



Behavioral Healthcare Problem Statements

Problem Statement #1

State funding has frequently prioritized dedicated lines in densely populated urban areas, potentially excluding other counties from accessing these resources.

Problem Statement #2

Private companies lack incentives to invest in rural or small community systems or perform system upgrades that could enhance speeds. As a result, counties, towns, public entities, neighborhoods, or individual households are often required to coordinate and fund the middle-mile and final-mile of the system themselves.

Problem Statement #3

The fragmented approach to broadband infrastructure deployment results in incompatible systems and limited connectivity between counties. This leads to disjointed, costly, and individualized infrastructure, rather than a unified, resilient, and cost-effective network.

Problem Statement #4

Many local governments face resource gaps that prevent them from meeting funding program deadlines. These gaps encompass technical expertise, staffing capacity, and access to data from private internet service providers. This leads to inaccurate broadband access assessments and other timebound requirements for funding and other resources.

Problem Statement #5

Granting exclusive provider access to a region limits the potential for rural and small communities to develop tailored solutions that align with their needs. This approach also hinders the establishment of redundancies in the system, which would enhance its resilience.

Problem Statement #6

Policies around pole access and right-of-way digging complicate the cost-effective development of broadband infrastructure for both service providers and communities.