



PUBLIC NOTICE

Federal Communications Commission
445 12th St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

News Media Information: 202-418-0500
Internet: www.fcc.gov
TTY: 888-835-5322

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**COMMENT SOUGHT ON COMPETITIVE BIDDING PROCEDURES AND CERTAIN
PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE RURAL DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY FUND AUCTION
(AUCTION 904)**

**AU Docket No. 20-34
WC Docket No. 19-126
WC Docket No. 10-90**

Comment Date: March 27, 2020
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By the Commission: Chairman Pai and Commissioner O’Rielly issuing separate statements;
Commissioners Rosenworcel and Starks approving in part, dissenting in part and issuing separate
statements.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By this Public Notice, we initiate the pre-auction process for Phase I of the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction (auction or Auction 904). The auction will award up to \$16 billion over 10 years to service providers that commit to offer voice and broadband services to fixed locations in eligible unserved high-cost census blocks.¹ We currently expect bidding to begin on October 22, 2020.

2. Auction 904 will be the Commission’s second auction to award ongoing high-cost universal service support through competitive bidding in a multiple-round, reverse auction and follows the successful Connect America Fund Phase II auction (Auction 903) that was completed in 2018. As the Commission did in the CAF Phase II auction, we intend to maximize the value the American people receive for the universal service dollars we spend, balancing the need for future-proofed networks and higher-quality services against cost efficiencies. Therefore, we will again use an auction mechanism designed to select bids from providers that would deploy high-speed broadband and voice services in unserved communities for lower relative levels of support.

3. The pre-auction and bidding procedures and processes proposed for this auction are similar to those that proved effective in the CAF Phase II auction. We are, however, proposing some new pre-auction and bidding procedures and processes that we expect would materially improve upon Auction 904 based upon our experience with Auction 903.

4. As is typical prior to any Commission auction, we propose and seek comment in this Public Notice on the procedures to be used in Auction 904, including (i) how an applicant can become qualified to participate in the auction, (ii) how bidders will submit bids, and (iii) how bids will be processed to determine winners and assign support amounts. We also seek comment on, among other things, how to aggregate eligible areas into larger geographic units for bidding (“biddable areas”) and making auction information available to bidders and the public. We ask that commenters advocating a

¹ See generally *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund; Connect America Fund*, Order, FCC 20-5 (Feb. 7, 2020) (*Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*). The total budget for the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund is \$20.4 billion. *Id.* at 5, para. 8. Sixteen billion dollars will be available for Phase I, and the procedures we propose today are solely for that phase. *Id.* We will make available the remaining \$4.4 billion, as well as any unawarded funds from Phase I, for Phase II of the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund. *Id.* We will propose procedures for Phase II at an appropriate time.

particular procedure provide specific details regarding the costs and benefits of that procedure and explain how that procedure would improve upon the Commission's and the public's experience in Auction 903.

5. We will announce final procedures and other important information concerning Auction 904 after considering comments provided in response to this Public Notice.² Even though many interested parties may be familiar with our systems and processes from their participation in the CAF Phase II auction, we will again provide timely educational materials and hands-on practice opportunities to help *all* potential bidders understand the procedures ultimately adopted to govern the auction.

II. BACKGROUND

6. In 2011, the Commission adopted a new universal service funding approach in areas served by price cap incumbent local exchange carriers that would provide support through a combination of a "new forward-looking model of the cost of constructing modern multi-purpose networks" and a competitive bidding process.³ The Commission delegated to the Wireline Competition Bureau (Bureau) the task of developing a specific engineering cost model that would estimate, at a granular level, the support needed to serve areas where costs exceed a specified cost benchmark, but fall below an extremely high-cost benchmark.⁴

7. In 2015, following the development of the Connect America Cost Model, the Commission provided the incumbent price cap carriers an opportunity to accept fixed support based on the Connect America Cost Model in exchange for defined deployment obligations in each state where they were providing service. Nine price cap carriers accepted over \$1.5 billion in annual support to deploy broadband networks serving more than 3.6 million homes and businesses by the end of 2020 in 45 states and one U.S. territory.⁵ Price cap carriers receiving model-based support were required to deploy broadband of at least 10/1 Mbps by the end of 2020, when the six-year support term ends.⁶ In areas where the price cap carriers declined the model-based support, and for certain other high-cost areas nationwide, support was to be allocated through the subsequent CAF Phase II auction,⁷ which was "a competitive bidding process in which all eligible providers [were] given an equal opportunity to compete."⁸ The CAF Phase II auction yielded 103 winning bidders, with the 10-year support awarded

² 47 U.S.C. §§ 154(i), 214, 254, 303(r), 403; 47 CFR pt. 1, subpt. AA; pt. 54, subpt. D.

³ *Connect America Fund et al.*, WC Docket No. 10-90 et al., Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 26 FCC Rcd 17663, 17725, para. 156 (2011) (*USF/ICC Transformation Order*), *aff'd sub nom.* *In re FCC 11-161*, 753 F.3d 1015 (10th Cir. 2014).

⁴ *Id.* at 17725, paras. 156-57; *see also Connect America Fund et al.*, WC Docket Nos. 10-90 et al., Report and Order, 28 FCC Rcd 5301 (WCB 2013) (adopting cost model platform); *Connect America Fund et al.*, WC Docket Nos. 10-90 et al., Report and Order, 29 FCC Rcd 3964 (WCB 2014) (finalizing cost model's engineering assumptions and adopting inputs).

⁵ *FCC News Release*, August 27, 2015, <https://www.fcc.gov/document/carriers-accept-over-15-b-support-expand-rural-broadband>; *see also USF/ICC Transformation Order*, 26 FCC Rcd at 17725, paras. 156-57.

⁶ Price cap carriers that elected the offer of model-based support in exchange for meeting defined service obligations will have the opportunity to elect whether to receive an additional seventh year of support. *See Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 56-57, para. 127.

⁷ *See generally Connect America Fund et al.*, WC Docket No. 10-90 et al., Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 31 FCC Rcd 5949 (2016) (*CAF Phase II Auction Order and/or FNPRM*); *Connect America Fund Phase II Auction Scheduled for July 24, 2018; Notice and Filing Requirements and Other Procedures for Auction 903*, AU Docket No. 17-182, WC Docket No. 10-90, Public Notice, 33 FCC Rcd 1428 (2018) (*Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*); *Connect America Fund Phase II Auction (Auction 903) Closes; Winning Bidders Announced; FCC Form 683 Due October 15, 2018*, AU Docket No. 17-182, WC Docket No. 10-90, Public Notice, 33 FCC Rcd 8257 (WTB/WCB 2018) (*Auction 903 Closing Public Notice*).

⁸ *USF/ICC Transformation Order*, 26 FCC at 17732, para. 178.

totaling \$1.488 billion and covering 713,176 locations in 45 states.⁹ As of February 2020, the Commission has authorized the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) to obligate and disburse funding totaling over \$1.4 billion over the ten-year term to support over 600,000 locations in 45 states for which support was made available in the CAF Phase II auction.

8. In January 2020, we adopted a framework and rules for the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction to connect millions more rural homes and small businesses to high-speed broadband networks. In the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*, we established a total budget of \$20.4 billion, with \$16 billion for the Phase I auction to target wholly unserved census blocks; the methodology for compiling a list of eligible areas; the approach for calculating reserve prices in eligible areas; public interest obligations for recipients; the eligibility requirements; and the post-auction obligations and oversight measures.¹⁰ We also decided that the Part 1 rules on competitive bidding for distributing universal service support would apply to the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction and provided basic guidance about the procedures that we would use in the auction process.¹¹ Consistent with prior practice, in the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*, we left the specific details of the auction to be developed as part of the pre-auction process,¹² which we now commence with this Public Notice.

III. MINIMUM GEOGRAPHIC AREA FOR BIDDING

9. We first seek comment on the appropriate minimum geographic area for Phase I of the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund. In the interest of providing bidders flexibility in aligning their bidding strategies with future expansion and construction plans in Auction 903, the Commission adopted census block groups as the minimum biddable area.¹³ Although the Commission determined that support would be available only for specific eligible census blocks, the Commission concluded it was appropriate to aggregate those eligible census blocks into their respective census block groups for purposes of bidding.¹⁴ The Commission determined that using census block groups struck an appropriate balance between providing flexibility, especially for smaller bidders, and ensuring an administrable and efficient auction.¹⁵

10. In the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*, we again concluded that support would be available only to specific eligible census blocks, but indicated that the minimum geographic area for bidding would be no smaller than a census block group containing one or more eligible census blocks, and reserved the option to select tracts,¹⁶ or other groupings of areas, when we finalized the auction design to limit the number of discrete biddable units.¹⁷ Based on the decisions we made in the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* regarding the areas that will be eligible for bidding,¹⁸ we estimate that

⁹ *Auction 903 Closing Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 8257, para. 1.

¹⁰ See generally *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*.

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Id.* at 17, para. 9.

¹³ *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1436-37, para. 18.

¹⁴ *CAF Phase II Auction Order*, 31 FCC Rcd at 5979, para. 89; *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1436-37, para. 18.

¹⁵ *CAF Phase II Auction Order*, 31 FCC Rcd at 5979, para. 89; *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1436-37, para. 18.

¹⁶ The United States Census Bureau defines census tracts as “small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity” United States Census Bureau, *Glossary*, https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/about/glossary.html#par_textimage_13 (last visited Jan. 27, 2020).

¹⁷ *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 16-17, para. 30.

¹⁸ *Id.* at 5-9, paras. 9-16.

prior to the challenge process, there will be more than 66,000 census block groups containing eligible census blocks and more than 33,000 census tracts containing eligible census blocks based on FCC Form 477 data as of December 31, 2018.¹⁹ In comparison, for the CAF Phase II auction, where the Commission adopted census block groups as the minimum geographic area for bidding, there were approximately 30,300 census block groups containing eligible census blocks.²⁰

11. We recognize that using census block groups provides greater flexibility than relatively larger geographic areas, particularly for those bidders that intend to expand existing networks or construct smaller networks.²¹ At the same time, we estimate that there could be more than double the number of census block groups that contain eligible census blocks for the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction as compared to the CAF Phase II auction, which may create greater complexity as bidders develop their bidding strategies and submit bids. We also note that using census tracts instead of census block groups is likely to produce a number of biddable areas very similar to Auction 903, which could promote efficient bid processing by the bidding system. We seek comment on whether we should retain census block groups or use census tracts as the minimum biddable area for Phase I of the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund. Do potential bidders foresee any difficulties manipulating and uploading large bidding files into the bidding system if we use census block groups for the minimum geographic area, which could be more than 66,000? We also seek comment on alternative biddable areas we should consider and how they impact administrability of the auction and flexibility for bidders participating in it.

12. Consistent with the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*, the Bureau will release a list and map of initially eligible census blocks, and these census blocks will be subject to a limited challenge process.²² Additionally, if more recent data become available for this purpose when we adopt the specific procedures for Auction 904, we will use the more recent data to determine the eligible areas. After the challenge process is completed, we will publish a final list and map of eligible census blocks.

13. For administrative simplicity, we propose to round the reserve price for each biddable area to the nearest dollar consistent with our rounding approach for the CAF Phase II auction.²³ In the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*, we adopted a methodology for calculating area-specific reserve prices.²⁴ Because we expect that auction participants will place bids for annual support amounts, we propose to multiply the monthly reserve price for a biddable area by 12 and round that figure to the nearest dollar. Thus, any biddable area that has an annual reserve price of less than \$0.50 would be ineligible for the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction.

IV. PROPOSED APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

14. As with the CAF Phase II auction, the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* adopted a two-stage application filing process for the auction.²⁵ The two stages consist of a pre-auction short-form

¹⁹ FCC, Fixed Broadband Deployment Data from FCC Form 477, <https://www.fcc.gov/general/broadband-deployment-data-fcc-form-477> (providing FCC Form 477 data as of Dec. 31, 2018) (FCC Form 477 data as of Dec. 31, 2018).

²⁰ *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1493-94, para. 203.

²¹ See, e.g., ITTA Comments at 6-7; Sacred Wind Communications, Inc. Comments at 2-3. But see California Internet, L.P. DBA GeoLinks Comments at 8-9 (supporting a “larger minimum geographic area” for the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund because it would encourage “bids that take into account more network synergies” and permit “service providers to gauge costs over larger areas”).

²² *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 7-8, paras. 13-14.

²³ *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1496, para. 211.

²⁴ *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 12-16, paras. 23-28. The methodology we adopted prioritizes areas entirely lacking 10/1 Mbps and Tribal areas. *Id.* at 14-16, paras. 27-28.

²⁵ *Id.* at 33, para. 67.

application and a post-auction long-form application. In its short-form application, a potential bidder must establish its eligibility to participate in the auction. The information we propose to require with each short-form application should help promote an effective, efficient, and fair auction and facilitate Commission staff's evaluation of whether a potential bidder is qualified to participate in the auction. After the auction, and upon receipt of a winning bidder's long-form application, Commission staff will conduct a more extensive review of the winning bidder's technical and financial qualifications before authorizing support.

15. *Short-form Application.* Commission rules require each applicant seeking to participate in the auction to provide in its short-form application basic ownership information, certifications regarding its qualifications to receive support, and information regarding its operational and financial capabilities.²⁶ The short-form application rules also provide for the collection of such additional information as the Commission may require to evaluate an applicant's qualifications to participate in the auction.²⁷ The information provided in a short-form application helps confirm that an applicant meets certain basic qualifications for participation in the bidding and enables Commission staff to ensure compliance with certain rules and bidding restrictions that help protect the integrity of the auction.

16. Commission staff will review all timely submitted applications to determine whether each applicant has complied with the application requirements and provided all required information concerning its qualifications for bidding. After this review, the Office of Economics and Analytics (OEA), in conjunction with the Bureau, will issue a public notice identifying the applications that are complete and those that are incomplete. Applications that are incomplete because of minor defects may be corrected,²⁸ and the public notice will set a deadline for the resubmission of corrected applications. After reviewing the resubmitted applications, and in advance of the start of bidding in Auction 904, OEA, in conjunction with the Bureau, will announce all qualified bidders for the auction. Qualified bidders are those applicants that submitted short-form applications deemed timely-filed, complete, and meeting the requirements to bid. However, the finding from Commission staff that a short-form application is complete and that an applicant is qualified to bid only qualifies the applicant to participate in the bidding; it does not authorize a winning bidder to receive Rural Digital Opportunity Fund support.

17. *Long-form Application.* After Auction 904 concludes, each winning bidder must submit a long-form application that Commission staff will review to determine whether the winning bidder meets the eligibility requirements for receiving Rural Digital Opportunity Fund support and has the financial and technical qualifications to meet the obligations associated with such support. In its long-form application, each winning bidder must submit information about its qualifications, funding, and the network it intends to use to meet its obligations.²⁹ In addition, prior to being authorized to receive Rural Digital Opportunity Fund support, each winning bidder must demonstrate that it has been designated as an eligible telecommunications carrier (ETC) in the area(s) where it was awarded support and must obtain a letter of credit from a bank meeting the Commission's eligibility requirements.³⁰ If a winning bidder is not authorized to receive Rural Digital Opportunity Fund support (e.g., the bidder fails to file or prosecute its long-form application or its long-form application is dismissed or denied), the winning bidder is in

²⁶ See generally 47 CFR §§ 54.804, 1.21001(b). As a reminder, CAF Phase II auction participants that defaulted on their entire CAF Phase II auction award should not submit a short-form application as they are barred from participating in the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund.

²⁷ *Id.* § 1.21001(b)(9).

²⁸ See *id.* § 1.21001(d).

²⁹ *Id.* § 54.804(b).

³⁰ *Id.* § 54.804(b)(3), (b)(5), (c).

default and therefore subject to forfeiture.³¹ Below we seek comment on additional requirements of the application process.

A. Applicants and State Selections

18. Consistent with the CAF Phase II auction, we propose to require each applicant to identify in its short-form application each state in which it intends to bid for support in the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction.³² An applicant will be able to place bids for eligible areas only in the states identified in its application.³³ This restriction is designed to improve the administrative efficiency of the auction for both bidders and the Commission and preserve bidders' flexibility to decide whether to bid for specific eligible areas in a state until the start of the auction.

