

March 23, 2020

Chairman Ajit V. Pai
Commissioner Michael O’Rielly
Commissioner Brendan Carr
Commissioner Jessica Rosenworcel
Commissioner Geoffrey Starks
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554

Re: Docket Nos. 11-42, 09-197, 96-45, 17-287

EMERGENCY REQUEST FOR INCREASED LIFELINE SUPPORT
DURING THE COVID-19 CRISIS

Dear Chairman Pai, Commissioners O’Rielly, Carr, Rosenworcel and Starks:

As the United States is facing an unprecedented emergency, with almost all Americans—old and young—required to work, learn, and function while staying at home, the need for connectivity across the country has never been greater. Internet and telephone access are extremely urgent at this time as families stay at home to protect public health and struggle to recreate their lives online. Existing disparities in communications access are only being exacerbated during this national emergency. The Chairman’s Keep Americans Connected Pledge and Federal Communications Commission’s (“FCC” or “Commission”) decision to temporarily waive recertification and reverification requirements for existing Lifeline customers were laudable first steps in the early days of the crisis, but more is needed as the extent and length of the emergency becomes evident. The undersigned organizations therefore request the FCC immediately take the following actions to adapt the Lifeline program to meet the COVID-19 crisis:

- Immediately prohibit disconnections of Lifeline consumers;
- Within no more than one week, require Lifeline providers to offer unlimited voice minutes and unlimited texting and commensurate voice-only financial support; and
- Within no more than 21 days, create an emergency Lifeline broadband benefit.

Lifeline is the only existing program designed to help low-income consumers afford essential communications services. The program design can quickly be ramped up to provide additional services and benefits to help households acting in accordance with national directives to maintain social distance while also receiving health care, continuing work, participating in distance learning and providing mutual aid and support.¹ Immediate action is needed. Our organizations are hearing urgent requests from frontline public health providers, legal services, public housing authorities and others that highlight the public health threat from limited Lifeline minutes. For example, just this week a community health care professional was alarmed to see many low-income patients coming in-person to the clinic because they could not afford to use voice minutes to call ahead. And public housing authority workers reported elderly Lifeline tenants rationing their Lifeline minutes to their detriment. Public health and the economy will be severely impacted if millions of low-income people do not have access to adequate telephone and Internet connections.

The Commission has ample precedent to take this action to protect the most vulnerable members of our society. In 2005, the Commission acted in response to Hurricane Katrina. Six weeks after

Hurricane Katrina hit, the Commission issued an emergency order making support available for wireless service for the first time and drawing upon existing emergency designations to determine who was eligible for support.ⁱⁱ The Commission should draw on this precedent to take the steps described below to adopt emergency measures starting immediately and ending 30 days after COVID-19 emergencies cease.ⁱⁱⁱ

Prohibit disconnections of Lifeline customers. Lifeline customers should not lose access during the COVID-19 crisis and for a reasonable period (e.g., 120 days) after the crisis. The Commission should immediately eliminate the non-usage rule and should continue its waiver of the recertification and reverification requirements for the full length of the emergency.^{iv}

Unlimited voice minutes, unlimited text and commensurate voice-only support. Within one week, the Commission should immediately require unlimited voice minutes and unlimited texting until the crisis is over. At the same time the Commission must also temporarily increase voice support to a level sufficient to cover the increased minutes. Further support for phones that can tether or offer hotspots would also ameliorate current limits on broadband access.^v

Emergency Lifeline Broadband Benefit. Within no more than 21 days, the Commission should create an Emergency Lifeline broadband benefit for low-income households for \$50 per month to fill in the gaps once the initial corporate commitments for 60 days of free service end. An adequate broadband service to the home would provide 100 megabits per second downstream/10 megabits per second upstream to allow for multiple members of the household to have the connectivity necessary for two-way video.^{vi} To be eligible, such products should not include any waiting period for service or prohibitions for consumers with arrearages. The Commission should forbear from the obligations that broadband providers be designated ETCs.^{vii}

In addition to these actions, emergency Lifeline assistance should easily be available to households that have experienced a sudden drop in wages due to the COVID-19 crisis. While federal benefits programs are likely to see a rapid influx of participants and thus many will be able to rely upon existing program eligibility rules, the Commission should adopt rules that will streamline access for households impacted suddenly by the COVID-19 emergency.^{viii}

The temporary expansion of Lifeline benefits described here will fulfill the Communications Act, advances the Congressionally mandated goals of universal service and is in line with Commission precedent.^{ix} Millions of people in this country must stay home in order to limit the spread of the coronavirus and it is in our country's national interest to continue as much of our economic and civic life as possible during this time. In the near-term telephone and Internet access will be necessary for health care, employment, the national census, primary elections, education and more. We strongly urge the Commission to act immediately. Our organizations are willing and able to collaborate to ensure these actions are as timely and successful as possible.

Sincerely,

Access Humboldt, Eureka, CA
Access Now ACTION-
Housing, Pittsburgh, PA
African American Health Alliance
AIDS Alabama, Birmingham, AL
AIDS Foundation of Chicago
AIDS Law Project of Pennsylvania

Alianza Nacional de Campesinas
Alternate ROOTS, Atlanta, GA
American Civil Liberties Union
American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO
American Library Association
America's Health Insurance Plans / AHIP
Anixter Center, Chicago, IL
Anne Arundel County, Department of Health, Anne
Arundel County, MD
Appalshop, Central Appalachian Region, KY, VA,

WV, TN
The Arc of the U.S., Washington, DC
Ashbury Senior Computer Community Center,
Cleveland, OH
Asian Americans Advancing Justice—Los
Angeles Asian Americans Advancing Justice |
AAJC
Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance, AFL-
CIO
Association for Behavioral Healthcare,
Massachusetts
Association for Community Affiliated Plans,
Washington
Association of Assistive Technology Act
Program,
Washington
Association of Nurses in AIDS Care
Autistic Self Advocacy Network
Benton Institute for Broadband & Society
Black Lives Matter DC, Washington, DC
Blue Cross Blue Shield Association
Boston Medical Center Health System, Boston,
MA
Brookline Interactive, Brookline, MA
Byte Back
California Center for Rural Policy
California LGBT Arts Alliance, Los Angeles,
CA
CARDBoard Project, Plano, TX
Center for Advocacy for the Rights and
Interests of the Elderly (CARIE)
Center for Digital Democracy Center for
Law and Social Policy (CLASP)
Center for New Americans, Northampton, MA
The Center for Public Representation,
Massachusetts, District of Columbia
Center for Rural Strategies
Center on Halsted, Chicago, IL
Central West Justice Center, Worcester, MA
Champaign County Health Care Consumers,
Champaign, IL
Charlotte Center for Legal Advocacy,
Charlotte,
NC
Chicago House and Social Service Agency,
Chicago, IL
Chicago Women's AIDS Project, Chicago, IL
Child Advocacy Center of Franklin Co & North

Quabbin Inc., Greenfield, MA
Children's HealthWatch, Boston, MA
Children's Home & Aid, Illinois
Choices Coordinated Care Solutions, Indianapolis,
IN
Church World Service
Citizens Action Coalition of Indiana
Clinical and Support Options
Coalition to End Stigma and Discrimination,
Newark, NJ
Collective Action for Puerto Rico, New York, NY
Color Of Change
Colorado Center on Law and Policy
Colorado Organizations and Individuals
Responding to HIV/AIDS, Colorado
Common Cause Common Sense
CommunicationFIRST
Communications Workers of America
Community Action, Greenfield, MA
Community Behavioral Healthcare Association of
Illinois, Springfield, Illinois
Community Catalyst, Boston, MA
Community Education Group, Shepherdstown, WV
Community Legal Services of Philadelphia, Energy
Unit, Health and Independence Unit, Philadelphia,
PA
Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good
Shepherd, U.S. Provinces Connected
Nation, Inc.
Consortium for School Networking (CoSN)
Cunningham Township, Urbana, IL Denver
Public Library, Denver, CO Disability Law
Center, Boston, MA
Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund
(DREDF)
DuPage Federation on Human Services Reform,
Lombard, IL
DynamicChanges LLC, Salem, OR
El Valle Community Center, Villanueva, NM
Emmanuel Free Methodist Church, Alton, IL
Equal Hope, Chicago, IL
EraseTheRedline Inc., New Jersey
Esperanza, Philadelphia, PA
Exprés de Gloria, Chicago IL
The Family Cafe
Florida Legal Services, Inc.
Free Geek, Portland, OR

Full Color Future, Washington DC
The Garrett Law Firm, PLLC, Austin, TX
Generation Justice, Albuquerque, NM
George Wiley Center, Rhode Island
Gift of Voice
Girls Inc.
Greater Boston Legal Services, Weymouth, MA
GreaterWorks Inc., Chicago, Illinois
The Greenlining Institute, Oakland, CA
GreenTree Peer Center, Winston-Salem, NC
GROW In Illinois
Health & Medicine Policy Research Group,
Chicago, IL
Health Law Advocates, Boston, MA
Healthcare Leadership Council
Heartland Alliance, Chicago, IL
Hepatitis Education Project, Seattle, WA
Hispanic Technology & Telecommunications
Partnership (HTTP)
Housing Authority City of Austin, Texas
Indivisible
Indivisible, Illinois

