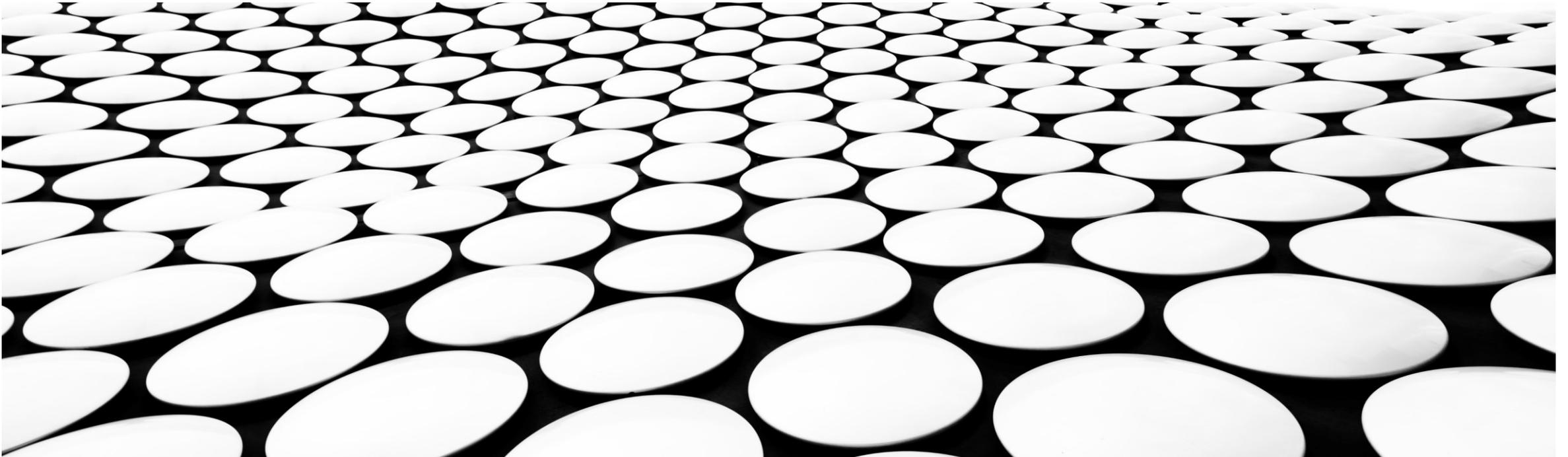

DOOR COUNTY INTERNET FOR ALL BEAD SUMMIT

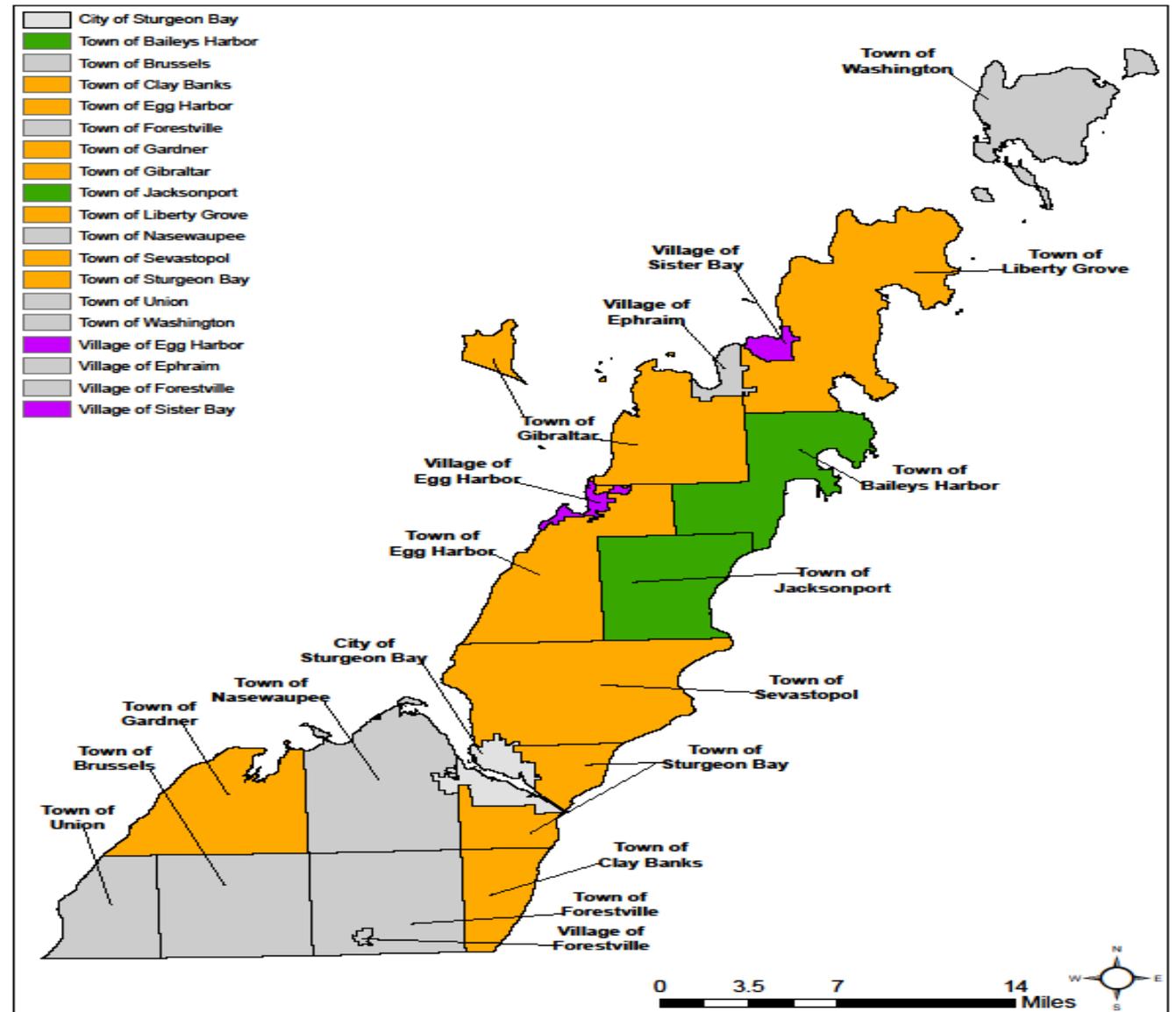
JESSICA HATCH – COUNTY BROADBAND COORDINATOR



