

## National Lieutenant Governors Association

## 1 RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF ROBUST BROADBAND INTERNET 2 AVAILABILITY, ADOPTION, AND USE PROGRAMS

- 3 **WHEREAS**, in this era of COVID-19 response and recovery, the nation experienced dramatic shifts to
- 4 and unprecedented use of tele-health, tele-education, e-commerce, and more, and
- 5 **WHEREAS**, the National Lieutenant Governors Association (NLGA) believes that widespread efforts
- 6 to promote broadband availability, adoption, and use improve the nation's long-term competitiveness in
- a global market, and help to achieve broader improvements in the quality of American life, and
- 8 **WHEREAS,** according to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), 99% of Americans in urban
- 9 areas have access to high-speed fixed service, while not quite 80% of rural Americans have access, and
- 10 just 76% for residents on tribal lands<sup>i</sup>, and
- 11 **WHEREAS**, about 17 million Americans are unable to reap the benefits of the digital age<sup>ii</sup>, and
- 12 **WHEREAS**, Americans that do not have broadband at home are disproportionately lower-income
- 13 households, racial and ethnic minorities, veterans, seniors, rural residents and people with disabilities;
- 14 86% of all Hispanics do not subscribe to broadband at home, while 82% of African Americans do not;
- only 70% of Americans with less than a high school diploma subscribe to broadband at home, and the
- adoption rate for those with annual household incomes less than \$35,000 is only 68% iii, and
- 17 **WHEREAS**, data from the U.S. Census Bureau and National Telecommunications and Information
- 18 Administration shows that 60% of non-adopters cite lack of need or interest as the main reason that they
- 19 do not subscribe to broadband at home; and 19% cite cost of service or equipment as the main reason<sup>iv</sup>,
- 20 and
- 21 **WHEREAS,** while a complex mix of lack of digital skills, cost, and inaccessible hardware and software
- 22 often work together to limit adoption, and
- 23 WHEREAS, there are a number of broadband availability and adoption initiatives, and
- 24 WHEREAS, in 2019, the FCC launched the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund directing up to \$20.4
- 25 billion to expand broadband in unserved rural areas, representing the biggest single step ever by the FCC
- 26 toward closing the rural digital divide, and
- 27 **WHEREAS,** while the federal government has provided important financing for Internet adoption
- 28 efforts, state and local governments are often in the best position to identify barriers and circumstances
- 29 unique to their communities, and



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- 30 **WHEREAS**, a number of public-private partnerships have been designed to close the digital divide in
- 31 communities across the country, and
- 32 **WHEREAS**, programs include Comcast's Internet Essentials program, the nation's largest and most
- 33 comprehensive broadband adoption program for low-income Americans connecting millions of people
- 34 to the internet since 2011, and expanding significantly in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic, and
- 35 WHEREAS, creating the conditions necessary to promote broadband availability and adoption requires
- 36 multi-stakeholder initiatives from the federal, state and local governments, non-profits and philanthropic
- 37 organizations and the private industry.
- 38 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED the NLGA recommends that state and territorial
- 39 governments promote the availability and adoption of broadband through outreach and education, as
- 40 well as policies directed toward people not connected to the internet for financial, socioeconomic, or
- 41 digital literacy reasons.
- 42 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** the NLGA calls upon all levels of governments to work cooperatively
- 43 with the private sector, nonprofits, and academia to develop robust broadband availability, adoption, and
- 44 use programs.

ADOPTED, this day, the 29th of July, 2020.

Sponsors: Lt. Governor Pamela Evette (R – South Carolina), Lt. Governor Garlin Gilchrist (D – Michigan), Lt. Governor Bethany Hall-Long (D – Delaware), Lt. Governor Kate Marshall (D – Nevada), Lt. Governor Randy McNally (R – Tennessee), Lt. Governor Boyd Rutherford (R – Maryland)

https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=broadband&lastDisplayedRow=25&table=S2802&tid=ACSST1Y2018.S2802&hidePreview=true; and

 $\frac{https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=B28004\&lastDisplayedRow=24\&table=B28004\&tid=ACSDT1Y2018.B28004\&vintage=2018\\ \underline{\&hidePreview=true}$ 

iv https://www.ntia.doc.gov/data/digital-nation-data-explorer

i https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov

ii https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov