

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

In the Matter of)
Schools and Libraries Universal Service)
Support Mechanism) CC Docket No. 02-6

FIFTH REPORT AND ORDER
AND ORDER

Adopted: August 4, 2004

Released: August 13, 2004

By the Commission: Chairman Powell, and Commissioners Abernathy, Copps, and Adelstein issuing
separate statements; Commissioner Martin approving in part, dissenting in part, and issuing a statement.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In this order, we adopt measures to protect against waste, fraud, and abuse in the administration of the schools and libraries universal service support mechanism (also known as the E-rate program). In particular, we resolve a number of issues that have arisen from audit activities conducted as part of ongoing oversight over the administration of the universal service fund, and we address programmatic concerns raised by our Office of Inspector General (OIG).¹ First, we set forth a framework regarding what amounts should be recovered by the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC or Administrator) and the Commission when funds have been disbursed in violation of specific statutory provisions and Commission rules. Second, we announce our policy regarding the timeframe in which USAC and the Commission will conduct audits or other investigations relating to use of E-rate funds. Third, we eliminate the current option to offset amounts disbursed in violation of the statute or a rule against other funding commitments. Fourth, we extend our red light rule previously adopted pursuant to the Debt Collection Improvement Act (DCIA) to bar beneficiaries or service providers from receiving additional benefits under the schools and libraries program if they have failed to satisfy any outstanding obligation to repay monies into the fund. Fifth, we adopt a strengthened document retention requirement to enhance our ability to conduct all necessary oversight and provide a stronger enforcement tool for detecting statutory and rule violations. Sixth, we modify our current requirements regarding the timing, content and approval of technology plans. Seventh, we amend our beneficiary certification requirements to enhance our oversight and enforcement activities. Eighth, we direct USAC to submit a plan for timely audit resolution, and we delegate authority to the Chief of the Wireline Competition Bureau to resolve audit findings. Finally, we direct USAC to submit on an annual basis a list of all USAC administrative procedures to the Wireline Competition Bureau (Bureau) for review and further action, if necessary, to ensure that such procedures effectively serve our objective of preventing waste, fraud and abuse.²

II. BACKGROUND

2. USAC administers the schools and libraries universal service support program under Commission oversight. Under this program, eligible schools, libraries, and consortia that include eligible schools and libraries, may receive discounts for eligible telecommunications services, voice mail, Internet access, and internal connections.³ Prior to applying for discounted services, an applicant must conduct a technology assessment and develop a technology plan to ensure that any services it purchases will be used effectively.⁴ The applicant then must submit to the Administrator a completed FCC Form 470, in which the applicant sets forth, among other things, the services for which it seeks discounts.⁵ Once the school or library has complied with the Commission's competitive bidding requirements and entered into agreements for eligible services, it must file an FCC Form 471 application to notify the Administrator of the services that have been ordered, the service providers with whom the applicant has entered into an agreement, and an estimate of funds needed to cover the discounts to be given for eligible services.⁶

¹ Semiannual Report to Congress, October 1, 2003-March 31, 2004, Office of the Inspector General, Federal Communications Commission at 3-19.

² We intend to address additional issues relating to competitive bidding and the discount matrix in one or more forthcoming orders.

³ 47 C.F.R. §§ 54.502, 54.503.

⁴ *Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service*, CC Docket 96-45, Report and Order, 12 FCC Rcd 8776, 9077-78 (1997) (*Universal Service Order*).

⁵ 47 C.F.R. § 54.504(b).

⁶ 47 C.F.R. § 54.504(c). During this process, USAC assigns a "Funding Request Number" to each individual request for discounted services submitted by a school or library. USAC, schools and libraries, and the service providers who provide the discounted services all use the Funding Request Number to track these individual funding requests. Service providers are also required to reference specific USAC Funding Request Numbers when submitting invoices to USAC for reimbursement of the discounted portion of the services they provide to schools

3. The Administrator reviews the FCC Forms 471 that it receives and issues funding commitment decision letters indicating discounts that the applicant may receive in accordance with the Commission's rules. Subsequently, pursuant to our rules, the applicant either: (1) pays the bill in full, and seeks reimbursement for discounts from the Administrator via the service or equipment provider, or (2) pays the non-discount portion of the service cost to the service provider, who, in turn, seeks reimbursement from the Administrator for the discounted amount.⁷

4. Under the Commission's rules, eligible schools and libraries may receive discounts ranging from 20 percent to 90 percent of the pre-discount price of eligible services, based on indicators of need.⁸ Schools and libraries in areas with higher percentages of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch through the National School Lunch Program (or a federally approved alternative mechanism) qualify for higher discounts for eligible services than applicants with low levels of eligibility for such programs. Schools and libraries located in rural areas also generally receive greater discounts.⁹

5. The Commission's priority rules provide that requests for telecommunications services, voice mail and Internet access for all discount categories shall receive first priority for the available funding (Priority One services). The remaining funds are allocated to requests for support for internal connections (Priority Two services), beginning with the most economically disadvantaged schools and libraries, as determined by the schools and libraries discount matrix. Currently, the most disadvantaged schools and libraries are eligible for a 90 percent discount on eligible services, and thus must pay only 10 percent of the cost of the service. To the extent funds remain after discounts are awarded to entities eligible for a 90 percent discount, the rules provide that the Administrator shall continue to allocate funds for discounts to applicants at each descending single discount percentage. The Commission's rules also provide that if sufficient funds do not exist to grant all requests within a single discount percentage, the Administrator shall allocate the remaining support on a pro rata basis over that single discount percentage level.¹⁰

6. Since the program's inception, the Commission sought to ensure the use of E-rate funds for their intended purpose. In 1999, the Commission adopted the *Commitment Adjustment Order*, which directed the Administrator to recover funds that, in the first year of the program, were committed to schools and libraries in violation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.¹¹ In a companion order issued the same day,¹² the Commission granted a limited waiver of four specific Commission rules to first year

and libraries.

⁷ Schools and Libraries Universal Service, Billed Entity Applicant Reimbursement Form, OMB 3060-0856 (October 1998) (FCC Form 472 or BEAR Form); Schools and Libraries Universal Service, Service Provider Invoice Form, OMB 3060-0856 (October 2001) (FCC Form 474 or SPI Form). See also 47 C.F.R. § 54.514.

⁸ See 47 C.F.R. § 54.505.

⁹ *Id.* The Commission recently sought comment on altering the discount mechanism. See *Schools and Libraries Universal Service Support Mechanism*, CC Docket No. 02-6, Third Report and Order and Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 18 FCC Rcd 26912, at 26936-39 (2003) (*Schools and Libraries Third Order* or *Schools and Libraries Second Further Notice*).

¹⁰ 47 C.F.R. § 54.507(g)(1)(i-iv); see also *Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service*, CC Docket 96-45, Fifth Order on Reconsideration and Fourth Report and Order, 13 FCC Rcd 14915, 14938 para. 36 (1998) (*Fifth Order on Reconsideration*).

¹¹ *Changes to the Board of Directors of the National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc., Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service*, CC Docket Nos. 97-21 and 96-45, Order, FCC 99-291 (rel. Oct. 8, 1999) (*Commitment Adjustment Order*) on reconsideration *Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Changes to the Board of Directors for the National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc., Schools and Libraries Universal Service Support Mechanism*, CC Docket Nos. 96-45, 97-21 and 02-6, Order on Reconsideration and Fourth Report and Order, FCC 04-181 (rel. July 30, 2004) (*Schools and Libraries Fourth Order*).

¹² *Changes to the Board of Directors of the National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc., Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service*, CC Docket Nos. 97-21 and 96-45, Order, 15 FCC Rcd 7197 (1999) (*Waiver Order*).

applicants who had received disbursements in violation of those rules and waived enforcement of one USAC processing procedure.¹³ Subsequently, in 2000, the Commission adopted, with minor modifications, USAC's plan to implement the requirements in the *Commitment Adjustment Implementation Order*.¹⁴ In that Order, the Commission emphasized that the recovery plan "is not intended to cover the rare cases in which the Commission has determined that a school or library has engaged in waste, fraud or abuse."¹⁵ The Commission stated that it would address such situations on a case-by-case basis.¹⁶

7. Pursuant to Commission requirements, as part of ongoing oversight over the schools and libraries mechanism, USAC and other entities have conducted various audits of E-rate beneficiaries to determine whether such beneficiaries are in compliance with the statute and the Commission's implementing rules.¹⁷ In particular, in 2000, USAC contracted with an independent public accounting firm. That firm completed 17 audits of beneficiaries for Funding Year 1998. Subsequently, in 2001, USAC contracted with the same firm to conduct audits of 25 beneficiaries in Funding Years 1999 and 2000. Late in 2002, USAC contracted with another independent public accounting firm to conduct audits of 79 randomly selected beneficiaries from Funding Year 2000; the bulk of the audit work was performed in 2003, with final audit reports issued by spring 2004. We currently are developing plans to audit a greater number of beneficiaries for Funding Years 2001 and 2002 pursuant to a three-way agreement between USAC, our Office of Inspector General and an independent public accounting firm. In addition, USAC's internal audit division has conducted audits of 57 E-rate beneficiaries, as well as two internal control audits.

8. The FCC's OIG also has conducted a number of audits of E-rate beneficiaries, both on its own and through cooperative arrangements with other federal agencies. In 2002, the FCC's OIG entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Department of Interior OIG for audits of schools and libraries that fall under the responsibility of the Department of Interior. To date, the FCC's OIG has finalized 14 audit reports, two of which were performed by the Department of Interior OIG pursuant to the MOU.¹⁸

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Changes to the Board of Directors of the National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc., Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service*, 15 FCC Rcd 22975 (2000) (*Commitment Adjustment Implementation Order*), petition for review pending sub. nom. *United States Telecom Ass'n v. FCC*, Case No. 00-1501 (D.C. Cir. filed Nov. 27, 2000).

¹⁵ *Id.* at 22980 para. 13.

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ Collectively, USAC and other entities have audited over \$1.1 billion in total disbursements out of \$4.7 billion disbursed in the first three years of the program, representing 23.55% of funds disbursed. USAC has sought recovery of \$18 million, based on these audit findings.

¹⁸ See Report on Audit of the E-rate Program at Enoch Pratt Free Library, Report No. 02-AUD-02-04-010 (Sept. 11, 2002); Report on Audit of the E-rate Program at Robeson County Public School System, Report No. 02-AUD-02-04-13 (Feb. 3, 2003); Report on Audit of the E-rate Program at Wake County Public School System, Report No. 02-AUD-02-04-14, (Feb. 3, 2003); Report on Audit of the E-rate Program at Albermarle Regional Library, Report No. 02-AUD-02-04-16, (Aug. 27, 2003); Report on Audit of the E-rate Program at Santa Fe Indian School, Inc., Report No. R-GR-FCC-0006-2003. (Nov. 6, 2003); Report on Audit of the E-rate Program at Prince William County Schools, Report No. 02-AUD-02-04-11 (Dec. 22, 2003); Report on Audit of the E-rate Program at the Arlington Public Schools, Report No. 02-AUD-02-04-12 (Dec. 22, 2003); Report on Audit of the E-rate Program at St. Matthew Lutheran School, Report No. 02-AUD-02-04-07 (Dec. 22, 2003); Final Report on Audit of the E-rate Program at Navajo Preparatory School, Inc., Report No. R-GR-FCC-0005-2003 (Jan. 7, 2004); Report on Audit of the E-rate Program at Immaculate Conception School, Report No. 02-AUD-02-04-20 (Mar. 24, 2004); Report on Audit of the E-rate Program at Children's Storefront School, Report No. 02-AUD-02-04-025 (Apr. 5, 2004); Report on Audit of the E-rate Program at St. Augustine School, Report No. 02-AUD-02-04-017 (May 19, 2004); Report on Audit of the E-rate Program at Southern Westchester Board of Cooperative Educational Services, Report No. 02-

9. The beneficiary audits conducted by USAC thus far have been “agreed upon procedures” audits, in which the auditor has performed specified procedures to determine the existence or nonexistence of certain facts or events and has reported factual findings. As such, the auditor has not opined on whether beneficiaries have complied with FCC rules; rather, such determinations are made in the first instance by USAC. Because the beneficiary audits conducted to date have been designed to examine compliance with FCC rules, certain USAC operating procedures, and presumed good business practices, not all findings implicate rule violations. In some instances, findings have identified areas where additional rules would be beneficial to the operation of the program.¹⁹

10. To date, USAC has determined amounts to be recovered for specific statutory or rule violations pursuant to the recovery plan approved in the *Commitment Adjustment Implementation Order* in a manner consistent with how it acts on pending applications and requests for reimbursement.²⁰ Specifically, in situations where USAC would normally deny a funding request outright upon discovering a particular infirmity in the application review process, because the applicant has failed to meet one or more necessary requirements for receipt of support, USAC has sought recovery of the full amount of the funding request. In situations where USAC normally would adjust the commitment amount, because the applicant is eligible for some, but not all, of the support, USAC has sought recovery of the difference between the amount approved and disbursed and the appropriate amount.

11. Early in 2002, the Commission initiated a rulemaking proceeding to seek comment on ideas raised by both the applicant and service provider communities for improving the program.²¹ In particular, the Commission sought comment on ways to ensure that the program funds are utilized in an efficient, effective, and fair manner, while preventing waste, fraud, and abuse.²² Since then, we have issued a series of orders in an ongoing effort to simplify program administration, ensure equitable distribution of funds, and protect against waste, fraud and abuse.²³

12. In December 2003, the Commission, among other things, adopted rules limiting the ability of schools and libraries to engage in wasteful or fraudulent practices when obtaining internal connections, established a more formal process to ensure that beneficiaries know what services are eligible for support, and codified rules for cost allocation and service substitutions.²⁴ In addition, the Commission sought comment on procedures for recovery of funds and several proposals intended to protect against waste, fraud and abuse in the schools and libraries universal service program.²⁵

III. FIFTH REPORT AND ORDER

13. Since the inception of the schools and libraries support mechanism, schools and libraries have

AUD-02-04-003 (May 25, 2004); Report on Audit of the E-rate Program at United Talmudical Academy, Report No. 02-AUD-02-04-006 (June 7, 2004).

¹⁹ For instance, recent audit findings regarding beneficiaries’ lack of documentation have informed our decision today to strengthen our document retention requirements.

²⁰ *Commitment Adjustment Implementation Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 22977.

²¹ *Schools and Libraries Universal Service Support Mechanism*, CC Docket 02-6, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 17 FCC Rcd 1914 (2002) (*Schools and Libraries Notice*).

²² Among other things, the Commission sought general comment on the use of independent audits as an oversight tool to provide assurance of program integrity. See *Schools and Libraries Notice*, 17 FCC Rcd at 1937 para. 59.

²³ For example, in April 2003, the Commission adopted a debarment rule and other measures to ensure that program funds are utilized in an efficient, effective and fair manner. See *Schools and Libraries Universal Service Support Mechanism*, CC Docket No. 02-6, Second Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 18 FCC Rcd 9202 (2003) (*Schools and Libraries Second Order* or *Schools and Libraries Further Notice*).

²⁴ See *Schools and Libraries Third Order*.

²⁵ See *id.* at 26945-53.

been subject to audits to determine compliance with the program rules and requirements.²⁶ Audits are a tool for the Commission and USAC, as directed by the Commission, to ensure program integrity and to detect and deter waste, fraud, and abuse. Because audits may provide information showing that a beneficiary or service provider failed to comply with the statute or Commission rules applicable during a particular funding year, audits can reveal instances in which universal service funds were improperly disbursed or used in a manner inconsistent with the statute or the Commission's rules.²⁷ As explained below, we adopt measures relating to recovery of such funds and other measures to strengthen the integrity of the schools and libraries mechanism of the universal service program and enhance our ongoing oversight over this program.

14. We stress that the measures we adopt herein are not the final steps we plan to take for strengthening oversight of the universal service program and combating waste, fraud, and abuse. We remain committed to deterring inappropriate uses of universal service monies and to rapidly detecting and addressing potential misconduct (including waste, fraud, and abuse), and we recognize that achieving these goals is a continual process. We note that we previously sought comment on additional oversight mechanisms, including a requirement that beneficiaries obtain and pay for independent audits of their compliance with our rules.²⁸ We are continuing to work on various proposals for improving our oversight of the universal service program, and we expect to issue an order adopting additional measures in the near future.