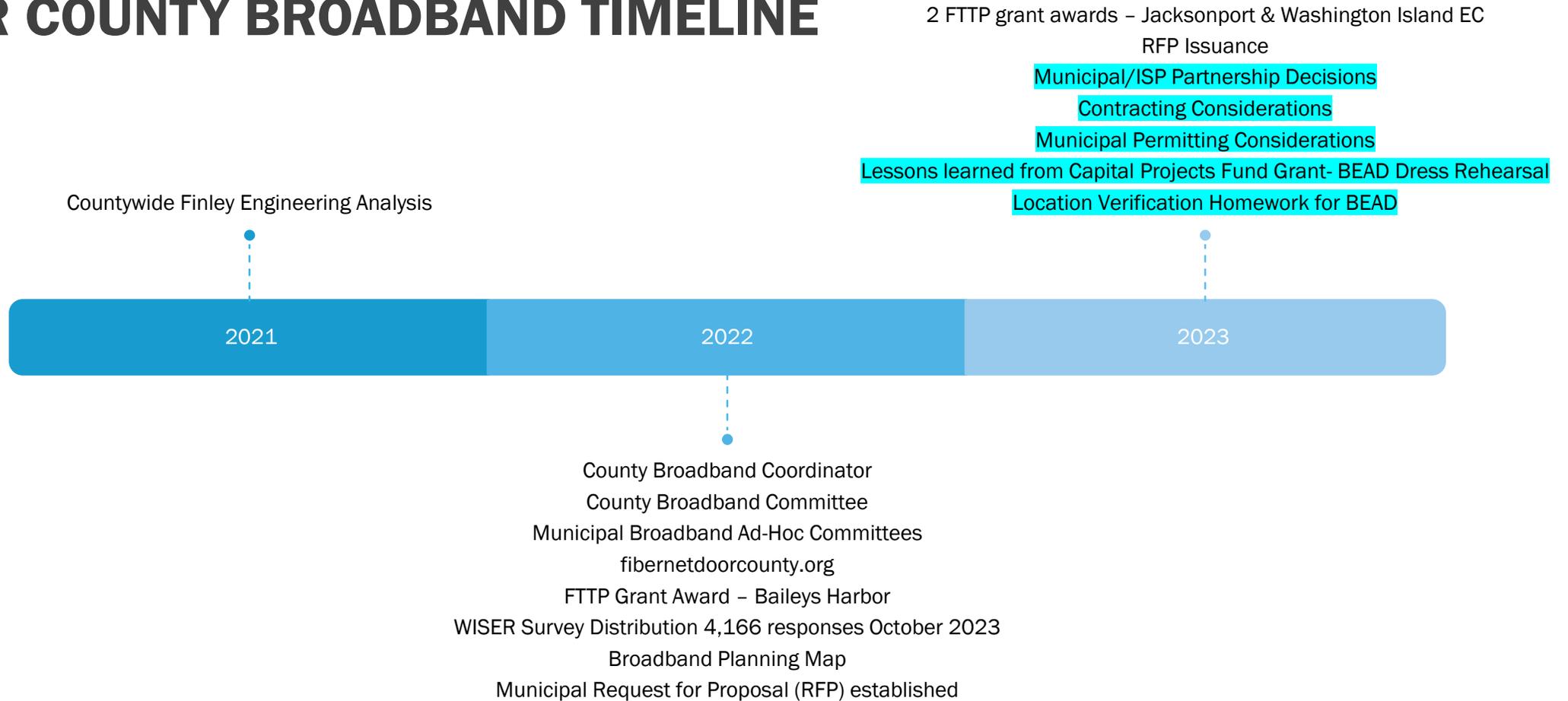
CAPITAL PROJECTS GRANT APPLICATIONS - ORANGE

7,593 Door County locations have been included in grant applications for funding under ISP and public private partnerships.

32% of the Counties BSL'S \$14,155,953.00 in grant funds asked for.



DOOR COUNTY BROADBAND TIMELINE



Introduction to BEAD



Introduction to the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law is a once-in-a-generation investment in infrastructure and competitiveness.

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

- \$1.2T bill passed by Congress and signed into law by President Biden on November 15, 2021
- Largest ever investments in high-speed Internet, rail and transit, clean energy, and water
- Allocated funding to over 350 distinct programs across more than a dozen federal departments and agencies

This historic legislation will:

- Deliver clean water to all families and eliminate the nation's lead service lines
- **Ensure every American has access to affordable, reliable, high-speed Internet service**
- Repair and rebuild roads and bridges
- Improve transportation options and reduce greenhouse emissions
- Upgrade our nation's airports and ports to strengthen our supply chains
- Make the largest investment in passenger rail since Amtrak's creation
- Build a national network of electric vehicle chargers
- Upgrade power infrastructure to deliver clean, reliable energy
- Make infrastructure resilient against the impacts of climate change, cyber-attacks, and extreme weather events
- Deliver the largest investment in tackling legacy pollution in US history

Please see [Build.gov](https://www.build.gov) for more details on the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law



BIL NTIA Broadband Programs

NTIA will administer ~\$48B through four programs that drive high-speed Internet access, affordability, and adoption.