19. In Auction 903, the Commission allowed entities that were commonly controlled to file separate applications so long as they did not select the same state(s), and if they were qualified, to bid separately.³⁴ Based on our experience there, we consider a different approach here and propose to prohibit the submission of more than one application by commonly controlled entities for Auction 904 under any circumstances.³⁵

20. Our experience in Auction 903 demonstrated that permitting commonly controlled entities to file separate applications is unnecessary. First, only a very small number of commonly controlled entities took advantage of the option to submit separate applications. And second, we found that allowing winning bidders to apportion their winning bids among operating companies that they control prior to completing their long-form applications went smoothly and provided adequate flexibility for bidders.³⁶ Our proposal also aligns with the Commission's rule banning separate applications by the same entity or by commonly controlled entities in the spectrum auction context,³⁷ and it is designed to simplify the application process for applicants and reduce the administrative burden on Commission staff.

21. To identify commonly controlled entities, we propose to use the same definition of a controlling interest as the Commission used in the CAF Phase II auction. In particular, we propose to define a "controlling interest" for purposes of the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction as an individual or entity with positive or negative *de jure* or *de facto* control of the applicant.³⁸

22. We expect to adopt a Divide Winning Bids process for this auction similar to that employed in Auction 903.³⁹ During the long-form application process, a winning bidder would have the

³¹ *Id.* § 1.21004; *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 51, para. 114. We expect winning bidders to expeditiously complete their long-form applications and respond to staff requests for additional or missing information.

³² *See Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1441, para. 32. This selection shall also include all U.S. territories to the extent they contain eligible areas.

³³ Nonetheless, we propose below that during the auction, bidders receive certain information pertaining to bidding in all eligible areas—not just eligible areas in the state(s) that bidders select.

³⁴ *See Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1441, para. 33.

³⁵ To be clear, we are not proposing to restrict smaller providers that do not individually submit short-form applications from entering into joint ventures and bidding consortia in order to combine resources and achieve other efficiencies.

³⁶ *See Auction 903 Closing Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 8259-60, paras. 8-13.

³⁷ *See* 47 CFR § 1.2105(a)(3).

³⁸ *See Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1441, para. 34; *see also* 47 CFR § 1.2105(a)(4)(i). "In the case of a consortium, each member of the consortium shall be considered to have a controlling interest in the consortium." *Id.*

³⁹ *See Auction 903 Closing Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 8259-60, paras. 8-13.

opportunity to assign some or all of its winning bids to related operating companies.⁴⁰ As in Auction 903, while we would permit a winning bidder to assign winning bids to more than one operating company in each state, we propose that a winning bidder would not be allowed to split any winning bid among multiple operating companies.⁴¹ In addition, we propose that any operating company that is assigned one or more winning bids will be required to file a long-form application in its own name to seek authorization for Rural Digital Opportunity Fund support.⁴² It would be more appropriate for the operating company—rather than the winning bidder, which may be an entity formed solely for bidding or a holding or parent company—to make the required certifications in the long-form application about its technical and financial qualifications and to acknowledge its public interest obligations.⁴³ We would require that entities filing the long-form application be operating companies or consortium/joint venture members that were named in the short-form application or newly formed entities that are controlled by the applicant or one or more of its members.⁴⁴ Further, we propose that the identified operating company be the entity that is designated as the ETC by the relevant states in the areas covered by the winning bids and is named in the letter of credit applicable to the specific winning bids for which it becomes authorized for support.⁴⁵

23. If during short-form application review Commission staff identifies separate applicants that are commonly controlled, we propose that all such applications would be deemed to be incomplete on initial review.⁴⁶ The applicants would be informed of the issue, and only one applicant would ultimately be deemed qualified to bid, assuming that there were no remaining issues with its application. Because the rule prohibiting certain communications in section 1.21002(b) would prohibit the affected applicants from communicating with respect to their determination of which entity would be the single applicant,⁴⁷ commonly controlled entities should coordinate on the submission of *one* application *before* the short-form application deadline.

24. Because we are proposing that commonly controlled entities would not be permitted to file separate applications in this auction, no pro-competitive basis for permitting joint bidding arrangements between or among auction applicants (including any party that controls or is controlled by an applicant) is readily apparent. Conversely, joint bidding arrangements between or among such entities enhance the risk of undesirable strategic bidding during auctions. As such, we propose to ban applicants from entering into joint bidding arrangements for Auction 904, consistent with our practice in spectrum auctions.⁴⁸ For purposes of this prohibition, we would define “joint bidding arrangements” as we did for

⁴⁰ A related operating company would be an entity that is controlled by the winning bidder or an entity that is a member of (or an entity controlled by a member of) a consortium/joint venture of which the winning bidder is a member.

⁴¹ See *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1442, para. 37.

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ We would expect a holding/parent company or a consortium/joint venture short-form applicant that intends to form a new operating company if it is named as a winning bidder to take whatever steps are necessary to form the operating company in advance of the long-form application filing deadline.

⁴⁵ *Id.* at 1443, para. 37.

⁴⁶ *Cf.* 47 CFR § 1.2105(a)(3).

⁴⁷ *Id.* § 1.21002(b). As discussed below, such applicants would not be able to take advantage of the exception for joint bidding arrangements in the rule.

⁴⁸ See *id.* § 1.2105(a)(2)(ix); *Updating Part 1 Competitive Bidding Rules et al.*, Report and Order, Order on Reconsideration of the First Report and Order, Third Order on Reconsideration of the Second Report and Order, Third Report and Order, 30 FCC Rcd 7493, 7573, para. 187 (2015) (*2015 Part 1 Report and Order*) (modified by

(continued....)

Auction 903 as arrangements between or among applicants that (1) relate to any eligible area in the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction, and (2) address or communicate bids or bidding strategies, including arrangements regarding Rural Digital Opportunity Fund support levels (i.e., bidding percentages) and specific areas on which to bid, as well as any arrangements relating to the post-auction market structure in an eligible area.⁴⁹ As a result, if two or more applicants are parties to an agreement that falls within this definition, they would be prohibited from bidding in the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction. To aid in our identification of such arrangements, we propose requiring an applicant to provide in its short-form application a brief description of any agreement related to the applicant's participation in the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction.⁵⁰

25. Because joint ventures and bidding consortia between or among entities that are not individual applicants (or control or are controlled by an applicant) may result in pro-competitive efficiencies, we would limit our proposal to auction applicants. That said, we caution non-applicant entities that any joint venture, consortium, or other arrangement into which they enter must be consistent with the antitrust laws and must otherwise not be prohibited by law.

26. We propose to require each applicant to certify in its short-form application that it has not entered into any explicit or implicit agreements, arrangements, or understandings of any kind related to the support to be sought through the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction, other than those disclosed in the short-form application. We further propose requiring each winning bidder to submit in its long-form application any updated information regarding the agreements, arrangements, or understandings related to its Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction support disclosed in its short-form application. A winning bidder may also be required to disclose in its long-form application the specific terms, conditions, and parties involved in any agreement into which it has entered and the agreement itself.

27. The rule prohibiting certain communications in universal service support auctions contains an exception for applicants that are members of a joint bidding arrangement that is identified on the short-form application.⁵¹ We seek comment on our authority to prohibit joint bidding arrangements between or among applicants for Auction 904, which would render that exception to the prohibited communications rule inapplicable.⁵²

28. We are proposing no further modifications with respect to the applicability of the prohibited communications rule for Auction 904. As set forth in section 1.21002 of the Commission's rules, an applicant in Auction 904 (and any party that controls or is controlled by an applicant) is prohibited from cooperating or collaborating with any other applicant with respect to its own or any other applicant's bids or bidding strategies, and from communicating with any other applicant in any manner the substance of its own or any other applicant's bids or bidding strategies during the prohibition period.⁵³ The rule, which encompasses both direct communications and indirect communications via public

(Continued from previous page) _____
Erratum, 30 FCC Rcd 8518 (2015)). For this proposed prohibition, the term "applicant" would include any entity that controls or is controlled by the entity that submitted the application.

⁴⁹ See *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1441, para. 33. For ease of reference, we will adopt the same nomenclature and refer to those agreements as "joint bidding arrangements."

⁵⁰ See generally *id.* at 1439-40, paras. 26-27 (adopting same requirement for Auction 903); 47 CFR § 1.2105(a)(2)(viii) (requiring same information in short-form applications for spectrum auctions).

⁵¹ 47 CFR § 1.21002(b).

⁵² Cf. *Amendment of Part 1 of the Commission's Rules—Competitive Bidding Procedures*, Third Report and Order and Second Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making, 13 FCC Rcd 374, 386, para. 12 (1997) ("[T]he Commission will continue to adopt service-specific auction procedures where we find that our general competitive bidding procedures are inappropriate.").

⁵³ 47 CFR § 1.21002.

statements or third parties, is intended to serve the important public interest in a fair and competitive auction.

29. We observe that NTCA asserts that an attestation made by a third-party consultant assisting multiple bidders could address our concerns regarding collusive conduct by auction applicants.⁵⁴ Even with such an attestation, however, we would continue to be wary of the potential harm to competition in the auction from a third-party individual who is aware of one bidder's bids or bidding strategies while advising another bidder. Accordingly, we propose that the Commission's guidance in the *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice* regarding the significant risk of applicants violating the prohibited communications by employing the same third party for bidding advice would continue to apply.⁵⁵

30. We seek comment on these proposals and whether they efficiently and effectively promote straightforward bidding and safeguard the integrity of the auction.

B. Eligibility to Bid for Performance Tier and Latency Combinations

31. In general, we propose to collect the same information and use the same process we used for the CAF Phase II auction for Commission staff to determine, at the short-form application stage and in advance of the start of bidding in the auction, each applicant's eligibility to bid for the performance tier and latency combinations it has selected in its application. To avoid erecting further barriers to participation, in the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*, we declined requests to collect more extensive financial and technical information in the short-form application.⁵⁶ However, we seek comment on specific improvements to the CAF Phase II auction short-form application and the process used for that auction based on lessons learned to ensure that we collect sufficient information to assess an applicant's technical qualifications to bid for specific performance tier and latency combinations while minimizing the burdens on applicants and Commission staff.

32. In the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*, we concluded that we would accept bids for four performance tiers with varying speed and usage allowances and, with respect to each tier, would provide for bids at either high or low latency.⁵⁷ Pursuant to our rules, each applicant for the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction must indicate in its short-form application the performance tier and latency combinations for which it intends to bid and the technologies it intends to deploy to meet the relevant public interest obligations.⁵⁸ Additionally, each Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction applicant must indicate whether it has at least two years' experience providing a voice, broadband, and/or electric distribution or transmission service and must submit certain financial information.⁵⁹ The Commission's rules also require each applicant to submit any additional information that the Commission may require to establish its eligibility for the selected performance tier and latency combinations.⁶⁰

⁵⁴ See NTCA Comments at 30-31.

⁵⁵ See *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Red at 1479-83, paras. 144-53.

⁵⁶ *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 36-37, paras. 77-79 (declining to collect such information as subscribership trends, employee expertise, and propagation maps and also declining to give more scrutiny to applicants that have defaulted in other universal service programs or that have filed for bankruptcy or have been bankrupt in the recent past).

⁵⁷ *Id.* at 17-21, paras. 31-39 (adopting the standards for the Minimum, Baseline, Above Baseline, and Gigabit performance tiers and for High and Low latency bids).

⁵⁸ 47 CFR § 54.804(a)(4).

⁵⁹ *Id.* § 54.804(a)(7). As explained below, entities without two years' experience are subject to different application requirements and are not precluded from participating in the auction.

⁶⁰ *Id.* § 54.804(a)(5).

33. We intend to use the short-form application to assess the likelihood that an applicant would default if selected as a winning bidder. If the applicant becomes qualified to bid in the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction and subsequently becomes a winning bidder, Commission staff will evaluate the information submitted in the long-form application and will rely on the applicant's letter of credit to determine whether an applicant is capable of meeting its Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction obligations in the specific areas where it has been selected as a winning bidder.⁶¹ Accordingly, a determination at the short-form stage that an applicant is eligible to bid for a performance tier and latency combination would not preclude a determination at the long-form application stage that an applicant does not meet the technical qualifications for the performance tier and latency combination and thus will not be authorized to receive Rural Digital Opportunity Fund support. In addition, the Commission's adoption of certain non-compliance measures in the event of default—both before a winning bidder is authorized for support and if a winning bidder does not fulfill its Rural Digital Opportunity Fund obligations after it has been authorized—should encourage each applicant to select performance tier and latency combinations with public interest obligations that it can reasonably expect to meet.⁶² With these considerations in mind, we describe our proposals: (1) for modifications to what information and showing each applicant must submit to establish its qualifications for the performance tier and latency combinations it has selected on its application, and (2) for the process Commission staff would use to determine whether an applicant is eligible to bid on those combination(s).

34. *Operational Information.* We seek comment on proposals for implementing our decision to collect high-level operational information from each applicant to enable Commission staff to determine whether the applicant is expected to be reasonably capable of meeting the public interest obligations (e.g., speed, usage, latency, and build-out milestones) for each performance tier and latency combination that it selected in its application.⁶³ Each applicant seeking to participate in the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction is required to make certain certifications in its short-form application, including a certification that it is technically qualified to meet the public interest obligations in each tier and in each area for which it seeks support, and a certification regarding its experience in providing voice, broadband, and/or electric distribution or transmission service.⁶⁴ The Commission's rules also require an applicant to submit certain information in its short-form application in connection with those certifications.⁶⁵

35. We propose making such determinations on a state-by-state basis. Accordingly, for each selected performance tier and latency combination, an applicant will be required to independently demonstrate how it intends to provision service if awarded support and that it is reasonably capable of meeting the relevant public interest obligations for each state it selects.

36. Specifically, we propose to require each applicant to answer the questions listed in Appendix A for each state it selects in its application. These questions are substantially similar to the questions that were included in the CAF Phase II auction short-form application.⁶⁶ We found that in most instances the questions elicited information at a sufficient level of detail for Commission staff to verify that each applicant had developed a preliminary design or business case for meeting the public interest obligations for its selected performance tier and latency combinations, without imposing undue burdens on applicants or staff. However, because some applicants were confused by how some of the questions

⁶¹ *Id.* § 54.804(b), (c).

⁶² *See, e.g., id.* §§ 54.320(d), 54.804(c)(4)(i), 54.806(b); *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 51-52, paras. 114-17.

⁶³ *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 36-37, paras. 77-79.

⁶⁴ 47 CFR § 54.804(a)(2), (7)(i).

⁶⁵ *Id.* § 54.804(a)(4), (5), (7).

⁶⁶ *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1528-29, Appx. A.

were organized and worded and Commission staff had to go back to many applicants to obtain certain key pieces of information, we propose some edits to the questions to improve clarity and better elicit information that we found useful in making eligibility determinations for the CAF Phase II auction. In some cases, we also propose providing examples for the types of information we would expect an applicant to submit. We seek comment on the questions that we propose and whether there are other changes or clarifications we should make, or additional questions we should ask.

37. *Assumptions.* We also seek comment on the assumptions an applicant will need to make about network usage and subscription rates when determining whether it can meet the public interest obligations for its selected performance tier and latency combination(s). For example, the Commission's rules require that each long-form applicant provide in its long-form application a certification by a professional engineer that the applicant's proposed network can deliver the required service to at least 95% of the required number of locations.⁶⁷ Applicants were required to make the same assumption for the CAF Phase II auction.⁶⁸ Because Rural Digital Opportunity Fund support recipients will ultimately be required to offer service to 100% of the actual locations in their service areas and offer service to newly built locations upon reasonable request that were built prior to milestone year eight,⁶⁹ we propose that Commission staff also review the information provided in the short-form and long-form applications to verify the applicant has the plans and capability to scale the network if necessary.

38. We also seek comment on our proposal to require each service provider to assume a subscription rate of at least 70% for both voice services and broadband services when determining whether it can meet the public interest obligations for its selected performance tier and latency combinations. This subscription rate is consistent with the assumptions made in the Connect America Cost Model (CAM) when calculating the amount of support made available and is also the subscription rate assumption required for CAF Phase II auction applicants.⁷⁰

39. We seek comment on these assumptions and on whether we should set any other parameters for assumptions about the network that will be used to meet Rural Digital Opportunity Fund obligations.

