

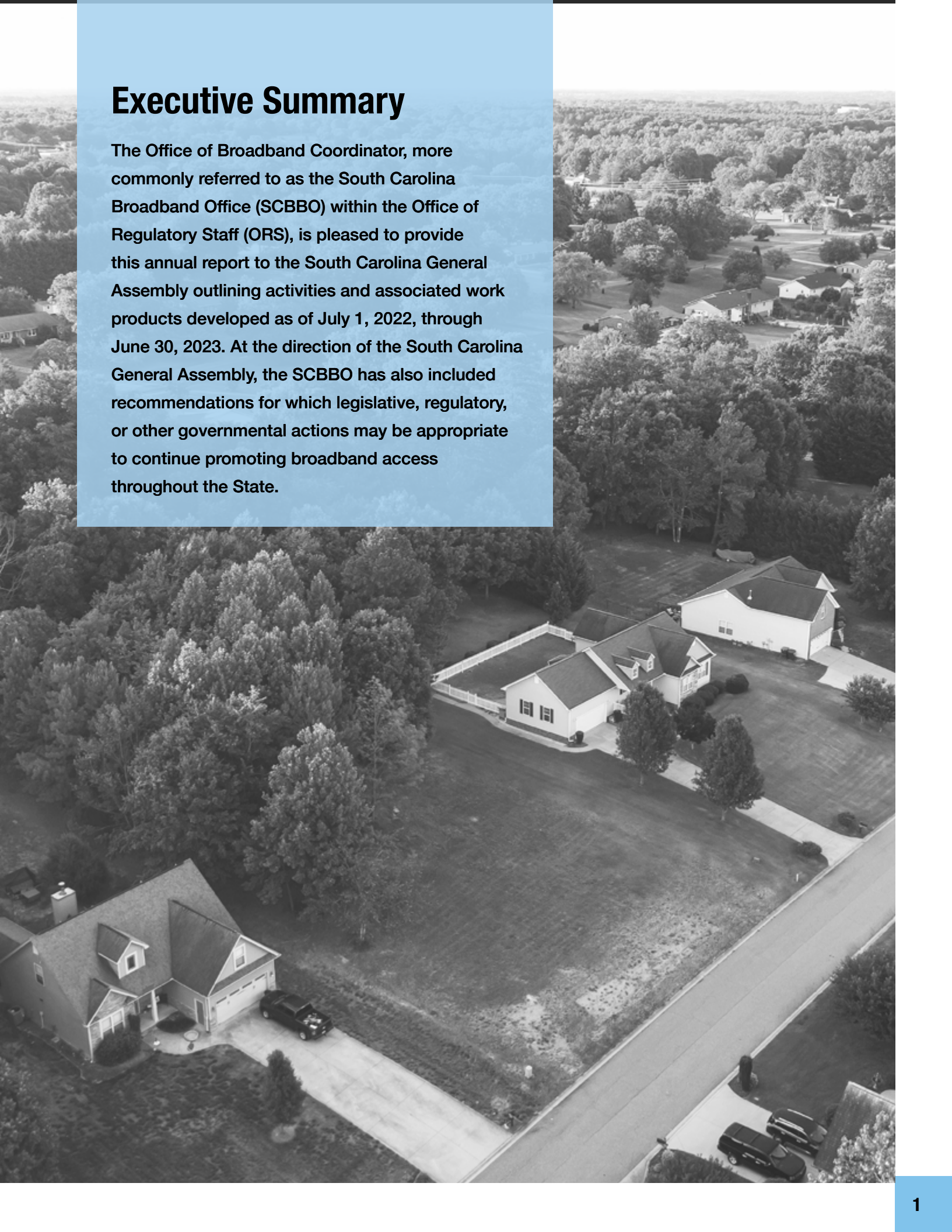


Office of Broadband Coordinator

ANNUAL REPORT

Executive Summary

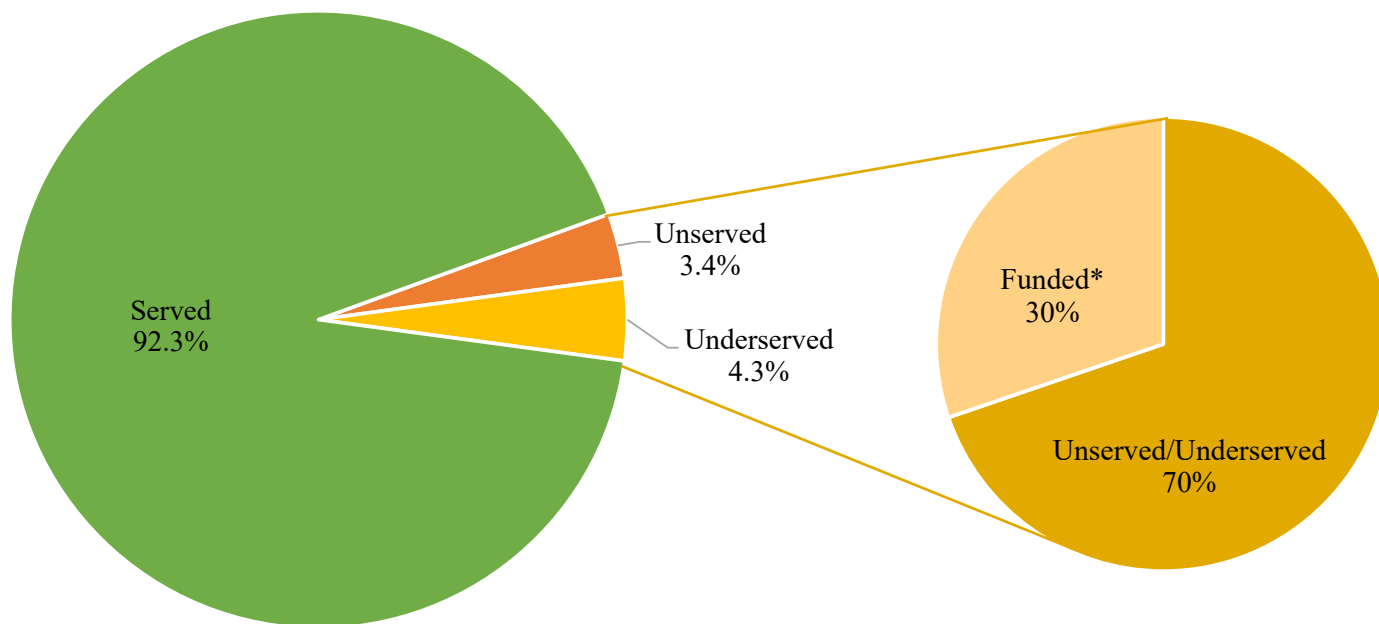
The Office of Broadband Coordinator, more commonly referred to as the South Carolina Broadband Office (SCBBO) within the Office of Regulatory Staff (ORS), is pleased to provide this annual report to the South Carolina General Assembly outlining activities and associated work products developed as of July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023. At the direction of the South Carolina General Assembly, the SCBBO has also included recommendations for which legislative, regulatory, or other governmental actions may be appropriate to continue promoting broadband access throughout the State.



Residential Broadband Status

As of the end of Fiscal Year 2022-2023 and based on the December 2022 Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Broadband Data Collection (BDC) submission, the total number of remaining unserved residential structures was approximately 3.4% and the total number of remaining underserved residential structures was approximately 4.3%. Unserved structures are defined as locations that have no access to internet and underserved are those locations with access to outdated copper (DSL) and fixed wireless connections. Many of the State and Federally managed programs mentioned later in this report as well as private construction by Internet Service Providers (ISPs), have contributed to an estimated 92.3% of the residential units having access to reliable, high-speed internet delivered via Fiber or Cable technology.

Figure 1:
Status of Internet Access for all South Carolina Residential Units as a Percentage.



Status	Technology Type	Residential Units
Unserved	No Technology	84,701
Underserved	Copper (DSL) or Fixed Wireless	106,839
Served	Fiber or Cable	2,296,716
Funded*		57,917
Total Residential		2,488,256

*Unserved/Underserved Residential Units Under Construction

Total Investments

Figure 2 shows the dollar amount, and percentage of investment in broadband deployment funds across federal, state, and private sectors, where “private” pertains to the ISPs’ financial match across state-managed grant programs. Statistics reflect total investments from June 24, 2020, through June 30, 2023. State investments are further detailed in Figure 3, which shows ISPs that have received funding through state-managed grant programs versus the total number of structures that were, or will be upon completion of the project, provided access.

