

E-RATE FUNDING IN U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

District-by-District Scorecards, 1998–2025

Technology Policy Institute

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GENERATED 2026-06-10

About This Report

The federal E-Rate program, administered by the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) under the Federal Communications Commission, provides discounts of up to 90 percent on telecommunications, internet access, and internal connections for eligible schools and libraries. This report presents an E-Rate funding scorecard for every United States congressional district.

Each billed entity is assigned to the congressional district (119th Congress boundaries, U.S. Census TIGER/Line 2024) containing the largest number of its recipient sites, located by their USAC-reported coordinates; entities without usable coordinates use the district in their USAC profile. Funding totals are total authorized disbursements (FCC Form 471 FRN Status, USAC dataset qdmp-ygft); speeds are from Recipient Details and Commitments (avi8-svp9); pre-2016 history is from USAC legacy data (1998-2015). Note: the last year or two in any disbursement series always looks artificially low (FY2025 invoices are still being paid) — that’s the real state of USAC’s data, not an error.

Each district receives two pages: a funding overview with total disbursements, average discount rates, participating entities and service providers, and a disbursement history covering 1998–2025; followed by rankings of the district’s largest E-Rate recipients and service providers and average contracted connection speeds.

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Data: USAC Open Data (opendata.usac.org), retrieved 2026-06-10.

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Arizona

Arizona's 8th District 4

Table 1. E-Rate Funding Overview

Indicator	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total E-Rate Subsidies	\$1,232,529	\$2,734,513	\$1,299,111	\$986,942	\$8,490,033	\$4,637,442	\$1,899,322	\$1,767,094
Average Discount Rate	73%	73%	71%	69%	67%	69%	75%	64%
Number of Service Providers	18	13	11	15	15	18	18	17
Number of Billed Entities	24	26	23	30	24	24	24	21
– School District BENs	10	10	11	12	10	7	6	6
– School BENs	13	14	11	17	13	16	18	15
– Library BENs	1	2	1	1	1	1	–	–

Figure 1. Total E-Rate Disbursements, 1998–2025

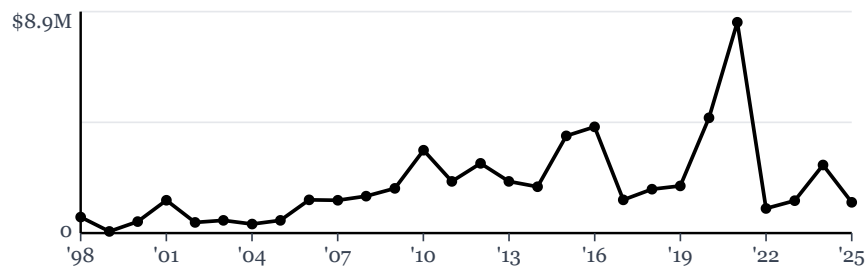


Table 2. E-Rate Subsidies by Service Type

Service Type	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Voice	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	\$9,191
Telecomm Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Internal Connections	\$514,618	\$1,731,760	\$338,320	\$91,558	\$7,300,711	\$1,904,068	\$745,774	\$662,257
Data Transmission and/or Internet Access	\$709,476	\$968,953	\$945,867	\$882,052	\$1,183,087	\$2,727,968	\$1,150,904	\$1,078,558
Basic Maintenance of Internal Connections	\$8,435	\$25,024	\$2,681	\$10,323	\$3,978	–	\$864	\$15,308
Managed Internal Broadband Services	–	\$8,776	\$12,243	\$3,009	\$2,257	\$5,406	\$1,780	\$1,780

Sources: USAC Open Data — E-Rate Recipient Details and Commitments (avi8-svp9); FCC Form 471 FRN Status (qdmf-ygft); USAC legacy commitments 1998–2015. Funding figures are total authorized disbursements; each billed entity is assigned to the 119th-Congress district containing the most of its recipient sites (Census TIGER/Line 2024). 5-yr Total and Average cover FY2021–2025; FY2026 omitted (funding year in progress). Note: the last year or two in any disbursement series always looks artificially low (FY2025 invoices are still being paid), which is why the history charts dip at the end — that’s the real state of USAC’s data, not an error. Technology Policy Institute, 2026-06-10.