40. *Spectrum Access.* We seek comment on the spectrum bands—both licensed and unlicensed—that we anticipate could be used to meet Rural Digital Opportunity Fund public interest obligations. The Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction rules require a short-form applicant that plans to use radiofrequency spectrum to demonstrate that it has (1) the proper spectrum use authorizations, if applicable; (2) access to operate on the spectrum it intends to use; and (3) sufficient spectrum resources to cover peak network usage and meet the minimum performance requirements to serve the fixed locations in eligible areas.⁷¹ Consistent with the Commission's approach in the CAF Phase II auction, for the described spectrum access to be sufficient as of the date of the short-form application, the applicant must

⁶⁷ 47 CFR § 54.804(b)(2)(iv).

⁶⁸ *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1458-59, para. 81.

⁶⁹ *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 24-27, paras. 45-53.

⁷⁰ *Connect America Fund et al.*, Report and Order, 29 FCC Rcd 3964, 4040, para. 179 (WCB 2014) (*CAM Inputs Order*); *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1459, para. 82.

⁷¹ 47 CFR § 54.804(a)(6). To demonstrate sufficient access to spectrum, applicants must (i) identify the spectrum bands they will use for the last mile, backhaul, and any other parts of the network, (ii) describe the total amount of uplink and downlink bandwidth (in megahertz) that they have access to and will use in such spectrum band(s) for the last mile, (iii) describe the authorizations they have obtained to operate in the spectrum, if applicable, and (iv) list the call signs and/or application file numbers associated with their spectrum authorizations, if applicable. *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 39, para. 82.

have obtained any necessary approvals from the Commission for the spectrum, if applicable.⁷² The Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction short-form application rules also require an applicant to certify that it will retain such authorizations for 10 years.⁷³

41. In Appendix B, we identify the licensed and unlicensed spectrum bands that we anticipate could be used by a service provider operating in these bands to, at a minimum, offer service meeting the requirements for the Minimum performance tier provided that the service provider is using sufficient bandwidth in the spectrum band(s) and a technology that can operate on these spectrum bands consistent with applicable rules and regulations. This is a non-exhaustive list of spectrum bands that an applicant could potentially use to meet its public interest obligations.⁷⁴ We updated the spectrum band chart used for the CAF Phase II auction to include some additional frequencies for the Upper Microwave Flexible Use Service.⁷⁵ The Commission has adopted flexible use rules to allow mobile operations in these additional bands as part of its Spectrum Frontiers proceedings, and following the CAF Phase II auction, the Commission has either conducted or is in the process of conducting auctions to award this spectrum.⁷⁶

42. We seek comment on whether the individual bands proposed in Appendix B—or, in some cases, the blocks within them, individually or in combination with each other—provide sufficient uplink or downlink bandwidth to support the wireless technologies that a provider may use to meet the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund obligations. Are there other spectrum bands that can offer sufficient uplink or downlink bandwidth—individually or in combination—to meet the various performance tier and latency combination qualifications? If so, what last mile technologies and corresponding last mile network architecture can be used in those spectrum bands?

43. We also seek comment on how an applicant can demonstrate that it has sufficient access to spectrum if it intends to participate in auction proceedings that are occurring around the same time of the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund short-form application process. In the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*, we decided that we would permit an applicant that plans to operate on the 3550-3650 MHz band using a priority access license that will be subject to auction with bidding scheduled to begin in June 2020 to indicate the status of its participation in that auction (consistent with auction procedures regarding the disclosure of non-public auction-related information) as long as it provides alternatives for how it intends to meet its obligations if it were not awarded a license.⁷⁷ But this is not the only spectrum auction

⁷² *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 39, para. 82. Any applicant that intends to provide service using satellite technology must describe in its short-form application its expected timing for applying for earth station licenses if it has not already obtained these licenses. Moreover, an applicant that intends to obtain microwave license(s) for backhaul to meet its public interest obligations must describe in its short-form application its expected timing for applying for such license(s), if it has not already obtained them. *Id.* at 39-40, para. 83.

⁷³ 47 CFR § 54.804(a)(6).

⁷⁴ An applicant would not be precluded from proposing to use a spectrum band not included in Appendix B, provided that the applicant could demonstrate that it is reasonably capable of meeting the performance requirements over the 10-year support term for the selected performance tier and latency combination(s) using that spectrum.

⁷⁵ See *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1530-31, Appx. B. We also corrected the 70-80-90 GHz unpaired frequencies to reflect that the 100 MHz from 94,000 to 94,100 MHz is allocated for radiolocation and radio astronomy. See 47 CFR § 101.1505(b).

⁷⁶ The Commission auctioned 24 GHz spectrum through Auction 102 and is in the process of auctioning the Upper 37 GHz, 39 GHz, and 47 GHz spectrum bands through the ongoing Auction 103. See *Use of Spectrum Bands Above 24 GHz for Mobile Radio Services et al.*, GN Docket No. 14-177 et al., Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 31 FCC Rcd 8014 (2016); *Use of Spectrum Bands Above 24 GHz for Mobile Radio Services et al.*, GN Docket No. 14-177 et al., Second Report and Order et al., 32 FCC Rcd 10988 (2017).

⁷⁷ *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 39, para. 82 n.234; *Auction of Priority Access Licenses for the 3550-3650 MHz Band; Comment Sought on Competitive Bidding Procedures for Auction 105*, AU Docket No. 19-244, Public Notice, 34 FCC Rcd 9215 (2019).

with proceedings taking place this year. For example, we have Spectrum Frontiers auction proceedings in various stages and the 2.5 GHz Rural Tribal Priority Window this year.⁷⁸ As such, we propose allowing an applicant that intends to participate in any of these proceedings the same option of indicating the status of its participation and providing alternatives for if it does not ultimately obtain a license. Should we also provide this option to an applicant that intends to participate in any other upcoming spectrum auction proceedings?

44. *Collection and Use of Identifiers Associated with Information Submitted to the Commission in Other Contexts.* In addition to information provided in a short-form application, we propose to allow Commission staff to consider any information that a provider has submitted to the Commission in other contexts when determining whether a service provider is reasonably capable of meeting the public interest obligations for its selected performance tier and latency combinations. This other information would include but potentially not be limited to data reported in FCC Form 477 Voice Telephone Services and Internet Access Services Reports (FCC Form 477), FCC Form 481 Carrier Annual Reporting Data Collection Form (FCC Form 481), FCC Form 499-A Annual Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet (FCC Form 499-A) and any public information. For example, Commission staff may consider whether an applicant already offers service that meets the public interest obligations associated with its selected performance tier and latency combinations and the number of subscribers to that service.

45. To facilitate Commission staff's collection and review of data provided to the Commission by applicants outside the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction short-form application process, we propose to collect information in the short-form application about the unique identifiers a provider uses to submit this data to the Commission. Specifically, we propose to collect in the short-form application for any applicant or its parent company (or in the case of a holding company applicant, its operating companies): (1) any FCC Registration Numbers (FRNs) used to submit their FCC Form 477 data for the past two years;⁷⁹ (2) any associated study area codes (SAC) that indicate the applicant, its parent company, or its operating companies are an existing ETC;⁸⁰ and (3) any FCC Form 499 filer identification numbers used to file an FCC Form 499-A in the past year, if applicable.⁸¹ We collected this

⁷⁸ *Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Announces Procedures for 2.5 GHz Rural Tribal Priority Window*, WT Docket No. 18-120, Public Notice, DA 20-18 (WTB Jan. 6, 2020) (stating that the 182-day Tribal priority window will open on February 3, 2020 and will close on August 3, 2020).

⁷⁹ Twice a year, in FCC Form 477: (1) all facilities-based providers of broadband connections to end users and facilities-based providers of terrestrial mobile wireless broadband must file broadband deployment and subscription data; (2) all incumbent or competitive local exchange carriers and providers of interconnected VoIP must file voice subscription data; and (3) all facilities-based mobile voice providers must file voice deployment and subscription data. 47 CFR §§ 1.7001, 1.7002; FCC, FCC Form 477: Local Telephone Competition and Broadband Reporting Instructions at 5-9, <https://transition.fcc.gov/form477/477inst.pdf>.

⁸⁰ Any time that a service provider is designated as an ETC by a state or the Commission, the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) will assign that service provider a SAC before the provider begins receiving universal service support.

⁸¹ Subject to some exceptions, the Commission requires telecommunications carriers and certain other providers of telecommunications (including VoIP providers) to report on an annual basis in FCC Form 499-A certain revenues from the prior year for a number of purposes, including for purposes of calculating contributions to the Universal Service Fund and the Telecommunications Relay Services Fund, the administration of the North American Numbering Plan, for shared costs of the local number portability administration, and for calculating and assessing Interstate Telecommunications Service Provider regulatory fees. *See id.* § 159(a) (Interstate Telecommunications Service Provider regulatory fees); *id.* §§ 52.17 (number administration), 52.32 (local number portability), 54.706 (Universal Service contributions), and 64.604 (interstate Telecommunications Relay Services Fund). *See also* FCC, 2019 Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet Instructions (FCC Form 499-A) at 4-5, <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-19-84A3.pdf>.

information in the CAF Phase II auction short-form application and found that it was particularly useful for finding out more about an applicant's current service offerings and service areas and also for determining how applicants are related to other FCC-regulated entities.

46. Because we expect each applicant already keeps track of its identifiers to meet various regulatory obligations, we do not anticipate that requiring these identifiers to be provided in the short-form application would be unduly burdensome for Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction applicants. We remind all interested parties that because FCC Form 477 data are used to verify an applicant's operating history and current service offerings as well as to identify areas that are eligible for the auction,⁸² they should ensure that they have filed and will timely file all required FCC Form 477 data.⁸³

47. We seek comment on our proposed collection and use of these various identifiers, and on whether there are other ways Commission staff can leverage data that are already reported to the Commission to assess the qualifications of Rural Digital Opportunity Fund applicants.

48. *Limiting Eligibility to Bid for Certain Performance Tier and Latency Combinations.* To streamline the review of short-form applications, we propose adopting prohibitions and presumptions for applicants selecting certain performance tier and latency combinations that may be inconsistent with the technologies they intend to use to meet their Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction public interest obligations.⁸⁴

49. First, we propose prohibiting providers that intend to use geostationary or medium earth orbit satellites from selecting low latency in combination with any of the performance tiers. Some service providers that use these satellite technologies have acknowledged that they cannot meet the low latency requirement that 95% or more of all peak period measurements of network round trip latency are at or below 100 milliseconds.⁸⁵ In contrast, SpaceX contends that its low-earth orbit satellite service can meet the low-latency threshold.⁸⁶ We seek comment on whether such providers should also be prohibited from selecting low latency in combination with any of the performance tiers. Should applicants proposing to use any other types of technologies be prohibited from selecting low latency?

50. Second, we propose prohibiting geostationary satellite providers from bidding in the Gigabit performance tier and the Above Baseline performance tier. We see no evidence that geostationary satellite providers already offer service that meets all the requirements for these performance tiers. An applicant that bids in the Gigabit tier must commit to offering broadband at speeds

⁸² 47 CFR § 54.804(7)(i)(A) (requiring that an applicant that has provided a voice and/or broadband service for at least two years must certify it has filed FCC Form 477s as required during this time period).

⁸³ *Id.* §§ 1.7001, 1.7002; FCC, FCC Form 477: Local Telephone Competition and Broadband Reporting Instructions at 5-9, <https://transition.fcc.gov/form477/477inst.pdf>.

⁸⁴ *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1465-69, paras. 100-07.

⁸⁵ See *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 18, para. 32; see also Letter from John P. Janka, Counsel to Viasat, Inc., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, WC Docket No. 10-90 et al., at 4 (filed Aug. 21, 2015) (claiming that the "100 milliseconds latency requirement" "categorically exclude[s] satellite broadband providers that use geostationary spacecraft"); Petition for Reconsideration of Hughes Network Systems, LLC, WC Docket No. 10-90, at 9 (filed Apr. 20, 2017) (Hughes Petition for Reconsideration) (noting "the inevitable latency resulting from the data travel time to and from a geostationary satellite"); SES Americom, Inc. and O3B Limited Comments at 1,3 (claiming that its network that consists of "sixteen Ka-band [non-geostationary orbit] satellites in Medium Earth Orbit" has "round-trip latency in the range of 120-150" milliseconds).

⁸⁶ Letter from David Goldman, Director of Satellite Policy, Space Exploration Technologies Corp., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, WC Docket No. 19-126 et al., at 1 (filed Feb. 20, 2020) (arguing that "[s]atellite latency is a function of its altitude; SpaceX's system operates at an altitude of 550 kilometers, meaning the round trip time for a signal to be sent from Earth to its satellites and back is a fraction of the 100 millisecond threshold the Commission set for low-latency services").

of at least 1 Gbps/500 Mbps with a monthly usage allowance of at least 2 terabytes, and an applicant that bids in the Above Baseline tier must commit to offering broadband at speeds of at least 100/20 Mbps with a monthly usage allowance of at least 2 terabytes.⁸⁷ Viasat is the only geostationary satellite provider that reports offering downstream speeds of 100 Mbps in FCC Form 477 data (as of December 31, 2018) to consumers in certain areas, and it reports associated upload speeds of only 4 Mbps.⁸⁸ Notably, Viasat bid to provide service at speeds of 10/1 Mbps and 25/3 Mbps in the CAF Phase II auction.⁸⁹ While both Viasat and Hughes offer unlimited data plans in some areas, consumers may experience lower speeds once they exceed a certain data limit as low as 150 GB.⁹⁰ We also seek comment on whether to more generally prohibit any service provider that intends to place a high-latency bid from selecting either the Gigabit or Above Baseline performance tier. Are there any high-latency technologies that could reasonably be expected to meet the requirements for the Gigabit and Above Baseline performance tiers? Viasat was the only service provider that bid in the high-latency tier in the CAF Phase II auction.⁹¹

51. Third, consistent with the CAF Phase II auction, we propose precluding any applicant that intends to use fixed wireless or DSL technologies from bidding in the Gigabit tier if the applicant has not reported offering Gigabit broadband service in its FCC Form 477 data. Based on FCC Form 477 data as of December 31, 2018, 98% of fixed wireless and DSL providers have not reported offering Gigabit speeds, and only 17% have reported offering speeds of 100 Mbps or above.⁹² By contrast, 82% of optical carrier/fiber-to-the-end-user providers report offering broadband at 100 Mbps speeds.⁹³ No service provider proposing to use either fixed wireless or DSL qualified to bid in the Gigabit tier for the CAF Phase II auction. Given the continued lack of widespread reported deployment at higher speeds, it appears unreasonable to expect that an applicant choosing to use either fixed wireless or DSL would be able to offer Gigabit speeds by the first service milestone unless it has a reported history of offering such speeds.

52. We seek comment on the above proposals for determining an applicant's eligibility to bid on the performance tier and latency combination(s) selected in its short-form application. Should we adopt any additional prohibitions or presumptions for applicants intending to use other types of technologies? A party submitting alternative proposals should explain how its proposal appropriately balances the Commission's objectives of assessing an applicant's capability to meet the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund public interest obligations and not imposing undue costs on applicants or Commission staff.⁹⁴

⁸⁷ *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 17-18, para. 31.

⁸⁸ FCC Form 477 data as of Dec. 31, 2018.

⁸⁹ Federal Communications Commission, *Public Reporting System, Connect America Fund Phase II: Bids-All Bids*, https://auctiondata.fcc.gov/public/projects/auction903/reports/prs_all_bids (last visited Feb. 3, 2020) (Public Reporting System- All Auction 903 Bids).

⁹⁰ See, e.g., Viasat, Viasat Unlimited Data Policy, <https://p.widencdn.net/xhkbdr/unlimited-data-policy> (Feb. 15, 2019) (While Viasat advertises the availability of unlimited data plans in some areas, it acknowledges that after consumers use a certain amount of data (up to 150 GB depending on the plan), "Viasat may prioritize [consumers'] data behind other customers during network congestion, which will result in slower speeds"); HughesNet, HughesNetGen5 Satellite Internet, <https://www.satelliteinternetnow.com/hughesnet-gen5-satellite-internet> (last visited Feb. 4, 2020) (explaining "[i]f you exceed your monthly plan data, you will experience reduced speeds, typically 1-3 Mbps, until the next billing cycle").

⁹¹ Public Reporting System- All Auction 903 Bids.

⁹² FCC Form 477 data as of Dec. 31, 2018.

⁹³ *Id.*

⁹⁴ We are not inclined to adopt performance tier and latency prohibitions for nascent technologies. Rather, we propose that Commission staff review applications from providers using nascent technologies on a case-by-case

(continued....)

