly not an expert on broadband internet, but what I can tell you is that the availability of high speed internet provides telemedicine opportunities for patients and can have the profound effect of eliminating most, if not all, barriers – geographic or otherwise – that limit access to care. Telemedicine technology has proven to be invaluable for patients who reside in both rural and urban communities where care

may not be readily available or circumstances, such as mobility challenges, cause patients to either delay or forgo needed care.

To provide a few examples: Whether it is a concerned parent whose rural pediatrician needs the expertise of a sub-specialist, the inner-city patient whose high-risk pregnancy is jeopardized because of the transportation obstacles, or the inability to accurately diagnose a rural patient's possible stroke because there isn't a neurologist within a two-hour drive; telemedicine can quite literally be the difference between life and death. Furthermore, telemedicine can be a critical part of the solution for both mental health and behavioral health care, as well as assist in the treatment of addiction issues such as opioid use disorder.

As you might imagine, providing patients with high-level care via telemedicine requires that there is a strong connection to the internet and/or cellular networks. For telemedicine to operate in the most effective manner, there needs to be both audio and video available, a key point to the Pennsylvania Medical Society's advocacy around enhancing telemedicine. The nexus between the availability of broadband internet and effective telemedicine utilization is very clear. For example, when these things are in place, telemedicine makes services more easily available for stroke care, burn care, pediatric oncology, neurology and many other areas. In the near future, this technology will enable us to do things such as examine a patient's abdomen remotely and determine if he or she has appendicitis. Additional benefits of telemedicine include being able to confirm that a patient is taking the proper medication or has obtained the necessary follow-up blood tests or X-rays. These types of conveniences ensure that patients stay on top of their health and wellness without having to travel to a physician's office or hospital, in turn saving both the health system and patient money.

I want to close by reiterating how important increasing broadband internet is to effective utilization of telemedicine. As I have mentioned, this offers many conveniences and removes various barriers of access to care that a significant number of patients face throughout the Commonwealth. It has the ability to ameliorate geographically and socially defined determinants of health. While we cannot force practitioners to move or open a practice in many of the underserved communities throughout this state, what we can do is provide patients access to the highest quality of care within Pennsylvania, regardless of where you live or where a physician practices. Establishing a viable medical practice in underserved or rural areas of the state requires significant monetary investment into the hundreds of thousands of dollars and an adequate number of patients to sustain it. Telemedicine, supported by broadband internet access, provides a suitable alternative that serves to benefit a wider reach of patients.

The Pennsylvania Medical Society supports efforts to expand and enhance access to broadband internet with the hope of addressing access to high quality health care and eliminating social determinants of health with telemedicine services. The two are closely connected and with available broadband access, telemedicine may be utilized at the most effective level and reach the greatest number of underserved patients.

I want to again thank the Chairman and Committee members for allowing me to provide this important testimony today. I am happy to answer any questions that you might have. Thank you.