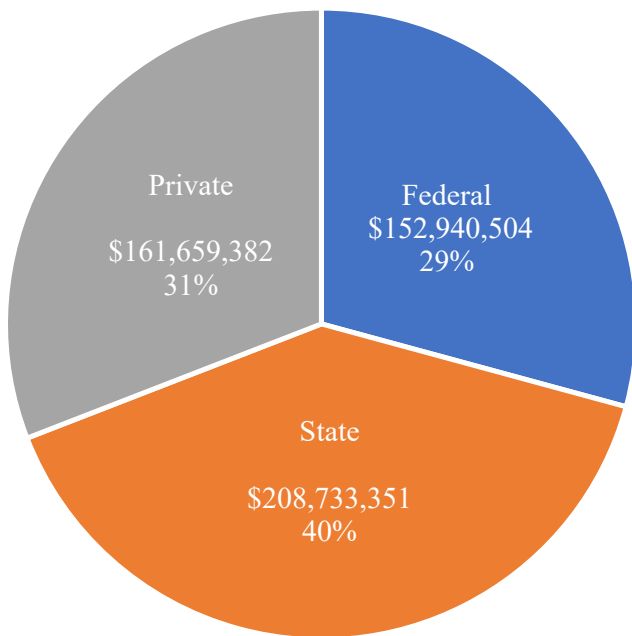


Figure 2:
Total Investment in Broadband Deployment in South Carolina. Data Source: South Carolina Broadband Equity, Access and Deployment Program (BEAD) Five-Year Action Plan.

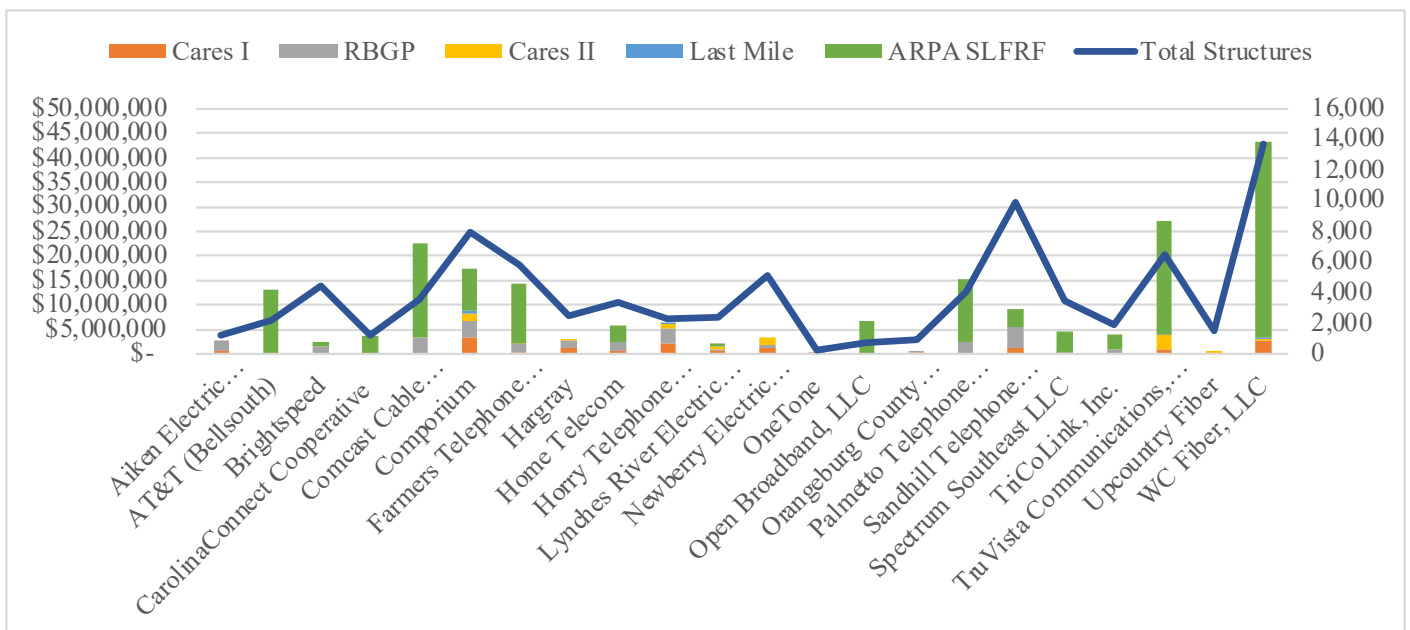
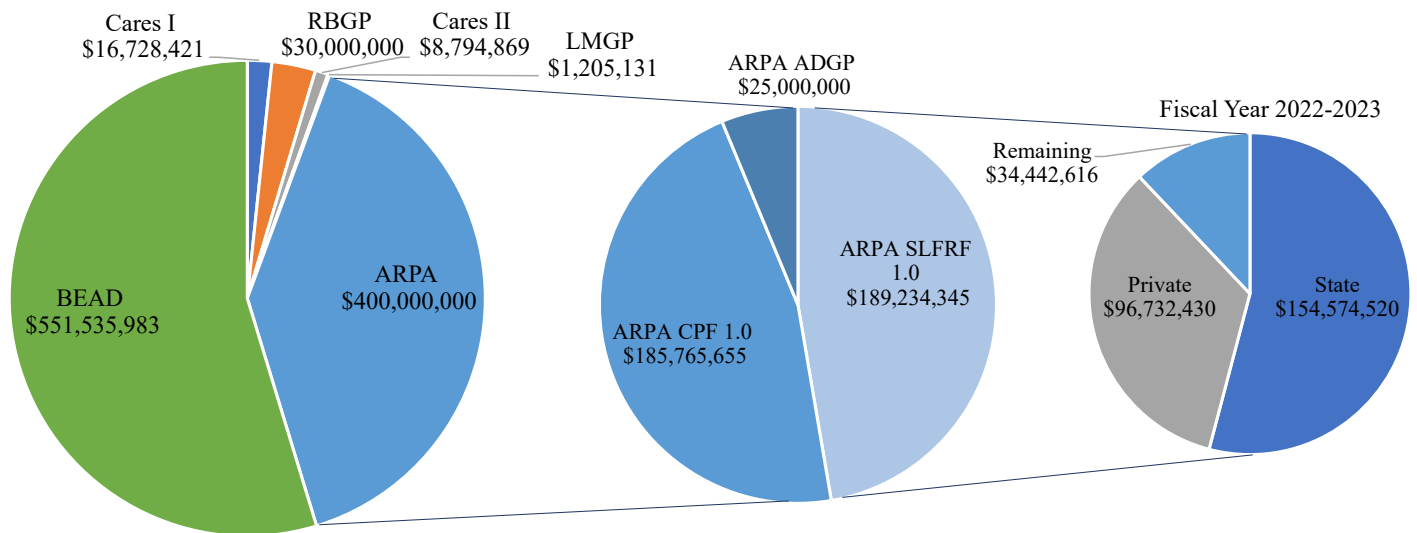


Figure 3: Total Awarded Amount versus Total Structures by State-Managed Grant Programs (June 2020 – June 2023) and ISP

Statistics illustrated in Figure 4 represent the overall investment of broadband deployment funds in South Carolina, including future investments through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA). The figure also includes a breakout of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds into individual grant programs administered by the SCBBO during fiscal year 2023, along with state and private investments and remaining unencumbered dollars for ARPA State Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF).

Figure 4: State Administered Broadband Grant Programs



Several broadband deployment grant programs were initiated, administered, and/or continue to be managed by the SCBBO during fiscal year 2023, which include:

- Cares Act II – Allocated portions of remaining funds for broadband deployment to Sandy Island, SC and the Edge Road project located in Horry County, SC
- Rural Broadband Grant Program (RBGP) – Expanded existing projects with portions of remaining funds provided by the SC Department of Commerce
- Last Mile Grant Program – Projects were verified to be completed and payments were disbursed
- ARPA – Three separate grant programs were administered/launched using ARPA funds during fiscal year 2023; details are provided in the sections that follow. Grant programs were named by their funding source and include:
 - ARPA SLFRF 1.0 - SLFRF
 - ARPA ADGP - Accelerated Deployment Grant Program (ADGP)

- ARPA CPF 1.0 - Capital Project Fund Plan (CPF)
- Broadband Equity Access & Deployment Program (BEAD) Planning – The SCBBO has recently completed a comprehensive planning process working alongside the South Carolina Broadband Advisory Council (BBAC) and other stakeholders to establish the State’s 5-year broadband plan. Currently pending approval, the plan was submitted on August 25, 2023, to the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA); establishment of a [5-year plan](#) was a requirement of the Infrastructure and Investment Jobs Act (IIJA) Broadband Equity Access and Deployment (BEAD) program. Approval by the NTIA for the 5-year plan, initial proposal, and final proposal will provide the State with an additional \$551.5 million worth of broadband investment funds by the first quarter of 2025.