NTIA will administer ~\$48B of funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

**FCC to administer
\$14.2B**
For Affordable Connectivity Program, which replaced the EBB program

BEAD

DIGITAL EQUITY

TRIBAL

MIDDLE MILE

\$42.45B

\$2.75B

\$2.00B

\$1.00B

**USDA to administer
\$2.0B**
Via the Rural Utilities Service

**Private Activity Bonds
\$0.6B**
Authorizes State and local governments to use private activity bonds for rural broadband

Broadband Equity, Access & Deployment Program

A program to get all Americans online by funding partnerships between states or territories, communities, and stakeholders to build infrastructure where we need it to and increase adoption of high-speed Internet.

Digital Equity Act

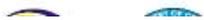
Three programs that provide funding to promote digital inclusion and advance equity for all. They aim to ensure that all communities can access and use affordable, reliable high-speed Internet to meet their needs and improve their lives.

Tribal Connectivity Technical Amendments

A program to help tribal communities expand high-speed Internet access and adoption on tribal lands.

Enabling Middle Mile Broadband Infrastructure

A program to expand middle mile infrastructure, to reduce the cost of connecting unserved and underserved areas.





BEAD Program Introduction

BEAD program will provide ~\$42.5B for infrastructure planning and implementation.

Funding pool
\$42.45B

A program to get all Americans online by funding partnerships between states or territories, communities, and stakeholders to build infrastructure where we need to and increase adoption of high-speed Internet service.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Entities eligible to apply for this program include:

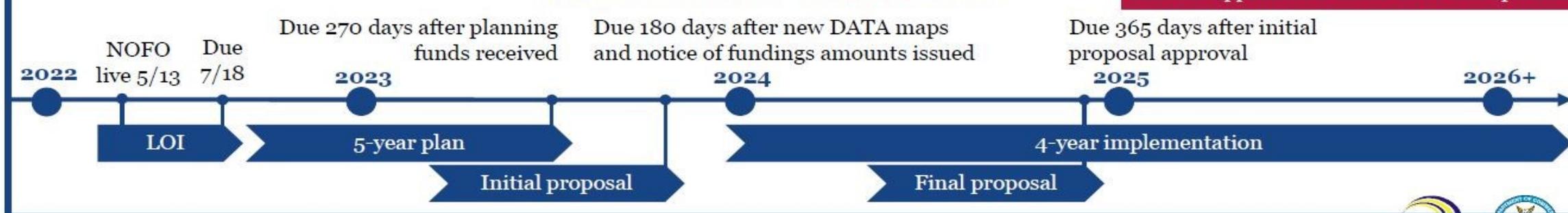
- All 50 States
- The District of Columbia and Puerto Rico
- Other Territories: U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Example eligible uses of funds include:

- ☆ Planning for deployment of the Internet
- ☆ Deploying or upgrading Internet service
- ☆ Installing Internet in multi-tenant buildings
- ☆ Implementing adoption and digital equity programs
- ☆ Workforce and job training

ESTIMATED TIMELINE

Timeline approximate unless exact date specified



BEAD Funding Allocation

Funding is initially based on a minimum allocation with additional funding allocations based on high-cost and unserved areas.



New FCC Broadband DATA Maps will be utilized

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) will publish new broadband coverage maps (Broadband DATA Maps)

The Broadband DATA Maps will be used to determine state/territory's total funding allocation



Eligible Entities receive a minimum allocation once proposals are approved

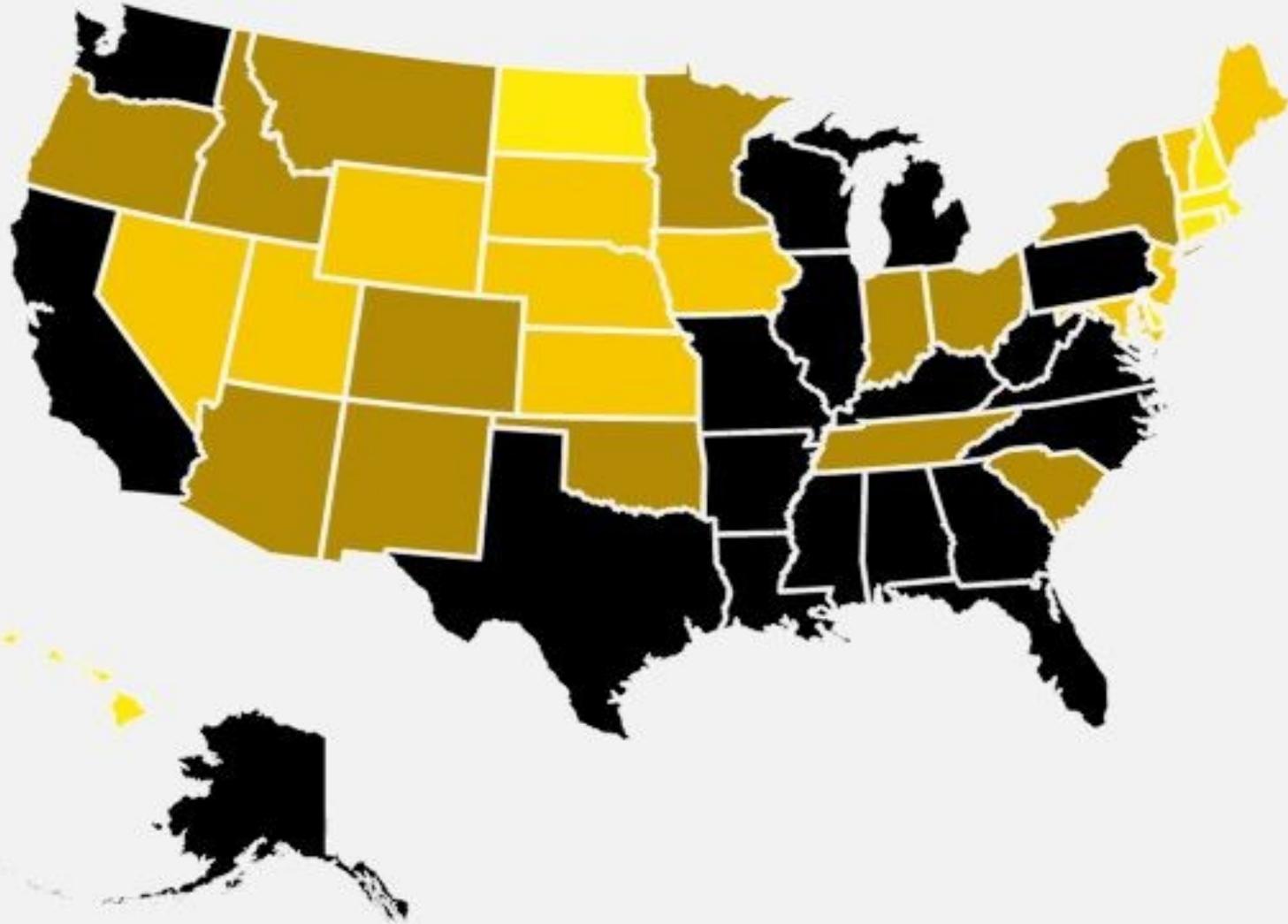
Minimum allocations by entity after proposal approval:

- **\$100M** for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico
- **\$25M** for American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands



Additional allocation based on unserved locations

Additional allocation is based on the number of **unserved locations in high-cost areas** in the state/territory and the **number of unserved locations** in the state/territory, plus the **high-cost allocation** (dependent on forthcoming definition by NTIA)



BEAD Funding By State



Source: NTIA

Ensuring Complete Coverage

The BEAD Program requires complete coverage of unserved locations and underserved locations (where funding permits)

- ① **States and Territories must serve all unserved locations (including multi-tenant buildings)**
Unserved locations without reliable Internet service and with download speeds <25 Mbps, upload speeds <3 Mbps, and latency <100ms
- ② **States and Territories must serve all underserved locations**
Underserved locations without reliable Internet service and with download speeds <100 Mbps, upload speeds <20 Mbps, and latency <100 ms
- ③ **NTIA strongly urges States and Territories serve Eligible Community Anchor Institutions**
 - **Eligible Community Anchor Institutions** are entities (e.g., school, library, hospital) that facilitate greater use of high-speed Internet service by vulnerable populations and have download speed <1 Gbps
 - **Other eligible uses** include affordability programs, cybersecurity training, workforce development, etc.
 - *If state/territory wants to use funds for other eligible uses instead of eligible Community Anchor Institutions, then it must provide a strong rationale*

Note: If a state/territory has a plan to deploy service to all unserved and underserved locations within its jurisdiction, it may pursue non-deployment initiatives before or while deployment projects are underway

Ways for Local Governments to get involved in BEAD



NTIA encourages local government units get involved in BEAD and collaborate with their State/Territory Broadband Offices to ensure all voices and opinions are heard and incorporated.



Share your State's Current and Future Needs

Share **current state and future needs** of local broadband availability, infrastructure deployment challenges, and any local regulations which may impact infrastructure deployment.



Advocate for your state's vulnerable communities

Advocate for vulnerable communities to ensure their specific needs are accounted for and addressed.



Apply to Be a Subgrantee

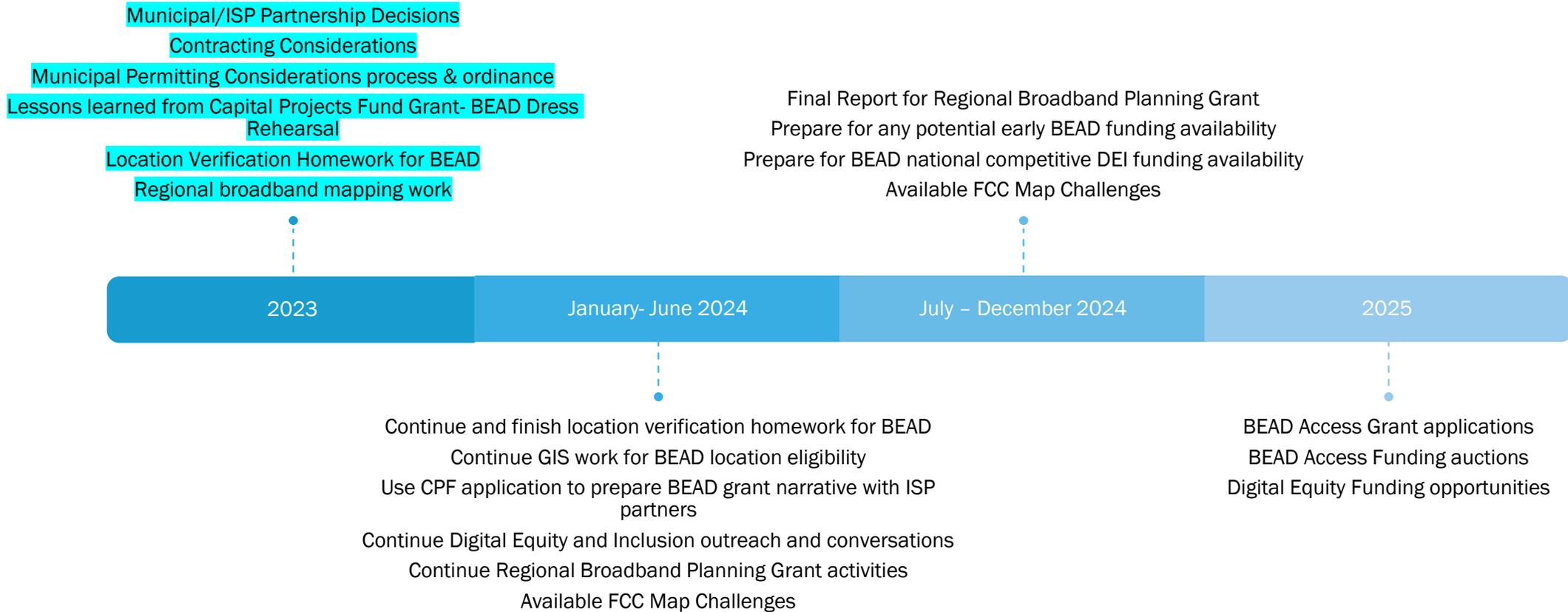
Apply to be a **subgrantee**, if eligible, as defined in the BEAD NOFO. You can apply through your **State/Territory Broadband Office**. Subgrantees may use BEAD funds for both **deployment and non-deployment related activities**.