A. Recovery of Funds

1. Background

15. As noted above, the Commission adopted the *Commitment Adjustment Order* in 1999, which directed the Administrator to recover funds that, in the first year of the program, were committed to schools and libraries in violation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.²⁹ The Commission adopted a companion order on the same day granting a limited waiver of certain Commission rules and a USAC procedure to first year applicants who had received commitments and disbursements in violation of such rules and the procedure.³⁰ Although the Commission found good cause for granting these limited waivers, which resulted in eliminating the potential for recovery of funds disbursed in violation of Commission rules, the Commission made clear that beneficiaries and service providers would be subject to the possibility of recovery of funds disbursed in violation of rules in the future.³¹ Subsequently, in 2000, the Commission adopted the *Commitment Adjustment Implementation Order*, which set up a framework for recovering funds committed or disbursed in violation of the statute consistent with the Debt Collection Improvement Act (DCIA)³² and our implementing rules.³³ Since then, USAC has implemented this process for statutory and rule violations. To the extent that we have not clearly done so in the past, we reaffirm and adopt this policy and find that it is consistent with the requirements of the DCIA and the general intent of the *Commitment Adjustment Order*.

²⁶ 47 C.F.R. § 54.516.

²⁷ We will use the term "improperly disbursed funds" throughout this order to refer to an amount of money disbursed inconsistently with the statute or Commission rules. This amount may be all or part of a disbursement, depending upon the circumstances.

²⁸ *Schools and Libraries Support Mechanism*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Order, 17 FCC Rcd 1914 (2002).

²⁹ See *Commitment Adjustment Order*.

³⁰ See *Waiver Order*.

³¹ See *Waiver Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 7200-01 para. 8, 7202 para. 12.

³² Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321, 1358 (1996).

³³ *Commitment Adjustment Implementation Order*.

16. At the time, USAC had been distributing funds through the schools and libraries universal service support mechanism for approximately one year. The Commission and USAC then faced a limited range of situations in which errors had occurred requiring the recovery of funds. Since then, through the audit process, the Commission and USAC have become aware of additional scenarios that raise the issue of recovery of funds. Recognizing that the Commission has not comprehensively addressed the question of what recovery procedures would be appropriate in situations where it is determined that funds have been disbursed in violation of particular programmatic rules that do not implicate statutory requirements, in the December 2003 *Schools and Libraries Second Further Notice*, we sought comment on whether to implement procedures or adopt rules governing fund recovery in particular situations and, more generally, whether additional safeguards or procedures are needed to address the matter of funds disbursed in violation of the statute or a rule.³⁴ Among other issues, we sought comment on whether to modify our existing commitment adjustment procedures, whether to waive certain rules to make recovery unnecessary in particular situations, and whether to subject beneficiaries that have faced a recovery action to more rigorous scrutiny before acting on subsequent funding requests. In light of the record developed in our ongoing rulemaking proceeding, and our experience with E-rate oversight to date, we refine and extend our recovery procedures as set forth below.

17. Accordingly, we revisit the framework previously established and modify it to the extent described below. All other aspects of the *Commitment Adjustment Order* and *Commitment Adjustment Implementation Order* not addressed in this order and the *Fourth Schools and Libraries Order* remain in place.³⁵ Moreover, any claims due to the government remain fully subject to the requirements of our rules implementing the Debt Collection Improvement Act.³⁶

2. Discussion

a. What to Recover

18. It is clear that funds disbursed in violation of the statute or a rule that implements the statute or a substantive program goal must be recovered.³⁷ In this order we identify rules of this type and provide advance notice to all stakeholders that violation of these rules will result in recovery. In addition, we recognize that other rules may be necessary to protect against waste, fraud and abuse, and that violation of these types of rules will warrant recovery as well, as set forth in this order.³⁸

19. On the other hand, we agree with commenters that recovery may not be appropriate for violation of all rules regardless of the reason for their codification.³⁹ For example, when the administrative costs of recovering funds disbursed in violation of a rule exceed the improperly disbursed amount, it may be reasonable not to seek recovery. Likewise recovery may not be appropriate for violation of procedural rules codified to enhance operation of the e-rate program. We seek to ensure that

³⁴ See *Schools and Libraries Second Further Notice*, 18 FCC Rcd at 26947-49.

³⁵ See *Schools and Libraries Fourth Order*.

³⁶ See 47 C.F.R. § 1.901 *et. seq.* See also, *Amendment of Parts 0 and 1 of the Commission's Rules, Implementation of the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 and Adoption of Rules Governing Applications or Requests for Benefits by Delinquent Debtors*, MD Docket No. 02-239, Report and Order, 19 FCC Rcd 6540 (2004) (*DCIA Order*).

³⁷ We note that USAC, through its duties as administrator of the fund, initially seeks recovery of erroneously disbursed funds.

³⁸ We retain discretion to depart from these general standards when application would be contrary to the public interest. Any determination concerning the recovery of funds does not limit the Enforcement Bureau's ability to take enforcement action for any statutory or rule violation pursuant to section 503 of the Act

³⁹ GCI Comments at 6; Pennsylvania DOE Comments at 33 (not all violations should be treated the same); SECA Comments at 9 (same); see also BellSouth Comments at 3 (standard rule may not fit all circumstances).

the determination is made and communicated to applicants in advance. Consistent with this policy, as described more fully below, we intend to evaluate whether there are USAC procedures that should be codified into the Commission's rules and whether violation of each should also be a basis for recovery. Applicants will be required to comply with procedural rules in applying for support—and applications that do not comply will be rejected. If, however, the procedural violation is inadvertently overlooked during the application phase and funds are disbursed, the Commission will not require that they be recovered, except to the extent that such rules are essential to the financial integrity of the program, as designated by the agency, or that circumstances suggest the possibility of waste, fraud, or abuse, which will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

20. Amounts disbursed in violation of the statute or a rule that implements the statute or a substantive program goal must be recovered in full. In situations where disbursement of funds is warranted under the statute and rules, but an erroneous amount has been disbursed, the amount of funds that should be recovered is the difference between what the beneficiary is legitimately allowed under our rules and the total amount of funds disbursed to the beneficiary or service provider. We set forth below a number of examples to illustrate the applications of this principle.

21. *Competitive Bidding Requirements.* We conclude that we should recover the full amount disbursed for any funding requests in which the beneficiary failed to comply with the Commission's competitive bidding requirements as set forth in section 54.504 and 54.511 of our rules and amplified in related Commission orders.⁴⁰ For instance, it is appropriate to recover the full amount of funds disbursed for a funding request when the beneficiary signs a contract before the end of the 28-day posting period. Likewise, it is appropriate to recover the full amount disbursed in a situation where the beneficiary failed to consider price as the primary factor when evaluating among competing bids.⁴¹ This conclusion is based on our position that the competitive bidding process is a key component of the schools and libraries program, ensuring that funds support services that satisfy the precise needs of an applicant and that services are provided at the lowest possible rates.⁴²

22. *Necessary Resources Certification.* We conclude that a lack of necessary resources to use the supported services warrants full recovery of funds disbursed for all relevant funding requests. The requirements that beneficiaries have sufficient computer equipment, software, staff training, internal connections, maintenance and electrical capacity to make use of the supported services are integral to ensuring that these monies are used for their intended purposes, without waste, fraud or abuse.⁴³

23. *Service Substitution.* Parties have the opportunity to make legitimate changes to requested services when events occur that make the original funding request impractical or even impossible to fulfill.⁴⁴ Last December, we codified rules to address requests for service or equipment changes, concluding that allowing parties to make such substitutions is consistent with our goal of affording

⁴⁰ *Request for Review of the Decision of the Universal Service Administrator by Mastermind Internet Services, Inc.*, SPIN-143006149, CC Docket No. 96-45, Order, 16 FCC Rcd 4028 (2000); *Request for Review of the Decision of the Universal Service Administrator by Ysleta Independent School District*, CC Docket Nos. 96-45 and 97-21, Order, 18 FCC Rcd 26407 (2003) (*Ysleta Order*). See also *Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service*, CC Docket Nos. 96-45 and 97-21, Fourth Order on Reconsideration, 13 FCC Rcd 5318 (1997) (*Fourth Order on Reconsideration*).

⁴¹ We note that our rules do not require applicants to affirmatively seek out price quotes from multiple sources if no service provider responds to a Form 470 posting. See *Request for Review of the Decision of the Universal Service Administrator by Winston-Salem County School District*, CC Docket Nos. 96-45 and 97-21, Order, 18 FCC Rcd 26457, 26462 (2003) (“our rules require applicants to seek competitive bids; they do not require an applicant to have competing bidders where none appear”).

⁴² See *Fourth Order on Reconsideration*, 13 FCC Rcd at 5426 para. 185.

⁴³ 47 C.F.R. § 54.504(b).

⁴⁴ 47 C.F.R. § 54.504(f).

schools and libraries maximum flexibility to choose the offering that meets their needs more effectively and efficiently.⁴⁵ We conclude that in situations where a service substitution would meet the criteria now established in our rules, the appropriate amount to recover is the difference between what was originally approved for disbursement and what would have been approved, had the entity requested and obtained authorization for a service substitution. In situations where the service substitution would not meet the criteria established in our rules, the appropriate amount to recover is the full amount associated with the service in question.

24. *Failure to Pay Non-discounted Share.* We conclude that all funds disbursed should be recovered for any funding requests in which the beneficiary failed to pay its non-discounted share. While our rules do not set forth a specific timeframe for determining when a beneficiary has failed to pay its non-discounted share, we conclude that a reasonable timeframe is 90 days after delivery of service. Allowing schools and libraries to delay for an extended time their payment for services would subvert the intent of our rule that the beneficiary must pay, at a minimum, ten percent of the cost of supported services. We believe, based on USAC's experience to date as Administrator, that a relatively short period – comparable to what occurs in commercial settings – should be established in which beneficiaries are expected to pay their non-discounted share after completion of delivery of service. In other contexts, companies refer payment matters to collection agencies if a customer fails to pay after several requests for payment. Accordingly, we clarify prospectively that a failure to pay more than 90 days after completion of service (which is roughly equivalent to three monthly billing cycles) presumptively violates our rule that the beneficiary must pay its share. For purposes of resolving any outstanding issues relating to audits conducted prior to the issuance of this clarification, we direct USAC to determine whether full payment had been made as of the time the audit report was finalized. If any amounts remained outstanding at the conclusion of the audit work, that constitutes a rule violation warranting recovery of all amounts disbursed. Information on payment of the non-discounted share shall be sought from the beneficiary.

25. *Duplicative Services.* As noted in the *Schools and Libraries Second Order*, our rules prohibit the funding of duplicative services, defined as services that provide the same functionality to the same population in the same location during the same period of time.⁴⁶ In such circumstances, we ordinarily will recover the amount associated with the more expensive of the duplicative services, except in situations where there are indications of fraud, where we may recover the full amount of the funding request.

26. *Failure to Complete Service within the Funding Year.* We conclude that the failure to complete delivery of services by the relevant deadline for a particular funding year is a rule violation that warrants recovery of all funds disbursed for services installed or delivered after the close of the funding year. We note that parties are always free to seek an extension of time to install non-recurring services from USAC, consistent with the conditions set by the Commission for such an extension. Such extensions have been granted in situations where installation cannot be completed for reasons outside the control of the beneficiary.⁴⁷ Generally, however, the Commission requires service to be completed within one Funding Year, in order to promote equity among applicants and to avoid waste.⁴⁸

27. *Discount Calculation Violation.* When applicants fail to calculate properly their appropriate discount rate, the amount disbursed in violation of this rule is the difference between the amount of support to which the beneficiary is legitimately allowed and the amount requested or provided. For

⁴⁵ *Schools and Libraries Third Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 26930 para. 43.

⁴⁶ *Schools and Libraries Second Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 9209.

⁴⁷ In the *Non-Recurring Services Order*, the Commission specified the circumstances under which a school or library could receive supported services after the conclusion of the normal funding year. *Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service*, CC Docket 96-45, Report and Order, 16 FCC Rcd 13510 (2001) (*Non-Recurring Services Order*).

⁴⁸ See *Universal Service Order*, 12 FCC Rcd at 9062 para. 544.

instance, in a situation in which the beneficiary made a clerical error in calculating the level of participation in the school lunch program, or failed to use an approved methodology for calculating the level of school lunch participation, the beneficiary may legitimately receive support under a recalculated discount rate. In these circumstances, the amount to recover is the difference between the incorrectly calculated amount and the amount recalculated with the appropriate discount.⁴⁹ We emphasize, however, that in the narrow circumstance where there is evidence that an applicant has manipulated its discount rate in a deliberate attempt to defraud the government, full recovery may be appropriate. Moreover, in situations where the applicant would not have qualified for any support for internal connections had it properly applied the discount, the recovery would be the entire amount disbursed.

28. *Service Not Provided for Full Funding Year.* Similarly, if an applicant requested and received funding for a full year, and the service provider billed for the full year, but provided services for less than the full year, we believe it would be appropriate to pro-rate support and recover the excess. Such adjustments are ordinarily made prior to disbursement when discovered by USAC through normal review processes.

29. *Recovery Only for Waste, Fraud and Abuse.* We reject the argument some commenters make that applicants should not be required to repay the fund unless waste, fraud or abuse is established.⁵⁰ We believe that there may be instances in which rule violations undermine statutory requirements or substantive policy goals of the program, but may not rise to the level of waste, fraud or abuse. For example, a request for an ineligible service might not entail waste, fraud or abuse, but it is still a violation for which recovery is necessary. While we appreciate that it may impose some hardship to make repayment in some situations, a statutory or rule violation cannot be absolved merely because the nature of the violation does not implicate waste, fraud or abuse. Moreover, to limit recovery to situations involving waste, fraud or abuse would place us in the position of condoning violation of the program's rules. Further, it would provide no incentives to applicants or service providers to take the necessary steps to familiarize themselves with our rules and put controls in place to ensure rule compliance. Nor do we believe it appropriate for a beneficiary to retain an overpayment if, for some reason, USAC has mistakenly disbursed an amount in excess of that which the entity is allowed under our rules. If there are unique reasons why a particular entity believes recovery for a rule violation is inappropriate, that party is always free to present such information in seeking review of USAC's decision to recover monies, pursuant to section 54.722.⁵¹ We note, however, that we are without authority to waive statutory violations.

30. While we have not, to date, enunciated a bright line standard for determining whether a particular funding request or activities related to it depart from this standard to a degree that constitutes waste, fraud or abuse, we emphasize that we, and USAC in the first instance, retain the discretion to make such determinations on a case-by-case basis in the course of examining specific factual circumstances. For example, section 254(h)(1)(B) of the Act requires that applicants make a bona fide request for services to be used for educational purposes.⁵² A funding request may not be bona fide in a situation in which a service provider has charged the beneficiary an inflated price. Thus, it would be appropriate to recover amounts disbursed in excess of what similarly situated customers are normally charged in the marketplace.⁵³ Similarly, in a situation in which the beneficiary has requested a clearly excessive level of support – which necessarily must be judged in the context of the specific circumstances of the school or

⁴⁹ This is analogous to the manner in which USAC addresses such situations if it discovers during the application review process that the applicant has made an arithmetic error.

⁵⁰ See, e.g., ALA Comments at 21; On-Tech Comments at 12-13; Pennsylvania DOE Comments at 34; SBC Comments at 5 (proposing no recovery for rule violations; recovery would occur for statutory violations); Weisinger Comments at 15, 25; Cox Reply Comments at 9; GCI Reply Comments at 2 (funds spent in good faith to promote objectives of program should not be recovered for technical violations).

⁵¹ 47 C.F.R. § 54.722.