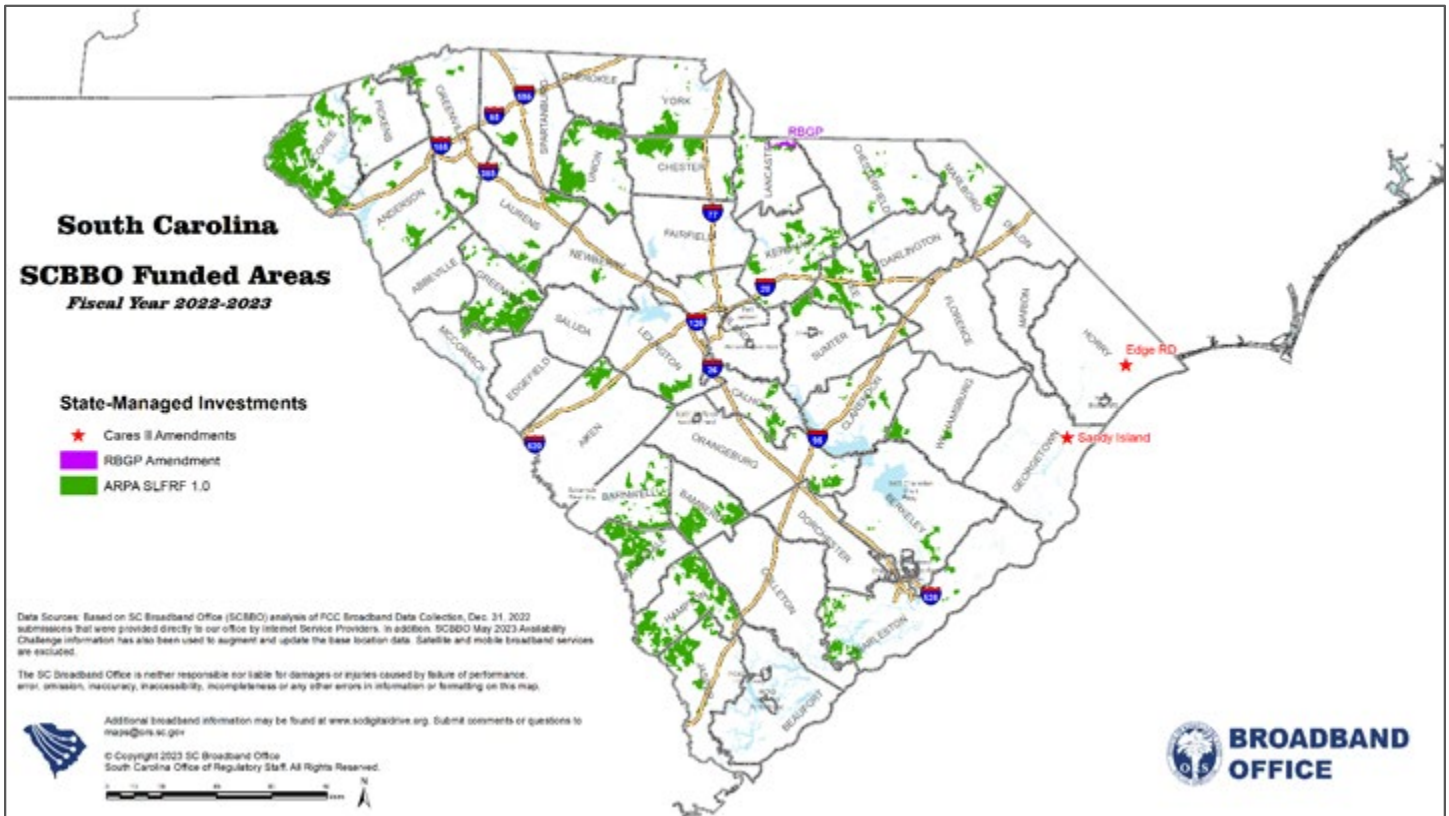


Figure 5: SCBBO Fiscal Year 2023 Funded Areas.

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT (ARPA)

Work continues with administering grant programs using ARPA funds. The ARPA SLFRF 1.0 grant program resulted in 61 project investments, and the SCBBO committed \$154,574,520 to 15 different ISPs in 34 counties (see Figure 5). The total budget for the work is \$251,306,950, which reflects an overall match rate of 38% non-ARPA funds from other federal and/or private investments as committed financial matches. All ARPA SLFRF 1.0 projects are scheduled for completion by no later than December 31, 2024. ARPA SLFRF funds were also used in conjunction with the launch of the Accelerated Deployment Grant Program (ADGP), which was in response to legislation outlined in Act 244 Section 10(7)(B), to include an opportunity for reimbursement of a portion of construction costs incurred on or after March 15, 2021. The ADGP grant program was launched in January 2023, with project awards occurring in July

and August 2023, the beginning of the 2024 State fiscal year. Authorized ADGP projects included broadband deployment projects where private funds were utilized for construction, which occurred and was completed between March 2021 and June 2022 and resulted in ‘last mile’ connections to homes. The SCBBO also launched the ARPA Capital Projects Fund (CPF 1.0) grant program, which may award up to \$185,000,000 depending on the number of qualified projects; awards are expected to occur in the fall of 2023. The ARPA CPF 1.0 grant program maintains priority toward funding projects: 1) with concentrations of K-12 students 2) within difficult development areas or 3) that have no ISP. In addition, ARPA CPF 1.0 introduces a priority focus on remaining unserved Main Street communities (Norway, SC and Ridge Spring, SC).

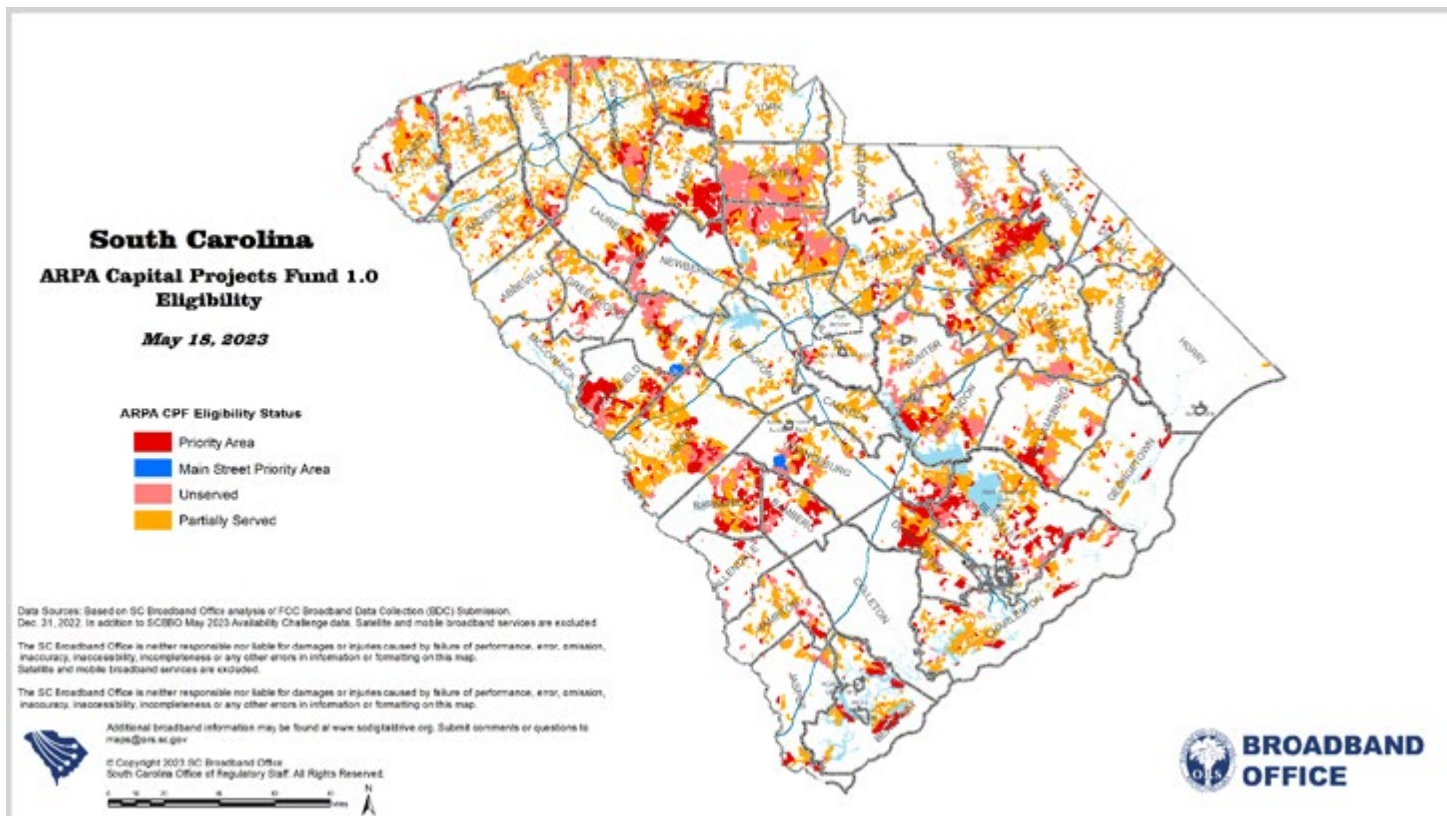


Figure 6: ARPA CPF 1.0 Eligibility Map.