Connect and Collaborate with your State/Territory Broadband Office

Reach out to your **State/Territory Broadband Office** to get involved with the planning process and stay involved over time.

DOOR COUNTY BEAD TIMELINE





FCC BSL ID & LOCATION VERIFICATION

HUGH ZETTEL – COUNTY SUPERVISOR DISTRICT 14 & COUNTY BROADBAND COMMITTEE CHAIR





What is the Broadband Serviceable Location Fabric?

The **FCC Broadband Serviceable Location Fabric** is “a common data set of all residential and business locations (or structures) in the U.S. where fixed broadband internet access service is or can be installed”, and is the foundational location database that supports the FCC’s Broadband Data Collection and National Broadband Mapping programs. The locations from the Fabric database make up the points that appear on the National Broadband Map. Each point represents a **Broadband Serviceable Location**, as determined by the Commission. **CostQuest is the official contractor that provides the Fabric location data to the FCC.**

Please review the information listed below for further information on the FCC Fabric, and how eligible entities can **get access to the FCC Fabric data**. If you need any assistance or have questions regarding the Fabric, please email nbfsupport@costquest.com.

WHAT DATA IS INCLUDED IN THE BROADBAND SERVICEABLE LOCATION FABRIC?

Service providers and government entities will have access to the following data in the Broadband Serviceable Location Fabric:

- **Location ID:** The unique, Commission-issued identifier for each location in the data. The Location ID provided in the Fabric is different than the Location ID in the Preliminary Fabric. Preliminary Fabric Location IDs (those starting with a 9) should not be used for BDC submissions.
- **Geographic Coordinates:** The set of latitude/longitude coordinates associated with each location. These coordinates are within the boundary or footprint of the location.
- **Address:** The five fields that provide the address of the location: address_primary, state, city, zip, and zip_suffix.
- **Unit Count:** In buildings with multiple units, such as an apartment or condominium, this field represents the number of units in the location.
- **BSL Flag:** The Fabric will include both broadband serviceable locations (BSLs) and non-BSLs, and this field indicates whether a location is a BSL or not.
- **Building Type Code:** A flag identifying whether a location is a business, residential, or both business and residential.
- **Census Geographies:** The data indicates the county and census block in which the location falls.

Service providers and other approved designated entities that get access to the FCC Fabric can **only** use the data for Broadband Data Collection processes, such as filings, and challenge processes.

WHERE CAN I FIND THE FCC FABRIC FOR DOOR CO?

[PSC Broadband Maps \(wi.gov\)](https://www.wisconsin.gov/broadband)

[WISCONSIN BROADBAND MAP](#)



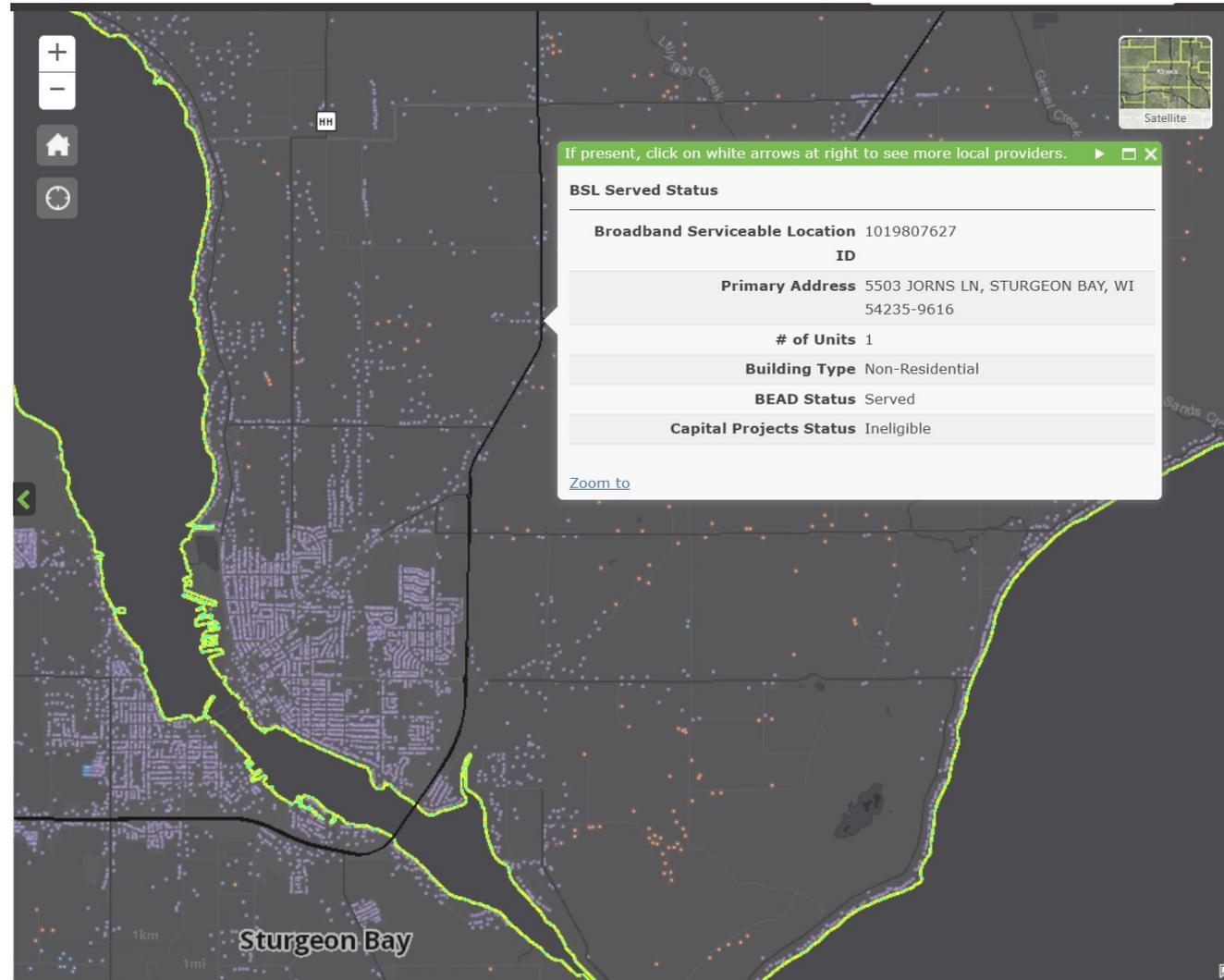
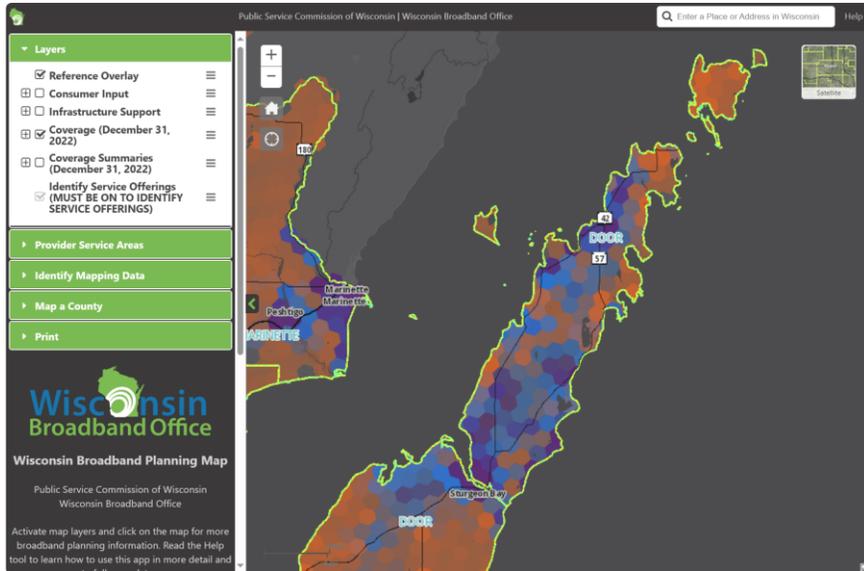
NEW! - Wisconsin Broadband Planning Map