⁵² 47 U.S.C. § 254(h)(1)(B); *Universal Service Order*, 12 FCC Rcd at 9076 para 570.

library – it would also be appropriate to recover the full amount of the funding request, because the beneficiary has not made a bona fide request based on its reasonable needs.⁵⁴ In addition, in specific cases where there is evidence of fraudulent conduct, it would be appropriate to refer such matters to law enforcement officials.

b. When to Recover Funds

31. In this section, we establish an administrative limitations period in which the Commission or USAC will determine that a violation has occurred. We believe that announcing a general policy in this area is in the public interest because it provides applicants and service providers with some certainty of the timing by which an audit or further review of e-rate funding may occur. We also conclude that a *de minimis* exception is in the public interest and direct USAC generally not to seek recovery when the administrative cost is greater than the recovery amount. Finally, we decline to implement a rule generally requiring full recovery when a pattern of violations is discovered, recognizing the punitive nature of such a rule. Rather, we direct USAC to conduct more rigorous scrutiny of applications in subsequent funding years when systematic noncompliance of FCC rules is suspected, and we direct USAC to refer such situations to the Bureau, as appropriate, for further consideration.

32. Administrative Limitations Period for Audits or Other Investigations by the Commission or USAC. We believe that some limitation on the timeframe for audits or other investigations is desirable in order to provide beneficiaries with certainty and closure in the E-rate applications and funding processes. For administrative efficiency, the time frame for such inquiry should match the record retention requirements and, similarly, should go into effect for Funding Year 2004. Accordingly, we announce our policy that we will initiate and complete any inquiries to determine whether or not statutory or rule violations exist within a five year period after final delivery of service for a specific funding year. We note that USAC and the Commission have several means of determining whether a violation has occurred, including reviewing the application, post application year auditing, invoice review and investigations. Under the policy we adopt today, USAC and the Commission shall carry out any audit or investigation that may lead to discovery of any violation of the statute or a rule within five years of the final delivery of service for a specific funding year.⁵⁵

33. In the E-rate context, disbursements often occur for a period up to two years beyond the funding year. Moreover, audit work typically is not performed until after the disbursement cycle has been completed. For consistency, our policy for audits and other investigations mirrors the time that beneficiaries are required to retain documents pursuant to the rule adopted in this order.⁵⁶ We believe that conducting inquiries within five years strikes an appropriate balance between preserving the Commission's fiduciary duty to protect the fund against waste, fraud and abuse and the beneficiaries'

⁵³ An example of waste, fraud and abuse would be when the price for the service in question is in excess of what the service provider charges other customers in the marketplace. See *Universal Service Order*, 12 FCC Rcd at 9031-35 (providers shall offer services to schools and libraries at cost-based rates that are no higher than prices charged to similarly situated non-residential customers, codified at 47 C.F.R. § 54.511(b)). We recognize, however, there may be cases where the service provider could demonstrate that a small difference in price is due to a clerical error, which may not warrant full recovery.

⁵⁴ While we have not specifically addressed this situation in the past, we clarify prospectively that an example of such a situation would be where the school requests support for a number of data lines far in excess of the number of students in a school, or support for servers that will provide capacity in excess of the needs of the intended population.

⁵⁵ We note that this administrative limitation period is distinct from the DCIA statute of limitations. The limitation period we establish here relates to the time period within which we must bring action to establish a debt due to a violation of E-rate program rules or the statutory provisions. In contrast, the DCIA statute of limitations relates to the time period within which we must act to collect the debt once established. See generally 47 C.F.R. § 1.1901 *et seq.* See also, *DCIA Order*.

⁵⁶ See *infra* para. 47.

need for certainty and closure in their E-rate application processes.

34. One commenter argues that fund recovery actions should be subject to a one year statute of limitations, comparable to the limitation for imposition of forfeitures,⁵⁷ while others argue that a two year timeframe, beginning the date of the funding commitment decision letter, is appropriate.⁵⁸ We emphasize that our policy regarding initiation of audits or other investigations does not affect the statutes of limitations applicable under the DCIA for collection of debts established by the Commission.⁵⁹

35. *Recovery for De Minimis Amounts.* We conclude that it does not serve the public interest to seek to recover funds associated with statutory or rule violations when the administrative costs of seeking recovery outweigh the dollars subject to recovery.⁶⁰ Accordingly, we direct USAC not to seek recovery of such *de minimis* amounts. We direct USAC to provide the Wireline Competition Bureau and the Office of Managing Director sufficient information regarding the administrative costs of seeking recovery of improperly disbursed funds so that a *de minimis* amount can be determined.⁶¹

36. *Recovery for Pattern of Rule Violations.* We decline at this time to adopt a rule requiring recovery of the full amount disbursed in situations in which there is a pattern of rule or statutory violations, but the specific individual violations collectively do not require recovery of all disbursed amounts. We believe it would be difficult to establish a workable bright line standard that USAC could apply in such cases, and therefore decline to adopt such a rule at this time. We direct the Wireline Competition Bureau to consider such situations on a case-by-case basis in the course of resolving audit findings.⁶² Moreover, we emphasize that USAC should subject any school or library that exhibits systematic noncompliance with governing FCC rules to more rigorous scrutiny in the subsequent funding years. We direct USAC to implement this practice and to refer such situations to the Bureau, as appropriate, for further consideration.

c. How to Recover

37. *Elimination of the Offset Options.* In the *Commitment Adjustment Implementation Order*, the Commission authorized USAC to offer service providers two offset methods for repayment of funds disbursed in violation of the statute or a rule.⁶³ One offset method allowed a service provider to offset the debt by “reductions in the amounts owed to the service provider from other existing valid commitments involving the same applicant and service provider in the same funding year.”⁶⁴ The other offset method permitted a service provider to offset commitments involving the same applicant and service provider in subsequent funding years.⁶⁵

⁵⁷ See Verizon Comments at 9.

⁵⁸ See CoSN Comments at 8; EdLiNC Comments at 8; Hayes Reply Comments at 5-6.

⁵⁹ See 28 U.S.C. §§ 2415(a), 3201(c), and 31 U.S.C. § 3716(e)(1).

⁶⁰ The Federal Claims Collection Standards provide that agencies may terminate collection activity when the “costs of collection are anticipated to exceed the amount recoverable.” 31 C.F.R. § 903.3; see 47 C.F.R. § 1.1916 (adopting by reference 31 C.F.R. § 903).

⁶¹ See BellSouth Comments at 6 (no recovery for amounts under \$500); E-rate Central Comments at 6 (no recovery for amounts under \$250); IBM Reply Comments at 7; On-Tech Comments at 14 (no recovery for amounts less than 1% of total commitment, or \$25,000, whichever is greater); SBC Comments at 5, 7 (no recovery if administrative cost greater than amount to be recovered); Sprint Comments at 9 (same); Verizon Comments at 7-8 (no recovery for minor, technical violations such as late filed applications, data entry errors, and failures to check a box correctly).

⁶² See *infra* para. 75.

⁶³ See *Commitment Adjustment Implementation Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 22979-80.

⁶⁴ See *id.* at 22979.

⁶⁵ See *id.* at 22979-80.

38. Based on our experience with implementation of the *Commitment Adjustment Implementation Order*, we now conclude that it would better serve our interest in protecting universal service funds to eliminate the offset methods adopted in that order as options for recovery of funds in the schools and libraries universal service mechanism. We have observed that, when used, such offset methods can result in a lengthy process that imposes a significant administrative burden on USAC.⁶⁶ We note that although a service provider may fully intend to repay the outstanding debt in a timely manner when choosing the offset options adopted in the *Commitment Adjustment Implementation Order*, events may occur during the current or subsequent funding year which may delay or prevent payment. For example, the offset option was made available when there were sufficient pending funding requests to pay for the outstanding debt during the subsequent funding year, but if actual disbursements requested during that funding year do not satisfy the outstanding debt, the debt may continue during later funding years, or indefinitely if there remains an unsatisfied commitment. Even within the current funding year, such an offset may prove to be an attenuated, lengthy process, given that the beneficiary may have more than a full year after the close of the funding year to complete installation of non-recurring services, and may obtain extensions beyond that in specified circumstances. The potential for carrying the outstanding debt over several funding years, or non-payment altogether, hinders the ability of USAC to fully collect funds as necessary. To avoid this, and to promote administrative efficiency, we eliminate the offset options adopted in the *Commitment Adjustment Implementation Order* from the fund recovery plan.⁶⁷

39. *Booking of Recovery Amounts.* The Commission is committed to meeting its obligations under federal laws by maintaining complete and accurate financial reporting. As we have noted in other orders, universal service monies are reflected on the Commission's financial statements.⁶⁸ To ensure the Commission meets its goals with respect to accounting for universal service funds on its financial statements, the Commission previously has directed USAC as Administrator of the Universal Service Fund to prepare financial statements for the Universal Service Fund consistent with generally accepted principles for federal agencies. In accordance with the Commission's rules, recovery amounts should be recorded in the accounting records for the Universal Service Fund consistent with Federal Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

d. Treatment of Applicants Subject to Recovery Actions

40. Some commenters stress that an opportunity to contest recovery should be afforded to applicants and service providers, and one commenter argues that applicants and service providers should receive a full administrative hearing before recovery of funds is sought.⁶⁹ We decline to adopt a rule providing for an administrative hearing before the issuance of a letter demanding recovery of funds. Parties are already free today to challenge any action of USAC – including the issuance of a demand for recovery of funds – by filing a request for review with this Commission pursuant to section 54.722 of our

⁶⁶ According to USAC, of the 1155 instances where recovery of funding commitments and/or disbursements has been sought, there have been only 25 instances in which the service provider elected to use the offset option. See *infra* paras. 41-44.

⁶⁷ We eliminate the offset options adopted in the *Commitment Adjustment Implementation Order* specifically to avoid extension of offset to commitments. This action does not affect, however, administrative offset under our DCIA rules. See 47 C.F.R. §§ 1.1901, 1.1912. Under that definition, offset applies only to payables. In the schools and libraries program, funding becomes a payable after the service is provided and the service provider submits a valid invoice to USAC.

⁶⁸ *Application of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for Federal Agencies and Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards to the Universal Service Fund, Application of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for Federal Agencies and Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards to the Telecommunications Relay Services Fund*, CC Docket Nos. 96-45 and 03-123, Order, 18 FCC Rcd 19911, 19912-13, para. 4 (2003).

⁶⁹ IBM Comments at 6; SBC Comments at 8.

rules.⁷⁰ We believe that this opportunity sufficiently addresses beneficiaries' needs. We see no significant additional public benefit to justify the creation of another layer of administrative process and the associated administrative costs for all involved.

41. Earlier this year we amended our rules to implement the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, which generally governs the collection of claims owed to the United States.⁷¹ Among other things, we adopted a rule, section 1.1910, providing that the Commission shall withhold action on any application or request for benefits made by an entity that is delinquent in its non-tax debts owed to the Commission, and shall dismiss such applications or requests if the delinquent debt is not resolved. This rule (which we refer to as the "red light rule") applies to any application that is subject to the FCC Registration Number requirement set forth in Part 1, subpart W, of our rules. The new DCIA rules specify that the term "Commission" includes the Universal Service Fund.⁷²

42. In response to the *Schools and Libraries Second Notice*, several commenters suggested that we should bar or limit participation in the program when entities have some particular forms of outstanding claims.⁷³ At present, applicants and some service providers under the schools and libraries mechanism are not required to obtain an FCC Registration Number, and as such, are not subject to the literal terms of section 1.1910 of our rules. We believe adopting analogous requirements for the schools and libraries program would be beneficial to the administration of the program in the prevention of waste, fraud and abuse, however, as it would strengthen incentives for beneficiaries and service providers to comply with the statute and our rules.⁷⁴ We therefore amend our rules to bring all E-rate beneficiaries and service providers within the ambit of the red light rule. Accordingly, we amend our rules at 47 C.F.R. §§ 1.8002 and 1.8003 to require all entities that participate in the schools and libraries universal service support mechanism to obtain an FCC Registration Number. This rule change shall go into effect pursuant to the *DCIA Order*, and shall apply to all applications and recovery actions pending at that time.⁷⁵ Thereafter, USAC shall dismiss any outstanding requests for funding commitments if a school or library, or service provider, as applicable, has not paid the outstanding debt, or made otherwise satisfactory arrangements, within 30 days of the date of the notice provided for in our commitment adjustment procedures. In this regard, we expressly recognize that a school or library's ability to pay outstanding debts may be dependent on action by state or local officials on budgetary requests, and the timing of such budgetary action may be considered in determining satisfactory repayment options. We direct USAC to work with the Wireline Competition Bureau and Office of Managing Director to resolve any implementation issues associated with this rule.

43. Applications will not be dismissed pursuant to our red light rule if the applicant has timely filed a challenge through administrative appeal or a contested judicial proceeding to either the existence or amount of the debt owed to the Commission. Our recent *DCIA Order* expressly notes that appeals made to USAC shall be deemed administrative appeals.⁷⁶ Our rules thus provide the opportunity to contest any finding that monies are owed to the fund, and thereby toll the potentially harsh consequences

⁷⁰ 47 C.F.R. § 54.722.

⁷¹ *DCIA Order*.

⁷² 47 C.F.R. § 1.1901(b).

⁷³ CPUC Reply Comments at 7-8; K&S Comments at 12; SBC Comments at 9.

⁷⁴ See California Reply Comments at 7-8 (arguing service provider should be barred from participating until it has satisfactorily settled the matter; applicant should be barred from participating for one funding cycle); K&S Comments at 12 (defer action on funding request for any beneficiary and associated service provider for which there is an outstanding commitment adjustment action); SBC Comments at 9 (withhold action on funding requests from applicant to facilitate collection of outstanding debt and protect the fund).

⁷⁵ See *DCIA Order*.

⁷⁶ *Id.* at 6542-43 para. 6 n.20.

of the red light rule. This addresses the concerns raised by some parties that deferring action on pending requests when there is an outstanding commitment adjustment action would unfairly dissuade parties from pursuing their legitimate appeal rights.⁷⁷

44. Moreover, even if outstanding debts to the universal service fund have been repaid, we think it appropriate to subject subsequent applications from beneficiaries that have been found to have violated the statute or rules in the past to greater review. We believe it prudent to subject any pending applications to more rigorous scrutiny if USAC has determined, based on audit work or other means, that the applicant violated the statute or a Commission rule in the past.⁷⁸ Such action is consistent with the framework previously enunciated in our *Puerto Rico Department of Education Order* for situations in which one or more entities is under investigation, or there is other evidence of potential program violations.⁷⁹ Such heightened scrutiny could entail, for instance, requiring additional documentary evidence to demonstrate current compliance with all applicable requirements, or submission of a corrective plan of action to address past errors. It may also include site visits or other investigatory activities. Such heightened scrutiny could continue as long as necessary. We envision, however, that in most instances, such heightened scrutiny would no longer be necessary in subsequent years, after USAC determines that a pending application is compliant with the statute and Commission requirements.

B. Document Retention Requirements

1. Background

45. Currently, the Commission's rules require each entity to maintain "for their purchases of telecommunications and other supported services at discounted rates the kind of procurement records that they maintain for other purchases."⁸⁰ Service providers also are required to retain records of rates charged to and discounts allowed for entities receiving supported services.⁸¹ The Commission's rules do not specify how long such records should be maintained nor do they require entities or service providers to maintain records to demonstrate compliance with all program rules.

46. In the *Schools and Libraries Second Further Notice*, we sought comment on whether to amend our rules governing the retention of records related to the receipt of universal service discounts.⁸² Specifically, we invited comment on whether all records related to the receipt or delivery of discounted services should be maintained by the beneficiary and/or service provider for a period of five years after the last day of delivery of the discounted services.⁸³ We also sought comment on the types of documents that would be sufficient to demonstrate compliance with program rules.⁸⁴ In addition, we sought comment on whether service providers should be required to comply with periodic program audits or reviews to assure program compliance, including identifying the portions of bills that represent the costs

⁷⁷ See CoSN Comments at 8; Council of Great City Schools Comments at 8; EdLiNC Comments at 7.

⁷⁸ See K&S Comments at 12-13 (heightened scrutiny for one funding cycle); *but see* LaErate Comments (objecting to more rigorous scrutiny).

⁷⁹ *Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Petition of the Puerto Rico Department of Education to Release Funds Associated with the Schools and Libraries Universal Service Support Mechanisms for Years 2001 and 2002*, CC Docket No. 02-6, Order, 18 FCC Rcd 25417, 25422 (2003) (*Puerto Rico Department of Education Order*) (when USAC obtains information relating to potential program violation, it is appropriate to subject funding requests to a more intensive review, tailored to the nature of the allegations that have been raised).

⁸⁰ 47 C.F.R. § 54.516.