The SCBBO continues to leverage Geographic Information System (GIS) technology and associated data to refine its analysis of remaining unserved and underserved areas throughout the State. A notable change in mandatory reporting requirements by the FCC allowed the SCBBO to integrate Broadband Serviceable Location (BSL) data into their analysis. A [BSL](#) is any “business or residential location in the United States at which fixed broadband internet access service is, or can be, installed.” The data is reported to the FCC by ISPs semi-annually. This data integration has allowed the SCBBO to analyze the state with a finer level of granularity to better depict the real need for broadband access throughout the State. It has also given rise to a new designation of ‘partially served’ census blocks. The *partially served* classification added 52% more census blocks (6,728 out of a total 12,905 census blocks) to the ARPA CPF 1.0 eligibility map, which reflects a 45% increase in unserved or underserved BSLs (63,194 out of a total

118,319 structures) that are now eligible for funding as compared to the use of conventional modeling methods.

Broadband, Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD)

As part of the planning process, the SCBBO vision, goals, and objectives were reevaluated and adjusted to align with the requirements of the BEAD program while simultaneously preserving fidelity to the 2022-23 ORS Budget Proviso Ratified by the South Carolina General Assembly, Sections 73.5-73.6. The principal goal of the SCBBO remains the expansion of broadband access in South Carolina.

“Our vision is for all South Carolinians to have access to affordable, reliable, high-speed internet, and to gain the necessary skills to benefit from this technology.” – SCBBO –

The SCBBO continued stakeholder engagement and coordination with state and local government while at the same time engaging citizens through a series of 23 grassroots community-engagement roadshow events scheduled all throughout the State. The SCBBO sought to identify the barriers that are preventing citizens from obtaining and using high-speed internet. The branding for the outreach campaign was called GetConnectedSC (available at: <https://getconnectedsc.org>). Through this initiative, over 13,000 surveys were filled out by South Carolinians to help inform matters pertaining to broadband adoption and use, which were folded into the SCBBO [5-year plan](#). The two most commonly raised issues from citizens related to affordability and a lack of physical access to a high-speed internet connection. Roadshows started on February 21, 2023, at the South Carolina State House.

State-Based Legislative Recommendations

Streamline State and Federal Permitting Requirements

The types of federal permits that prospective applicants may require as part of a BEAD grant program are expansive. A subgrantee is responsible for obtaining certain federal, state, and local governmental permits and approvals necessary for proposed work to be conducted. Additionally, obtaining permits and right-of-way (ROW) for network deployment can often be a time-consuming

and challenging process. Furthermore, the BEAD program may cause an additional burden on agencies and utilities managing permits. As BEAD accelerates the number of projects, the number of permits will increase substantially, and agencies may not be prepared for the influx. As an eligible entity tasked with the administration of funds under the BEAD program, the responsibility of the SCBBO to ensure compliance with all federal, state, and local permitting and to ensure a policy is in place for the State to assist with streamlining permitting workflows, respectively. To further support coordination, programmatic agreements could be developed between SCBBO, permitting agencies, and associated utilities to better define certain processes. Finally, other agencies could support SCBBO by detailing personnel to create and staff a new permitting and monitoring department focused on streamlining efforts for BEAD projects. NTIA recommends consideration be made toward enacting new legislation and/or an executive order to streamline permitting if expedited workflow processes around broadband permitting do not currently exist. States are encouraged to standardize the intake of permit applications through an online centralized process, identify a single point of contact for a given permitting agency pertaining to broadband deployment projects, establish a 30-day ‘shot clock’ for the authorization or denial of permits, waive permit fees where applicable, and include screening data available for download along with online tools and resources to determine the types of permits that may be required for any given project.

Based on the volume of permitting anticipated as a result of the BEAD program – in addition to existing funding commitments for broadband deployment regarding ARPA SLFRF and CPF grant programs – additional staff resources will be necessary. The ORS proposes to utilize federal funding to support the additional workload (e.g., SCDOT, DHEC, SHPO, and SC811 dig programs respectively).

Address South Carolina Municipal Broadband Limitations

Under the BEAD program, municipal entities are eligible to apply for BEAD grants supporting broadband deployment and service. State law (S.C. Code Ann. § 58-9-2600 *et seq.*) ensures that government resources are not used in an unfair, anticompetitive manner and requires various procedural requirements, and additional tax considerations that some may consider to be barriers to the provision of municipal retail broadband service. Subject to specific exemptions, local government-owned communications service providers or municipal broadband networks have to first show that there is no ISP or internet service available in an area prior to offering retail broadband services (service directly to residents). No government entity has chosen to make a filing at the Public Service Commission of South Carolina to declare an area is unserved and that the government entity seeks to provide retail internet service in that unserved area.

Promote and Adopt a Dig Once Policy for South Carolina

ARPA SLFRF investments (non-broadband related) in South Carolina have been allocated to multiple agencies focused on infrastructure projects, including the Rural Infrastructure Authority (RIA) and the Department of Transportation (SCDOT). The ORS and these agencies all acknowledge the unique opportunity this funding provides to encourage “Dig Once” practices through grant programs administered by the state; engagement is ongoing. The concept of Dig Once is focused on minimizing the number and scale of ground excavation projects when installing infrastructure.

As an example, the practice of Dig Once effectively eliminates the need to dig up recently paved roads to expand water and sewer lines going down a Main Street. The overall harmonization of construction activities can eliminate disruption to projects and overall operations, save time, and significantly reduce the cost of building out

infrastructure. It is through this lens the SCBBO is encouraging grantees to consider any potential for implementing dig-once best practices tied to their grant award(s) through the SCBBO. Advocacy will continue through the ARPA CPF 1.0 grant program. However, the BEAD Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) requires states to adopt a dig-once policy. Preliminary discussions with partnering agencies reveal there is value in a dig-once approach; however, without a legislatively mandated dig-once policy tied to investments that leverage state and federal funds, it may prove challenging to implement dig-once best practices due to a perception it may adversely impact projects from a perspective of schedule, cost, and liability.

The ORS recommends that the South Carolina Utility Coordinating Committee (UCC), give consideration toward establishing best practices that can be adopted as a statewide or local policy.

Proposed Federal Regulatory Emissions Requirements for Power Generation

The ORS continuously monitors potential changes that may affect the regulatory landscape. Looming large in this area is the proposed Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 111(d) rule, which the ORS believes could have significant negative impacts on South Carolina and its citizens. In this proposed rule, published by the EPA on May 23, 2023, the technologies the EPA expects South Carolina to rely on are what it has characterized as the best system of emission reduction (BSER) technologies. According to this rule, the BSER technologies include Low GHG hydrogen, carbon capture and storage (CCS), and co-firing using natural gas.

The proposed rule would require Electrical Generating Unit (EGUs) to reduce GHG emissions based on threshold size, utilization, and fuel type. Existing coal units would be expected to reduce utilization to a capacity factor less than 20%, co-fire with 40% natural gas, or install CCS technologies. Existing gas and new-source units would be required to co-fire with Low-GHG hydrogen or install

CCS. EPA 111(b) contains the standards for new combustion turbine generation units, and EPA 111(d) contains the emission guidelines for existing fossil fuel-fired EGUs. The proposed new standards impact 24 out of the 62 electrical generation plants in South Carolina, and any newly constructed base-load plant would have to be operating on low-GHG hydrogen gas within nine years.

In line with the ORS mission to represent the concerns of the using and consuming public with respect to public utility services, the ORS provided comments stating its position to the EPA. Based on the information and technology currently available, the ORS concluded that the EPA's proposed rule dangerously undermines the reliability of the grid, places an unreasonable financial burden on consumers, and causes immediate and irreparable harm to South Carolina consumers and the state economy.

A whole-of-government approach requires consideration of this proposed rule and its potential impact on South Carolinians, coherence across sectors, and an efficient use of resources. If power is not available or unreliable, broadband access is compromised. There is no broadband access without reliable, affordable power.