InnovateEDU, Brooklyn, NY
Institute for Intellectual Property and Social
Justice Joint Center for Political and Economic
Studies
Just Harvest, Pittsburgh, PA
Just Roots, Greenfield, MA
Justice Center of SouthEast Massachusetts,
Brockton, MA
Justice in Aging
The Kennedy Forum Illinois, Chicago, IL
Kentucky Equal Justice Center
The Leadership Conference on Civil and
Human
Rights
Legacy Hospice, Fishersville, VA
Legal Aid Chicago
Legal Council for Health Justice Chicago
Legal Services Advocacy Project, St. Paul,
MN
Let's Talk About It (LTAI), Gainesville, FL
Libraries Without Borders
Line Break Media, Twin Cities,
MN
Liver Health Connection, Denver, CO
Low Income Utility Advocacy Project, Illinois

Maine Equal Justice
Martinez Street Women's Center, San Antonio, TX
Mass Law Reform Institute
Massachusetts Health & Hospital Association,
Burlington, MA
Massachusetts Law Reform Institute
Massachusetts League of Community Health
Centers
Massachusetts Senior Action Council, Dorchester,
MA
Media Alliance, San Francisco, CA
MediaJustice
Memorial Behavioral Health, Springfield, IL
Mental Health America
Mental Health Legal Advisors Committee,
Massachusetts
Metropolitan Family Services, Chicago, IL
Michael Reese Research & Education Foundation
HIV Care Program, Chicago, IL
Michigan Poverty Law Program
Mississippi Center for Justice
Montague Catholic Social Ministries, Turners Falls,
MA
More Too Life, Sarasota, FL
Mother and Child Alliance, Chicago, IL
Mountain State Justice, West Virginia
Musica Franklin, Greenfield and Montague, MA
Muslims Emergency Management Puget Sound,
Seattle, WA
NAACP
NAMI Chicago, Chicago, IL
National Advocacy Center of the Sisters of the
Good Shepherd
National Alliance on Mental Illness
National Alliance on Mental Illness, Massachusetts
National Association of Community Health Centers
National Association of Councils on
Developmental Disabilities
National Center for Transgender Equality
National Community Action Partnership
National Consumer Law Center, on behalf of its
low-income clients National Consumers
League
National Council for Behavioral Health,
Washington

National Council of Churches
National Digital Inclusion Alliance
National Disability Rights Network

National Education Association
National Employment Law Project
National Fair Housing Alliance
National Health Law Program
National League of Cities
National LGBTQ Task Force
National Mental Health Consumers' Self-Help Clearinghouse
National Organization for Women
National Respite Coalition
National Urban League
Native Public Media
NETWORK Lobby for Catholic Social Justice
New America's Open Technology Institute

New Mexico Center on Law and Poverty
Next Century Cities
North Carolina Medical Society
Northeast Justice Center, Massachusetts
Nurses for Justice Baltimore, Baltimore, MD
OCA - Asian Pacific American Advocates
Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition,
Huntington,
WV
On Our Own of Carroll County, Inc.,
Westminster,
MD
On Our Own of St. Mary's, Leonardtown, MD
Open Access Connections, St. Paul, MN
Open MIC (Open Media and Information
Companies Initiative)
Opportunity Ministries, Inc., Anne Arundel,
MD
Oregon Citizens' Utility Board, Portland, OR
Our Lord's Lutheran Church
Partners Bridging the Digital Divide
Partners HealthCare, Community Health ,
Boston,
MA
Pax Christi USA
PDG Rehabilitation Services, Inc., Millersville,
MD
Peer Wellness & Recovery Services, Inc.,
Silver

Spring, MD
Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic
Violence Pennsylvania Utility Law Project, on
behalf of its low-income clients Permanent Beauty
LLC, Union City NJ
Personal Disability Consulting, Inc., Newton, MA
Portland Raging Grannies, Portland, OR
Positive Women's Network USA
Project Appleseed, the National Campaign for
Public School Improvement
Project Vida, Chicago, IL
PROTEC, Detroit, MI
Public Knowledge
Public Utility Law Project of New York
Pueblos de Lucha y Esperanza, Minneapolis MN
RCHN Community Health Foundation
RCHN Community Health Foundation
Rural Women's Health Project, Gainesville, FL
Safer Foundation, Chicago, IL/Davenport, IA
San Francisco AIDS Foundation
Senior Services Plus, Alton, IL
SeniorLAW Center, Pennsylvania
SHLB Coalition
Shriver Center on Poverty Law
Sisters of Mercy of the Americas Justice Team
Sol-Caritas, New York, NY
South Carolina Appleseed Legal Justice Center
South Side Help Center, Chicago IL