Table 3. Top 10 Billed Entities by E-Rate Disbursements (ranked by 5-yr total)

Billed Entity	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr Total	Average
Washington School District 6	\$310K	\$322K	\$361K	\$362K	\$3.1M	\$484K	\$306K	\$568K	\$4.5M	\$891K
Peoria Unified School District #11	\$244K	\$1.2M	\$153K	\$26K	\$2.0M	\$845K	\$482K	\$72K	\$3.7M	\$732K
Glendale Union High School District	\$89K	\$136K	\$255K	\$133K	\$2.6M	\$784K	\$249K	\$574K	\$3.2M	\$637K
Deer Valley Unif Sch Dist 97	\$57K	\$560K	\$161K	\$52K	\$524K	\$2.1M	\$398K	\$299K	\$1.4M	\$271K
Ombudsman Educational Services	\$145K	\$96K	\$92K	\$107K	\$99K	\$150K	\$230K	\$62K	\$539K	\$108K
Intellischools Inc	\$52K	\$57K	\$61K	\$30K	–	–	–	–	\$201K	\$40K
Peoria Accelerated High School	\$19K	\$25K	\$36K	\$67K	\$36K	\$36K	\$31K	\$30K	\$184K	\$37K
Imagine Cortez Park Schools	\$13K	\$73K	\$11K	\$13K	\$12K	–	–	–	\$122K	\$24K
Glendale Public Library System	\$104K	\$18K	–	–	–	–	–	–	\$122K	\$24K
Thrivepoint High School	\$14K	\$51K	\$40K	\$7K	\$8K	\$28K	\$12K	\$12K	\$119K	\$24K

Table 4. Top 10 Service Providers by E-Rate Disbursements (ranked by 5-yr total)

Service Provider	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr Total	Average
Cox Arizona Telcom, Llc	\$686K	\$875K	\$859K	\$859K	\$1.1M	\$2.2M	\$899K	\$821K	\$4.4M	\$875K
Logicalis Inc	\$15K	\$488K	\$109K	–	\$3.1M	\$1.0M	\$108K	\$489K	\$3.7M	\$735K
Hye Tech Network & Security Solutions Llc	\$198K	\$1.1M	\$64K	–	\$2.1M	–	–	–	\$3.4M	\$689K
Cdw Government Llc	–	–	–	–	\$2.2M	\$64K	\$15K	\$5K	\$2.2M	\$431K
Smith Bagley, Inc.	\$78K	\$62K	–	–	–	–	–	–	\$140K	\$28K
End 2 End Communications, Llc	–	–	\$64K	–	\$63K	\$62K	–	–	\$128K	\$26K
The Fishel Company	–	–	\$119K	–	–	–	–	–	\$119K	\$24K
Advanced Network Management, Inc.	\$94K	\$14K	–	–	–	–	–	–	\$109K	\$22K
Cio Now Llc	\$14K	\$20K	\$42K	\$26K	–	–	–	–	\$102K	\$20K
Centurylink Qwest Corporation	–	–	\$23K	\$23K	\$25K	\$57K	\$239K	\$240K	\$71K	\$14K

Table 5. Average Contracted Speeds by Service Type (Mbps)

Service Type	Download					Upload				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Data Transmission and/or Internet Access	11,750	11,470	8,417	9,424	8,783	11,750	11,468	8,413	9,417	8,776

Sources: USAC Open Data — E-Rate Recipient Details and Commitments (avi8-svp9); FCC Form 471 FRN Status (qdm-p-ygft); USAC legacy commitments 1998–2015. Funding figures are total authorized disbursements; each billed entity is assigned to the 119th-Congress district containing the most of its recipient sites (Census TIGER/Line 2024). 5-yr Total and Average cover FY2021–2025; FY2026 omitted (funding year in progress). Note: the last year or two in any disbursement series always looks artificially low (FY2025 invoices are still being paid), which is why the history charts dip at the end — that’s the real state of USAC’s data, not an error. Technology Policy Institute, 2026-06-10.