53. *Evaluating Eligibility to Bid on Selected Performance Tier and Latency Combinations.* We propose that Commission staff review the information submitted by an applicant in its short-form application and any other relevant information available to staff to determine whether the applicant has planned how it would provide service if awarded support and is therefore expected to be reasonably capable of meeting the public interest obligations for its selected performance tier and latency combinations in its selected states. We propose that if staff finds that an applicant is reasonably expected to be capable of meeting the relevant public interest obligations in a state, the applicant would be eligible to bid for its selected performance tier and latency combinations in that state.

54. If Commission staff, in its initial review, is unable to find that an applicant can reasonably be expected to meet the relevant public interest obligations based on the information submitted in its short-form application, Commission staff would deem the application incomplete, and the applicant would have another opportunity during the application resubmission period to submit additional information to demonstrate that it meets this standard. Commission staff would notify the applicant that additional information is required to assess the applicant's eligibility to bid for any or all of the specific states and performance tier and latency combinations selected in its short-form application. During the application resubmission period, an applicant would be able to submit additional information to establish its eligibility to bid for the relevant performance tier and latency combinations. An applicant would also have the option of selecting a lesser performance tier and latency combination for which it might be more technically qualified. We would consider this to be a permissible minor modification of the short-form application.⁹⁵ Once the application resubmission period has ended, Commission staff would make its final determination of an applicant's eligibility to bid for any or all of the specific states and performance tier and latency combinations selected in its application, and then notify each applicant in which states and for which performance tier and latency combinations it is eligible to bid.⁹⁶ The bidding system will be configured to permit a bidder to bid only in the state(s) and for the performance tier and latency combinations on which it is deemed eligible to bid.

55. Commission staff followed this same process for reviewing applications for the CAF Phase II auction. The standard of review and eligibility determination process facilitated consistent staff reviews, and by applying the standard and following the resubmission process, Commission staff was able to verify the qualifications of each applicant without imposing an undue burden on the applicant. We seek comment on our proposals to use the same process and on whether any changes should be made to the standard of review or eligibility determination process to account for lessons learned in the CAF Phase II auction.

C. Financial Qualifications

56. In the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*, we required all applicants to submit financial statements with their short-form applications. An applicant certifying that it has provided voice, broadband, and/or electric transmission or distribution services for at least two years and that it is audited

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basis to determine whether they can reasonably be expected to meet the specific requirements of the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund. In such cases—as in all cases—Commission staff would have the authority to determine the specific performance tier(s) and latency for which an applicant would be qualified, if any. This approach to nascent technologies is the same as in Auction 903. *See Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1468-69, paras. 105-06 (affirming the Commission's ability to use its predictive judgment to restrict applicants from selecting certain performance tiers unless those applicants have reported deployment at those speeds and adopting case-by-case review for new technologies).

⁹⁵ See 47 CFR § 1.21001(d)(5).

⁹⁶ A finding that it is not reasonable to expect that an applicant is capable of meeting the relevant public interest obligations would not necessarily mean that a potential bidder is incapable of meeting the public interest obligations. Instead, such a finding would mean that it is not in the public interest to risk awarding support to an applicant that Commission staff believes is likely to default or be unable to fulfill its obligations.

in the ordinary course of business must submit audited financial statements from the prior fiscal year that have been audited by an independent certified public accountant, including balance sheets, and statements of net income and cash flow along with a financial statement audit opinion letter.⁹⁷ If such an applicant is not audited in the ordinary course of business, it has the option of submitting audited financial statements with the long-form application by a certain deadline if it is announced as a winning bidder, but the applicant must submit unaudited financial statements with the short-form application.⁹⁸ If an applicant cannot certify that it has provided voice, broadband, and or electric transmission or distribution services for at least two years, it must submit (1) audited financial statements for the three most recent consecutive fiscal years, including balance sheets, and statements of net income, and cash flow, and (2) a letter of interest from a qualified bank with terms acceptable to the Commission, stating that the bank would provide a letter of credit to the bidder if the bidder were selected for certain levels of support.⁹⁹

57. We seek comment on how we should review the financial statements that an applicant submits with its short-form application. Based on our experience with the CAF Phase II auction, we propose to deviate from the approach the Commission previously took during the short-form application process of requiring each applicant to identify specific metrics from its financial statements and scoring applications based on those metrics.¹⁰⁰

58. We propose instead that an applicant submitting audited financial statements with its short-form application will be required to identify whether it has a clean opinion letter on its audited financial statements. We will consider an opinion letter to be clean if it has an unmodified opinion without an emphasis-of-matter paragraph regarding whether there is a going concern. An unmodified opinion is one where “the auditor concludes that the [audited] financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.”¹⁰¹ An auditor’s findings regarding an entity’s inability to remain in business for a reasonable period of time would be

⁹⁷ 47 CFR § 54.804(a)(7)(i); *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 37, para. 80. Complete audited financials include the accompanying notes.

⁹⁸ 47 CFR § 54.804(a)(7)(i); *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 37, para. 80.

⁹⁹ 47 CFR § 54.804(a)(7)(ii); *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 35, para. 75.

¹⁰⁰ *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1446-1451, paras. 46-62. An applicant was scored based on the following financial metrics: (1) latest operating margins (i.e., operating revenue less operating expenses excluding depreciation), where an operating margin greater than zero received one point; (2) Time Interest Earned Ratio (TIER), where TIER ((net income plus interest expense)/interest expense) greater than or equal to 1.25 received one point; (3) current ratio (i.e., current assets divided by current liabilities), where a ratio greater than or equal to 2 received one point; (4) equity ratio (total equity divided by total capital), where a result greater or equal to 0.4 received one point; and (5) to the extent that its prior year-end financial statements were audited, where an applicant’s audited financial statements with an unmodified, non-qualified opinion from the auditor received one point. *Id.* at 1447, para. 49.

¹⁰¹ American Institute of CPAs, Clarified Statements on Auditing Standards, AU-C Section 700A: Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements, “Form of Opinion,” .19-.21, <https://www.aicpa.org/content/dam/aicpa/research/standards/auditattest/downloadabledocuments/au-c-00700-a.pdf> (last visited Feb. 4, 2020). See also American Institute of CPAs, Clarified Statements on Auditing Standards, AU-C Section 705A: Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report, “Determining the Type of Modification to the Auditor’s Opinion,”.08-.10, <https://www.aicpa.org/content/dam/aicpa/research/standards/auditattest/downloadabledocuments/au-c-00705-a.pdf> (last visited Feb. 4, 2020) (describing the different types of modifications to the auditor’s opinion, including a qualified opinion, adverse opinion, and disclaimer of opinion).

reflected in a modified opinion or the opinion letter would include an emphasis-of-matter paragraph regarding going concern.¹⁰²

59. An applicant that submits the required audited financial statements and has a clean opinion letter on the submitted audited financial statements would be deemed financially qualified to participate in the auction. We expect that a clean opinion letter would be sufficient for this purpose and that this approach would help streamline our review of applicants submitting audited financial statements with the short-form application.

60. Because an independent auditor must perform certain detailed procedures and determine based on these procedures whether “there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time,”¹⁰³ we find that it is reasonable to conclude that an applicant with a clean opinion letter has suitable financial health for purposes of participating in the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. A financial statement audit measures an applicant’s financial position, the results of its operations, changes in owners’ equity, and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The financial statement audit procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.¹⁰⁴ In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the applicant’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control.¹⁰⁵ The auditor also has the responsibility to “remain alert throughout the audit” for evidence that would “raise substantial doubt” about an entity’s ability to remain in business for a reasonable period of time.¹⁰⁶

61. For an applicant that does not have a clean opinion letter, Commission staff would first review whether the issue is material to the applicant’s participation in the auction. If so, any such applicants—and any applicants that submit unaudited financial statements—would be subject to a review of the full set of financial statements submitted with the short-form application, as well as other information submitted with the application and/or information submitted to the Commission in other contexts (e.g., financials filed with a FCC Form 481, revenues reported in FCC Form 499, etc.). To the extent this information does not sufficiently demonstrate that an applicant is financially qualified, the

¹⁰² American Institute of CPAs, Clarified Statements on Auditing Standards, AU-C Section 570 (SAS No. 132): The Auditor’s Consideration of an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern, “Implications for the Auditor’s Report,” .23-.27,

<https://www.aicpa.org/content/dam/aicpa/research/standards/auditattest/downloadabledocuments/au-c-00570.pdf> (last visited Feb. 4, 2020) (AU-C Section 570).

¹⁰³ *Id.* at “Substantial Doubt About the Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern,” .20.

¹⁰⁴ See American Institute of CPAs, Statements on Auditing Standards, AU Section 312 (SAS No. 107): Audit Risk and Materiality in Conducting an Audit, & AU Section 314 (SAS No. 109): Understanding the Entity and its Environment and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement, <https://www.aicpa.org/research/standards/auditattest/sas.html> (last visited Feb. 4, 2020).

¹⁰⁵ See *CAF Phase II Auction Order*, 31 FCC Rcd at 5983, para. 101 (describing the benefits of a financial audit relative to reviewed financial statements).

¹⁰⁶ AU-C Section 570 at “Remaining Alert Throughout the Audit for Audit Evidence About Conditions or Events,” .A17. Such evidence includes but is not limited to evidence of “negative financial trends,” “other indications of possible financial difficulties,” “internal matters,” and “external matters” that could be mitigated by other factors. *Id.* at “Conditions or Events that Raise Substantial Doubt About an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern,” .A7-.A8.

application will be deemed incomplete and the Commission may request further information from the applicant during the application resubmission period.

62. While we recognize that our proposed approach may subject more applicants to a more in-depth financial review, we believe that a more tailored financial review of each relevant application and other available information would help us to better identify the applicants that may have difficulty meeting the relevant public interest obligations due to various factors including their financial situation. Although Commission staff would take into account the financial metrics in an applicant's financial statements as part of this review, those metrics would not by themselves definitively qualify or disqualify applicants. We found for the CAF Phase II auction that the financial scores did not provide a full picture of the applicant's financial circumstances. We would decline to define specific parameters for the review of an applicant that does not have a clean opinion letter on its audited financial statements or an applicant that submits unaudited financial statements because we observed for the CAF Phase II auction that each applicant's financial circumstances differ. Instead, we would seek to tailor the review to each applicant's circumstances and determine based on the totality of information available whether it is reasonable to expect that the applicant is financially capable of fulfilling the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund obligations should it become a winning bidder. We seek comment on this proposed approach and also seek proposals for equitable and efficient approaches we could take to review submitted financial statements. How could we further streamline our review of financial statements but still adequately verify an applicant's financial qualifications?

63. The Commission staff's determination at the short-form stage that an applicant is financially qualified to bid would not preclude a determination at the long-form application review stage that an applicant is not authorized to receive Rural Digital Opportunity Fund support. The Commission's rules require that, during the long-form application stage, a winning bidder: (1) certify that it will have available funds for all project costs that exceed the amount of Rural Digital Opportunity Fund support for the first two years,¹⁰⁷ (2) submit a description of how the required construction will be funded,¹⁰⁸ and (3) obtain a letter of credit from a bank meeting the Commission's requirements.¹⁰⁹

D. Long-Form Application Requirements

64. We propose to require each winning bidder (or its designee) to submit certain information in its long-form application to aid Commission staff in evaluating whether the winning bidder (or its designee) is technically and financially qualified to meet the relevant Rural Digital Opportunity Fund public interest obligations in the areas where it was awarded support. As required by the Commission's rules, a long-form applicant must also provide in its long-form application more in-depth information regarding the networks it intends to use to meet its Rural Digital Opportunity Fund obligations and how it intends to fund such networks.¹¹⁰ Among other things, we propose to require each applicant to provide in its long-form application any updates to its spectrum authorizations or spectrum access and to certify in its long-form application that it will retain access to the spectrum for at least 10 years from the date of the funding authorization. Requiring this information in the long-form application will provide us with additional assurance that a long-form applicant intends to retain appropriate access to spectrum, particularly if any changes identified in the long-form application were not certified to in the short-form application. We seek comment on these proposals.

65. Consistent with our approach for the CAF Phase II auction, we also expect to provide guidance in a future public notice regarding the specific types of information we expect each long-form

¹⁰⁷ 47 CFR § 54.804(b)(2)(v); *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 42, para. 90.

¹⁰⁸ 47 CFR § 54.804(b)(2)(vi); *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 42, para. 90.

¹⁰⁹ 47 CFR § 54.804(c); *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 44-50, paras. 96-113.

¹¹⁰ 47 CFR § 54.804(b)(2)(ii)-(vi); *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 41-42, paras. 88-91.

applicant to include in its long-form application to successfully meet the requirement to provide a description of the technology and system design it will use to meet its Rural Digital Opportunity Fund public interest obligations and a network diagram.¹¹¹ We invite parties to comment on whether and how the guidance we provided for the CAF Phase II auction should be updated or clarified for the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction.

V. PROPOSED BIDDING PROCEDURES

66. We will use a descending clock auction to identify the providers that will be assigned to receive Rural Digital Opportunity Fund support and to establish the amount of support that each bidder will be eligible to receive, subject to post-auction application review.¹¹² In the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*, we concluded that bids for different areas at specified performance tier and latency levels will be compared to each other based on the percentage each bid represents of their respective areas' reserve prices; however, once the budget has cleared, we will prioritize bids with lower tier and latency weights.¹¹³ We also direct OEA, in conjunction with the Bureau, to release a guide that provides further technical and mathematical detail regarding the bidding, assignment, and support amount determination procedures proposed here. In addition, we seek comment on what types of additional information (e.g., fact sheets and user guides) we could make available to help educate parties, particularly those that have never participated in a Commission auction. We also seek comment on whether the Commission's Office of Communications Business Opportunities should engage with small providers interested in the auction process.

67. The auction will be conducted over the Internet, and bidders will upload bids in a specified file format for processing by the bidding system. Under our proposed procedures, the bidding system will announce a clock percentage before each round. The clock percentage is used to delimit the range of acceptable bid percentages in each round of the auction and as a common unit to compare bids for different performance tiers and latencies, which were assigned weights ("T+L weights") in the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*.¹¹⁴

68. We propose to have the clock percentage begin at a high level, implying a support amount that is equal to or close to the full reserve price, even for bids at the largest T+L weight, and descend from one round to the next. In a round, a bidder can submit a bid for a given area at a specified performance tier and latency combination at any percentage that is greater than or equal to the round's clock percentage and less than the previous round's clock percentage. A bid indicates that the bidder is willing to provide service to the area that meets the specified performance tier and latency requirements in exchange for support that is no less than the support amount implied by the bid percentage.

69. The clock percentage will continue to descend in a series of bidding rounds, implying diminishing support amounts, until the aggregate amount of requested support represented by the bids placed in a round at the clock percentage is no greater than the budget. At that point, when the budget "clears," the bidding system will begin to assign support, prioritizing bids with lower T+L weights according to the proposed bid processing procedures we set forth. Bidding will continue for areas that were bid at the round's clock percentage and have not been assigned, and the clock will continue to descend in subsequent rounds. When there is no longer competition for any area, the auction will end.

¹¹¹ See *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1514-18, paras. 298-305.

¹¹² As described above, before a winning bidder can receive support, the bidder (or its designee) will need to submit a long-form application and letter of credit and obtain an ETC designation in the relevant areas. Commission staff will evaluate the information submitted to determine whether an applicant is capable of meeting the relevant Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction obligations in the specific areas where it (or its designator) has been selected as a winning bidder.

¹¹³ *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 9-10, paras. 20-21.

¹¹⁴ *Id.* at 20-21, paras. 38-39.

Because of the second-price rule, a winning bidder will be assigned support in amounts at least as high as the support amounts corresponding to its bid percentages.

70. The bidding procedures we propose for the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction are the same as those used in the CAF Phase II auction, with several modifications. As adopted in the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*, once the budget has cleared, the bid processing procedures will prioritize bids with lower T+L weights.¹¹⁵ In line with this modification, we propose to require all areas within a package bid to be bid at the same T+L weight. We also propose to set a maximum amount of implied support for which a bidder may bid in a round, and we propose to set that limit at 100% of the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund budget. We further propose that the bidding system will consider bids submitted at the clock percentage of the previous round, if bid processing procedures in the clearing round cannot assign the full budget to bids submitted in the clearing round.¹¹⁶ Finally, we seek comment on a modification to the information available to bidders during the auction that would make available after each round the lowest T+L weight in each bidding area that has two or more bids at the prior round's clock percentage.

