

E-RATE FUNDING IN U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

District-by-District Scorecards, 1998–2025

Technology Policy Institute

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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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California

California's 40th District 4

Table 1. E-Rate Funding Overview

Indicator	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total E-Rate Subsidies	\$2,260,672	\$2,062,204	\$7,272,952	\$1,589,767	\$1,623,969	\$2,687,678	\$2,198,247	\$2,085,645
Average Discount Rate	58%	63%	62%	63%	63%	66%	72%	49%
Number of Service Providers	16	10	12	11	11	14	12	20
Number of Billed Entities	11	9	10	10	10	11	13	11
– School District BENs	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
– School BENs	6	5	6	6	6	7	8	5
– Library BENs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
– Consortium BENs	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1

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

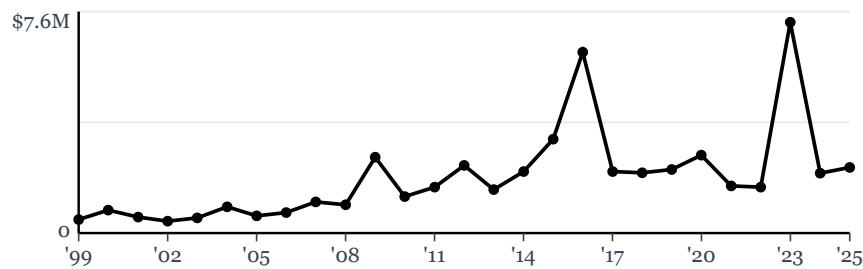


Table 2. E-Rate Subsidies by Service Type

Service Type	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Voice	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	\$7,004
Telecomm Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Internal Connections	\$1,198,473	\$565,150	\$5,794,339	\$358,986	\$296,151	\$1,093,258	\$324,519	\$241,186
Data Transmission and/or Internet Access	\$1,051,912	\$1,490,280	\$1,471,840	\$1,224,009	\$1,322,504	\$1,594,420	\$1,873,728	\$1,837,454
Basic Maintenance of Internal Connections	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	\$0
Managed Internal Broadband Services	\$10,287	\$6,773	\$6,773	\$6,773	\$5,313	–	–	–
Wi-Fi Hotspots Services and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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.

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
Orange Unified School District	\$452K	\$540K	\$3.9M	\$421K	\$428K	\$722K	\$797K	\$857K	\$5.7M	\$1.1M
Tustin Unif School District	\$1.2M	\$895K	\$416K	\$728K	\$423K	\$464K	\$628K	\$539K	\$3.7M	\$737K
Saddleback Valley Unif Dist	\$142K	\$153K	\$2.5M	\$121K	\$217K	\$439K	\$212K	\$249K	\$3.1M	\$628K
O C Public Libraries	\$381K	\$444K	\$441K	\$281K	\$514K	\$1.0M	\$206K	\$203K	\$2.1M	\$412K
Orange Lutheran High School	\$6K	\$8K	\$30K	\$10K	\$10K	\$10K	\$123K	–	\$65K	\$13K
Salem Lutheran School	\$11K	\$12K	\$12K	\$14K	\$12K	\$6K	\$6K	–	\$61K	\$12K
Oxford Preparatory Academy	\$36K	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	\$36K	\$7K
Grace Christian Schools	\$3K	\$5K	\$5K	\$5K	\$6K	\$6K	\$5K	\$7K	\$22K	\$4K
Grace Oc E3 Academy	\$3K	\$5K	\$5K	\$5K	\$5K	\$5K	\$2K	\$5K	\$22K	\$4K
The Prentice School	–	–	\$4K	\$6K	\$8K	\$8K	\$8K	\$9K	\$17K	\$3K

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
Crown Castle Fiber Llc	\$766K	\$956K	\$952K	\$840K	\$851K	\$1.1M	\$1.2M	\$1.2M	\$4.4M	\$873K
Development Group, Inc	–	–	\$3.3M	–	–	–	–	–	\$3.3M	\$663K
Vector Resources, Inc.	–	–	\$2.4M	–	–	–	–	\$67K	\$2.4M	\$474K
Pacific Bell Telephone Company	\$78K	\$339K	\$339K	\$212K	\$200K	\$180K	\$170K	\$292K	\$1.2M	\$234K
Resilient Communications Inc	\$806K	\$55K	–	\$31K	–	\$44K	–	–	\$892K	\$178K
Cox California Telcom, Llc	\$175K	\$153K	\$136K	\$121K	\$217K	\$219K	\$235K	\$214K	\$802K	\$160K
Paragon Systems Inc	–	\$424K	–	\$278K	–	–	\$216K	–	\$701K	\$140K
Convergeone, Inc.	–	–	–	\$50K	\$296K	–	–	–	\$346K	\$69K
West Coast Cable Inc.	\$69K	\$86K	\$83K	–	–	–	–	–	\$238K	\$48K
Eplus Technology, Inc.	\$223K	–	–	–	–	\$534K	–	–	\$223K	\$45K

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	5,194	4,847	4,632	5,331	4,634	5,192	4,847	4,632	5,331	4,634

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.