This app depicts statewide internet access as declared by internet service providers through the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Broadband Data Collection. Local connectivity summaries, internet survey and speed test results, and areas where broadband expansion funding has already been committed are also available.

Most recently edited on October 31, 2023 to include A-CAM II subsidy eligible areas and preliminary Enhanced A-CAM eligible areas.



[Wis. Broadband Planning Map - Public Service Commission of Wisconsin](#)



WHY WORRY ABOUT ACCURATE BEAD LOCATIONS?

- FCC Broadband Serviceable Locations (BSLs) establish grant funding levels
- A count of “real” locations will likely be less than E911 or FCC BSL total
 - Fewer locations may reduce project costs
 - An accurate location “denominator” improves adoption rate reporting
- There are errors in BSLs identified by the FCC, such as:
 - BSLs that don’t have a corresponding E911 address
 - Empty lots w/ BSLs
 - BSLs tied to structures that aren’t a house, business, school, town hall, etc.
 - FCC missed “real” locations, e.g., new houses

EXAMPLES OF ACCURATE BSLS



If present, click on white arrows at right to see more local providers. ▶ □ ×

Capital Projects Fund Locations Eligibility Guideline

Broadband Serviceable Location ID	1019807583
Primary Address	5580 JORNS LN, STURGEON BAY, WI 54235-9615
# of Units	1
Building Type	Residential
Capital Projects Status	Eligible
BEAD Status	Served

[Zoom to](#)

If present, click on white arrows at right to see more local providers. ▶ □ ×

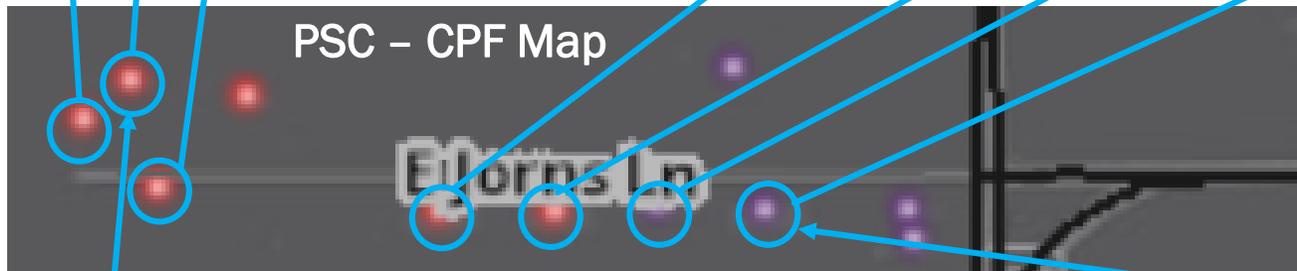
Capital Projects Fund Locations Eligibility Guideline

Broadband Serviceable Location ID	1019807627
Primary Address	5503 JORNS LN, STURGEON BAY, WI 54235-9616
# of Units	1
Building Type	Non-Residential
Capital Projects Status	Ineligible
BEAD Status	Served

[Zoom to](#)

- Geolocation (Longitude / Latitude) is Accurate
- Address Number is Correct
- Minor Error with Street Naming Convention

EXAMPLES OF BS-L... “BS LOCATIONS”



If present, click on white arrows at right to see more local providers.