⁸¹ 47 C.F.R. § 54.501(d)(3).

⁸² *Schools and Libraries Second Further Notice*, 18 FCC Rcd at 26948 para. 88.

⁸³ *Id.* at 26948-49 paras. 88-89.

⁸⁴ *Id.* at 26948 para. 88.

of services provided to eligible entities.⁸⁵ Commenters were also asked to discuss ways to limit waste, fraud and abuse and improve the Commission's ability to enforce the rules governing the schools and libraries program.⁸⁶

2. Discussion

47. Most commenters addressing this issue support the adoption of a five-year record retention rule, but suggest that the Commission should provide clear guidance on what information needs to be retained for possible audits and/or reviews.⁸⁷ We agree. Therefore, in this Order, we amend section 54.516 of our rules to require both applicants and service providers to retain all records related to the application for, receipt and delivery of discounted services for a period of five years after the last day of service delivered for a particular Funding Year.⁸⁸ This rule change shall go into effect when this order becomes effective and, as such, will apply to Funding Year 2004 and thereafter. We conclude that the adoption of a five-year record retention requirement will facilitate improved information collection during the auditing process and will enhance the ability of auditors to determine whether applicants and service providers have complied with program rules.⁸⁹ Further, we believe that specific recordkeeping requirements not only prevent waste, fraud and abuse, but also protect applicants and/or service providers in the event of vendor disputes.

48. Although we agree with commenters that an explicit list of documents that must be retained in the recordkeeping requirement would be most useful for service providers and program beneficiaries,⁹⁰ we do not believe that an exhaustive list of such documents is possible. We base this conclusion on our knowledge that due to the diversity that exists among service providers and program beneficiaries, the descriptive titles or names of relevant documents will vary from entity to entity. To address commenters' concerns, however, we provide for illustrative purposes the following description of documents that service providers and program beneficiaries must retain pursuant to this recordkeeping requirement, as applicable:

- Pre-bidding Process. Beneficiaries must retain the technology plan and technology plan approval letter. If consultants are involved, beneficiaries must retain signed copies of all written agreements with E-rate consultants.
- Bidding Process. All documents used during the competitive bidding process must be retained. Beneficiaries must retain documents such as: Request(s) for Proposal (RFP(s)) including evidence of the publication date; documents describing the bid evaluation criteria and weighting, as well as the bid evaluation worksheets; all written correspondence between the beneficiary and prospective bidders regarding the products and service sought; all bids submitted, winning and losing; and documents related to the selection of service provider(s). Service providers must retain any of the relevant documents described above; in particular, a copy of the winning bid submitted to the applicant and any correspondence with the applicant. Service providers participating in the bidding process that do not win the bid need not retain any documents.
- Contracts. Both beneficiaries and service providers must retain executed

⁸⁵ *Id.* at 26948-49 para. 89.

⁸⁶ *Id.* at 26949 para. 90.

⁸⁷ *See, e.g.*, BellSouth Comments at 9-10; California Reply Comments at 9; CoSN Comments at 6.

⁸⁸ *See infra* Appendix B.

⁸⁹ *See* Council of the Great City Schools Comments at 7.

⁹⁰ *See, e.g.*, Council of the Great City Schools Comments at 7.

contracts, signed and dated by both parties. All amendments and addendums to the contracts must be retained, as well as other agreements relating to E-rate between the beneficiary and service provider, such as up-front payment arrangements.

- *Application Process.* The beneficiary must retain all documents relied upon to submit the Form 471, including National School Lunch Program eligibility documentation supporting the discount percentage sought; documents to support the necessary resources certification pursuant to section 54.505 of the Commission's rules, including budgets;⁹¹ and documents used to prepare the Item 21 description of services attachment.
- *Purchase and Delivery of Services.* Beneficiaries and service providers should retain all documents related to the purchase and delivery of E-rate eligible services and equipment. Beneficiaries must retain purchase requisitions, purchase orders, packing slips, delivery and installation records showing where equipment was delivered and installed or where services were provided. Service providers must retain all applicable documents listed above.
- *Invoicing.* Both service providers and beneficiaries must retain all invoices. Beneficiaries must retain records proving payment of the invoice, such as accounts payable records, service provider statement, beneficiary check, bank statement or ACH transaction record. Beneficiaries must also be able to show proof of service provider payment to the beneficiary of the BEAR, if applicable. Service providers must retain similar records showing invoice payment by beneficiary to the service provider, USAC payment to the service provider, payment of the BEAR to the beneficiary, through receipt or deposit records, bank statements, beneficiary check or automated clearing house (ACH) transaction record, as applicable.
- *Inventory.* Beneficiaries must retain asset and inventory records of equipment purchased and components of supported internal connections services sufficient to verify the location of such equipment. Beneficiaries must also retain detailed records documenting any transfer of equipment within three years after purchase and the reasons for such a transfer.
- *Forms and Rule Compliance.* All program forms, attachments and documents submitted to USAC must be retained. Beneficiaries and service providers must retain all official notification letters from USAC, as applicable. Beneficiaries must retain FCC Form 470 certification pages (if not certified electronically), FCC Form 471 and certification pages (if not certified electronically), FCC Form 471 Item 21 attachments, FCC Form 479, FCC Form 486, FCC Form 500, FCC Form 472. Beneficiaries must also retain any documents submitted to USAC during program integrity assurance (PIA) review, Selective Review and Invoicing Review, or for SPIN change or other requests. Service providers must retain FCC Form 473, FCC Form 474 and FCC Form 498, as well as service check documents. In addition, beneficiaries must retain documents to provide compliance with other program rules, such as records relevant to show compliance with CIPA.⁹²

⁹¹ See 47 C.F.R. § 54.505.

⁹² See 47 C.F.R. § 54.520.

49. We emphasize that the rule we adopt here requires that program participants retain all documents necessary to demonstrate compliance with the statute and Commission rules regarding the application for, receipt, and delivery of services receiving schools and libraries discounts. Thus, the descriptive list above is provided as a guideline but cannot be considered exhaustive. For example, service providers must provide beneficiaries' billing records, if requested, and will be held accountable for properly billing those applicants for discounted services and for complying with other rules specifically applicable to service providers. Service providers are responsible for maintaining records only with respect to the services they actually provide, not records for applicants on whose contracts they may have bid, but not won.⁹³

50. We make additional clarifications to our rules providing for audits of program beneficiaries and service providers participating in the program. In particular, we clarify that schools, libraries, and service providers remain subject to both random audits and to other audits (or investigations) to examine an entity's compliance with the statute and the Commission's rules initiated at the discretion of the Commission, USAC, or another authorized governmental oversight body. We also conclude that failing to comply with an authorized audit or other investigation conducted pursuant to section 54.516 of the Commission's rules (*e.g.*, failing to retain records or failing to make available required documentation) is a rule violation that may warrant recovery of universal service support monies that were previously disbursed for the time period for which such information is being sought.⁹⁴

C. Technology Plans

1. Background

51. To ensure that applicants make appropriate decisions regarding the services for which they seek discount, the Commission requires applicants to base their request for services on an approved technology plan.⁹⁵ The Commission specifically required that technology plans be independently approved, to ensure the plans are based on the "reasonable needs . . . of the applicants and are consistent with the goals of the program."⁹⁶

52. In the *Schools and Libraries Further Notice* and *Schools and Libraries Second Further Notice*, we sought comment on whether the Commission should revise its rules regarding two aspects of technology plans, the timing of their approval and their content.⁹⁷ With regard to the timing of plan approval, section 54.504(b)(2)(vii) of the Commission's rules states that the applicant must certify in its FCC Form 470 that it has a technology plan that has been certified by its state, the Administrator, or an independent entity approved by the Commission.⁹⁸ We also noted that the instructions for FCC Form 470 permit applicants to certify that their technology plan will be approved by the relevant body no later than

⁹³ See BellSouth Comments at 9-10; California Reply Comments at 9.

⁹⁴ See also *Universal Service Order*, 12 FCC Rcd at 9081, para. 581 (eligibility for support is conditioned on schools' and libraries' consent to cooperate in future random compliance audits to ensure that services are being used appropriately).

⁹⁵ See 47 U.S.C. § 254(h)(1)(B); *Universal Service Order*, 12 FCC Rcd at 9078 para. 574. The Commission does not require applicants to develop technology plans, however, for local and long distance service and cellular service. See *Request for Review of the Decision of the Universal Service Administrator by United Talmudical Academy, Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Changes to the Board of Directors of the National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc.*, CC Docket Nos. 96-45 and 97-21, Order, 16 FCC Rcd 18812 (2001).

⁹⁶ *Universal Service Order*, 12 FCC Rcd at 9078 para. 574.

⁹⁷ See *Further Notice*, 18 FCC Rcd at 9235 paras. 99-100; *Schools and Libraries Second Further Notice*, 18 FCC Rcd at 26950-51 para 94.

⁹⁸ 47 C.F.R. § 54.505(b)(2)(vii); see also *Universal Service Order*, 12 FCC Rcd at 9078 para. 574.

when service commences.⁹⁹

53. With regard to plan content, we note that the Commission adopted specific requirements for information that must be included in the technology assessment in the FCC Form 470,¹⁰⁰ but did not adopt specific rules addressing the required content of the technology plan. In the *Universal Service Order*, however, the Commission indicated that applicants should provide certain information prior to placing an order for supported services.¹⁰¹ We sought comment on whether we should codify USAC's current guidelines regarding technology plans.¹⁰²

54. We also sought comment on whether the Commission should require that, as part of the technology plan process, applicants analyze the cost of leasing versus purchasing E-rate eligible products and services or consider the most cost-effective way to meet its educational objectives. In addition, we sought comment on whether the Commission's technology planning requirements should be amended to be made more consistent with the technology planning goals and requirements of the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Institute for Museum and Library Services.¹⁰³ We also sought comment on whether the Commission's technology planning requirements could be strengthened through additional or different qualifications for entities, including states, which approve technology plans.

2. Discussion

55. To ensure transparency and consistency in the application of our rules we now modify our requirements regarding technology plan timing and content. Our revised rules require applicants to have an approved technology plan in place before the start of services and to certify at the time that they apply for discounts that their receipt of e-rate support is contingent upon timely approval of the technology plan. Our revised rules also largely adopt the United States Department of Education guidelines for technology plan content, and, in cases where applicants do not fall under the ambit of the Department of Education technology planning requirement, we adopt requirements consistent with USAC's guidelines. Because we continue to believe that the focus of technology planning should be research and planning for technology needs, we decline at this time to adopt rules to require technology plans to include an analysis of the cost of leasing versus purchasing E-rate eligible products and services or a showing that the applicant has considered the most cost-effective way to meet its educational objectives. We see no need, at this time, to address the question of what specific qualifications technology plan approvers should have. We note that the technology plans of libraries and public schools are already reviewed by individual states, and that USAC certifies reviewers for non-public schools.¹⁰⁴ As we describe below, the state is the certified technology plan approver for libraries and public schools, and we codify this practice in this order. We modify our rules so that non-public schools and entities that cannot or do not choose to

⁹⁹ FCC Form 470 Instructions.

¹⁰⁰ 47 C.F.R. § 54.504(b).

¹⁰¹ *Universal Service Order*, 12 FCC Rcd at 9077 para. 572.

¹⁰² See *Schools and Libraries Second Further Notice* at para 94 ; see also <http://www.sl.universalservice.org/apply/step2.asp>. Under USAC's guidelines, a technology plan should address the following areas. The plan must establish clear goals and a realistic strategy for using telecommunications and information technology to improve education or library services. The plan must have a professional development strategy to ensure that the staff understands how to use these new technologies to improve education or library services. The plan must include an assessment of the telecommunication services, hardware, software, and other services that will be needed to improve education or library services. The plan must provide for a sufficient budget to acquire and support the non-discounted elements of the plan: the hardware, software, professional development, and other services that will be needed to implement the strategy. Finally, the plan must include an evaluation process that enables the school or library to monitor progress toward the specified goals and make mid-course corrections in response to new developments and opportunities as they arise.

¹⁰³ See *Task Force Recommendation* at 5; see also <http://www.nationaledeotechplan.org/> (seeking comment developing the nation's third National Education Technology Plan).

secure approval of their technology plan from their states may obtain technology plan approval from USAC-certified entities.

56. *Technology Plan Timing.* We revise section 54.504(b)(2)(vii) so that applicants with technology plans that have not yet been approved when they file FCC Form 470 must certify that they understand their technology plans must be approved prior to the commencement of service. In making this change, we recognize that the timing of technology plan approval in particular states and localities may not coincide perfectly with the application cycle of the schools and libraries support mechanism. At the same time, we emphasize that applicants still are expected to develop a technology plan prior to requesting bids on services in FCC Form 470; all that we are deferring is the timing of the approval of such plan by the state or other approved certifying body. Second, we amend our rules to require that applicants formally certify, in FCC Form 486, that the technology plans on which they based their purchases were approved before they began to receive service. This revision conforms our rules to the current instructions for filing FCC Form 470 and is consistent with the views of commenters.¹⁰⁵ The revision permits applicants to meet our technology plan requirements as long as their technology plans will be approved before they begin receiving service. It also ensures that applicants formally confirm that their technology plans were approved when service begins.

57. In light of the current inconsistency between our rules and the instructions to FCC Form 470, we conclude that it is appropriate to waive the rule for the limited purpose of extinguishing liability for recovery of funds in the narrow circumstance in which a beneficiary obtained approval of its technology plan after the filing of FCC Form 470, but before service commenced. We hereby grant a waiver of section 54.504(b)(2)(vii) of our rules to all applicants that failed to have a technology plan approved at the time they filed their FCC Form 470 or that had obtained approval of a technology plan that covered only part of the funding year, but that obtained approval of a plan that covered the entire funding year before the commencement of service in the relevant funding year. We conclude that in this situation, it would not serve the public interest to enforce the terms of section 54.504(b)(2)(vii) in light of the ambiguity created by the phrasing of the certification contained in the current FCC Form 470. We emphasize, however, that this limited waiver does not extend to instances where the applicant failed to obtain an approval of a technology plan at all. Such failure to obtain any approval is inconsistent with our rules and warrants recovery of all funds disbursed under the relevant funding requests.

58. *Technology Plan Content.* We conclude that technology plans should continue to focus on ensuring that technologies are used effectively to achieve educational goals rather than assuming a greater role in monitoring the procurement process. We reiterate our conclusion that the technology plan should focus on “research and planning for technology needs”¹⁰⁶ rather than act as preliminary RFPs.¹⁰⁷ Thus, while we expect that applicants will compare purchase and leasing options and the cost-effectiveness of different technologies as part of their procurement processes, we decline, consistent with the views of most commenters, to add a requirement that these matters be addressed in technology plans.¹⁰⁸

59. We agree with the virtually unanimous view of commenters that the Commission’s technology plan requirements should be harmonized with the technology planning goals and requirements

¹⁰⁴ For the District of Columbia and the United States territories, the federal Department of Education is the certified approver of technology plans.

¹⁰⁵ ALA Comments at 8; BellSouth Comments at 10; E-rate Complete, LLC Comments at 9.

¹⁰⁶ *Ysleta Order*.

¹⁰⁷ AASA/AESA Comments at 6; ALA Comments at 10-12; BellSouth Comments at 4-5; CoSN Comments at 11; ISBE Comments at 16, 17.

¹⁰⁸ AASA/AESA Comments of 6; AEWG Comments of 6; Alaska EED Comments at 9; Aumann Comments of 3-4; CoSN Comments at 11; EdLiNC Comments of 11; E-rate Central Comments of 9; Funds for Learning, LLC Comments at 4, 12; ISBE Comments of 16; MOREnet Reply Comments at 3; WIDPI Reply Comments at 2-3.

of the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Institute for Museum and Library Services.¹⁰⁹ In fact, USAC has already been treating technology plans approved under the Department of Education's Enhancing Education Through Technology (EETT) as acceptable technology plans subject to one qualification. Consistent with the Commission requirement that program applicants demonstrate that they have the necessary resources required to utilize e-rate discounts, USAC has required that the EETT technology plans be supplemented by an analysis that indicates that the applicant is aware of and will be able to secure the financial resources it will need to achieve its technology aims, including technology training, software, and other elements outside the coverage of the Commission's support program. We adopt this existing policy in recognition of the Department of Education's expertise and USAC's attention to our requirement that applicants show that they have done the necessary planning and are able to secure the required resources to effectively employ the services they desire to purchase. Accordingly, we adopt a rule that codifies this method of compliance with the technology plan requirement.