Springfield Center for Independent Living,
Springfield, IL
Stavros, Center for Independent Living, Amherst,
MA
Success Against All Odds
Sunrise Community for Recovery and Wellness,
Asheville, NC
Supportive Housing Providers Association,
Springfield, IL
Tech It Out Robotics
Treatment Action Group
Tree of Hope Association, Rockville, MD
Trilogy, Inc., Chicago, IL
TruEvolution, Inc., Riverside, CA
UI Health Community Clinic Network, Chicago, IL
Union for Reform Judaism
United Church of Christ, Justice and Witness
Ministries

United Church of Christ, OC Inc.
United States Society for Augmentative &
Alternative Communication
Urbana Champaign Independent Media Center,
Urbana, IL
Vermont Legal Aid, Inc.
Vermont Mutual Aid Society
VetsFirst
Virginia Citizens Consumer Council
Virginia Harm Reduction Coalition, Roanoke,
VA
Voices for Racial Justice, Minneapolis, MN

Washington Technology Policy Podcast
Corporation (WashingTECH) The
Well Project
Western Center on Law and Poverty, California
Wildfire: Igniting Community Action to End
Poverty in Arizona
William E. Morris Institute for Justice, Arizona
WinstonNet
The Women’s Center, Inc. of Columbia/Montour,
Bloomsburg PA
Women Employed, Chicago, IL
Women's Law Project, Pennsylvania

ⁱ Presidential Coronavirus Guidelines for America, available at [Coronavirus.gov](https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/proclamation-declaring-national-emergency-concerning-novelcoronavirus-disease-covid-19-outbreak/); Proclamation on Declaring a National Emergency Concerning the Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Outbreak, available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/proclamation-declaring-national-emergency-concerning-novelcoronavirus-disease-covid-19-outbreak/>.

ⁱⁱ In the Matter of Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service et al., 20 FCC Rcd 16883, Docket Nos. 96-45, 026, 02-60, 03-109, FCC 05-178 (2005) (“*Katrina USF Order*”). The Commission drew upon the universal service goals in Section 254(b) and made a finding for good cause shown under its rules. *Id.*, ¶6-7 (citing 47 U.S.C. § 254(b); 47 C.F.R. § 1.3; *Northeast Cellular Telephone Co. v. FCC*, 897 F.2d 1164, 1166 (D.C. Cir. 1990)). The Commission authorized \$130 for a minimum of 300 minutes and an additional \$30 benefit for initiating service to

any person approved for individual FEMA housing assistance or determined by FEMA to be eligible for such individual housing assistance. *Id.*, ¶¶11-14. ⁱⁱⁱ If the emergency is located in various regions of the country in the future, rather than nationally, the Commission should make these emergency benefits available in any state or locality where an emergency has been declared. ^{iv} Wireline Competition Bureau, *Covid-19 Lifeline Order*, WC Docket No. 11-42, DA 20-285 (rel. Mar. 17, 2020). ^v Increased data for devices offering hotspots where wired Internet is not available should also be considered. ^{vi} Jonathan Sallet, *Broadband for America’s Future: a Vision for the 2020s*, (Benton Institute for Broadband & Society), https://www.benton.org/sites/default/files/BBA_full_F5_10.30.pdf. The Commission should also consider supporting access to devices as it authorized support for handsets in the *Katrina USF Order* at ¶¶17, 22. ^{vii} The *Katrina USF Order* used Section 10 forbearance to adopt a streamlined certification process in lieu of eligible telecommunications carriers (ETCs) designation so additional carriers could receive universal service support during the crisis. *Id.*, ¶¶19-21. ^{viii} For example, program participants could demonstrate eligibility if they can document a layoff or an unemployment application, combined with a self-certification that it is connected to the COVID-19 crisis.

^{ix} The Communications Act’s goal is to “make available, so far as possible, to all the people of the United States, without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex, a rapid, efficient, Nation-wide, and world-wide wire and radio communication service with adequate facilities at reasonable charges, for the purpose of the national defense, for the purpose of promoting safety of life and property....” 47 U.S.C. §151; “Consumers in all regions of the Nation, including low-income consumers and those in rural, insular, and high cost areas, should have access to telecommunications and information services....” 47 U.S.C. §254(b)(3).