A. Bid Collection

1. Round Structure

71. We propose that the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund descending clock auction will consist of sequential bidding rounds according to an announced schedule providing the start time and closing time of each bidding round. As is typical for Commission auctions, we propose to retain the discretion to change the bidding schedule—with advance notice to bidders—in order to foster an auction pace that reasonably balances speed with giving bidders sufficient time to study round results and adjust bidding strategies. Under this proposal, OEA may modify the amount of time for bidding rounds, the amount of time between rounds, or the number of rounds per day, depending on bidding activity and other factors. We seek comment on this proposal. Commenters suggesting alternatives to this proposal should address any other means the Commission should use to manage the auction pace.

2. Clock Percentages and Implied Support Amounts Based on Performance Tier and Latency Weights

72. We propose that under our descending clock auction format, the clock will be denominated in terms of a percentage, which will be decremented for each round. To determine the annual support amount for an area implied at each percentage, the percentage is multiplied by the reserve price of the area, adjusted for the T+L weight of the bid, as in the formula set forth below. This proposed approach is consistent with previous Commission decisions regarding the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction.

73. In the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*, we concluded that we would accept bids for four performance tiers with varying speed and usage allowances and, for each performance tier, would provide for bids at either high or low latency.¹¹⁷ We also decided to consider all bids simultaneously so that bidders proposing varying performance standards would be competing directly against each other for the limited Rural Digital Opportunity Fund budget, but to provide an assignment preference for bids with

¹¹⁵ *Id.* at 9-10, paras. 20-21.

¹¹⁶ These proposed modifications to the bidding procedures are responsive to comments received in the proceeding to establish the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund asserting that certain competitive bidding procedures should be more stringent than for the CAF Phase II auction to discourage behavior that is arguably anti-competitive. *Id.* at 12, para. 22 n.62.

¹¹⁷ *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 20-21, paras. 38-39. The public interest obligations associated with each performance tier and latency are discussed in the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*. *Id.* at 17-20, paras. 31-37.

lower T+L weights once the budget has cleared.¹¹⁸ In addition, we decided that bidders would bid for support expressed as a fraction of an area’s reserve price.¹¹⁹

74. In the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*, we adopted weights to compare bids for the different performance tiers and latency combinations.¹²⁰ We determined that Minimum performance tier bids will have a 50 weight; Baseline performance tier bids will have a 35 weight; Above Baseline performance tier bids will have a 20 weight; and Gigabit performance tier bids will have zero weight.¹²¹ Moreover, high-latency bids will have a 40 weight and low latency bids will have zero weight added to their respective performance tier weight. The lowest possible weight for a performance tier and latency is 0, and the highest possible weight is 90. Each weight uniquely defines a performance tier and latency combination, as shown in the table below.

Weights for Performance Tiers and Latencies							
Minimum		Baseline		Above Baseline		Gigabit	
High Latency	Low Latency	High Latency	Low Latency	High Latency	Low Latency	High Latency	Low Latency
90	50	75	35	60	20	40	0

Our proposal for a clock auction format with a clock percentage and weights for performance tier and latency combinations implements these Commission decisions and provides a simple way to compare bids of multiple types. We seek comment on this proposal.

75. We propose that the clock percentage in each round will imply a total amount of annual support in dollars for each area available for bidding, based on the area’s reserve price and the T+L weight specified in the bid. The annual support amount implied at the clock percentage will be the smaller of the reserve price and the annual support amount obtained by using a formula that incorporates the T+L weights. Specifically:

$$\text{Implied Annual Support Amount (at the clock percentage)} = \min \left\{ R, \left(\frac{C - (T + L)}{100} \right) R \right\}$$

where:

- R denotes the area’s reserve price
- T denotes the tier weight
- L denotes the latency weight
- C denotes the clock percentage

76. Under this proposal, because the highest implied support amount can never exceed an area’s reserve price, when the clock percentage is greater than 100, the total implied annual support for lower weighted performance tier and latency combinations may remain at an area’s reserve price for one or more rounds, while the total implied annual support of one or more higher weighted performance tier and latency combinations may be lower than an area’s reserve price.¹²² When the clock percentage is

¹¹⁸ *Id.* at 9-10, paras. 20-21.

¹¹⁹ *Id.* at 12-16, paras. 23-28.

¹²⁰ *Id.* at 20-21, paras. 38-39.

¹²¹ *Id.*

¹²² For example, consider a bid at the clock percentage at the Baseline performance tier with low latency, which has a T+L weight of 35. If the clock percentage is 170, the implied support for the bid is equal to the lower of the

(continued...)

decremented below 100, the implied annual support for any performance tier and latency combination will be below an area's respective reserve price.

77. The formula above (the "implied support formula") can be used to determine the implied support at any price point percentage by substituting a given percentage for the clock percentage. We seek comment on these proposals.

3. Acceptable Bid Amounts

78. We propose that, in the first round, a bidder may place a bid at any price point percentage equal to or greater than the clock percentage and equal to or less than the opening percentage, specified up to two decimal places. In each subsequent round, a bidder may place a bid at any price point percentage equal to or greater than the clock percentage and less than the previous round's clock percentage, specified up to two decimal places. This proposal will reduce the likelihood of ties and allow bids to correspond to smaller increments in annual support amounts. We seek comment on this proposal.

79. We propose that bids must imply a support amount that is one percent or more of an area's reserve price to be acceptable. For a given performance tier and latency combination, when the price point percentage equals $T+L$, the formula implies that the annual support amount is zero. When the price point percentage equals $T+L+1$, the formula implies an annual support amount that is one percent of the area's reserve price. Hence, a bid percentage must be at least $T+L+1$ for the bid to be accepted by the bidding system.¹²³ We seek comment on this proposal.

80. We anticipate that the ability to submit bids at price points other than the clock percentage, as proposed, will be especially useful to a bidder when the lowest support amount it will accept for an area corresponds to a percentage between the clock percentages for two consecutive rounds. In such a case, the proposed option will allow the bidder to more precisely indicate the point at which it wishes to drop out of bidding for the area. In contrast, a bidder still willing to accept a support amount equal to or less than that implied by the clock percentage will simply bid at the clock percentage. In rounds before the budget clears, a bidder may bid at an intermediate price point in one round and then bid again for the same area in a subsequent round, but its ability to do so is limited. In rounds after the budget clears, a bidder is not permitted to switch the areas for which it is bidding.

4. Bidding for Geographic Areas

81. As discussed above, we seek comment on the appropriate minimum geographic area for bidding.¹²⁴ A bid in a minimum geographic area is a bid for support for the locations within all eligible census blocks within that area.¹²⁵

82. To simplify the bidding process, ensure manageable bid processing, and promote straightforward bidding, we propose for Auction 904 to allow a bidder to place only one bid on a given geographic area in a round, whether that area is bid on singly or included in a package bid. We anticipate that the restriction on overlapping bids by a single bidder will simplify bid strategies for bidders and eliminate the need for the auction system to use mathematical optimization to consider multiple ways to assign winning bids to a bidder, thus simplifying bid processing.

(Continued from previous page) _____
reserve price for the area, R , and $\{(170-35)/100\} * R$, which is $(135/100) * R$ or $1.35 * R$. Since R is less than $1.35 * R$, the implied support for the bid is equal to the reserve price.

¹²³ For example, for a bid with a $T+L$ weight of 35 (a Baseline bid with low latency), implied support would be 0 when the clock percentage is 35: implied support equals the lower of the reserve price R , and $\{(35-35)/100\} * R$, which is 0. Such a bid would not be acceptable. A bid made at a price point percentage of 36 or higher, however, would be acceptable, since it is at least 1% of the reserve price: $\{(36-35)/100\} * R$ equals $(1/100) * R$.

¹²⁴ See *supra* Section III (Minimum Geographic Area for Bidding).

¹²⁵ For purposes of bidding, minimum geographic areas will be referred to as "items" in the bidding system.

83. We further propose that the total implied support of a single bidder's bids in any round not exceed the total Rural Digital Opportunity Fund budget.¹²⁶ This proposed limit would modify the procedures used in the CAF Phase II auction. Again, the clock auction procedures we propose here are intended to encourage straightforward bidding, and it would not be possible for a single entity to win support that exceeds the full budget. We seek comment on this proposal to limit a bidder's total implied support in a round to 100% of the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund budget. Should we impose a different limit instead?

a. Bid for a Single Area

84. A bid is an offer to serve all locations in eligible census blocks within the indicated minimum biddable area at the indicated performance tier and latency combination for a total annual amount of support that is not less than the implied annual support at the price point percentage specified by the bidder and not more than the reserve price. In each round, a bid for a single available biddable area with reserve price R consists of two pieces: a T+L weight and a price point that is a percentage not less than the current round's clock percentage and is less than the previous round's clock percentage.¹²⁷ For a given round, a biddable area can be included in at most one bid—whether a bid on a single area or a package bid on multiple areas—made by a bidder, and a bidder can only bid on areas that are in states that the bidder selected on its application.

85. Consistent with procedures the Commission adopted for the CAF Phase II auction, we propose not to allow a bidder to change the performance tier and latency combination in a bid for a particular area from round to round. Once a bidder has submitted a bid for an area at a particular performance tier and latency combination (which must be a performance tier and latency combination for the state for which the bidder qualified at the application stage) any bids in subsequent rounds by that bidder for the same area must specify the same performance tier and latency combination. We seek comment on this proposal.

b. Bid for a Package of Areas

86. We propose package bidding procedures that will give bidders the option to place bids to serve a bidder-specified list of biddable areas, with corresponding bid processing procedures that may assign fewer than the full list of areas to the bidder as long as the funding associated with the assigned areas is at least equal to a bidder-specified percentage of the funding requested for the complete list of areas in the package. We propose to allow a bidder to specify a package bid by providing a list of biddable areas, a single performance tier and latency combination, a single price point for the areas in the list, and a minimum scale percentage for the package. The minimum scale percentage must be no higher than a maximum value defined by the Commission, which will be less than 100%.¹²⁸ Thus, a package bid is an offer by the bidder to serve any subset of areas in the list at the support amount implied at the bid

¹²⁶ As we note in the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*, parties have suggested such a modification. See *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 12, para. 22 n.63 (citing Viasat Comments at 28 and CenturyLink Reply at 5).

¹²⁷ For a given price point, P , the implied support is the smaller of R and $\left(\frac{P - (T + L)}{100}\right)R$. See *supra* paras. 75-77.

¹²⁸ If the Commission sets the maximum value for the scale percentage to 75%, then the bidder may not specify a minimum scale percentage of more than 75%. That is, as proposed, a bidder may not submit an all-or-nothing package bid. As an example of how the minimum scale percentage will be applied, if the maximum scale percentage is 75% and a bidder bids for a package of four identical areas and specifies a scale percentage of 50%, then the bidder may be assigned support for two, three, or four of the areas (50, 75, or 100%, respectively), but not for only one of the areas.

percentage, provided that the ratio of the total implied support of the subset to the total implied support of the list meets or exceeds the bidder-specified minimum scale percentage.¹²⁹

87. As noted above, we propose that a bidder must bid to serve each biddable area in the package bid at the same performance tier and latency combination.¹³⁰ Moreover, we propose that every area in a package bid must be in the same state. As discussed above, we propose that for a given round, a biddable area can appear in at most one bid—either a single bid or a package bid—made by a given bidder. A bidder may change the minimum scale percentage in any package bid from round to round. We seek comment, as well, on whether we should set a limit on the total amount of implied support that may be included in a single package. Limiting packages to the biddable areas within a state will impose a *de facto* limit on the total support that may be included in a package bid, but we ask whether a limit, lower than the maximum possible state-level amount of support, should also be implemented.

88. We also seek comment on the appropriate upper limit of the bidder-specified minimum scale percentage. We propose 75% as the Commission-defined maximum of the minimum scale percentage. We propose to use an upper limit less than 100% so that small overlaps in the areas included in package bids do not prevent support from being assigned to a potentially much larger number of areas included in the package bids, which could occur if packages were assigned on an all-or-nothing basis. While an upper limit that is too high will not be effective for this purpose, an upper limit that is too low will hinder bidders' ability to achieve a minimum amount of funding.

89. The proposed package bidding format permits a bidder to ensure that it will receive a minimum amount of support equal to the bidder's specified minimum scale requirement if the bid is assigned, or no support if the bid is not assigned. We seek comment on the proposed package bidding format. Will this package bidding format facilitate packages that include areas with diverse costs, population densities, and other characteristics, especially considering that we propose not to allow different T+L weights for the areas in the package? Would the option to submit package bids be useful to both bidders that have small networks and bidders that have large networks?

5. Bids Placed by Proxy Bidding Instructions

90. We propose to permit proxy bidding, which could reduce bidders' need to submit bids manually every bidding round and provide bidders with a safeguard against accidentally failing to submit a bid. With proxy bidding, a bidder could submit instructions for the system to continue to bid automatically for an area with a specified performance tier and latency combination in every round until either the clock percentage falls below a bidder-specified proxy amount, the bidder intervenes to change its bid, or the area is assigned, whichever happens first. In the auction format we propose, proxy bidding instructions for a single area or a package of areas would contain all the information required for these bids, and the specified price point percentage would potentially be valid for multiple rounds, as described below. We propose that proxy bidding instructions will not be permitted to include instructions for changes to the minimum scale percentage of a package bid nor to the specified area or areas.

91. Under our proposal for proxy bidding, during a round, the bidding system will generate a bid at the clock percentage on behalf of the bidder as long as the percentage specified in the proxy instruction is less than or equal to the current clock percentage. If the proxy percentage exceeds the

¹²⁹ When determining whether the minimum scale condition is met, the system will use support amounts as implied at the bid percentage. Because all areas in a package bid are required to be bid at the same performance tier and latency, the minimum scale condition is met if and only if the sum of the reserve prices of the assigned areas is at least equal to a bidder-specified percentage of the sum of reserve prices for the complete list of areas in the package.

¹³⁰ The proposal to require the same tier and latency combination for each area bid in a package differs from the procedures adopted for the CAF Phase II auction, which allowed package bids to include bids with different T+L weights for different areas. We propose this change in order to facilitate the modified bid processing procedures we propose here that will provide a preference for bids at a lower T+L weight after clearing the budget.

current clock percentage but is lower than the prior round's clock percentage, then the bidding system will generate a bid at the price point percentage of the proxy. These bids would be treated by the auction system in the same way as any other bids placed in the auction.¹³¹ During a bidding round, a bidder may cancel or enter new proxy bidding instructions. Because proxy instructions may expire as the clock percentage descends and as areas get assigned, even with proxy bidding, bidders are strongly urged to monitor the progress of the auction to ensure that they do not need to cancel or adjust their proxy instructions. We seek comment on whether to provide for proxy bidding in this way.

92. Under our proposal, proxy bidding instructions will be treated as confidential information and would not be disclosed to the public at any time after the auction concludes, because they may reveal cost information that would not otherwise be made public (e.g., if proxy bidding instructions are not fully implemented because the clock percentage does not fall as low as the specified proxy percentage). However, all submitted bids and the amount of support awarded for any assigned bid, regardless of whether they were placed by the bidder or by the bidding system according to proxy bidding instructions, will be publicly disclosed. We seek comment on these proposals.

6. Activity Rules

93. We propose to measure a bidder's bidding activity in a round in terms of implied support dollars and to adopt activity rules that prevent a bidder's activity in a round from exceeding its activity in the previous round. Activity rules for bidding are used in multiple round auctions to encourage bidders to express their bidding interests early and sincerely, thus generating reliable information about the level of bidding across the various geographic areas in the auction. Activity rules promote the orderly collection of bids across rounds and limit undesirable strategic bidding behavior, such as insincerely switching bids across areas, waiting to bid until everyone else has bid, or suddenly increasing the number of areas for which bids were submitted. Activity rules balance these concerns with allowing bidders some freedom to react to competition and price changes.