Tracking Local Investment in Broadband Deployment

As part of the IIJA BEAD map challenge process, the SCBBO is required to track and report the list of federal, state, territorial, and local programs where an enforceable commitment to deploy broadband is occurring throughout the State. All state, territories, and/or local units of government that include an enforceable commitment to deploy broadband must be analyzed to include the structures that will be served, the source and purpose of the funding, total cost, amount expended, funds remaining, and associated speeds available upon completion of the buildout of any facilities. This data will then be used to eliminate duplication of locations where public investments have already been made, regardless of

the funding source. Failure to accurately depict these locations may result in an overbuild of facilities and could trigger a clawback provision from the federal government. State and federal investments in broadband infrastructure are well documented, however, after repeated attempts to capture the information NTIA requires, the extent to which local or municipal investments have been made throughout the state are not definitively known. Therefore, requiring coordination to the greatest extent practicable regarding enforceable commitments to deploy broadband between the SCBBO and local jurisdictions is paramount to maximize investments and minimize the potential for an overbuild of facilities in the State.

SC811 Dig Locates

As part of the management and oversight of ARPA SLFRF projects, the SCBBO has obtained feedback from grantees during regularly scheduled monthly status meetings that, when called upon as part of the SC811 dig-locate process, all utility providers are not locating and marking their facilities; this mistake results in cut lines and disruption to service for consumers. Local utility providers cite the increased volume of tickets, as well as distances that are listed for locate tickets, as a barrier toward achieving compliance with SC811 dig-locate policy. The SCBBO recommends reviewing best practices in other jurisdictions on ways to incentivize dig locates by utility providers.

Rail Permitting

As part of the management and oversight of ARPA SLFRF projects, the SCBBO has obtained feedback from grantees during regularly scheduled monthly status meetings that delays in scheduling and costs associated with railway permits have proved challenging. The SCBBO recommends state legislation, similar to that of [Virginia](#) and [Wisconsin](#), be considered to streamline railway permits; examples include setting a 30-day timeline to review a railroad crossing notice, establishing standardized crossing fees, and appointing an authority to facilitate adjudication when parties disagree.



Conclusion

The SCBBO continues to develop the plans necessary to secure \$551.5 million in IIJA BEAD funding to facilitate access in remaining areas designated as underserved with high-speed internet. The SCBBO anticipates remaining ARPA funds will be committed before the deadline of December 31, 2024.

With the support of our state leaders, the SCBBO is making great strides toward closing the digital divide. This success would not be possible without leadership's support and encouragement. The investments made today will serve South Carolinians by providing a world-class communications network designed and engineered to meet the needs of consumers and industry for generations.

1

Attachments

- Members of the Broadband Advisory Council
- I Need Internet Flyer
- Statewide Broadband Access Statistics

2

Maps

- Statewide Planning Map
- Statewide Areas of Need Map

3

Tables

- ORS Broadband Investments by ISP, County, and Grant Program
- Total Broadband Investment Allocated by ISP
- Consolidated Broadband-Related Funding

APPENDIX





South Carolina Broadband Advisory Council

Anna Berger *(Co-Chair)*

Senior Director of Operations
SC Association of Counties

W. Keller Kissam

President
Dominion Energy South Carolina

Jim Stritzinger *(Co-Chair)*

Director, SC Broadband Office
SC Office of Regulatory Staff

Bernie Mazyck

President & CEO
SC Association of Community
Economic Development

Leesa Aiken

Director
SC State Library System

Madeleine McGee

President & CEO
TogetherSC

Melanie Barton

Senior Education Advisor
Office of the Governor

Peggy McLean

Director, Integrated Rural Strategies
SC Dept of Commerce

Ben Breazeale

Executive Director
SC Cable & Broadband Association

Gwynth R. Nelson, PhD

Executive Director
South Carolina Institutes of
Innovation & Information (SCII)

Eric Budds

Deputy Executive Director
Municipal Association of SC

Kathy Schwarting

CEO
Palmetto Care Connections

Mike Coker

Senior Manager,
Broadband and Telecom Services
Santee Cooper

Susie Shannon

President & CEO
SC Council on Competitiveness

Mike Couick

President & CEO
The Electric Cooperatives of SC

Robert G. Woods, IV

Director, SC Dept of Public Safety
SC Council on Competitiveness

Lorie Dickes, PhD

MPA Program, Associate Chair
Clemson University

Brad Wright

SC Telephone Coalition

Stephanie Cook, PhD

Asst. General Manager/ Deputy
Director SC Educational TV

Victor C. Young

Director, All4SC
University of South Carolina

Larry Huff

Interim Chief Operating Officer
SC Dept of Education

SC Broadband Office
Office of Regulatory Staff
1401 Main Street
Suite 900
Columbia, SC 29201

I Need Internet Flyer

Need Internet? Take the I Need Internet Survey!

<https://SCDigitalDrive.org>

Dealing with slow connection speeds or no internet access at all to home or business?

Complete the [I Need Internet survey](#)



Results from survey shared with ISPs to inform expansion of broadband access across State

Statewide Broadband Access Statistics

South Carolina Statewide Statistics

March 31, 2023

Population
Population estimates are calculated by multiplying Dec. 2022 FCC Broadband Serviceable Locations (BSL) times an approximate residents per BSL.

Public K-12
K-12 student data reflects the subset of public school students which have been provided as of September 30, 2022. Student data was provided by the SC Department of Education.

Residential BSL Units
A residential Broadband Serviceable Location (BSL) is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. Dec. 2022 FCC BSL data is used in all calculations.

Qualified Residential BSL Units
Qualified BSLs are located within Difficult Development Areas (Qualified Census Tracts) as determined by US Housing and Urban Development using Census 2010 lowest Census 2020 transition was done by the SC Broadband Office (SCBBO).

ACP
The Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP) is an FCC benefit program that helps ensure that households can afford the broadband they need for work, school, healthcare and more.

Data Sources: Based on SC Broadband Office (SCBBO) analysis of residential FCC Broadband Data Collection, Dec. 31, 2022 submissions that were provided directly to our office by Internet Service Providers. In addition, SCBBO May 2023 Availability Challenge information has also been used to augment and update the base location data. Satellite and mobile broadband services are excluded. Oviatt Special Intelligence® data from Jan. 1, 2019 through Mar. 31, 2023 combined for analysis in the region. ACP eligibility information provided by Education, Superhighways and enrollment reported by the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) through March 2023.

The SCBBO is neither responsible nor liable for damages or injuries caused by failure of performance, error, omission, inaccuracy, inaccessibility, incompleteness or any other errors in information or formatting on this site.

Additional broadband information may be found at www.scbroadband.org.
Submit comments or questions to info@scbbo.org.

BROADBAND OFFICE
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US Census	Population	Residential BSL
2010	4,625,364	2,137,683
2020	5,118,425 <i>10.7%</i>	2,344,963 <i>9.7%</i>
March 31, 2023	5,282,634 <i>3.2%</i>	2,488,256 <i>6.1%</i>

CURRENT	Current Below 100↓ Mbps Download / 20↑ Mbps Upload			
	Population	Public K-12	Res BSL	Qual BSL
March 31, 2023	394,419 <i>7.7%</i>	31,316 <i>4.4%</i>	191,548 <i>7.7%</i>	28,485 <i>14.9%</i>

ACCESS			
	Fiber	Cable	Copper
	1,257,047 <i>50.5%</i>	2,170,076 <i>87.2%</i>	2,026,228 <i>81.4%</i>