60. We also adopt a rule that applicants that do not have EETT technology plans, must demonstrate that their plans contain the following elements:

- (1) establish clear goals and a realistic strategy for using telecommunications and information technology to improve education or library services;
- (2) have a professional development strategy to ensure that the staff understands how to use these new technologies to improve education or library services;
- (3) include an assessment of the telecommunication services, hardware, software, and other services that will be needed to improve education or library services;
- (4) provide for a sufficient budget to acquire and support the non-discounted elements of the plan: the hardware, software, professional development, and other services that will be needed to implement the strategy; and
- (5) include an evaluation process that enables the school or library to monitor progress toward the specified goals and make mid-course corrections in response to new developments and opportunities as they arise.¹¹⁰

With these elements included in technology plans, applicants will be demonstrating at an early stage of the application process that they are or are preparing to be in compliance with the Commission's rules.

61. Consistent with this rule, the ability of an entity whose technology plan complies with the criteria in the preceding paragraphs to order services is only limited by the scope of its technology plan's strategy for using telecommunications services and information technology to meet its educational goals.¹¹¹ Commenters should not fear that strengthened technology plan requirements will lock them into specific services.¹¹² In fact, applicants are free to switch from wireline to wireless technologies, from high to even higher speed transmission speeds, and to make other similar changes in the services they order as long as those services are designed to deliver the educational applications they have prepared to provide.¹¹³ Only if an applicant desires to order services beyond the scope of its existing technology plan does it need to prepare and seek timely approval of an appropriately revised technology plan.

62. We also decline at this time to take any of the other actions regarding technology plans suggested by commenters. We decline to adopt ALA's suggestion that we require separate filings of

¹⁰⁹ AASA/AESA Comments at 6; AEWG Comments at 6; Alaska EED Comments at 3; Aumann Comments at 4; California Reply Comments at 10; E-rate Central Comments at 9; ISBE Comments at 16 all support this. None oppose it.

¹¹⁰ These requirements are consistent with the USAC guidelines for technology plan content.

¹¹¹ See also *Ysleta Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 26419-20 para 28.

¹¹² See ISBE Comments at 17.

¹¹³ See Alaska EED Comments at 10; ISBE Comments at 17; LaErate Reply Comments at 8.

proposals to provide service and prices,¹¹⁴ since we find that it would be much more costly for USAC to process such filings separately, given the redundancy. We decline to require USAC to provide examples of acceptable technology plans¹¹⁵ given that applicants can already approach their states or other entities from which they must gain certification for such examples. Although we do not require technology plans from those seeking only “POTS” local and long distance telecommunications services, or cellular service, we decline to eliminate the requirement for those seeking internet access,¹¹⁶ because we believe that certified plans are important to ensuring that applicants have carefully considered how to employ the service. For administrative efficiency, we also decline to require all applicants to submit their technology plans as attachments to current forms,¹¹⁷ but note that USAC may request submission of a technology plan for any applicant as part of the application review process and that such plans are subject to the document retention rules adopted in this order. As such, a violation of the technology plan rules we adopt herein will be subject to recovery on a prospective basis.

63. *Technology Plan Approval.* We also modify our rules to address non-public schools that are not eligible to secure approval of their technology plan from their states. USAC has been handling this matter by permitting such schools to obtain approval of their plans from entities that USAC has certified as qualified to provide such evaluations and approval. We now amend our rules to codify this practice.

D. Certifications

1. Background

64. Applicants must comply with several certification requirements when requesting discounts on eligible services. Some of these certifications appear on the FCC Form 470, Description of Services Requested and Certification Form, and the FCC Form 471, Services Ordered and Certification Form.¹¹⁸ Currently, the certification criteria listed on the FCC Forms 470 and 471 do not mirror the specific language in the certifications provided for in the Commission’s rules.¹¹⁹ Because the certification language in the forms is consistent with the intent of our rules and more closely resembles the real world experience, we take this opportunity to revise the Commission’s rules to make clear that the certification language on the FCC Forms 470 and 471 conforms to the rules.¹²⁰ In addition, we add a service provider certification to FCC Form 473 to further our goal of preventing waste, fraud and abuse.

2. Discussion

65. *Form 470.* Section 54.504 of the Commission’s rules governs applicants’ requests for services and provides specific requirements for completing the FCC Form 470.¹²¹ Pursuant to section 54.504(b)(2), there are several requirements to which applicants must certify compliance before submitting their FCC Form 470 applications. Most of these certification requirements are also listed in

¹¹⁴ ALA Comments at 9.

¹¹⁵ Aumann Comments at 3-4.

¹¹⁶ *Id.* at 3.

¹¹⁷ AEWG Comments at 6.

¹¹⁸ See Schools and Libraries Universal Service, Description of Services Requested and Certification Form, OMB 3060-0806, Item 23 (May 2003) (FCC Form 470); Schools and Libraries Universal Service, Services Ordered and Certification Form, OMB 3060-0806, Item 25 (November 2003) (FCC Form 471).

¹¹⁹ See 47 C.F.R. § 54.504(b)(2).

¹²⁰ We conclude that these changes are exempt from the notice and comment requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act because they concern non-substantive technical changes to the existing rules. See 5 U.S.C. § 553(b)(3).

¹²¹ 47 C.F.R. § 54.504.

Block 5 of the FCC Form 470. However, as noted above, the language in the form does not mirror the precise language in the rule. In particular, section 54.504(b)(2)(v) of the Commission's rules states that applicants certify that "all of the necessary funding in the current funding year has been budgeted and approved to pay for the 'non-discount' portion of requested connections and services, as well as any necessary hardware or software, and to undertake the necessary staff training required to use the services effectively."¹²² The form states more generally, however, that applicants must certify that "support under the support mechanism is conditional upon the school(s) and library(ies) securing access to all of the resources, including computers, training, software, maintenance, and electrical connections necessary to use the services purchased effectively."¹²³

66. As explained above, the certification language on the FCC Form 470 is consistent with the intent of the rule and more closely resembles the real-world experience. Therefore, we revise the current language of section 54.504(b)(2)(v) to require applicants to certify that support under the support mechanism is conditional. We replace the current language of section 54.504(b)(2)(v) with the following sentence: "Support under this support mechanism is conditional upon the school(s) and library(ies) securing access to all of the resources, including computers, training, software, maintenance, internal connections, and electrical connections necessary to use the services purchased effectively."¹²⁴ In addition, we re-designate the current section number 54.504(b)(2)(v) as new section number 54.504(b)(2)(vi). We believe these revisions will facilitate the ability of applicants to determine what certifications are necessary for proper completion of the application and will facilitate our enforcement and oversight activities.

67. Furthermore, to emphasize that applicants must make cost effective service selections consistent with the *Ysleta Order*, we will require applicants to certify on the Form 470 that the services for which bids are being sought are the most cost effective means for meeting their educational needs and technology plan goals. Therefore, we modify section 54.504(b)(2) to add a new certification, section 54.504(b)(2)(vii), which states the following: "All bids submitted will be carefully considered and the bid selected will be for the most cost-effective service or equipment offering, with price being the primary factor, and will be the most cost-effective means of meeting educational needs and technology plan goals."

68. *Form 471*. Under section 54.504(c) of the Commission's rules, applicants are required to submit a completed FCC Form 471 after signing a contract for eligible services. Like the FCC Form 470, the FCC Form 471 lists several matters to which applicants must certify in order to have their applications considered.¹²⁵ Currently, however, these requirements are not expressly addressed in Part 54 of the Commission's rules. We therefore find it appropriate to amend section 54.504(c) of the Commission's rules by adding a new subsection (1) which will state that the FCC Form 471 shall be signed by the person authorized to order telecommunications and other supported services for the eligible school, library, or consortium and shall include that person's certification that the entity(ies) is/are eligible to receive support and has/have secured access to all of the resources necessary to make effective use of the service purchased; the entity(ies) is/are covered by technology plans that have been or will be approved by a state or other authorized body; the entity(ies) has/have complied with program rules as well as all state and local laws regarding procurement of services; the services will be used solely for educational purposes and will not be sold, resold, or transferred; the applicant understands that the discount level used for shared services is conditional; and the applicant recognizes that its application may be audited.¹²⁶ We conclude that codifying these existing certification requirements in the Commission's rules will diminish

¹²² 47 C.F.R. § 54.504(b)(2)(v).

¹²³ See FCC Form 470, Item 23; *but see*, 47 C.F.R. § 54.504(b)(2)(v).

¹²⁴ See FCC Form 471, Item 23.

¹²⁵ FCC Form 471, Block 6.

¹²⁶ See *infra* Appendix B. See also FCC Form 471, Block 6.

confusion regarding the criteria to which applicants must certify when completing their FCC Forms 471 while enhancing our enforcement and oversight activities.

69. Consistent with the requirement imposed on the Form 470, we will require applicants to certify on the Form 471 that the selection of services and service providers is based on the most cost effective means of meeting educational needs and technology plan goals. Therefore, we modify section 54.504(c)(1) to add a new certification, section 54.504(c)(1)(xi), which states the following: “All bids submitted were carefully considered and the most cost-effective bid for services or equipment was selected, with price being the primary factor considered, and is the most cost-effective means of meeting educational needs and technology plan goals.”

70. *Form 473*. In the *Schools and Libraries Second Further Notice*, we sought comment on whether the Commission, as a condition of support, should require each service provider to make certifications that it has not sought to subvert the effectiveness of the E-rate program’s competitive bidding process.¹²⁷ Although the Commission recognized that many of those subversive actions are already prohibited by the federal antitrust laws, if not other state or federal statutes or rules, it observed that requiring such certifications would better enable the Commission or other government agencies to enforce the Commission’s rules and to seek criminal sanctions where appropriate.¹²⁸

71. We now adopt three certification requirements modeled after the certificate of independent price determination required under federal acquisition regulations, as referenced in the *Schools and Libraries Second Further Notice*.¹²⁹ These certifications will serve to emphasize to potential service providers that any practices that thwart the competitive bidding process will not be tolerated, and will facilitate the ability of government agencies to prosecute any misdeeds in this area. Service providers receiving funds through the E-rate program accordingly now must make the following certifications with respect to their participation in the competitive bidding process of the E-rate program in the Service Provider Annual Certification Form, FCC Form 473:

1. I certify that the prices in any offer that this service provider makes pursuant to the schools and libraries universal service support program have been arrived at independently, without, for the purpose of restricting competition, any consultation, communication, or agreement with any other offeror or competitor relating to (i) those prices, (ii) the intention to submit an offer, or (iii) the methods or factors used to calculate the prices offered;

2. I certify that the prices in any offer that this service provider makes pursuant to the schools and libraries universal service support program will not be knowingly disclosed by this service provider, directly or indirectly, to any other offeror or competitor before bid opening (in the case of a sealed bid solicitation) or contract award (in the case of a negotiated solicitation) unless otherwise required by law; and

3. I certify that no attempt will be made by this service provider to induce any other concern to submit or not to submit an offer for the purpose of restricting competition.

IV. ORDER

72. In this order, we set forth how audit findings related to the schools and libraries support mechanism shall be resolved. This discussion applies to audits conducted by USAC’s own internal audit division, as well as audits conducted by independent public accounting firms under contract to USAC.

¹²⁷ See *Schools and Libraries Second Further Notice*, 18 FCC Rcd at 26939 para. 66.

¹²⁸ *Id.* See Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1.

¹²⁹ *Id.* See 48 C.F.R. § 52.203-2.

73. As modified above, USAC shall continue to recover funds whenever it discovers a statutory or rule violation, as described above.¹³⁰ The standard for determining such a violation is the same standard that we use in our enforcement actions: specifically, whether a party has willfully or repeatedly failed to comply with any provision of the Act or any rule, regulation, or order issued by the Commission,¹³¹ based on a preponderance of the evidence.¹³² To the extent audit findings raise matters outside the scope of our orders or existing rules, we expect USAC to clearly identify such findings to the agency.

74. We conclude that a standardized, uniform process for resolving audit findings is necessary, and we direct USAC to submit, no later than 45 days from the publication in the Federal Register, a proposed plan for resolving audit findings. USAC's audit resolution plan should detail USAC's proposed procedures for resolving all findings arising from audits conducted by USAC's internal audit department, independent public accounting firms under contract with USAC, or government audit organizations.¹³³ In addition, USAC's audit resolution plan should specify deadlines to ensure audit findings are resolved in a timely manner.

75. We have set forth in the accompanying Fifth Report and Order a general framework for what amounts should be recovered in specific situations, and we expect future audits to be resolved consistent with that framework. To the extent audits in the future raise issues not addressed herein, we provide a limited delegation to the Wireline Competition Bureau to address such matters. In particular, we direct the Chief of the Wireline Competition Bureau to address audit findings and to act on requests for waiver of rules warranting recovery of funds.¹³⁴ We hereby amend sections 0.91 and 0.291 to reflect such

¹³⁰ See *supra* part III.A.2.

¹³¹ 47 U.S.C. §503(b); 47 C.F.R. § 1.80(a)(1). Under the Communications Act, a party "willfully" violates the Communications Act or a Commission rule or order when it knows it is taking the action in question, irrespective of any intention to violate the Commission's rules. See, e.g., *SBC Communications, Inc., Apparent Liability for Forfeiture*, Forfeiture Order, 17 FCC Rcd 7589, 7591 para. 4 and n.14 (2002) (citing, among other things, 47 U.S.C. 312(f); *Southern California Broadcasting Co., Licensee, Radio Station KIEV(AM) Glendale, California*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 6 FCC Rcd 4387, 4387-88 para. 5 (1991)). "Repeated" means that the act was committed or omitted more than once, or lasts more than one day. *Southern California Broadcasting*, 6 FCC Rcd at 4388; *Callais Cablevision, Inc., Grand Isle, Louisiana*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Monetary Forfeiture, 16 FCC Rcd 1359, 1362 (2001).

¹³² See, e.g., *Tuscola Broadcasting Co.*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 76 FCC 2d 367, 371 (1980) (applying preponderance of evidence standard in reviewing Bureau level forfeiture order). Cf. 47 U.S.C. § 312(d) (assigning burden of proof in hearings to Commission).

¹³³ We note that the Commission's rules require audits of universal service programs and funds to be conducted in accordance with government auditing standards. USAC's audit resolution plan should be consistent with government auditing standards by, for example, providing a formal process for informing audited beneficiaries of the audit results (e.g., submitting a draft audit report to the audited beneficiary for comment, affording an opportunity to provide formal written comments to the final audit report, etc). See General Accounting Office, GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS: 2003 REVISION, GAO-03-673G, §§ 6.01, 6.05 (Jun. 2003) ("GAGAS HANDBOOK") (specifying differences between government auditing standards and private sector auditing standards for certain audits).

¹³⁴ In this regard, we recognize that there may be mitigating circumstances which warrant waiver of a rule. The Commission's rules may be waived when good cause is demonstrated. 47 C.F.R. § 1.3; see also *WAIT Radio v. FCC*, 418 F.2d 1153, 1159 (D.C. Cir. 1969), *cert. denied*, 409 U.S. 1027 (1972). The Commission may exercise its discretion to waive a rule where the particular facts make strict compliance inconsistent with the public interest. *Northeast Cellular Telephone Co. v. FCC*, 897 F.2d 1164, 1166 (1990). In doing so, we may take into account, on a case-specific basis, considerations of hardship, equity, or more effective implementation of overall policy. Waiver is appropriate only if special circumstances warrant deviation from the general rule, and such a deviation will serve the public interest. Such determinations necessarily are fact specific, and each must be judged individually. Any waiver of a rule would necessarily absolve any obligation to recover funds for the rule violation. As previously noted, we lack the authority to waive statutory violations.

delegation of authority in this limited instance. We emphasize the limited nature of this delegation which we adopt because of the importance of providing rapid responses to audit findings and requests for waiver of rules warranting recovery of funds.¹³⁵ We also emphasize that any party aggrieved by any action by the Bureau is, of course, free to seek review by this Commission, pursuant to section 1.115 and commit that we will address any such appeal within six months.¹³⁶ Moreover, any action by USAC implementing direction from the Bureau is subject to full Commission review pursuant to section 54.723(b).¹³⁷

76. The Managing Director is the agency's designated follow-up official.¹³⁸ Pursuant to the Commission's Audit Follow-up Directive, that office ensures that systems for audit follow-up and resolution are documented and in place, that timely responses are made to all audit reports, and that corrective actions are taken.¹³⁹ We clarify that the Office of Managing Director remains the agency's audit follow-up official, and that all actions taken by the Wireline Competition Bureau relating to E-rate fund audits shall be consistent with the agency's general framework for audit resolution and follow-up.