94. For Auction 904, we propose that a bidder's activity in a round: (1) be calculated as the sum of the implied support amounts (calculated at the bid percentage) for all the areas bid for in the round, and (2) not exceed its activity from the previous round.¹³² We further propose that a bidder be limited in its ability to switch to bidding for support in different areas from round to round. Specifically, a bidder's activity in a round from areas that the bidder did not bid on at the previous round's clock percentage cannot exceed an amount determined by a percentage (the "switching percentage") of the bidder's total implied support from bids at the previous round's clock percentage.¹³³ We propose to set this switching percentage at 20% for the second round of the auction only, at 10% for subsequent rounds, and to give OEA the discretion to change the switching percentage, with adequate notice, before a round begins. We also propose not to allow any switching once the budget has cleared, that is, under this

¹³¹ As set forth below, proxy instructions will generally continue to apply after the budget clears, including proxy instructions for any unassigned remainder areas in a package that met the minimum scale condition. However, after the budget clears, a proxy instruction will expire in the case of a package bid that did not meet the minimum scale condition but one or more of the areas in the package bid were assigned to other bidders (to bids with lower T+L weights). *See infra* Section V.B.4 (Bids and Bid Processing if the Budget Cleared in a Previous Round).

¹³² We also note that the activity of a bidder that submits the same bids in every round (for the same areas) will decline across rounds because the clock percentage is decremented across rounds.

¹³³ Activity includes bids made at all price points in a round, while the switching percentage applies only to implied support from bids made at the previous round's clock percentage.

proposal, a bidder would be allowed to bid for an area only if the bidder bid for that area at the previous round's clock percentage and if that area has not yet been assigned.¹³⁴

95. We seek comment on these proposed activity rules. In addition, we ask for comment on the appropriate size of the switching percentage, and, if it is to be changed across rounds, when and how it should be changed. Will the proposed 20/10 switching percentage allow a bidder sufficient flexibility to react to other bidders' bids from the prior round?

B. Bid Processing

96. We propose that once a bidding round closes, the bidding system will consider the submitted bids to determine whether an additional round of bidding at a lower clock percentage is needed to bring the amount of requested support down to a level within the available budget.¹³⁵ If the total requested support at the clock percentage exceeds the budget, another bidding round occurs. In a round in which the amount of overall requested support falls to a level within the budget (i.e., the budget "clears"), bid processing will take the additional steps of beginning to assign support.

97. If, after the bids have been processed in the clearing round, some areas bid at the clock percentage have not been assigned (e.g., because there were multiple bids for an area at the same T+L weight at the clock percentage), the bidding system will commence another round of bidding to resolve the competition, and rounds will continue with bidding for these areas at lower clock percentages.

98. As a result of these proposed procedures, the bids that can be assigned under the budget in the round when the budget clears and in any later rounds will determine the areas that will be provided support under the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund. At most, one bid per area will be assigned support. The specifications of that bid, in turn, determine the performance tier and latency combination at which service will be provided to the eligible locations in the area. Additional details and examples of bid processing will be provided in the technical guide.

99. We seek comment generally on our proposed approach to assigning bids and determining support amounts. We ask any commenters supporting an alternative approach to consider the goals of the Commission in the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund proceeding, the decisions made to date on auction design, and how any suggested alternatives would integrate with other aspects of the auction design.

100. Our specific proposals for bid processing procedures fall into three categories: before, during, and after the round in which the budget clears. We address them in order below, after first addressing proposals for the clock percentage.

1. Clock Percentage

101. We propose that in each of a series of discrete bidding rounds, a bidder will be offered an amount of support for an area at a specified performance tier and latency combination that is determined by the clock percentage for the round and the area's reserve price. By bidding at that clock percentage, the bidder indicates that it is willing to provide the required service within the bid area in exchange for a payment at least as large as that implied by the clock percentage and the T+L weight.¹³⁶ The opening

¹³⁴ The budget clearing determination is contingent on having sufficient support funds to provide support for the areas for which bids are submitted in that round. If bids for additional areas were permitted after the budget cleared, there may be insufficient funds in the budget to support them.

¹³⁵ See Section V.B.2.a (Aggregate Cost at the Clock Percentage) (describing how requested support in this context is calculated).

¹³⁶ Under the second-price rule, a winning bidder will receive an annual support amount that is at least as large as the amount implied by the bid percentage.

percentage will determine the highest support amount that the bidder will be offered in the auction for a given area and performance tier and latency combination.¹³⁷

a. Opening Percentage

102. We propose to start the clock percentage at 100% plus an additional percentage equal to the largest T+L weight that is submitted by any qualified bidder in the auction. Therefore, if any applicant is qualified to bid to provide service at the Minimum performance tier and high latency—a performance tier and latency combination assigned a weight of 90—we propose that the clock percentage will start at 190%. Starting the auction at this level will allow bidders at higher T+L weights multiple bidding rounds in which to compete for support simultaneously with bidders offering lower T+L weights (i.e., higher performance).¹³⁸

103. We seek comment on this approach to setting the opening percentage, and request that commenters, in considering the proposal, bear in mind the Commission’s previous decisions to: (1) provide an opportunity for bidders offering different performance standards to compete against each other for the budget, and (2) balance this approach with the use of performance scoring weights previously determined by the Commission.

b. Clock Decrements

104. We propose to decrement the clock percentage by 10 points in each round. However, we also propose to provide OEA with the discretion to change that amount during the auction if it appears that a lower or higher decrement would better manage the pace of the auction. For example, if bidding is proceeding particularly slowly, we may increase the bid decrement to speed up the auction, recognizing that bidders have the option of bidding at an intra-round price point percentage if the clock percentage falls to a percentage corresponding to an amount of support that is no longer sufficient. Under this proposal, we would begin the auction with a decrement of 10% and limit any further changes to the decrement to between 5% and 20%.

105. We seek comment on this proposal. Alternatively, we seek comment on using a decrement larger than 10% in the early rounds of the auction, when the implied support amounts of many bidders are capped at the reserve price and therefore are not changing from round to round. We also seek comment on circumstances under which we should consider changing the decrement during the auction.

2. Bid Processing After a Round Before the Clearing Round

a. Aggregate Cost at the Clock Percentage

106. Under our proposed approach to bid processing, after each round until the budget has cleared, the bidding system will calculate an “aggregate cost,” an estimate of what it would cost to assign support at the clock percentage to the bids submitted in the round, in order to determine whether the budget will clear in that round. More precisely, the aggregate cost is the sum of the implied support amounts for all the areas receiving bids at the clock percentage for the round, evaluated at the clock percentage. The calculation counts each area only once, even if the area receives bids, potentially including package bids, from multiple bidders. If there are multiple bids for an area at different performance tier and latency combinations, the calculation uses the bid with the highest implied support amount. If the aggregate cost for the round exceeds the budget, the bidding system will implement another round with a lower clock percentage. We seek comment on this proposed approach.

¹³⁷ Some bidders may be offered a support amount equal to the reserve price for several rounds.

¹³⁸ At clock percentages above 100, the implied support amounts of bids at lower T+L weights may not decrease from round to round, remaining instead at the area’s full reserve price.

b. Clearing Determination

107. The first round in which the aggregate cost is less than or equal to the overall support budget is considered the “clearing round.” In the clearing round, we propose to have the bidding system further process bids submitted in the round and, if necessary, bids submitted at the previous round’s clock percentage, to determine those areas that can be assigned and the support amounts winning bidders will receive. Once the clearing round has been identified, the system no longer calculates the aggregate cost, even if there are subsequent bidding rounds. We seek comment on this proposal.

3. Bid Processing in the Clearing Round

108. In the clearing round, the bidding system will consider bids in more detail to determine which can be identified as winning, or “assigned,” bids in that round; the “second prices” to be paid for winning bids; and which bids will carry over for bidding in an additional bidding round or rounds. We address our proposed procedures for these determinations below.

a. Assignment

109. We propose that once bid processing has determined that the current round is the clearing round, the bidding system will begin to assign winning bids, awarding support to at most one bid for a given area. Under the proposed bid processing procedures, the system considers all the bids submitted in the round in ascending order of price point percentage to determine which bids can be assigned within the budget. Bids at the same price point would be considered in ascending order of T+L weight.

110. As it considers bids in ascending price point percentage order and then in ascending T+L weight order,¹³⁹ the system assigns a bid with a given T+L weight if no other bid for the same area has already been assigned, as long as the area did not receive bids at the clock percentage at the same or at a lower T+L weight and the areas to be assigned in a package bid meet the bid’s minimum scale percentage. The bidding system also checks to ensure that sufficient budget is available to assign the bid.

111. To determine whether there is sufficient budget to support a bid, the bidding system keeps a running sum of support costs. This cost calculation at price point percentages between and including the current and previous clock percentages extends the concept of the aggregate cost calculation (which identifies the clearing round) to take into account, at sequential intermediate price points, the cost of bids that have been assigned so far and the estimated cost for areas bid at the clock percentage that have not been assigned.

112. We propose that at each ascending price point increment, starting at the clock percentage, the running cost calculation is the sum of support for three types of bids: (1) for assigned bids for which there were no other bids for support for their respective areas at price points lower than the currently-considered price point percentage, the system calculates the cost of providing support as the amount of support implied by the currently considered price point, (2) for assigned bids for areas that did receive other bids at price points lower than the currently-considered price point, support is generally calculated as the amount implied by the next-higher price point at which the area received a bid (where next-higher is relative to the price point of the assigned bid, not the currently-considered price point),¹⁴⁰ and (3) bids at the clearing round’s clock percentage that have not been assigned are evaluated as they were in the pre-clearing aggregate cost calculation: only one bid per area is included in the calculation, namely, the bid with the highest implied support amount (i.e., the lowest T+L weight) evaluated at the clock percentage.

¹³⁹ Ties are broken using pseudo-random numbers.

¹⁴⁰ The only exception to this arises if there is a bid for the area with a bid percentage below the bid percentage of the winning bid for the area and the former bid cannot be assigned because it is a package bid that does not meet the scale condition. In that case, the support is calculated as the amount implied by the bid percentage of the winning bid.

113. Once the system has determined which of the bids submitted in the round are assigned, it then determines the highest price point percentage at which the total support cost of the assigned bids does not exceed the budget (the “clearing price point”).¹⁴¹ There will be no assigned bids at price point percentages above the clearing price point.

114. In a departure from CAF Phase II auction procedures, we further propose that, once the system has processed all the bids submitted in the round, if the system has determined that the clearing price point is equal to the clock percentage of the previous round and there is still available budget, the system will proceed to consider bids submitted at the clock percentage of the previous round.¹⁴² These carried-forward bids will be considered in ascending order of T+L weights, and bid-specific pseudo-random numbers will be used to break ties. This process will be addressed in more detail in the technical guide.

b. Support Amount Determination

115. To determine the support amount for an assigned area, the system considers whether there were any other bids for the area in the round below the clearing price point. If there were no other bids below the clearing price point, the assigned area is supported at the clearing price point.

116. If a bid is assigned for an area that received more than one bid in the round below the clearing price point, the assigned bid is generally supported at the next higher price point percentage at which there is a bid for the area.¹⁴³ For example, if there are two bids for an area below the clearing price point, the lower bid is supported at the bid percentage of the higher bid.

117. For any carried-forward bids assigned in the clearing round, the support amounts will be calculated based on the clock percentage of the previous round. We note that a carried-forward bid can be assigned in the clearing round only if the system has determined that the clearing price point is equal to the clock percentage of the previous round.

118. We seek comment on these assignment and pricing proposals for the clearing round.¹⁴⁴

4. Bids and Bid Processing if the Budget Cleared in a Previous Round

a. Carried-Forward and Acceptable Bids

119. Once the budget clears, further bidding resolves competition for areas that were bid at the clock percentage of the previous round and have not yet been assigned. Therefore, bidding rounds continue after the clearing round at lower clock percentages, but bids are restricted to areas for which the bidder had bid at the previous round’s clock percentage but which could not be assigned. Such bids may

¹⁴¹ The clearing price point is greater than or equal to the current clock percentage and less than or equal to the previous round’s clock percentage.

¹⁴² It follows from this proposal that if the budget has not cleared after a round, a bid at the round’s clock percentage carries forward to the next round at the same percentage. In contrast, in the CAF Phase II auction only bids submitted in the current round could be considered. The proposed modification could enable more complete use of the budget in the event that the total requested support declines dramatically from one round to the next and could discourage insincere bidding.

¹⁴³ The only exception to this arises if there is a bid for the area with a bid percentage below the bid percentage of the winning bid for the area and the former bid cannot be assigned because it is a package bid that does not meet the scale condition. In that case, the support is calculated as the amount implied by the bid percentage of the winning bid.

¹⁴⁴ Although the procedures proposed here are similar to those used for the CAF Phase II auction, we have proposed some modifications in order to address certain comments received in the proceeding to establish the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund. *See Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* at 12, para. 22 n.62. We ask that interested parties submit in response to this Public Notice any comments that remain relevant.

be for a given unassigned area that received multiple single bids, package bids that were not assigned because the bidder's minimum scale percentage for the package was not met, or remainders of package bids—unassigned areas that formed part of package bids that were partially assigned.

120. We propose that these bids at the clock percentage for unassigned areas will carry forward automatically to the next bidding round at the previous round's clock percentage, since the bidder had previously accepted that percentage.¹⁴⁵ In the round into which the bids carry forward, the bidder may also bid for support for these areas at the current round's clock percentage or at intermediate price points. In rounds after the clearing round, a bidder cannot switch to bidding for an area for which it did not bid at the previous round's clock percentage.

121. While bids for unassigned packages will carry forward at the previous clock percentage, the bidder for such a package may group the bids for the areas in the package into smaller packages and bid on those smaller packages at the current round's percentages. However, the unassigned remainders of package bids partially assigned to the bidder will carry forward as individual area bids. Any bids the bidder places for the remainder areas at the new round's percentages must be bids for individual areas—that is, the bidder cannot create a new package of any of the unassigned remainders.

122. We propose that proxy instructions, if at a price point percentage below the clock percentage of the previous round, generally continue to apply in rounds after the clearing round under the same conditions that apply to other bids. For package bids made by proxy that are only partially assigned to the bidder, the proxy instructions continue to apply to the unassigned areas in the package bid. That is, the price point percentage specified in the proxy instructions would apply to bids for the individual remainder areas.¹⁴⁶

b. Bid Processing

123. When processing the bids of a round after the clearing round, the system considers bids for assignment and support amount determination in ascending order of T+L weight and then in ascending order of price point percentage. The system assigns a bid with a given T+L weight if the area has not already been assigned, as long as the area did not receive bids at the clock percentage at the same or at a lower T+L weight and, in the case of a package bid, as long as the areas to be assigned in the package meet the bid's minimum scale percentage.¹⁴⁷

124. To determine the support amount for an assigned area, the system considers whether there were any other bids for the area in the round at the same or at a lower T+L weight. If there were no other bids, the assigned area is supported at the clock percentage of the previous round, consistent with the second-price rule. If a bid is assigned for an area that received more than one bid in the round at the

¹⁴⁵ Because of the priority given to bids with lower T+L weights, some areas within a package bid might be assigned to another bidder, even if the package bid was at the round's clock percentage. If the package bid did not meet the minimum scale condition, then a bid for the entire package (including any areas that have already been assigned to other bidders) will carry forward to the following round. The areas that have already been assigned are included in the carried-forward bid so that the bidding system can take the areas into consideration when evaluating the minimum scale condition as the system processes the carried-forward bid in the following round. The system will never reassign an area that has already been assigned. The technical guide will provide more details and examples on carried-forward bids.

¹⁴⁶ However, if a package bid placed by proxy instruction is not assigned to the bidder, but one or more areas in the package are assigned to another bidder, the proxy instruction for the carried-forward package bid will expire.

¹⁴⁷ The technical guide will provide further details on how the minimum scale condition will be applied and how package bids will be assigned in rounds after the clearing round, both for bids submitted in the round and for carried-forward bids.

same or at a lower T+L weight, the assigned bid is generally supported at the next higher price point percentage at which there is a bid for the area at the same or at a lower T+L weight.¹⁴⁸

125. If, after the bids of the round have been processed, one or more of the areas with bids at the clock percentage have not yet been assigned, there will be another bidding round at a lower clock percentage, with the same restrictions on bids and following the same assignment and pricing procedures.

126. We seek comment on these proposed procedures for assigning bids and determining support amounts in rounds after the clearing round.

C. Closing Conditions

127. Under the proposed auction design, the auction will end once the overall budget has cleared if all areas that were bid at the round's clock percentage were assigned during the bid processing of the round.