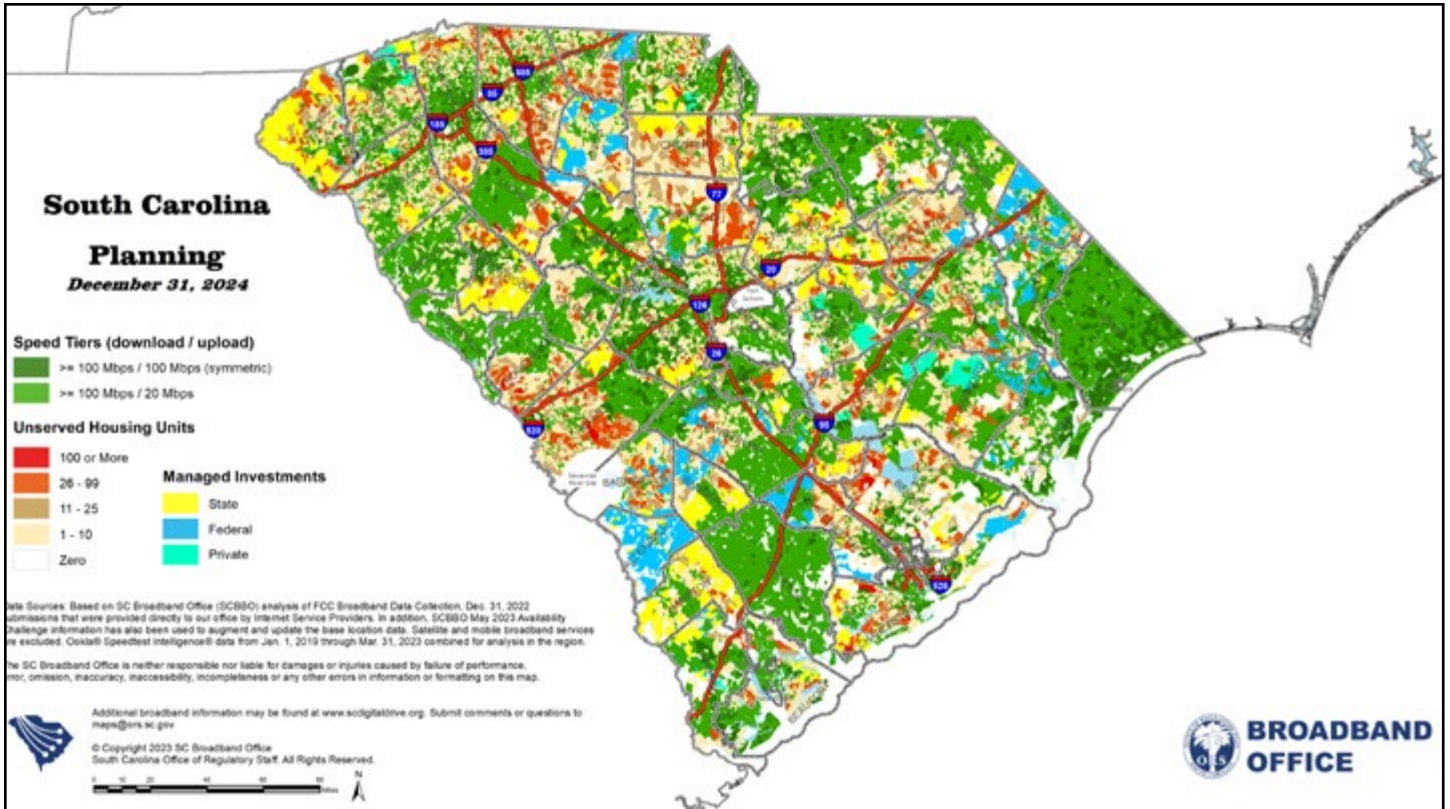
ADOPTION				
	Fiber	Cable	Copper	Fixed Wireless
	461,307 <i>18.5%</i>	1,197,234 <i>48.1%</i>	241,831 <i>9.7%</i>	2,428 <i>0.1%</i>

ACP Enrollment				
	Subscribers	Service	Device	Devices
	324,332 <i>37.1%</i>	\$8,664,711	\$723,012	7,442

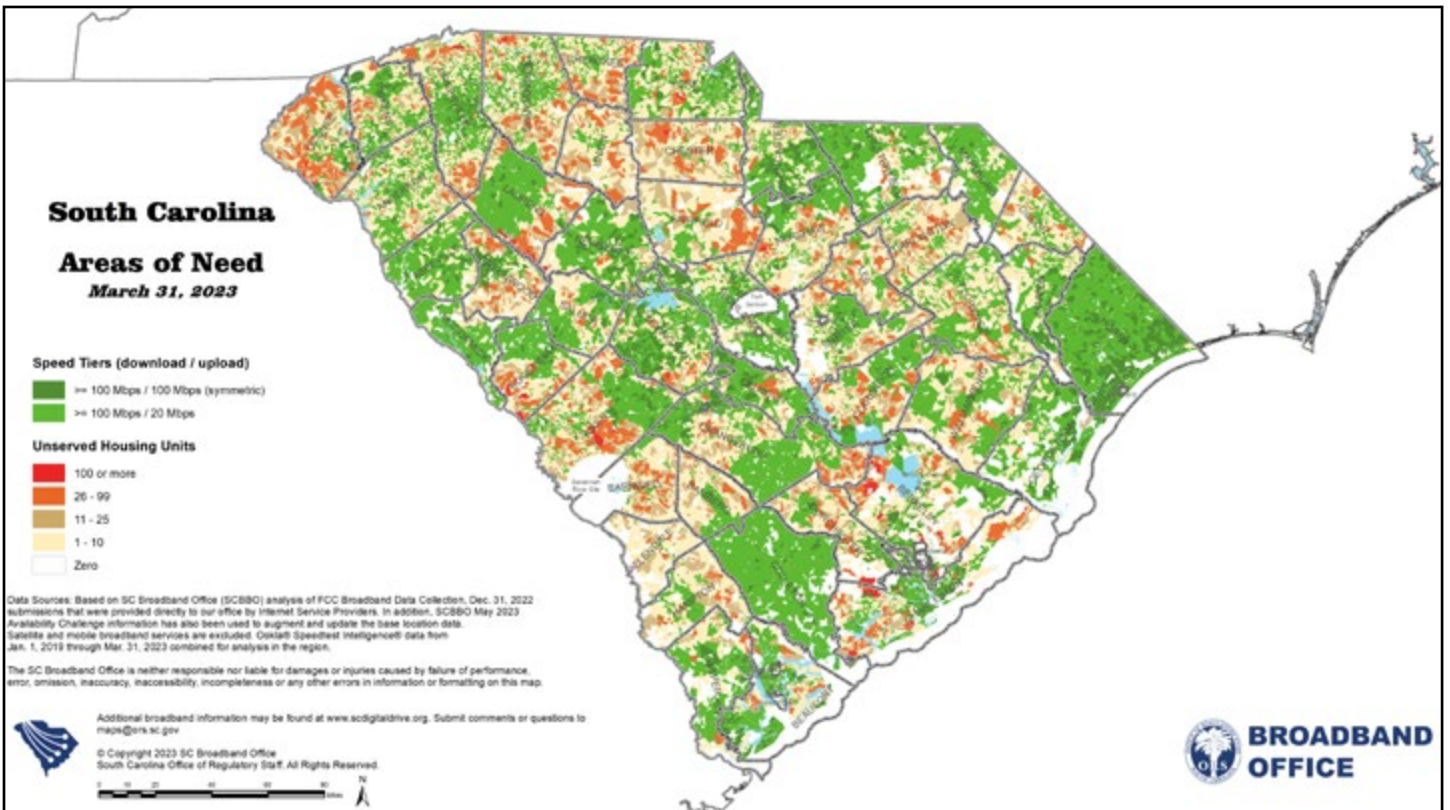
INVESTMENTS managed by:	Projected Investment Impact			
	Population	Public K-12	Res BSL	Qual BSL
Federal	26,581	3,959	13,448	4,169
State	85,868	12,003	42,687	5,322
Private	3,607	470	1,782	107
Total	116,056	16,432	57,917	9,598

FUTURE	Remaining Below 100↓ Mbps Download / 20↑ Mbps Upload			
	Population	Public K-12	Res BSL	Qual BSL
December 31, 2024	278,363 <i>5.4%</i>	14,884	133,631 <i>5.4%</i>	18,887