77. USAC shall maintain records of the status of all audit reports and any recommendations made therein, and make such records available to the Commission upon request.¹⁴⁰ USAC also shall submit a report to the Commission on a semi-annual basis summarizing the status of all outstanding audit findings. To the extent findings cannot be resolved within six months, USAC shall describe the status of its efforts, and provide a projected timeframe for completion. We also note that USAC's determination concerning the resolution of audit findings does not limit the Enforcement Bureau's ability to take enforcement action for any statutory or rule violation pursuant to section 503 of the Act.

78. We recognize that, to date, a number of audit reports have contained findings that indicate noncompliance with USAC administrative procedures. Consistent with its obligation to administer this support mechanism without waste, fraud and abuse,¹⁴¹ we expect USAC to identify for Commission consideration on at least an annual basis all findings raising management concerns that are not addressed by the Commission's existing rules and precedent, and, as appropriate, identify any USAC administrative procedures that should be codified in our rules to facilitate program oversight.¹⁴²

79. Recently, issues have been raised regarding recovery of funds disbursed in instances when applicants failed to follow certain USAC administrative procedures.¹⁴³ As discussed above, a number of these procedures, such as guidelines for the content of technology plans and specific guidance on document retention, are being incorporated into the Commission's rules, and their violation may warrant recovery of universal service monies on a prospective basis. We believe that it will be particularly useful to continue to evaluate, on an ongoing basis, whether other procedures adopted by USAC should also be

¹³⁵ See Semiannual Report to Congress, October 1, 2003-March 31, 2004, Office of the Inspector General, Federal Communications Commission at 8-9.

¹³⁶ 47 C.F.R. § 1.115.

¹³⁷ 47 C.F.R. § 54.723(b).

¹³⁸ FCC Directive FCCINST 1013.IC, Audit Follow-up, at §5(b) (July 2002) (Audit Follow-up Directive).

¹³⁹ *Id.* at § 5(b). Pursuant to the Commission's Audit Follow-up Directive, WCB reviews audit reports, prepares responses to audit reports, informs the Audit Follow-up Official of significant disagreements, accomplishes and initiates all appropriate corrective action, directs and monitors implementation of promised corrective action, and maintains appropriate records. *Id.* at §5(a).

¹⁴⁰ 47 C.F.R. § 54.702(j).

¹⁴¹ 47 C.F.R. § 54.717.

¹⁴² Such recommendations would be within the scope of USAC's authorization to advocate positions before this Commission on administrative matters. 47 C.F.R. § 54.702(d).

¹⁴³ Semiannual Report to Congress, October 1, 2003-March 31, 2004, Office of the Inspector General, Federal Communications Commission.

incorporated into the rules and whether their violation should also warrant recovery of previously disbursed monies.

80. We believe that USAC's experience in processing tens of thousands of these applications provides it with insightful information regarding ways in which waste, fraud and abuse may occur in that process. Based on that information, we believe that USAC's development of procedures to serve our objective to prevent waste, fraud and abuse is invaluable. We direct USAC to submit to the Commission within 45 days from publication in the Federal Register, and annually thereafter, a list summarizing all current USAC administrative procedures identifying, where appropriate, the specific rules or statutory requirements that such procedures further, and those procedures that serve to protect against waste, fraud and abuse. We shall review those procedures to determine whether action is needed to ensure appropriate recovery, and shall determine whether such procedures should be adopted as binding rules. Thereafter, USAC and the Commission will generally seek recovery of funds disbursed in violation of the statute or a rule that implements the statute or substantive program goal or that serves to protect against waste, fraud and abuse. USAC and the Commission will not seek recovery of funds disbursed in violation of other rules, except to the extent that such rules are important to ensuring the financial integrity of the program, as designated by the agency.¹⁴⁴

V. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

A. Paperwork Reduction Act Analysis

81. This document contains modified information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104-13. It will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review under Section 3507(d) of the PRA. OMB, the general public, and other Federal agencies are invited to comment on the new or modified information collection requirements contained in this proceeding. In addition, we note that pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107-198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4), we previously sought specific comment on how the Commission might "further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees."

82. In this present document, we have assessed the effects of the measures adopted to protect against waste, fraud and abuse in the administration of the schools and libraries universal service support mechanism, and find that the added certification requirements in various FCC Forms will not be unduly burdensome on small businesses.

B. Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

83. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA),¹⁴⁵ an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was incorporated in the *Schools and Libraries Second Further Notice*.¹⁴⁶ The Commission sought written public comment on the proposals in the *Schools and Libraries Second Further Notice*, including comment on the IRFA. This present Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) conforms to the RFA.¹⁴⁷

1. Need for, and Objectives of, the Fifth Report and Order

84. In this *Fifth Report and Order*, we adopt measures to protect against waste, fraud and abuse

¹⁴⁴ Examples are minimum processing standards and deadlines for submission of invoices.

¹⁴⁵ *See* 5 U.S.C. § 603. The RFA, *see* 5 U.S.C. §§ 601 – 612, has been amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), Pub. L. No. 104-121, Title II, 110 Stat. 857 (1996).

¹⁴⁶ *Schools and Libraries Second Further Notice*, 18 FCC Rcd at 26963-67.

¹⁴⁷ *See* 5 U.S.C. § 604.

in the administration of the schools and libraries universal service support mechanism, particularly with regard to audit requirements and how to respond to audit findings. We set forth a framework for how much USAC should seek recovery when violations are found and set a five year administrative limitations period for such recovery actions as well as a corresponding five year document retention rule. We also eliminate the option of allowing parties to offset current debts to USAC against expected future payments, and we bar those with outstanding debts to the fund from receiving additional amounts. We also conform our rules concerning the content of and timing of certifications regarding technology plans to current practices. These rules will advance the goals of the schools and libraries program by deterring waste, fraud and abuse, leaving more support available applicants.

2. Summary of Significant Issues Raised by Public Comments in Response to the IRFA

85. There were no comments filed specifically in response to the IRFA. Nevertheless, the agency has considered the potential impact of the rules proposed in the IRFA on small entities. Based on analysis of the relevant data, the Commission concludes the new rules limit the burdens on small entities and result in a de minimis recordkeeping requirement. The Commission also concludes that the new rules will positively impact schools and libraries, including small ones, seeking universal service support.

3. Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities To Which Rules Will Apply

86. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of and, where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the proposed rules, if adopted.¹⁴⁸ The RFA generally defines the term “small entity” as having the same meaning as the terms “small business,” “small organization,” and “small governmental jurisdiction.”¹⁴⁹ In addition, the term “small business” has the same meaning as the term “small business concern” under the Small Business Act.¹⁵⁰ A small business concern is one which: (1) is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the SBA.¹⁵¹ A small organization is generally “any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field.”¹⁵² Nationwide, as of 1992, there were approximately 275,801 small organizations.¹⁵³ The term “small governmental jurisdiction” is defined as “governments of cities, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts, with a population of less than fifty thousand.”¹⁵⁴ As of 1997, there were about 87,453 governmental jurisdictions in the United States.¹⁵⁵ This number includes 39,044 county governments, municipalities, and townships, of which 37,546 (approximately 96.2%) have populations of fewer than 50,000, and of which 1,498 have populations of 50,000 or more. Thus we estimate the number of small governmental jurisdictions overall to be 84,098 or fewer.

¹⁴⁸ 5 U.S.C. § 603(b)(3).

¹⁴⁹ 5 U.S.C. § 601(6).

¹⁵⁰ 5 U.S.C. § 601(3) (incorporating by reference the definition of “small business concern” in 15 U.S.C. § 632). Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 601(3), the statutory definition of a small business applies “unless an agency, after consultation with the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration and after opportunity for public comment, establishes one or more definitions of such term which are appropriate to the activities of the agency and publishes such definition(s) in the Federal Register.”

¹⁵¹ Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. § 632.

¹⁵² 5 U.S.C. § 601(4).

¹⁵³ U.S. Census Bureau, 1992 Economic Census, Table 6 (special tabulation of data under contract to the Office of Advocacy of the U.S. Small Business Administration).

¹⁵⁴ 5 U.S.C. 601(5).

¹⁵⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2000, Section 9, pages 299-300, Tables 490 and 492.

87. The Commission has determined that the group of small entities directly affected by the rules herein includes eligible schools and libraries and the eligible service providers offering them discounted services, including telecommunications service providers, Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and vendors of internal connections.¹⁵⁶ Further descriptions of these entities are provided below. In addition, the Universal Service Administrative Company is a small organization (non-profit) under the RFA, and we believe that circumstances triggering the new reporting requirement will be limited¹⁵⁷ and does not constitute a significant economic impact on that entity.

4. Schools and Libraries

88. As noted, "small entity" includes non-profit and small government entities. Under the schools and libraries universal service support mechanism, which provides support for elementary and secondary schools and libraries, an elementary school is generally "a non-profit institutional day or residential school that provides elementary education, as determined under state law."¹⁵⁸ A secondary school is generally defined as "a non-profit institutional day or residential school that provides secondary education, as determined under state law," and not offering education beyond grade 12.¹⁵⁹ For-profit schools and libraries, and schools and libraries with endowments in excess of \$50,000,000, are not eligible to receive discounts under the program, nor are libraries whose budgets are not completely separate from any schools.¹⁶⁰ Certain other statutory definitions apply as well.¹⁶¹ The SBA has defined for-profit, elementary and secondary schools and libraries having \$6 million or less in annual receipts as small entities.¹⁶² In Funding Year 2 (July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2000) approximately 83,700 schools and 9,000 libraries received funding under the schools and libraries universal service mechanism. Although we are unable to estimate with precision the number of these entities that would qualify as small entities under SBA's size standard, we estimate that fewer than 83,700 schools and 9,000 libraries might be affected annually by our action, under current operation of the program.

5. Telecommunications Service Providers

89. We have included small incumbent local exchange carriers in this RFA analysis. A "small business" under the RFA is one that, *inter alia*, meets the pertinent small business size standard (e.g., a telephone communications business having 1,500 or fewer employees), and "is not dominant in its field of operation."¹⁶³ The SBA's Office of Advocacy contends that, for RFA purposes, small incumbent local exchange carriers are not dominant in their field of operation because any such dominance is not "national" in scope.¹⁶⁴ We have therefore included small incumbent carriers in this RFA analysis, although we emphasize that this RFA action has no effect on the Commission's analyses and determinations in other, non-RFA contexts.

¹⁵⁶ 47 C.F.R. §§ 54.502, 54.503, 54.517(b).

¹⁵⁷ See *supra* para. 27.

¹⁵⁸ 47 C.F.R. § 54.500(b).

¹⁵⁹ 47 C.F.R. § 54.500(j).

¹⁶⁰ 47 C.F.R. § 54.501.

¹⁶¹ See *id.*

¹⁶² 13 C.F.R. § 121.201, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 611110 and 519120 (NAICS 2002 code 519120 was previously 514120).

¹⁶³ 5 U.S.C. § 601(3).

¹⁶⁴ See Letter from Jere W. Glover, Chief Counsel for Advocacy, SBA, to William E. Kennard, Chairman, FCC, dated May 27, 1999. The Small Business Act contains a definition of "small business concern," which the RFA incorporates into its own definition of "small business." See U.S.C. § 632(a) (Small Business Act); 5 U.S.C. § 601(3) (RFA). SBA regulations interpret "small business concern" to include the concept of dominance on a national basis. 13 C.F.R. § 121.102(b).

90. *Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (LECs)*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small incumbent local exchange services. The closest size standard under SBA rules is for Wired Telecommunications Carriers. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁶⁵ According to Commission data,¹⁶⁶ 1,337 incumbent carriers reported that they were engaged in the provision of local exchange services. Of these 1,337 carriers, an estimated 1,032 have 1,500 or fewer employees and 305 have more than 1,500 employees. Consequently, the Commission estimates that most providers of incumbent local exchange service are small businesses that may be affected by the rules and policies adopted herein.

91. *Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs), Competitive Access Providers (CAPs) and “Other Local Exchange Carriers.”* Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to providers of competitive exchange services or to competitive access providers or to “Other Local Exchange Carriers.” The closest applicable size standard under SBA rules is for Wired Telecommunications Carriers. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁶⁷ According to Commission data,¹⁶⁸ 609 companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of either competitive access provider services or competitive local exchange carrier services. Of these 609 companies, an estimated 458 have 1,500 or fewer employees and 151 have more than 1,500 employees.¹⁶⁹ In addition, 35 carriers reported that they were “Other Local Exchange Carriers.” Of the 35 “Other Local Exchange Carriers,” an estimated 34 have 1,500 or fewer employees and one has more than 1,500 employees.¹⁷⁰ Consequently, the Commission estimates that most providers of competitive local exchange service, competitive access providers, and “Other Local Exchange Carriers” are small entities that may be affected by the rules and policies adopted herein.

92. *Interexchange Carriers (IXCs)*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to interexchange services. The closest applicable size standard under SBA rules is for Wired Telecommunications Carriers. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁷¹ According to the Commission’s most recent data,¹⁷² 261 companies reported that their primary telecommunications service activity was the provision of payphone services. Of these 261 companies, an estimated 223 have 1,500 or fewer employees and 48 have more than 1,500 employees.¹⁷³ Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of payphone service providers are small entities that may be affected by the rules and policies adopted herein.

93. *Wireless Service Providers*. The SBA has developed a small business size standard for wireless small businesses within the two separate categories of *Paging*¹⁷⁴ and *Cellular and Other Wireless*

¹⁶⁵ 13 C.F.R. § 121.201, NAICS code 513310 (changed to 517110 in Oct. 2002).

¹⁶⁶ FCC, Wireline Competition Bureau, Industry Analysis and Technology Division, “Trends in Telephone Service” at Table 5.3, Page 5-5 (Aug. 2003). This source uses data that are current as of December 31, 2001.

¹⁶⁷ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513310 (changed to 517110 in Oct. 2002).

¹⁶⁸ FCC, Wireline Competition Bureau, Industry Analysis and Technology Division, “Trends in Telephone Service” at Table 5.3, Page 5-5 (Aug. 2003).

¹⁶⁹ *Id.*

¹⁷⁰ *Id.*

¹⁷¹ 13 C.F.R. § 121.201, NAICS code 513310 (changed to 517110 in Oct. 2002).

¹⁷² FCC, Wireline Competition Bureau, Industry Analysis and Technology Division, “Trends in Telephone Service” at Table 5.3, Page 5-5 (Aug. 2003).

¹⁷³ *Id.*

¹⁷⁴ 13 C.F.R. § 121.201, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 513321 (changed to 517211 in October 2002).

*Telecommunications.*¹⁷⁵ Under both SBA categories, a wireless business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. According to the Commission's most recent data,¹⁷⁶ 1,761 companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of wireless service. Of these 1,761 companies, an estimated 1,175 have 1,500 or fewer employees and 586 have more than 1,500 employees.¹⁷⁷ Consequently, the Commission estimates that most wireless service providers are small entities that may be affected by the rules and policies adopted herein.