D. Availability of Auction-Related Information

128. As in past Commission auctions, we propose that the public will have access to certain auction information, while auction participants will have secure access to additional, non-public information.

1. Information Available to Bidders During the Auction

129. We propose to limit the disclosure of information regarding bidding in the auction. During the auction, we propose to make available to bidders sufficient information about the status of their own bids and about the status of each area in the auction in order to allow bidders to bid confidently and effectively. At the same time, we propose to restrict the availability of information that may facilitate identification of other bidders and their bids, which could potentially lead to undesirable strategic bidding. With that distinction in mind, and consistent with the Commission's procedures in the CAF Phase II auction,¹⁴⁹ with certain modifications, after each round ends and before the next round begins, we propose to make the following information available to individual bidders:

- The clock percentage for the upcoming round.
- The aggregate cost at the previous round's clock percentage up until the budget clears.
 - The aggregate cost at the clock percentage is not disclosed for the clearing round or any later round.
- The bidder's activity, based on all bids in the previous round, the implied support of the bidder's bids at the clock percentage, and the implied support of the bidder's carried-forward bids.
 - In rounds after the clearing round, the bidder's assigned support will also be available.
- Summary statistics of the bidder's bidding in the previous round, including:¹⁵⁰
 - The number of areas for which it bid, at the clock percentage and at other price points, and the number of areas for which proxy instructions are in effect for future rounds.
 - A list of the bidder's carried-forward bids.
 - After the clearing round, areas and support amounts that have been assigned to the bidder.

¹⁴⁸ The only exception to this arises if there is a bid for the area at the same or at a lower T+L weight with a bid percentage below the bid percentage of the winning bid for the area and the former bid cannot be assigned because it is a package bid that does not meet the scale condition. In that case, the support is calculated as the amount implied by the bid percentage of the winning bid.

¹⁴⁹ See *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1509-10, para. 277.

¹⁵⁰ A bidder will also have access to a downloadable file with all its bids submitted for each round.

- For all eligible areas in all states, including those in which the bidder was not qualified to bid or is not bidding, whether the number of bidders that placed bids at the previous round's clock percentage was 0, 1, or 2 or more.
 - For the clearing round and any subsequent round, bidders are also informed about which areas have been assigned.

130. Prior to each round, we also propose to make available to each bidder the implied support amounts at the round's clock percentage for the areas and performance tier and latency combinations for which the bidder is eligible to bid.¹⁵¹

131. In addition to informing bidders whether the number of bidders that placed bids at the previous round's clock percentage was 0, 1, or 2 or more, we seek comment on making available to bidders the lowest T+L weight of any bid for each area in which there were 2 or more bids at the round's clock percentage. This information could encourage bidders with relatively higher T+L weights to move some bids to areas where they may be more likely to win support, thereby increasing the number of areas receiving winning bids.¹⁵² We ask that commenters also consider whether this modification might negatively impact the auction, such as by risking collusion or discouraging participation by bidders with higher T+L weights. We seek comment on how this proposal could impact competition in the auction or affect potential bidders' interest.

2. Application Information Procedures

132. Consistent with the Commission's procedures in the CAF Phase II auction, we propose to adopt procedures for limited information disclosure for Auction 904.¹⁵³

133. Specifically, we propose to withhold from the public, as well as other applicants, the following information related to the short-form application process at least until the auction closes and the results are announced:

- The state(s) selected by an applicant.
- The state(s) for which the applicant has been determined to be qualified to bid.
- The performance tier and latency combination(s) selected by an applicant.
- The spectrum access attachment submitted with the short-form application.
- The performance tier and latency combination(s) for which the applicant has been determined to be eligible to bid and the associated weight for each combination.
- An applicant's responses to the questions in Appendix A and any supporting documentation submitted in any attachment(s) that are intended to demonstrate an applicant's ability to meet the public interest obligations for each performance tier and latency combination that the applicant has selected in its application.
- Any financial information contained in an applicant's short-form application for which the applicant has requested confidential treatment under the abbreviated process described below.

¹⁵¹ See *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1510, para. 278.

¹⁵² See generally Letter from Louis Peraertz, Vice President of Policy, WISPA, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, WC Docket No. 19-126 et al., at 3 (filed Jan. 21, 2020) (arguing that such information would "increase transparency" and permit bidders to "bid on areas they are more likely to win and forego bidding in [other] areas").

¹⁵³ See *Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1474, para. 123.

- An applicant's letter of interest from a qualified bank that the bank would provide a letter of credit to the applicant.¹⁵⁴

All other application information that is not subject to a request for confidential treatment under section 0.459 of the Commission's rules would be publicly available upon the release of the public notice announcing the status of submitted short-form applications after initial review.

134. As the Commission did in the CAF Phase II auction, we propose to permit any applicant to use the abbreviated process under section 0.459(a)(4) to request confidential treatment of the financial information contained in its short-form application.¹⁵⁵ The abbreviated process would allow all applicants to answer a simple yes/no question on FCC Form 183 as to whether they wish their information to be withheld from public inspection.¹⁵⁶ To be clear, we will not grant requests to withhold financial data that applicants elsewhere disclose to the public, and that information will be disclosed in the normal course.

135. In addition, as the Commission did for the CAF Phase II auction, we would withhold information on the progress of the auction from the general public until after the close of bidding when auction results are announced.¹⁵⁷ Accordingly, during the auction, the public would not have access to such interim information as the current round, clock percentage, aggregate cost, or any summary statistics on bidding or assigned bids that may reveal or suggest the identities of bidders associated with any specific bids. Although auction participants would have access to information that is needed to inform their bidding, such information would be made publicly available only after the close of the auction in order to help preserve the integrity of the auction while it is in progress.

136. After the close of bidding and announcement of auction results, we propose to make publicly available all short-form application information and bidding data, except for an applicant's operational information, letter of interest, confidential financial information, and proxy bidding instructions. This approach is consistent with the Commission's practice in the CAF Phase II auction.¹⁵⁸

137. We seek comment on our proposals to limit the availability of bidding information during the auction and to adopt limited information procedures for the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction concerning the application and bidding data that will be publicly available before, during, and after the auction.

VI. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

A. Supplemental Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

138. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA),¹⁵⁹ the Commission prepared an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) in connection with the *Rural Digital*

¹⁵⁴ In CAF Phase II, a winning bidder's letter of credit from a qualified bank was treated as confidential trade secrets and/or commercial information and thus withheld from routine public inspection. *See Connect America Fund Phase II Auction Support for 962 Winning Bids Ready to Be Authorized; Listed Auction 903 Long-Form Applicants Must Submit Letters of Credit and Legal Counsel's Opinion Letters by March 13, 2019*, Public Notice, DA 19-126, at 2 (WCB/OEA Feb. 27, 2019). For the same reasons, we propose to withhold an applicant's letter of interest from a qualified bank.

¹⁵⁵ *See Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1475, para. 125; 47 CFR § 0.459(a)(4).

¹⁵⁶ 47 CFR § 0.459(a)(4).

¹⁵⁷ *See Auction 903 Procedures Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 1510, para. 280.

¹⁵⁸ *See id.* at 1475-76, 1510, paras. 127, 281.

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

Opportunity Fund NPRM,¹⁶⁰ and a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) in connection with the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*.¹⁶¹ The Commission sought written public comment on the proposals in the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund NPRM*, including comments on the IRFA. The Commission did not receive any comments in response to these Regulatory Flexibility Analyses.

139. The IRFA for the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund NPRM* and the FRFA for the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* set forth the need for and objectives of the Commission's rules for the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction; the legal basis for those rules; a description and estimate of the number of small entities to which the rules apply; a description of projected reporting, recordkeeping, and other compliance requirements for small entities; steps taken to minimize the significant economic impact on small entities and significant alternatives considered; and a statement that there are no federal rules that may duplicate, overlap, or conflict with the rules.¹⁶² The proposals in this Public Notice do not change any of those descriptions. However, because this Public Notice proposes specific procedures for implementing the rules proposed in the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund NPRM* and adopted in the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*, we have prepared a supplemental IRFA seeking comment on how the proposals in this Public Notice could affect those Regulatory Flexibility Analyses.

140. The proposals in this Public Notice include procedures for awarding Rural Digital Opportunity Fund support through a multi-round, reverse auction, the minimum geographic area for bidding in the auction, aggregating eligible areas into larger geographic units for bidding, and the availability of application and auction information to bidders and to the public during and after the auction. This Public Notice also includes detailed proposed bidding procedures for a descending clock auction, including bid collection, clock prices, proposed bid format, package bidding format, proxy bidding, bidder activity rules, bid processing, and how support amounts are determined. The bidding procedures proposed in this Public Notice are designed to facilitate the participation of qualified service providers of all kinds, including small entities, in the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund program, and to give all bidders, including small entities, the flexibility to place bids that align with their intended network construction or expansion, regardless of the size of their current network footprints. In addition, the Public Notice specifically seeks comment on information the Commission could make available to help educate parties that have not previously participated in a Commission auction, and on whether OEA and the Bureau should work with the Commission's Office of Communications Business Opportunities to engage with small providers.

141. To implement the rules adopted by the Commission in the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* for the pre-auction process, this Public Notice proposes specific procedures and requirements for applying to participate and becoming qualified to bid in the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction, including designating the state(s) in which an applicant intends to bid and providing operational and financial information designed to allow the Commission to assess the applicant's qualifications to meet the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund public interest obligations for each area for which it seeks support. The Public Notice also makes proposals that address the types of further information that may be required in the post-auction long-form application that a winning bidder must file to become authorized to receive support. The application procedures proposed in this Public Notice are intended to require applicants to submit enough information to permit the Commission to determine their qualifications to participate in the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction, without requiring so much information that it is cost-prohibitive for any entity, including small entities, to participate.

¹⁶⁰ *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund et al.*, WC Docket Nos. 19-126, 10-90, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 34 FCC Rcd 6778 (2019).

¹⁶¹ *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order* (Appx. B, Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis).

¹⁶² See *supra* notes 160, 161.

142. As noted above, we seek comment on how the proposals in this Public Notice could affect the IRFA for the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund NPRM* or the FRFA in the *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Order*. Such comments must be filed in accordance with the same filing deadlines for responses to this Public Notice and have a separate and distinct heading designating them as responses to the IRFA and FRFA.

B. Deadlines and Filing Procedures

143. Pursuant to sections 1.415 and 1.419 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR §§ 1.415, 1.419, interested parties may file comments and reply comments on or before the dates indicated on the first page of this document in AU Docket No. 20-34 and WC Docket Nos. 19-126 and 10-90. Comments may be filed using the Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS). See *Electronic Filing of Documents in Rulemaking Proceedings*, 63 FR 24121 (1998).

- *Electronic Filers:* Comments may be filed electronically using the Internet by accessing the ECFS: <http://apps.fcc.gov/ecfs/>.
- *Paper Filers:* Parties who choose to file by paper must file an original and one copy of each filing. If more than one docket or rulemaking number appears in the caption of this proceeding, filers must submit two additional copies for each additional docket or rulemaking number.

Filings can be sent by hand or messenger delivery, by commercial overnight courier, or by first-class or overnight U.S. Postal Service mail. All filings must be addressed to the Commission's Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission.

- All hand-delivered or messenger-delivered paper filings for the Commission's Secretary must be delivered to FCC Headquarters at 445 12th St., SW, Room TW-A325, Washington, DC 20554. The filing hours are 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. All hand deliveries must be held together with rubber bands or fasteners. Any envelopes and boxes must be disposed of before entering the building.
- Commercial overnight mail (other than U.S. Postal Service Express Mail and Priority Mail) must be sent to 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701.
- U.S. Postal Service first-class, Express, and Priority mail must be addressed to 445 12th Street, SW, Washington DC 20554.

144. *People with Disabilities:* To request materials in accessible formats (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format) for people with disabilities, send an e-mail to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202-418-0530 (voice), 202-418-0432 (TTY).

145. This proceeding has been designated as a "permit-but-disclose" proceeding in accordance with the Commission's *ex parte* rules.¹⁶³ Persons making *ex parte* presentations must file a copy of any written presentation or a memorandum summarizing any oral presentation within two business days after the presentation (unless a different deadline applicable to the Sunshine period applies). Persons making oral *ex parte* presentations are reminded that memoranda summarizing the presentation must (1) list all persons attending or otherwise participating in the meeting at which the *ex parte* presentation was made, and (2) summarize all data presented and arguments made during the presentation. If the presentation consisted in whole or in part of the presentation of data or arguments already reflected in the presenter's written comments, memoranda or other filings in the proceeding, the presenter may provide citations to

¹⁶³ 47 CFR § 1.1200 *et seq.*

such data or arguments in his or her prior comments, memoranda, or other filings (specifying the relevant page and/or paragraph numbers where such data or arguments can be found) in lieu of summarizing them in the memorandum. Documents shown or given to Commission staff during *ex parte* meetings are deemed to be written *ex parte* presentations and must be filed consistent with rule 1.1206(b). In proceedings governed by rule 1.49(f) or for which the Commission has made available a method of electronic filing, written *ex parte* presentations and memoranda summarizing oral *ex parte* presentations, and all attachments thereto, must be filed through the electronic comment filing system available for that proceeding, and must be filed in their native format (e.g., .doc, .xml, .ppt, searchable .pdf). Participants in this proceeding should familiarize themselves with the Commission's *ex parte* rules.

C. Contacts

146. For further information concerning this proceeding, contact auction904@fcc.gov or the offices listed below:

Rural Broadband Auctions Task Force

Michael Janson, (202) 418-0627

Kirk Burgee, (202) 418-1599

Telecommunications Access Policy Division, Wireline Competition Bureau

Heidi Lankau at (202) 418-7400

Auctions Division, Office of Economics and Analytics

Mark Montano at (202) 418-0660

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APPENDIX A**Proposed Auction 904 Short-Form Application Operational Questions**

Responses to these questions and any supporting documentation will be withheld from public disclosure.

Operational History

1. Has the applicant previously deployed consumer broadband networks (Yes/No)? If so:
 - a. Provide the date range when broadband service was offered and in which state(s) service was offered. Specify dates for each state.
 - b. Provide an estimate of how many subscribers are currently served in each state. (If the applicant is no longer providing service in any state, estimate the number of customers that were served at the beginning of the last full year that the applicant did provide service.)
 - c. What services (e.g., voice, video, broadband Internet access) were or are provided in each state?
 - d. List any data-usage limit (data cap) used as part of existing broadband access services.
 - e. What specific technologies and network architecture are used for last-mile; middle-mile/backhaul; and internet interconnections?
 - f. What are the deployed voice technologies and how are these voice services implemented?

Proposed Network(s) Using Funding from the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Auction

Answer for each state the applicant selected in its application:

2. Network Infrastructures:
 - a. Briefly describe from a high-level network perspective which network architectures and technologies will be used in the applicant's proposed deployment. If there are variations by state, region, or other criteria, describe each network or location.
 - b. Last-mile: What are the relevant topologies, technologies and protocols and the corresponding industry standards for the last-mile network infrastructure in the applicant's proposed deployment?
 - c. Middle-Mile/Backhaul: What are the relevant topologies, technologies and protocols and the corresponding industry standards for the middle-mile/backhaul network infrastructure in the applicant's proposal?
 - d. Internet Access: What are the relevant topologies, technologies and protocols and the corresponding industry standards for the Internet access network infrastructure in the applicant's proposal? This is the connection to major IXPs, transit providers, etc.