Statewide Planning Map



Statewide Areas of Need



ORS Broadband Investments by ISP, County and Grant Program

TOTAL ORS ACTUAL (OR PROJECTED ⁽¹⁾) FUNDING - BY COMPANY							
Company	CARES Act (completed)	RBGP	Proviso 73.6			ARPA SLFRF	Grand Total
			CARES Act II	Last Mile (completed)	Starlink Pilot (completed)	SLFRF 1.0	
Aiken Electric Cooperative, Inc.	\$ 554,575	\$ 2,266,700					\$ 2,821,275
AT&T (Bellsouth)						\$ 13,293,465	\$ 13,293,465
Brightspeed		\$ 1,503,135				\$ 939,774	\$ 2,442,909
CarolinaConnect Cooperative				\$ 98,463		\$ 3,574,693	\$ 3,673,156
Comcast Cable Communications, LLC		\$ 3,348,100				\$ 19,075,310	\$ 22,423,410
Comporium	\$ 3,501,706	\$ 3,179,698	\$ 1,720,037	\$ 392,538		\$ 8,644,368	\$ 17,438,347
Farmers Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	\$ 365,804	\$ 1,903,750	\$ 13,426			\$ 12,040,800	\$ 14,323,780
Hargray	\$ 1,411,656	\$ 1,418,666	\$ 147,771				\$ 2,978,093
Home Telecom	\$ 607,418	\$ 1,946,221				\$ 3,257,266	\$ 5,810,905
Horry Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	\$ 2,347,078	\$ 3,052,828	\$ 693,445	\$ 108,039			\$ 6,201,390
Lynches River Electric Cooperative	\$ 818,567	\$ 158,750	\$ 513,928			\$ 589,635	\$ 2,080,880
Newberry Electric Cooperative	\$ 1,297,750	\$ 639,061	\$ 1,469,868				\$ 3,406,679
OneTone	\$ 217,000						\$ 217,000
Open Broadband, LLC						\$ 6,869,723	\$ 6,869,723
Orangeburg County Broadband	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000					\$ 600,000
Palmetto Telephone Communications, LLC		\$ 2,544,639				\$ 12,646,937	\$ 15,191,576
Sandhill Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	\$ 1,286,058	\$ 4,392,440				\$ 3,608,015	\$ 9,286,513
Spectrum Southeast LLC	\$ 342,875			\$ 191,437		\$ 4,144,505	\$ 4,678,817
TriCoLink, Inc.		\$ 894,463				\$ 3,062,811	\$ 3,957,274
TruVista Communications, Inc.	\$ 937,559	\$ 110,101	\$ 2,861,538	\$ 35,000		\$ 23,146,423	\$ 27,090,620
Upcountry Fiber			\$ 825,000				\$ 825,000
WC Fiber, LLC	\$ 2,740,376		\$ 321,715	\$ 379,654		\$ 39,680,795	\$ 43,122,540
Satellite Depot					\$ 30,000		\$ 30,000
Grand Total	\$ 16,728,421	\$ 27,658,552	\$ 8,566,727	\$ 1,205,131	\$ 30,000	\$ 154,574,520	\$ 208,763,351

(1) Assumes funding requested and company match will come in at 100% for in 'In Progress' projects

(2) Based on the total number of locations as listed in final progress report or GIS data for completed projects, and total number of locations as listed in application/grant award for in-progress projects. Locations include households, businesses, educational institutions, healthcare facilities and community anchor points.

TOTAL ORS ACTUAL (OR PROJECTED ⁽¹⁾) FUNDING - BY COUNTY							
County	CARES Act (completed)	RBGP	Proviso 73.6			ARPA SLFRF	Grand Total
			CARES Act II	Last Mile (completed)	Starlink Pilot (completed)	SLFRF 1.0 ⁽³⁾	
Abbeville				\$ 19,499		\$ 677,291	\$ 696,790
Aiken	\$ 359,352					\$ 1,765,226	\$ 2,124,578
Allendale					\$ 3,000	\$ 615,957	\$ 618,957
Anderson	\$ 851,948		\$ 108,297			\$ 10,794,757	\$ 11,755,002
Bamberg		\$ 2,544,639			\$ 6,000	\$ 3,704,251	\$ 6,254,890
Barnwell		\$ 112,240			\$ 3,000	\$ 846,268	\$ 961,508
Beaufort	\$ 1,223,166	\$ 647,213	\$ 128,935				\$ 1,999,314
Berkeley	\$ 113,970	\$ 1,946,221				\$ 2,861,418	\$ 4,921,608
Calhoun						\$ 1,597,103	\$ 1,597,103
Charleston						\$ 6,079,047	\$ 6,079,047
Cherokee							\$ -
Chester	\$ 874,049	\$ 742,775				\$ 9,914,077	\$ 11,530,901
Chesterfield	\$ 587,587	\$ 158,750	\$ 145,064			\$ 1,795,122	\$ 2,686,523
Clarendon	\$ 308,618	\$ 653,332			\$ 4,500	\$ 1,198,143	\$ 2,164,593
Colleton							\$ -
Darlington	\$ 43,355			\$ 25,510			\$ 68,866
Dillon				\$ 10,768			\$ 10,768
Dorchester	\$ 493,448						\$ 493,448
Edgefield				\$ 6,478		\$ 6,508	\$ 12,986
Fairfield	\$ 63,510	\$ 110,101	\$ 2,861,538	\$ 35,000			\$ 3,070,149
Florence	\$ 4,775			\$ 10,764			\$ 15,539
Georgetown	\$ 645,932	\$ 1,081,607	\$ 577,045	\$ 108,039			\$ 2,412,623
Greenville	\$ 12,811					\$ 10,158,442	\$ 10,171,253
Greenwood	\$ 1,124,110		\$ 321,715			\$ 13,397,041	\$ 14,842,866
Hampton	\$ 188,490	\$ 3,348,100	\$ 18,836		\$ 9,000	\$ 8,972,042	\$ 12,536,468
Horry	\$ 106,348	\$ 116,400					\$ 222,748
Jasper		\$ 771,453			\$ 1,500	\$ 2,790,537	\$ 3,563,490
Kershaw	\$ 89,586					\$ 11,950,883	\$ 12,040,469
Lancaster	\$ 1,492,289	\$ 1,263,388	\$ 368,864			\$ 2,408,732	\$ 5,533,272
Laurens	\$ 897,757		\$ 175,657			\$ 996,682	\$ 2,070,096
Lee		\$ 640,000				\$ 5,932,867	\$ 6,572,867
Lexington	\$ 1,407,332		\$ 1,720,037			\$ 2,859,303	\$ 5,986,672
Marion	\$ 1,594,798	\$ 1,971,221					\$ 3,566,019
Marlboro	\$ 1,286,058	\$ 4,392,440				\$ 1,607,490	\$ 7,285,988
McCormick						\$ 1,296,292	\$ 1,296,292
Newberry	\$ 1,297,750	\$ 639,061	\$ 1,294,212	\$ 109,052		\$ 1,902,025	\$ 5,242,099
Oconee	\$ 276,174		\$ 825,000	\$ 96,250		\$ 21,334,016	\$ 22,531,439
Orangeburg	\$ 495,223	\$ 6,025,593				\$ 1,861,103	\$ 8,381,919
Pickens				\$ 211,877		\$ 5,917,303	\$ 6,129,180
Richland						\$ 2,574,091	\$ 2,574,091
Saluda	\$ 753,457			\$ 18,396			\$ 771,853
Spartanburg	\$ 79,343			\$ 59,156	\$ 1,500	\$ 6,881,179	\$ 7,021,178
Sumter						\$ 3,670,433	\$ 3,670,433
Union				\$ 11,903		\$ 1,645,478	\$ 1,657,381
Williamsburg	\$ 57,186	\$ 610,418	\$ 13,426		\$ 1,500	\$ 1,239,357	\$ 1,921,887
York				\$ 374,142		\$ 3,324,055	\$ 3,698,197
Grand Total	\$ 16,728,421	\$ 27,658,552	\$ 8,566,727	\$ 1,205,131	\$ 30,000	\$ 154,574,520	\$ 208,763,351

(3) ARPA SLFRF 1.0 funding is pro-rated by county based on census block structure count data

Total Broadband Investment Allocated by ISP

TOTAL BROADBAND INVESTMENT ACTUAL (OR PROJECTED ⁽¹⁾) FUNDING - BY COMPANY							
Company	CARES Act (completed)	RBGP	Proviso 73.6			ARPA SLFRF	Grand Total
			CARES Act II	Last Mile (completed)	Starlink Pilot (completed)	SLFRF 1.0	
Aiken Electric Cooperative, Inc.	\$ 1,389,505	\$ 4,601,255					\$ 5,990,760
AT&T (Bellsouth)						\$ 22,781,940	\$ 22,781,940
Brightspeed		\$ 3,006,270				\$ 4,597,808	\$ 7,604,078
CarolinaConnect Cooperative				\$ 196,926		\$ 5,722,867	\$ 5,919,793
Comcast Cable Communications, LLC		\$ 6,696,199				\$ 26,426,333	\$ 33,122,532
Comporium	\$ 7,179,255	\$ 6,758,341	\$ 3,783,077	\$ 789,306		\$ 15,864,558	\$ 34,374,537
Farmers Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	\$ 731,607	\$ 5,267,260	\$ 60,956			\$ 21,250,500	\$ 27,310,323
Hargray	\$ 2,828,122	\$ 2,945,111	\$ 301,932				\$ 6,075,165
Home Telecom	\$ 1,214,837	\$ 4,167,428				\$ 5,428,777	\$ 10,811,042
Horry Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	\$ 4,693,694	\$ 8,554,295	\$ 1,124,845	\$ 216,078			\$ 14,588,912
Lynches River Electric Cooperative	\$ 1,643,170	\$ 435,693	\$ 1,027,855			\$ 999,382	\$ 4,106,100
Newberry Electric Cooperative	\$ 2,751,454	\$ 1,527,020	\$ 2,939,737				\$ 7,218,211
OneTone	\$ 472,407						\$ 472,407
Open Broadband, LLC						\$ 8,082,028	\$ 8,082,028
Orangeburg County Broadband	\$ 642,372	\$ 600,000					\$ 1,242,372
Palmetto Telephone Communications, LLC		\$ 5,089,278				\$ 22,284,274	\$ 27,373,552
Sandhill Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	\$ 2,695,956	\$ 10,174,189				\$ 6,511,210	\$ 19,381,355
Spectrum Southeast LLC and Affiliates	\$ 695,775			\$ 1,077,518		\$ 11,469,505	\$ 13,242,798
TriCoLink, Inc.		\$ 1,788,926				\$ 4,121,285	\$ 5,910,211
TruVista Communications, Inc.	\$ 1,875,117	\$ 220,201	\$ 5,723,075	\$ 82,025		\$ 28,561,384	\$ 36,461,802
Upcountry Fiber			\$ 3,132,534				\$ 3,132,534
WC Fiber, LLC	\$ 6,454,549		\$ 658,904	\$ 871,730		\$ 67,205,099	\$ 75,190,282
Satellite Depot					\$ 30,000		\$ 30,000
Grand Total	\$ 35,267,820	\$ 61,831,466	\$ 18,752,915	\$ 3,233,583	\$ 30,000	\$ 251,306,950	\$ 370,422,733