94. *Private and Common Carrier Paging.* In the *Paging Third Report and Order*, we developed a small business size standard for "small businesses" and "very small businesses" for purposes of determining their eligibility for special provisions such as bidding credits and installment payments.¹⁷⁸ A "small business" is an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling principals, has average gross revenues not exceeding \$15 million for the preceding three years. Additionally, a "very small business" is an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling principals, has average gross revenues that are not more than \$3 million for the preceding three years. An auction of Metropolitan Economic Area licenses commenced on February 24, 2000, and closed on March 2, 2000.¹⁷⁹ Of the 985 licenses auctioned, 440 were sold. Fifty-seven companies claiming small business status won. At present, there are approximately 24,000 Private-Paging site-specific licenses and 74,000 Common Carrier Paging licenses. According to Commission data, 474 carriers reported that they were engaged in the provision of either paging and messaging services or other mobile services.¹⁸⁰ Of those, the Commission estimates that 457 are small, under the SBA approved small business size standard.¹⁸¹

6. Internet Service Providers

95. *Internet Service Providers.* The SBA has developed a small business size standard for "On-Line Information Services," NAICS code 514191.¹⁸² This category comprises establishments "primarily engaged in providing direct access through telecommunications networks to computer-held information compiled or published by others."¹⁸³ Under this small business size standard, a small business is one having annual receipts of \$18 million or less.¹⁸⁴ Based on firm size data provided by the Bureau of the Census, 3,123 firms are small under SBA's \$18 million size standard for this category code.¹⁸⁵ Although some of these Internet Service Providers (ISPs) might not be independently owned and operated, we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of ISPs that would qualify as small

¹⁷⁵ 13 C.F.R. § 121.201, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 513322 (changed to 517212 in October 2002).

¹⁷⁶ FCC, Wireline Competition Bureau, Industry Analysis and Technology Division, Trends in Telephone Service, Table 5.3, (May 2002).

¹⁷⁷ *Id.*

¹⁷⁸ *In the Matter of Amendment of Part 90 of the Commission's Rules to Provide for the Use of the 220 MHz Band by the Private Land Mobile Radio Service*, PR Docket No. 89-552, Third Report and Order, Fifth Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 12 FCC Rcd 10943, 11068-70 paras. 291-295 (1997).

¹⁷⁹ *In the Matter of Revision of Part 22 and Part 90 of the Commission's Rules to Facilitate Future Development of Paging Systems*, WT Docket No. 96-18, Memorandum Opinion and Order on Reconsideration and Third Report and Order, 14 FCC Rcd 10030, 10085 para. 98 (1999).

¹⁸⁰ FCC, Wireline Competition Bureau, Industry Analysis and Technology Division, Trends in Telephone Service, Table 5.3, p. 5-5 (Aug. 2003).

¹⁸¹ *Id.*

¹⁸² See generally North American Industry Classification System – United States (1997), NAICS code 514191.

¹⁸³ See generally North American Industry Classification System – United States (1997), NAICS code 514191.

¹⁸⁴ 13 C.F.R. § 121.201, NAICS code 514191.

¹⁸⁵ Office of Advocacy, U.S. Small Business Administration, Firm Size Data by Industry and Location.

business concerns under SBA's small business size standard. Consequently, we estimate that there are 3,123 or fewer small entity ISPs that may be affected by this analysis.

7. Vendors of Internal Connections

96. The Commission has not developed a small business size standard specifically directed toward manufacturers of internal network connections. The closest applicable definitions of a small entity are the size standards under the SBA rules applicable to manufacturers of "Radio and Television Broadcasting and Communications Equipment" (RTB) and "Other Communications Equipment."¹⁸⁶ According to the SBA's regulations, manufacturers of RTB or other communications equipment must have 750 or fewer employees in order to qualify as a small business.¹⁸⁷ The most recent available Census Bureau data indicates that there are 1,187 establishments with fewer than 1,000 employees in the United States that manufacture radio and television broadcasting and communications equipment, and 271 companies with less than 1,000 employees that manufacture other communications equipment.¹⁸⁸ Some of these manufacturers might not be independently owned and operated. Consequently, we estimate that the majority of the 1,458 internal connections manufacturers are small.

8. Miscellaneous Entities

97. *Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturers.* The SBA has established a small business size standard for radio and television broadcasting and wireless communications equipment manufacturing. Under this standard, firms are considered small if they have 750 or fewer employees.¹⁸⁹ Census Bureau data for 1997 indicate that, for that year, there were a total of 1,215 establishments¹⁹⁰ in this category.¹⁹¹ Of those, there were 1,150 that had employment under 500, and an additional 37 that had employment of 500 to 999. The percentage of wireless equipment manufacturers in this category is approximately 61.35%,¹⁹² so the Commission estimates that the number of wireless equipment manufacturers with employment under 500 was actually closer to 706, with an additional 23 establishments having employment of between 500 and 999. Given the above, the Commission estimates that the majority of wireless communications equipment manufacturers are small businesses.

9. Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements for Small Entities

98. In this *Fifth Report and Order*, we eliminate the option that entities formerly had with respect to funds they had received from the program in error. Instead of requiring them to immediately repay

¹⁸⁶ 13 C.F.R. § 121.201, NAICS Code 334220, 334290.

¹⁸⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸⁸ 1997 Economic Census, Manufacturing, Industry Series, Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing, Document No. E97M-3342B (August 1999), at 9; 1997 Economic Census, Manufacturing, Industry Series, Other Communications Equipment Manufacturing, Document No. EC97M-3342C (September 1999), at 9 (both available at <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/97ecmani.html>).

¹⁸⁹ *Id.*

¹⁹⁰ The number of "establishments" is a less helpful indicator of small business prevalence in this context than would be the number of "firms" or "companies," because the latter take into account the concept of common ownership or control. Any single physical locations for an entity is an establishment, even though that location may be owned by a different establishment. Thus, the numbers given may reflect inflated numbers of businesses in this category, including the numbers of small businesses. In this category, the Census breaks out data for firms or companies only to give the total number of such entities for 1997, which was 1,089.

¹⁹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Economic Census, Industry Series: Manufacturing, "Industry Statistics by Employment Size," Table 4, NAICS code 334220 (issued August 1999).

¹⁹² *Id.* Table 5, "Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997."

such funds, the program rules allowed them to offset the amounts they owed against future payments that they were due. Unfortunately, as discussed above,¹⁹³ the administrative costs of tracking such debts appears to outweigh the benefits of the option and so it has been eliminated.

99. In our continuing effort to crack down on waste, fraud, and abuse by those who owe funds to the program, we also modify our rules to bring all E-rate program beneficiaries and service providers within the ambit of the program's "red light" rule: denying future funding to any party with outstanding debts to the program. To achieve this, we amend sections 1.8002 and 1.8003 of the Commission's rules to require all entities that participate in the schools and libraries universal service support program to obtain an FCC Registration Number. The agency has already certified that this process imposes only a de minimis burden.¹⁹⁴

100. While we adopt a 5-year document retention rule, this rule should actually reduce, not increase, the burden on small businesses. After all, section 54.516 of the Commission rules previously required relevant documents to be retained by parties indefinitely. Those parties are no longer required to do so. Meanwhile, as discussed above, these record retention rules are required to ensure that program auditors can make full audits where and when they see fit,¹⁹⁵ thereby maximizing the amount of program funds available for legitimate uses. In particular such funds can help finance funding requests that are now approved but left unfunded due to a lack of funds.

101. Although the Commission has formalized its rules concerning the substance and timing of technology plans, the modified rules do not impose any additional, non-trivial burdens; they merely provide further guidance on the requirements of the current technology plan. Schools and libraries must now certify on FCC Form 486 that their technology plans had been approved before they started to receive any E-rate supported services based on them, but schools and libraries have always been required to prepare a technology plan on which to base their E-rate program product and service requests and to get that plan approved. The action of signing an additional time on a form that they already have to file to certify that they have complied with existing rules represents no more than a trivial burden.

102. The framework adopted today, setting forth what amounts should be recovered by USAC when specific statutory and Commission rule requirements are violated, does not involve additional reporting, recordkeeping, or compliance requirements for small entities. Similarly, the rule adopted in this *Fifth Report and Order*, adopting a five year administrative limitations period for initiation of fund recovery actions, does not involve additional reporting, recordkeeping, or compliance requirements for small entities. Rather, it reduces their recordkeeping requirements. The rules adopted, barring entities from receiving additional benefits under the schools and libraries program if they have failed to repay an outstanding debt to the fund, do not impose additional reporting, recordkeeping, or compliance requirements for small entities. Finally, other rules we adopt regarding the certification requirements made on FCC Forms do not require additional reporting or recordkeeping for small entities, as they merely conform our rules to current practices.

10. Steps Taken to Minimize the Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered

103. The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant alternatives that it has considered in developing its approach, which may include the following four alternatives (among others): "(1) establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance

¹⁹³ See *supra* para. 37.

¹⁹⁴ See In re Amendments of Parts 1, 21, 61, 73, 74, and 76 of the Commission's Rules, Adoption of a Mandatory FCC Registration Number, MD Docket No. 00-205, Report and Order, 16 FCC Rcd 16138 (2001).

¹⁹⁵ See *supra* para. 47.

and reporting requirements under the rule for such small entities; (3) the use of performance rather than design standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for such small entities.”¹⁹⁶

104. Although we received no IRFA comments, we considered alternatives to the proposed recordkeeping requirements for small entities. Although we eliminated the options that schools and libraries had to offset amounts they owed to the fund due to rule violations against expected future payments, we did so only after giving the options a reasonable trial. We only eliminated them after concluding that they can involve a lengthy process resulting in a significant administrative burden on USAC, as discussed in more detail above.¹⁹⁷

105. Although the Commission adopts the standards currently used by SLD, the rules clearly enable schools and libraries to minimize any duplicative administrative actions by permitting the technology plans that schools must prepare in response to the recent “No Child Left Behind” initiative to serve double duty to the extent that that is appropriate. Thus, schools whose plans have already been approved through the Department of Education’s EETT need only meet the single additional standard of showing that they have sufficient resources to finance their portion of the cost of the entire implementation of using telecommunications to advance educational goals. Furthermore, we formally authorize USAC to certify entities that are qualified to approve the technology plans of non-public schools, among others.

106. The new requirement that schools and libraries certify – on FCC Form 486 – that their technology plans were already approved before they began receiving any E-rate supported also relaxes the former rule that required applicants to certify that their plans had been approved before they filed their FCC Form 470.

107. A copy of the Order and FRFA (or summaries thereof) will also be published in the Federal Register.¹⁹⁸ In addition, the Commission will send a copy of this order in a report to be sent to Congress and the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

VI. ORDERING CLAUSES

108. Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that, pursuant to the authority contained in sections 1, 4(i), 4(j), 201-205, 214, 254, and 403 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, this Fifth Report and Order and Order IS ADOPTED.

109. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Commission’s rules, 47 C.F.R. Parts 0, 1 and 54 ARE AMENDED as set forth in the attached Appendix B, effective thirty (30) days after the publication of this Fifth Report and Order and Order in the Federal Register, except that the requirements subject to PRA are not effective until approved by OMB. The Commission will publish a document in the Federal Register announcing the effective date of the requirements.

110. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Commission will send a copy of this Fifth Report and Order and Order, including the FRFA, in a report to be sent to Congress and the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, see 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A). In addition, the Commission will send a copy of the Order, including the FRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

¹⁹⁶ 5 U.S.C. § 603(c)(1)-(4).

¹⁹⁷ See *supra* para. 38.

¹⁹⁸ See 5 U.S.C. § 604(b).

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Marlene H. Dortch
Secretary

**APPENDIX A
LIST OF COMMENTERS**

Commenter	Abbreviation
<u>Comments</u>	
Alaska Department of Education and Early Development and State Library	Alaska EED
American Association of School Administrators	AASA
Association of Educational Service Agencies	AESA
American Library Association	ALA
Arkansas E-rate Work Group	AEWG
Tim Aumann	Aumann
Avaya, Inc.	Avaya
BellSouth Corporation	BellSouth
Central Susquehanna Intermediate Unit	
Consortium for School Networking	CoSN
International Society for Technology in Education	ISTE
Council of the Great City Schools	
Cox Communications, Inc.	Cox
Eau Claire Area Schools	Eau Claire
Education and Libraries Networks Coalition	EdLiNC
E-Rate Central	
E-Rate Complete, LLC	
Fibertech Networks, LLC	Fibertech
Funds For Learning, LLC	
General Communication, Inc.	GCI
Illinois State Board of Education	ISBE
International Business Machines Corporation	IBM
Kellogg & Sovereign Consulting, LLC	K&S
Louisiana eRate Filers Organization	LaErate
National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates	NASUCA
National Telecommunications Cooperative Association	NTCA
New York City Department of Education	NYCDOE
Northern Sierra Rural Health Network	NSRHN
Ohio SchoolNet Commission	OSNC
On-Tech	
Otsego Schools Cost Containment Committee	
Pennsylvania Department of Education	Pennsylvania DOE
Qwest Communications International Inc.	Qwest
Rural School and Community Trust	
SBC Communications Inc.	SBC
Shingletown Medical Center	
Sprint Corporation	Sprint
State E-Rate Coordinators' Alliance	SECA
Sunesys, Inc.	Sunesys
Turkal, John L.	
United Utilities, Inc.	United
Verizon Communications, Inc.	Verizon
Weisiger, Greg	Weisiger
WiscNet	
Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction	
WorldCom, Inc.	WorldCom

Commenter	Abbreviation
<u>Reply Comments</u>	
Alaska Department of Education and Early Development and State Library	Alaska EED
BellSouth Corporation	BellSouth
California Public Utilities Commission and the People of the State of California	California
Consortium for School Networking	CoSN
International Society for Technology in Education	ISTE
Council of the Great City Schools	
Cox Communications, Inc.	Cox
Fibertech Networks, LLC	Fibertech
Funds for Learning, LLC	
General Communication, Inc.	GCI
Hayes E-Government Resources, Inc.	Hayes
International Business Machines Corporation	IBM
Montana Independent Telecommunications Systems	MITS
MOREnet	
Nextel Communications, Inc.	Nextel
SBC Communications Inc.	SBC
Sprint Corporation	Sprint
State E-rate Coordinators Alliance	SECA
Sunesys, Inc.	Sunesys
Verizon Communications, Inc.	Verizon
Weisiger, Greg	
Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction	WIDPI

**APPENDIX B
FINAL RULES**

Part 0 of the Commission's Rule and Regulations, Chapter 1 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, is amended as follows:

1. Part 0, Subpart A is amended by adding section 0.91(n) to read as follows:

(n) Address audit findings relating to the schools and libraries support mechanism, subject to the overall authority of the Managing Director as the Commission's audit follow-up official.

2. Part 0, Subpart B is amending by adding 0.291(i) to read as follows:

(i) *Authority concerning schools and libraries support mechanism audits.* The Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, shall have authority to address audit findings relating to the schools and libraries support mechanism. This authority is not subject to the limitation set forth in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

Part 1 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations, Chapter 1 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, is amended as follows:

1. Part 1, Subpart W is amended by adding section 1.8002(a)(6) to read as follows:

(6) Any applicant or service provider participating in the Schools and Libraries Universal Service Support Program, part 54, subpart F, of this chapter.

2. Part 1, Subpart W is amended by modifying 1.8003 to read as follows:

The FRN must be provided with any filings requiring the payment of statutory charges under subpart G of this part, anyone applying for a license (whether or not a fee is required), including someone who is exempt from paying statutory charges under subpart G of this part, anyone participating in a spectrum auction, making up-front payments or deposits in a spectrum auction, anyone making a payment on an auction loan, anyone making a contribution to the Universal Service Fund, any applicant or service provider participating in the Schools and Libraries Universal Service Support Program, and anyone paying a forfeiture or other payment. A list of applications and other instances where the FRN is required will be posted on our Internet site and linked to the CORES page.

Part 54 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations, Chapter 1 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, is amended as follows:

1. Part 54, Subpart F is amended by modifying section 54.504(b)(2) to read as follows:

(2) FCC Form 470 shall be signed by the person authorized to order telecommunications and other supported services for the eligible school, library, or consortium and shall include that person's certification under oath that:

(i) The schools meet the statutory definition of elementary and secondary schools found under section 254(h) of the Act, as amended in the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, 20 U.S.C. §§ 7801(18) and (38), do not operate as for-profit businesses, and do not have endowments exceeding \$50 million;

- (ii) The libraries or library consortia eligible for assistance from a State library administrative agency under the Library Services and Technology Act of 1996 do not operate as for-profit businesses and whose budgets are completely separate from any school (including, but not limited to, elementary and secondary schools, colleges, and universities).
- (iii) All of the individual schools, libraries, and library consortia receiving services are covered by:
 - a) individual technology plans for using the services requested in the application; and/or
 - b) higher-level technology plans for using the services requested in the application; or
 - c) no technology plan needed because application requests basic local and/or long distance service and/or voicemail only.
- (iv) The technology plan(s) has/have been approved by a state or other authorized body; the technology plan(s) will be approved by a state or other authorized body; or no technology plan needed because applicant is applying for basic local, cellular, PCS, and/or long distance telephone service and/or voicemail only.
- (v) The services the applicant purchases at discounts will be used solely for educational purposes and will not be sold, resold, or transferred in consideration for money or any other thing of value.
- (vi) Support under this support mechanism is conditional upon the school(s) and library(ies) securing access to all of the resources, including computers, training, software, maintenance, internal connections, and electrical connections necessary to use the services purchased effectively.
- (vii) All bids submitted will be carefully considered and the bid selected will be for the most cost-effective service or equipment offering, with price being the primary factor, and will be the most cost-effective means of meeting educational needs and technology plan goals.