- e. If the applicant is proposing to use non-standard technologies and protocols, the applicant should identify which vendor(s) and product(s) are being considered and provide links to the vendors' websites and to publicly available technical specifications of the product(s).¹
3. Voice Services: Briefly describe the anticipated system(s) that will be used to provide voice services to the applicant's subscribers. Examples of such solutions could include: (1) internally designed and operated; (2) provided by a Managed Voice Service Provider; or (3) or an OTT (Over-The-Top) solution available to subscribers via the applicant. If the applicant is considering multiple solutions, provide information on each one and identify possible vendors or service providers.
4. Network Performance:
 - a. Can the applicant demonstrate that the technology and the engineering design will fully support the proposed performance tier, latency and voice service requirements for the requisite number of locations during peak periods (Yes/No)?
 - b. Briefly describe the capabilities of the network technologies that will enable performance tier (speed and usage allowance), latency and (where applicable) voice service mean opinion score (MOS) requirements to be met. This can include traffic management, Quality of Service, over-building/scalability, using equipment that easily allows upgrades and other techniques.
 - c. State the target or design peak period over-subscription ratio(s) for the last-mile, middle-mile/backhaul and Internet interconnection that will be used. Additionally, describe the basic assumptions and calculation that will be used in determining these ratios.
 - d. What general rules-of-thumb will be used to determine if any portion of the network infrastructure needs to be improved, upgraded or expanded to ensure the network is able to meet the required speed, latency and where required voice quality? For example, taking action when (1) when middle-mile link average peak period load is greater than 70%; when a link peak period load exceeds 95% more than 10 times; when a router's average peak period processing utilization exceeds 70%; when an Internet access link load exceeds 75% for a specified time period; when call setup, call drop, call completion rates meet or exceed applicant targets.
 - e. For fixed broadband wireless access networks, describe how the proposed frequency band(s) and technology attributes, for both last mile and backhaul, will achieve the performance tier(s) and latency requirements to all locations. Specifically, describe how the planned frequency bands, base station configuration, channel bandwidths, traffic assumptions and propagation assumptions and calculations yield sufficient capacity to all the planned locations.
5. Network Buildout: Can the applicant demonstrate that all the network buildout requirements to achieve all service milestones can be met (Yes/No)? The applicant will be required to submit a detailed project plan in the long-form application if it is named as a winning bidder. Describe concisely the information that the applicant would make available in such a detailed project plan.

¹ If technical specifications for the non-standard technologies are not available on a vendor's website, technical documents may be submitted with the application.

6. Network Equipment, Consultants and Deployment Vendors: For the proposed performance tier and latency combination(s), can the applicant demonstrate that potential vendors, integrators and other partners are able to provide commercially available and fully compatible network equipment/systems, interconnection, last mile technology and customer premise equipment (CPE) at cost consistent with applicant's buildout budget and in time to meet service milestones (Yes/No)? Describe concisely the information and sources of such information that the applicant could make available to support this response.
7. Network Management:
 - a. Briefly describe the method(s) that will be used to monitor, operate, problem resolution, provision and optimize the network and associated services such as voice. Identify if the proposed solution is internally developed and operated; expands existing systems; uses a third-party network management provider; or is some variant or combination of these methods.
 - b. Remember to include how voice operations will be monitored, operated, problems resolved, provisioned and optimized as appropriate.
 - c. If the applicant will expand existing network management systems, describe how the current system provides successful operations.
 - d. If the applicant will use a third-party network management provider, identify any providers the applicant is currently considering.
 - e. If the applicant will develop, deploy and operate a new system can the applicant demonstrate that it can provide internally developed operations systems for provisioning and maintaining the proposed network including equipment and segments, interconnections, CPE and customer services at cost consistent with applicant's buildout budget and in time to meet service milestones (Yes/No)? If not, can the applicant demonstrate that potential vendors, integrators, and other partners are able to provide commercially available and fully compatible operations systems and tools for provisioning and maintaining the proposed network at cost consistent with applicant's buildout budget and in time to meet service milestones (Yes/No)? Describe concisely the information and sources of such information that the applicant could make available to support these responses.
8. Satellite Networks: If the applicant is using satellite technologies, identify which satellites would be used, and describe concisely the total satellite capacity available, that is, capacity that is not currently in use for existing subscribers.

APPENDIX B

Proposed Auction 904 Spectrum Chart

Spectrum Band/Service	Paired Licensed		Unpaired Licensed	Unlicensed
	Uplink Freq. (MHz)	Downlink Freq. (MHz)	Uplink & Downlink Freq. (MHz)	Unlicensed (MHz)
600 MHz	663 □ 698	617 □ 652		
Lower 700 MHz	698 □ 716	728 □ 746	716 □ 728 (Downlink only)	
Upper 700 MHz	776 □ 787	746 □ 757		
800 MHz SMR	813.5/817 □ 824	858.5/862 □ 869		
Cellular	824 □ 849	869 □ 894		
Broadband PCS	1850 □ 1915	1930 □ 1995		
AWS □ 1	1710 □ 1755	2110 □ 2155		
AWS (H Block)	1915 □ 1920	1995 □ 2000		
AWS □ 3	1755 □ 1780	2155 □ 2180	1695 □ 1710 (Uplink only)	
AWS □ 4			2000 □ 2020 2180 □ 2200 (Downlink only ¹⁶⁵)	
BRS/EBS			2496 □ 2690	
WCS	2305 □ 2315	2350 □ 2360	2315 □ 2320 2345 □ 2350	
CBRS (3.5 GHz)			3550 □ 3700	
UMFUS (terrestrial)			24,250 □ 24,450 24,750 □ 25,250 27,500 □ 28,350 37,600 □ 38,600 38,600 □ 40,000 47,200 □ 48,200	
70 □ 80 □ 90 GHz unpaired & 70 □ 80 GHz paired (point-to-point terrestrial)	Point-to-Point Pairs for 70 □ 80 GHz 71,000 □ 76,000 with 81,000 □ 86,000		71,000 □ 76,000 81,000 □ 86,000 92,000 □ 94,000 94,100 □ 95,000	
TV White Spaces				54 □ 72 76 □ 88 174 □ 216 470 □ 698
900 MHz				902 □ 928
2.4 GHz				2400 □ 2483.5

¹⁶⁵ As a result of licensee's election pursuant to *DISH Network Corporation; Petition for Waiver of Sections 27.5(j) and 27.53(h)(2)(ii) of the Commission's Rules and Request for Extension of Time*, WT Docket No. 13 □ 225, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 28 FCC Rcd 16787 (WTB 2013).

Spectrum Band/Service	Paired Licensed		Unpaired Licensed	Unlicensed
	Uplink Freq. (MHz)	Downlink Freq. (MHz)	Uplink & Downlink Freq. (MHz)	Unlicensed (MHz)
5 GHz				5150 □ 5250 5250 □ 5350 5470 □ 5725 5725 □ 5850
24 GHz				24,000 □ 24,250
57 □ 71 GHz				57,000 □ 71,000
Ku Band (satellite)	12,750 □ 13,250 14,000 □ 14,500	10,700 □ 12,700		
Ka Band (satellite)	27,500 □ 30,000	17,700 □ 20,200		
V Band (satellite)	47,200 □ 50,200 50,400 □ 52,400	37,500 □ 42,000		

Abbreviations

AWS	Advanced Wireless Services
BRS/EBS	Broadband Radio Service / Education Broadband Service
CBRS	Citizens Broadband Radio Service
PCS	Personal Communications Service
SMR	Specialized Mobile Radio
UMFUS	Upper Microwave Flexible Use Service
WCS	Wireless Communications Service

**STATEMENT OF
CHAIRMAN AJIT PAI**

Re: *Competitive Bidding Procedures and Certain Program Requirements for the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Auction (Auction 904)*, AU Docket No. 20-24; WC Docket No. 19-126; WC Docket No. 10-90.

If you fly for several hours and drive for several hours more, you can visit Ethete, Wyoming. It's a tiny town in the remote reaches of the Wind River Reservation. I visited Ethete earlier this month. There, I had a chance to meet Patrick Lawson, who runs Wind River Internet, a Tribally owned broadband provider. He described some of the challenges and opportunities of connecting Tribal members with broadband. I also met Tara and Marcus. They were busy connecting homes with gigabit-capable fiber offered by Wind River Internet but took time to share with me how the work gave them a sense of purpose, in addition to being a good job. And I met Tribal leaders who told me what a big difference this connectivity would make—from enabling Tribal members to apply for jobs to allowing kids to learn about their culture. The linchpin to this brighter future? The FCC. The digital opportunity being delivered on the Wind River Reservation was made possible in part by the FCC's Connect America Fund Phase II auction. For showing me what's being accomplished in the middle of winter in some of the most sparsely populated, challenging terrain in the country, I want to say, “Hohóu hinono”ei 3oowoo3nenitenoó”—thank you to the Northern Arapaho Tribe. (And I'll keep practicing the Arapaho you taught me!)

What's true in Wyoming is true everywhere else in rural America. Whether starting a business, furthering their educations, seeking high quality healthcare, or simply connecting with loved ones around the world, rural consumers need the same access to high-speed, dependable broadband as their counterparts in urban areas. That's why we are acting decisively with Phase I of the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction. We're building on the success of the CAF II auction to bring broadband to as many as six million unserved homes and rural businesses that we know for a fact lack broadband and are unlikely to get it any time soon without help. Today's item takes the next step in that process, seeking public input on a variety of proposals regarding the processes that will govern the auction, which is slated to begin in October.

Fair warning: many of the proposals we are making today seem rather technical and complicated. But they're essential to ensuring a competitive, fair, and efficient auction. This *Public Notice* will make sure that our limited universal service dollars bring the fastest broadband networks possible to as many Americans as we can. It will help determine everything from which service providers can participate and the way bidding in the auction will be conducted, to how the Commission will award support to bidders and vet them to ensure that they can deliver the services promised to their customers. I look forward to reviewing stakeholders' comments as we move forward to finalize the auction procedures and kick off bidding this fall.

I'd like to thank the many staff throughout the building that contributed to this item, including Craig Bomberger, Jonathan Campbell, Rita Cookmeyer, Amanda Hilfiger, Bill Huber, Shabnam Javid, Steve Kauffman, Alec MacDonell, Eliot Maenner, Giulia McHenry, Gary Michaels, Mark Montano, Steve Rosenberg, Linda Sanderson, Debbie Smith, Martha Stancill, Sue Sterner, and Margy Wiener from the Office of Economics and Analytics; Kirk Burgee, Nathan Eagan, Michael Janson, and Jonathan McCormack from the Rural Broadband Auctions Task Force; Talmage Cox, Lauren Garry, Trent Harkrader, Katie King, Heidi Lankau, Alex Minard, Kris Monteith, Ryan Palmer, and Gilbert Smith from the Wireline Competition Bureau; Stephen Buenzow, Ziad Sleem, and Thuy Tran from the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau; Sylvia Lam and Kerry Murray from the International Bureau; Barbara Esbin from the Office of Native Affairs and Policy; Maura McGowan from the Office of Communications Business Opportunities; and Richard Mallen, Malena Barzilai, and William Richardson from the Office of General Counsel.

**STATEMENT OF
COMMISSIONER MICHAEL O'RIELLY**

Re: *Competitive Bidding Procedures and Certain Program Requirements for the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Auction (Auction 904)*, AU Docket No. 20-24; WC Docket No. 19-126; WC Docket No. 10-90.

The major policy debate over how to structure the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund auction was resolved in last month's Report and Order, and now the Commission moves on to determining the largely administrative pre-auction and bidding procedures. Any disagreements with respect to the policy cuts in our previous decision should, therefore, be considered separately from this item.

Indeed, this very straightforward Public Notice proposes to adopt many of the same sound processes as in the Commission's successful Connect America Fund Phase II auction, and it has my support. While the proposal is not identical in every respect to our previous framework, most of the adjustments are simply intended to address lessons from CAF II and implement the new clearing round bid assignment rule. And, although the auction's bias toward certain technologies over others appears to be a foregone conclusion, I appreciate the addition of clarifying language to the circulated draft to soften the Commission's prejudice in this regard. I commend the staff involved in this item, including the Rural Broadband Auctions Task Force, for their hard work in pushing the auction forward.

I look forward to our next steps in implementing the RDOF, especially our release of an initial list of eligible areas and a corresponding challenge process. The latter process is vital to ensuring that our scarce funds are not used to subsidize overbuilding, and I plan to monitor it closely.

**STATEMENT OF
COMMISSIONER JESSICA ROSENWORCEL
APPROVING IN PART, DISSENTING IN PART**

Re: *Competitive Bidding Procedures and Certain Program Requirements for the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Auction (Auction 904)*, AU Docket No. 20-24; WC Docket No. 19-126; WC Docket No. 10-90.

Last fall, I joined Senator Manchin in West Virginia. We crisscrossed the Mountain State at the peak of its autumn glory. The towns we stopped in were small, all proud of their history and all grappling with their future. Everyone we met expressed concern about how reliable broadband had not yet reached the homes and businesses in their community. They spoke of the connections they were not able to forge, the economic opportunities that had been lost, and the students who struggled with the homework gap. Their frustration was real. They were also aggrieved that this agency's maps say they have broadband when they know on the ground, at home and at work, they simply do not.

In the fall, I also traveled to upstate New York. Same story. People want to know how they will ever grow a business, sell their home, or see their community thrive when there is no broadband to be found. To add insult to injury, when these Empire State folks looked at Federal Communications Commission data they found something disturbing: this agency said they have service when they clearly do not.

A few weeks later, I ventured to southern New Mexico. I spent time with healthcare providers looking at how telemedicine could improve outcomes in vast rural stretches of the state. But for so many of their patients, broadband is a pipe dream. It's just not there. Again, I was told our maps do not do justice to the lack of service. One of the people I met asked a question that still stings: How will we really fix this problem without first fixing our maps?

That question deserves an honest answer. So here it is: Thirteen days before the election, the FCC will start the largest program for federal broadband funding in our nation's history. But this Rural Digital Opportunity Fund looks more like publicity stunt than policy. That's because we are spending billions of dollars without the facts we need. We have not done a single thing to fix our dubious broadband data or address our inaccurate broadband maps. Those are the maps that have been panned by Congress, cabinet secretaries, and consumers. They're not accurate. Worse, for everyone who our maps erroneously suggest is served by broadband when they are not, moving ahead here means it could be ten years before this agency is able to offer any further assistance. For too many people in too many places like the ones I visited in West Virginia, New York, and New Mexico that means our digital divide will turn into a yawning chasm.

This is not right.

To do this right, we need maps before money and data before deployment. It's time to work. We need to roll up our sleeves and get the data we do not have about where service is and is not. Then we need to do just what Senator Manchin said in a letter to all of us yesterday: hold this auction only after our maps can be fixed, challenged, and verified. Failure to do that will fail millions of people in communities that will never see support from this agency even though they are stuck on the wrong side of the digital divide.

To do this right, we also need to acknowledge that we are not going to do it on our own. We need to work with state and local authorities and not fight their efforts to help bring broadband to their communities. But that's not what we do here. In fact, last month in a batch of last-minute changes, the FCC decided that the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund would not be available in places where states have their own programs. By some counts, that's as many as 30 states. That's crazy and we have no idea how it will play out on the ground. We should be encouraging states to work with us not penalizing them for their efforts to bring broadband to communities that are struggling. We have this exactly backwards.

To do this right we also need straightforward procedures to facilitate distribution of funds. On this last point, let me acknowledge the hard work of our agency staff. Because this Public Notice asks the right questions about how to implement a descending clock auction. It's the lone aspect of this effort I find sensible. It's the only part that has my support.

Universal service is a cherished principle. Fixing the digital divide is at the heart of this agency's mission. But doing it in a haphazard way where we are distributing billions of dollars without taking care of job one—making sure we have the data to do so—is unacceptable. So in this regard, I dissent.

**STATEMENT OF
COMMISSIONER GEOFFREY STARKS
APPROVING IN PART, DISSENTING IN PART**

Re: *Competitive Bidding Procedures and Certain Program Requirements for the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Auction (Auction 904)*, AU Docket No. 20-24; WC Docket No. 19-126; WC Docket No. 10-90.

When we voted on the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund last month, I raised a number of concerns. Two of the most important were (1) that we are continuing to distribute funds based on deeply flawed Form 477 data and (2) that we have adopted a confusing and counterproductive approach toward coordinating RDOF with state funds. I won't repeat those concerns here, but I want to underscore that we do not have to let those problems stand. We have options. Nearly two dozen members of Congress have asked us to give states an opportunity to comment on the portions of our January decision that impact state programs and then reconsider that decision. And, just yesterday, Senator Manchin of West Virginia sent a letter urging us to "revise the aggressive timeline" for RDOF "until after the eligibility maps can be challenged and verified." I believe that fiscal responsibility, prudence, and the law all require us to heed those calls. Getting this right is critical. Over the last year, I have met with individuals in communities around the country who need better broadband, including at a recent congressional roundtable in Virginia and a field hearing in New York—two states with their own broadband initiatives that are in the process of understanding how RDOF will impact them. We owe it to those communities to be good stewards of universal service funds. For that reason, while I approve of the auction mechanism the FCC adopts today, I cannot support pressing ahead toward an artificial deadline with such significant concerns unresolved. For that reason, I dissent with respect to the remainder of the item, including the auction timeline.