Capital Projects Fund Locations Eligibility Guideline

Broadband Serviceable Location ID	1019807587
Primary Address	5584 JORNS LN BLDG 2, STURGEON BAY, WI 54235
# of Units	1
Building Type	Non-Residential
Capital Projects Status	Eligible
BEAD Status	Served

Zoom to



If present, click on white arrows at right to see more local providers.

Capital Projects Fund Locations Eligibility Guideline

Broadband Serviceable Location ID	1019807629
Primary Address	5524 JORNS LN BLDG 2, STURGEON BAY, WI 54235-9615
# of Units	1
Building Type	Non-Residential
Capital Projects Status	Ineligible
BEAD Status	Served

Zoom to

- Geolocation does not resolve to a valid E911 location
- Street Number does not exist
- Not a serviceable location (residential, commercial, Gov't, etc.)

EXAMPLE OF “ALMOST” ACCURATE BSLS

- BSL Longitude / Latitude is accurate
- BSL Indicates a non-residential building
- But... Address Number & Name are incorrect...
 - It's 5505 E Jorns LN.... In E911 list

Important

1. Make sure geolocations (long/lat) are similar
2. Incorrect address names or numbers can be noted in an FCC Change Location Errata



If present, click on white arrows at right to see more local providers. ▶ □ ×

Capital Projects Fund Locations Eligibility Guideline

Broadband Serviceable Location ID	1019807626
Primary Address	5540 JORNS LN, STURGEON BAY, WI 54235
# of Units	1
Building Type	Non-Residential
Capital Projects Status	Ineligible
BEAD Status	Served

[Zoom to](#)

SUGGESTED STEPS TO VALIDATE LOCATIONS

1. Match FCC BSL list of eligible and ineligible locations with E911 file
 - Great News: The Broadband Coordinator & GIS Team has already done this
 - Not-so-great-news: You have to examine BSLs with no matching E911 to examine if it's real, or not
2. Evaluate non-matched BSL addresses
 - A made-up address by FCC for another building on an existing parcel with an E911
 - A made-up address for building on an adjacent parcel that has right longitude/latitude, but wrong address
 - An address with a "Bldg2" suffix added to it
 - Need to make sure the proper building, e.g., farm house, long/lat is kept, treat outbuildings as invalid
 - FCC calls some houses as "Bldg2"; that's OK, just need to update the address name
3. Determine status of E911's with no BSL match
 - Some parcels have multiple E911 addresses, e.g., farm parcel w/ two dwellings; parcel w/ a dwelling & separate business E911; waterfront parcel with main dwelling and another cottage(s)
4. Compare BSL locations & non-empty E911 addresses w/ Assessor File or Land Use Property File to "selectively" verify location structure
 - Assessor files have detailed parcel information: Total Improvement \$, sanitary status, type of dwelling, residential vs commercial. Example: No sanitary + \$0.00 Total Improvement = Empty Lot
 - For a small subset of locations, you may need to do a visual check



CONTRACT CONSIDERATIONS

INCLUDED INFORMATION IN YOUR PACKET





RIGHT-OF-WAY & PERMITTING CONSIDERATIONS

JASON BIERI – ELECTRIC UTILITY MANAGER STURGEON BAY UTILITIES & COUNTY BROADBAND COMMITTEE





RIGHT-OF-WAY & PERMITTING CONSIDERATIONS

- Review of current building and road protection applications and permit process from all local government
- Review and recommendations for needed right-of-way access and road protection permits
- Considerations and recommendations for needed right-of-way access and road protection for utility installation inspection
- Considerations and recommendations for needed right-of-way and road restoration
- Recommendation to utilize retired utility workers for inspectors
- This is new territory for many of Door County's municipalities this is the perfect time to establish a uniform process and take a proactive approach to create or update street, sidewalk and right-of-way codes to better enforce the utility installation process. Creating a comprehensive uniform process now will benefit municipalities once a majority of this work begins in the upcoming months and years.
- Forthcoming ordinance recommendation and right-of-way and road protection permit application process



LETTER OF CREDIT & BONDING

JESSICA HATCH – BROADBAND COORDINATOR





LETTER OF CREDIT – A CONVERSATION WITH YOUR ISP PARTNER

- BEAD requires the Internet Service Providers to provide a letter of credit
- This promises sure partial recovery if the project fails
- This allows for third-party financial institution analysis of the project
- A letter of credit is a letter from a bank guaranteeing that a buyer's payment to a seller will be received on time and for the correct amount. If the buyer is unable to make a payment on the purchase, the bank will be required to cover the full or remaining amount of the purchase.
- This document cannot be amended or canceled without the consent of all parties involved.
- There have been recent modifications from NTIA on the letter of credit requirement that can be found on the [programmatically waiver](#) and discussed with your ISP

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- A letter of credit is a document sent from a bank or financial institute that guarantees that a seller will receive a buyer's payment on time and for the full amount.
- Letters of credit are often used within the international trade industry.
- There are many different letters of credit including one called a revolving letter of credit.
- Banks collect a fee for issuing a letter of credit.