TOTAL BROADBAND INVESTMENT ACTUAL (OR PROJECTED ⁽¹⁾) FUNDING - BY COUNTY								
County	CARES Act (completed)	RBGP	Proviso 73.6			ARPA SLFRF	Grand Total	Number of Locations ⁽²⁾
			CARES Act II	Last Mile (completed)	Starlink Pilot (completed)	SLFRF 1.0 ⁽³⁾		
Abbeville				\$ 91,909		\$ 827,750	\$ 919,659	93
Aiken	\$ 976,553					\$ 3,530,452	\$ 4,507,005	803
Allendale					\$ 3,000	\$ 725,957	\$ 728,957	46
Anderson	\$ 2,151,792			\$ 339,408		\$ 14,063,110	\$ 16,554,310	2,299
Bamberg		\$ 5,089,278			\$ 6,000	\$ 6,008,007	\$ 11,103,285	1,798
Barnwell		\$ 272,311			\$ 3,000	\$ 1,438,768	\$ 1,714,079	350
Beaufort	\$ 2,447,732	\$ 1,348,659	\$ 258,255				\$ 4,054,645	1,697
Berkeley	\$ 227,939	\$ 4,167,428				\$ 4,769,030	\$ 9,164,397	2,779
Calhoun						\$ 2,165,550	\$ 2,165,550	407
Charleston						\$ 15,117,730	\$ 15,117,730	1,286
Cherokee							\$ -	-
Chester	\$ 1,748,097	\$ 1,696,471				\$ 13,196,017	\$ 16,640,585	3,681
Chesterfield	\$ 1,175,100	\$ 435,693	\$ 290,127			\$ 3,564,199	\$ 5,465,119	1,376
Clarendon	\$ 617,236	\$ 1,936,692			\$ 4,500	\$ 2,396,286	\$ 4,954,714	1,104
Colleton							\$ -	-
Darlington	\$ 88,900			\$ 51,020			\$ 139,920	46
Dillon				\$ 21,537			\$ 21,537	6
Dorchester	\$ 986,898						\$ 986,898	533
Edgefield				\$ 12,956		\$ 13,017	\$ 25,973	8
Fairfield	\$ 127,020	\$ 220,201	\$ 5,723,075	\$ 82,025			\$ 6,152,321	1,070
Florence	\$ 10,964			\$ 58,128			\$ 69,092	13
Georgetown	\$ 1,291,918	\$ 4,514,844	\$ 851,245	\$ 216,078			\$ 6,874,085	777
Greenville	\$ 29,695					\$ 12,115,600	\$ 12,145,295	1,601
Greenwood	\$ 2,472,060		\$ 658,904			\$ 19,774,493	\$ 22,905,457	3,925
Hampton	\$ 380,391	\$ 6,696,199	\$ 43,677		\$ 9,000	\$ 13,338,561	\$ 20,467,827	2,890
Horry	\$ 212,180		\$ 273,600				\$ 485,780	22
Jasper		\$ 1,596,452			\$ 1,500	\$ 5,522,911	\$ 7,120,863	1,189
Kershaw	\$ 187,630					\$ 14,471,955	\$ 14,659,585	2,387
Lancaster	\$ 3,030,582	\$ 2,526,776	\$ 737,728			\$ 3,893,972	\$ 10,189,057	2,916
Laurens	\$ 2,097,576		\$ 351,314			\$ 6,354,447	\$ 8,803,337	2,959
Lee		\$ 2,109,731				\$ 11,074,412	\$ 13,184,143	2,970
Lexington	\$ 2,915,302		\$ 3,783,077			\$ 5,718,608	\$ 12,416,987	3,323
Marion	\$ 3,189,596	\$ 4,039,451					\$ 7,229,047	1,505
Marlboro	\$ 2,695,956	\$ 10,174,189					\$ 15,259,646	9,358
McCormick						\$ 1,461,817	\$ 1,461,817	54
Newberry	\$ 2,751,454	\$ 1,527,020	\$ 2,588,423	\$ 450,870		\$ 2,377,531	\$ 9,695,298	5,417
Oconee	\$ 590,755		\$ 3,132,534	\$ 211,759		\$ 42,668,032	\$ 46,603,081	9,627
Orangeburg	\$ 1,055,324	\$ 12,259,234				\$ 5,827,704	\$ 19,142,263	8,501
Pickens				\$ 549,858		\$ 8,607,780	\$ 9,157,638	1,167
Richland						\$ 3,115,749	\$ 3,115,749	635
Saluda	\$ 1,536,115			\$ 36,792			\$ 1,572,907	296
Spartanburg	\$ 158,686			\$ 318,472	\$ 1,500	\$ 8,082,028	\$ 8,560,686	884
Sumter						\$ 5,301,088	\$ 5,301,088	901
Union				\$ 40,257		\$ 2,801,934	\$ 2,842,191	461
Williamsburg	\$ 114,371	\$ 1,220,837	\$ 60,956		\$ 1,500	\$ 2,478,714	\$ 3,876,378	799
York				\$ 752,514		\$ 6,114,239	\$ 6,866,753	1,211
Grand Total	\$ 35,267,820	\$ 61,831,466	\$ 18,752,915	\$ 3,233,583	\$ 30,000	\$ 251,306,950	\$ 370,422,733	85,170

⁽¹⁾ Assumes funding requested and company match will come in at 100% for 'In Progress' projects

Consolidated Broadband-Related Funding

As of June 30, 2023

SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF REGULATORY STAFF - CONSOLIDATED BROADBAND-RELATED FUNDING										
Fund Source	Program	Total Funding	Grant Program	Status	Start Date	End Date	# of Counties	# of Companies*	# of Projects	Grant Funds Awarded (or paid) to Date
Federal	Act 142 (CARES Act 1)	\$ 16,728,421	Act 142 (CARES Act I)	Completed	August 2020	December 2020	28	14	76	\$ 16,728,421
State	Rural Broadband Grant Program (RBGP)	\$ 30,000,000	RBGP	In Progress	March 2021	December 2024	18	15	31	\$ 27,658,552
State	Proviso 73.6	\$ 10,000,000	CARES Act II	Completed	July 2021	March 2022	11	8	15	\$ 7,873,282
			CARES Act II, v2	In Progress	May 2023	April 2024	2	1	2	\$ 693,445
			Starlink Pilot Program	Completed	May 2022	June 2022	8	1	1	\$ 30,000
			Last Mile Grant Program	Completed	June 2022	December 2022	15	6	30	\$ 1,205,131
Federal	ARPA SLFRF	\$ 214,234,345	ARPA SLFRF 1.0	In Progress	December 2022	December 2024	34	15	61	\$ 154,574,520
			ARPA SLFRF 2.0 (ADGP)	Just Beginning	July 2023	October 2023	-	-	-	\$ -
Federal	ARPA Capital Projects Fund	\$ 185,765,655	ARPA CPF 1.0	Just Beginning	November 2023	November 2025	-	-	-	\$ -
Federal	BEAD Planning	\$ 5,000,000	BEAD Planning	In Progress	January 2023	December 2027	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal	BEAD Infrastructure	\$ 551,535,983	BEAD Infrastructure	Not Started	TBD	TBD	-	-	-	\$ -
Total		\$ 1,013,264,404							216	\$ 208,763,351

Excludes relinquished projects and projects that were not completed

* Reported at the parent company level



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