2. Part 54, Subpart F is further amended by adding new section 54.504(c)(1) to read as follows:

- (1) FCC Form 471 shall be signed by the person authorized to order telecommunications and other supported services for the eligible school, library, or consortium and shall include that person's certification under oath that:
 - (i) The schools meet the statutory definition of elementary and secondary schools found under section 254(h) of the Act, as amended in the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, 20 U.S.C. §§ 7801(18) and (38), do not operate as for-profit businesses, and do not have endowments exceeding \$50 million.
 - (ii) The libraries or library consortia eligible for assistance from a State library administrative agency under the Library Services and Technology Act of 1996 do not operate as for-profit businesses and whose budgets are completely separate from any school (including, but not limited to, elementary and secondary schools, colleges, and universities).
 - (iii) The entities listed on the FCC Form 471 application have secured access to all of the resources, including computers, training, software, maintenance, internal connections, and electrical connections, necessary to make effective use of the services purchased, as well as to pay the discounted charges for eligible services from funds to which access has been secured in the current funding year. The billed entity will pay the non-discount portion of the cost of the goods and services to the service provider(s).
 - (iv) All of the schools and libraries listed on the FCC Form 471 application are covered by:

- (a) an individual technology plan for using the services requested in the application; and/or
 - (b) higher-level technology plan(s) for using the services requested in the FCC Form 471 application; or
 - (c) no technology plan needed; applying for basic local and long distance telephone service only.
- (v) Status of technology plan(s) has/have been approved; will be approved by a state or other authorized body; or no technology plan is needed because applicant is applying for basic local, cellular, PCS, and/or long distance telephone service and/or voicemail only.
 - (vi) The entities listed on the FCC Form 471 application have complied with all applicable state and local laws regarding procurement of services for which support is being sought.
 - (vii) The services the applicant purchases at discounts will be used solely for educational purposes and will not be sold, resold, or transferred in consideration for money or any other thing of value.
 - (viii) The entities listed in the application have complied with all program rules and acknowledge that failure to do so may result in denial of discount funding and/or recovery of funding.
 - (ix) The applicant understands that the discount level used for shared services is conditional, for future years, upon ensuring that the most disadvantaged schools and libraries that are treated as sharing in the service, receive an appropriate share of benefits from those services.
 - (x) The applicant recognizes that it may be audited pursuant to its application, that it will retain for five years any and all worksheets and other records relied upon to fill out its application, and that, if audited, it will make such records available to the Administrator.
 - (xi) All bids submitted were carefully considered and the most cost-effective bid for services or equipment was selected, with price being the primary factor considered, and is the most cost-effective means of meeting educational needs and technology plan goals.

3. Part 54, Subpart F is further amended by adding section 54.504(h) to read as follows:

(h) *Filing of FCC Form 473.* All service providers eligible to provide telecommunications and other supported services under this subpart shall submit annually a completed FCC Form 473 to the Administrator. FCC Form 473 shall be signed by an authorized person and shall include that person's certification under oath that:

- (1) The prices in any offer that this service provider makes pursuant to the schools and libraries universal service support program have been arrived at independently, without, for the purpose of restricting competition, any consultation, communication, or agreement with any other offeror or competitor relating to (i) those prices, (ii) the intention to submit an offer, or (iii) the methods or factors used to calculate the prices offered;
- (2) The prices in any offer that this service provider makes pursuant to the schools and libraries universal service support program will not be knowingly disclosed by this service provider, directly or indirectly, to any other offeror or competitor before bid opening (in the case of a sealed bid solicitation) or contract award (in the case of a negotiated solicitation) unless otherwise required by law; and

- (3) No attempt will be made by this service provider to induce any other concern to submit or not to submit an offer for the purpose of restricting competition.

4. Part 54, Subpart F is further amended by adding new section 54.508 to read as follows:

54.508 Technology plans

(a) *Contents.* The technology plans referred to in this subpart must include the following five elements:

- (i) A clear statement of goals and a realistic strategy for using telecommunications and information technology to improve education or library services;
- (ii) A professional development strategy to ensure that the staff understands how to use these new technologies to improve education or library services;
- (iii) An assessment of the telecommunication services, hardware, software, and other services that will be needed to improve education or library services;
- (iv) A budget sufficient to acquire and support the non-discounted elements of the plan: the hardware, software, professional development, and other services that will be needed to implement the strategy; and
- (v) An evaluation process that enables the school or library to monitor progress toward the specified goals and make mid-course corrections in response to new developments and opportunities as they arise.

(b) *Relevance of approval under Enhancing Education through Technology.* Technology plans that meet the standards of the Department of Education's Enhancing Education Through Technology (EETT), 20 U.S.C. 6764, are sufficient for satisfying elements (a)(i),(ii),(iii) and (v), but applicants must supplement such plans with an analysis demonstrating that they meet the budgetary requirement described in (a) (iv) of this section. Furthermore, to the extent that the Department of Education adopts future technology plan requirements that require one or more of the five elements described in (a) of this section, such plans will be acceptable for satisfying those elements of (a). Applicants with such plans will only need to supplement such plans with the analysis needed to satisfy those elements of subsection (a) of this section not covered by the future Department of Education technology plan requirements.

(c) *Timing of certification.* As required under 54.504(b)(2)(vii) and (c)(1)(v), applicants must certify that they have prepared any required technology plans. They must also confirm, in FCC Form 486, that their plan was approved before they began receiving services pursuant to it.

(d) *Parties qualified to approve technology plans required in this subpart.* Applicants required to prepare and obtain approval of technology plans under this subpart must obtain such approval from either their state, the Administrator, or an independent entity approved by the Commission or certified by the Administrator as qualified to provide such approval. All parties who will provide such approval must apply the standards set forth above in subsections (a) and (b).

5. Part 54, Subpart F is further amended by modifying section 54.516 to read as follows:

54.516 Auditing

(a) *Recordkeeping Requirements.*

- (1) *Schools and libraries.* Schools and libraries shall retain all documents related to the application for, receipt, and delivery of discounted telecommunications and other supported services for at least 5 years after the last day of service delivered in a particular Funding Year. Any other document that demonstrates compliance with the statutory or regulatory requirements for the schools and libraries mechanism shall be retained as well.

Schools and libraries shall maintain asset and inventory records of equipment purchased as components of supported internal connections services sufficient to verify the actual location of such equipment for a period of five years after purchase.

- (2) *Service providers.* Service providers shall retain documents related to the delivery of discounted telecommunications and other supported services for at least 5 years after the last day of the delivery of discounted services. Any other document that demonstrates compliance with the statutory or regulatory requirements for the schools and libraries mechanism shall be retained as well.

(b) *Production of records.* Schools, libraries, and service providers shall produce such records at the request of any representative (including any auditor) appointed by a state education department, the Administrator, the FCC, or any local, state or federal agency with jurisdiction over the entity.

(c) *Audits.* Schools, libraries, and service providers shall be subject to audits and other investigations to evaluate their compliance with the statutory and regulatory requirements for the schools and libraries universal service support mechanism, including those requirements pertaining to what services and products are purchased, what services and products are delivered, and how services and products are being used. Schools and libraries receiving discounted services must provide consent before a service provider releases confidential information to the auditor, reviewer, or other representative.

**STATEMENT OF
CHAIRMAN MICHAEL K. POWELL**

In the matter of Schools and Libraries Universal Service Support Mechanism, CC Docket No. 02-6

Today, we adopt measures to protect against waste, fraud, and abuse in the administration of the E-rate program. In particular, we resolve a number of issues that have arisen from audit activities conducted as part of our expanded oversight over the administration of the universal service fund, and we address programmatic concerns raised by our Office of Inspector General.

To deter bad actors, E-rate applicants will be held accountable for the contents of their applications and other filings. Continuing strong review and auditing programs serve as a long-term deterrent to waste, fraud, and abuse. I am particularly pleased that my colleagues have accepted a delegation of authority to the Bureau Chief of the Wireline Competition Bureau to quickly resolve audits that uncover instances of waste fraud and abuse. The measures we adopt herein are not the final steps we plan to take for strengthening oversight of the universal service program and combating waste, fraud, and abuse. My fellow Commissioners and I remain committed to deterring inappropriate uses of universal service monies and to rapidly detecting and addressing potential misconduct (including waste, fraud, and abuse), and we recognize that achieving these goals is a continual process. While we recognize that this item does not address the discount matrix issue, we are continuing to work on various proposals for improving our oversight of the universal service program, and we expect to issue an order adopting additional measures in the near future.

We at the FCC are proud of the schools and libraries support program, but we will never be satisfied with the status quo. We will continue to use all tools at our disposal to help us identify areas of E-rate program administration that are vulnerable to fraud, waste, or abuse, and E-rate applicants will be subject to a zero-tolerance policy. At the same time, we will continue to encourage participation in the program so that those that the program's true beneficiaries – the nation's students, library patrons, and all Americans – receive the support they need

**STATEMENT OF
COMMISSIONER KATHLEEN Q. ABERNATHY**

In the matter of Schools and Libraries Universal Service Support Mechanism, CC Docket No. 02-6

The measures we adopt in this item underscore the Commission's ongoing commitment to ensuring the integrity and effectiveness of the schools and libraries universal service support mechanism (E-Rate). I have been a stalwart supporter of the E-Rate program, but I have also emphasized the need to be steadfast in our efforts to eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse.

Over the last two years, the Commission has made a number of key improvements to the E-Rate mechanism. In April 2003, the Commission adopted a debarment rule to prevent bad actors from receiving continued support, and we also implemented other safeguards. And in May 2003, I organized a public forum to learn more about potential abuses of the program. USAC subsequently established a task force devoted to waste, fraud, and abuse. Based in large part on recommendations from public forum participants and the task force, the Commission adopted other measures to improve the program, including new rules that limit the frequency of discounts for internal connections and restrict equipment transfers among schools.

This Order builds on these earlier efforts by strengthening the Commission's and USAC's audit programs. By providing further guidance on when and how funds will be recovered in the wake of rule violations, by strengthening document-retention requirements, and by clarifying related rules, we will both deter misconduct and enable more effective and timely responses by USAC and the Commission. While these are important steps, we must continue to explore additional programmatic changes; most notably, I look forward to completing our rulemaking regarding possible changes in the discount levels available to schools and libraries. Our continuing oversight is critical to the E-Rate program's survival, and I applaud USAC, our staff, and my colleagues for their commitment to shoring up any remaining deficiencies.

**STATEMENT OF
COMMISSIONER MICHAEL J. COPPS**

In the matter of Schools and Libraries Universal Service Support Mechanism, CC Docket No. 02-6

Here we have a program that has been absolutely front-and-center in ushering children around this country into the Internet age. But we understand that the great progress we have made with schools and libraries can fade without constant attention and care. This item sets forth a needed framework that provides guidance for the recovery of funds from applicants that have failed to comply with the statute or with our rules. It establishes a timeframe for audits and investigations. And to enhance oversight and enforcement, it provides standards for document retention by program beneficiaries. These are good and helpful steps that enhance the integrity of the program and also bring some clarity to program applicants.

This new process provides more Commission oversight. It encourages closer oversight by the five of us and the more expeditious handling of disputes over applications. The underlying goal here is speedy resolution of any problems that audits turn up. I think we have found a balanced and efficient way to handle this. In our decision, we instruct the Bureau to take the first crack at reviewing audit findings relating to the schools and libraries support mechanism. But Bureau findings are subject to Commission review, and we commit here to rendering decisions on appeals within the very tight time-frame of six months. I expect this division of resources will serve our goals of reducing waste, fraud and abuse better than tying every finding up in a cumbersome and protracted full Commission process. If it does not, however, I stand willing to revisit this aspect of today's decision.

A large part of the challenge we face here is crafting a balanced approach. Vigilant oversight and procedures adequate to forestalling abuse are, of course, essential. But it would also be possible to go overboard by multiplying the complexity of the E-Rate program and making the process so cumbersome as to discourage applicants from taking advantage of it. If needy schools and libraries lack the resources to navigate a growing minefield of rules and requirements, we could wind up deterring the very applicants this program was designed to benefit and, worse, denying thousands of children access to the communications services they need to grow into fully productive citizens. So we must always keep the beneficiaries in mind as we work to resolve problems in the program. I think we head in that direction today, and I am pleased to support the item.

**STATEMENT OF
COMMISSIONER KEVIN J. MARTIN
APPROVING IN PART AND DISSENTING IN PART**

In the matter of Schools and Libraries Universal Service Support Mechanism, CC Docket No. 02-6

I commend Chairman Powell's efforts to prevent waste, fraud and abuse in the universal service schools and libraries program. The universal service schools and libraries program has been instrumental in facilitating access to advanced services for our nation's students. Strong fiscal and administrative oversight of the schools and libraries program is essential to ensure that schools and libraries will be able to use the funding available under the existing \$2.25 billion annual cap. I support the Chairman's efforts to protect the program and the critical educational opportunities it continues to provide for our nation's schoolchildren.

Today's decision adopts additional measures to protect against waste, fraud and abuse in the administration of the schools and libraries universal service support program. Today's action sets forth a policy on the recovery of improperly disbursed funds, strengthens existing safeguards to enhance the Commission's oversight and enforcement activities, and provides greater guidance for a more vigorous audit program to protect the financial integrity of the schools and libraries program. While I am pleased that the Commission is moving forward today on specific measures to strengthen its ongoing oversight of the schools and libraries program, I do not join in the decision to abdicate some of the Commission's critical policymaking and fiscal oversight responsibilities to the Bureau. Accordingly, I approve in part and dissent in part from the order.

**STATEMENT OF
COMMISSIONER JONATHAN S. ADELSTEIN**

In the matter of Schools and Libraries Universal Service Support Mechanism, CC Docket No. 02-6

Since its inception in 1996, the universal service support mechanism for schools and libraries (commonly referred to as the E-rate program) has opened up a new world of learning and opportunity for millions of school children and library patrons. It has proven an enormously successful educational initiative. The E-Rate program has allowed us to achieve remarkable results in connecting classrooms and libraries in rural and urban areas to the Internet and connecting America's schoolchildren to the Information Age. By strengthening our schools and libraries, we have given our children access to the tools that they need -- that we, as a nation, need -- to compete and succeed in an increasingly global economy.

To ensure the continued success of the E-Rate program, we must remain committed to monitoring, auditing, reviewing and reinforcing the program. This Order demonstrates our commitment to the program and to its integrity. We take important steps here to further our ongoing effort to safeguard against waste, fraud, and abuse. The measures we adopt bolster our audit processes, which are essential to the oversight of the universal service fund, and they respond to programmatic concerns raised by our Office of Inspector General. The Order also sets into motion a process for reviewing USAC administrative procedures, which will afford the Commission the opportunity to ensure the transparency, effectiveness, and efficiency of the program's administration. The item also provides useful guidance on the content and approval of Technology Plans, which are used by applicants to assess and plan for their telecommunications needs.

This Order represents one important part of a larger effort to ensure the integrity and success of the E-Rate program. Through this Order and our previous Orders adopted in the past two years, we are working to safeguard against waste, fraud, and abuse, and, at the same time, to simplify and clarify the application process, so that we don't set up unnecessary obstacles for deserving applicants. As this item recognizes, our job is not done. Nevertheless, we take important steps forward in this Order. I appreciate the commitment of my colleagues, USAC, the service providers, and the schools and libraries, as we continue to advance these intertwined goals.