COUNTY BONDING

- The County Finance Department has looked at the option to finance bonds as the financial mechanism for municipalities to utilize as a financial tool.
- This would require a large pool of municipalities to be interested at the same time – we would like to gauge interest and get feedback from municipalities on this
- This would have to be approved by the County Supervisors
- There would be intergovernmental agreements in place as the County would only be the conduit for the credit rating
- These would be taxable bonds

Countywide Broadband Upgrade

- ▶ The County may consider issuing the debt for the entire Countywide Broadband upgrade, but then charging back each participating Municipality their respective share of the debt
 - ▶ The County has a very good credit rating, allows to attain lower interest rates
 - ▶ Most Municipalities do not have a credit rating
 - ▶ 100% of the debt would be paid by the participating Municipalities
 - ▶ This debt would not affect the County's tax rate
 - ▶ The participating Municipalities would enter into an intergovernmental agreement with the County
- ▶ Estimating the total debt \$50,145,000
 - ▶ Debt structure will be 20-year term
 - ▶ Using a flat 6.5% interest rate - considered a taxable bond because Broadband upgrade would ultimately be owned and operated by a private broadband provider(s)

The Cost to Municipalities

- ▶ All Wisconsin Municipalities can issue up to 5% of its Equalized Value (EV) in debt
 - ▶ Door County's debt limitation per Wisconsin Statutes
 - ▶ EV is \$12,318,310,300 (x) 5% = \$615,915,515 (Debt Limit)
 - ▶ Current debt \$9,055,000 leaving capacity of \$606,860,515
- ▶ Do the participating Municipalities have enough debt capacity?
- ▶ If, as an example only, 10 Municipalities participated equally
 - ▶ Each Municipality would be responsible for paying \$9,102,318 ($\$91,023,175/10$)



LESSONS LEARNED – CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND GRANT

HUGH ZETTEL – COUNTY SUPERVISOR DISTRICT 14 & COUNTY BROADBAND COMMITTEE CHAIR



CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND GRANT LESSONS LEARNED

BEAD DRESS REHEARSAL

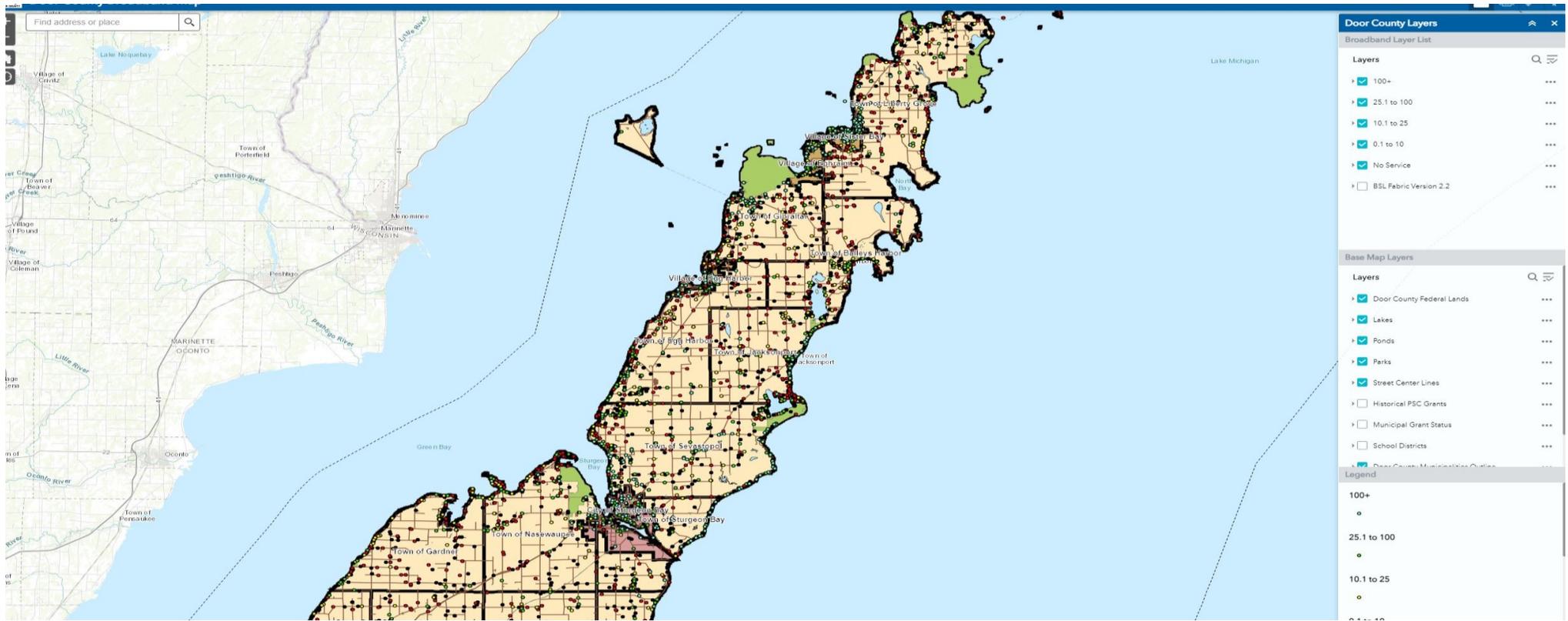
- Uses the new PSC Grants System for applications in lieu of the ERF system
- Mapping data (geospatial data) requirements are more refined and must be used to accurately demonstrate the planned project and identify the correct locations to be served by the project using BSL ID and accurate latitude and longitude information for locations
- Requires a Federal Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) number for the application
- WISER data will not be used to change the eligibility map it can be used to support narrative
- Social Vulnerability Index data was added as a dataset to address this issue
- A CostQuest license is needed to submit locations as broadband serviceable location fabric (BSLF) Fabric Version 2
- The primary applicant should be the entity that will own and operate the infrastructure
- Enforceable Funding will include areas that have outstanding state and federal grants, this can also include public private partnership contracts depending on the language in those contracts. It is advised to ensure that you are not including language that will prevent you from qualifying for BEAD funding.



COUNTYWIDE UPDATE

JESSICA HATCH – BROADBAND COORDINATOR





DOOR COUNTY BROADBAND PLANNING MAP

The [broadband planning map](#) has been a work in progress by Zakry Schwartz GIS/Land Use Coordinator since July 2022. This contains 4,166 local WISER broadband surveys that show the broadband desert that we are living in. We have a 17% countywide response rate based on our number of broadband serviceable locations. 1,844 answers of no service available at locations, and **79% of the responses are considered unserved** based on the BEAD definition. Only 8% of our responses are considered served by the 100/20 mbps BEAD speed definition.

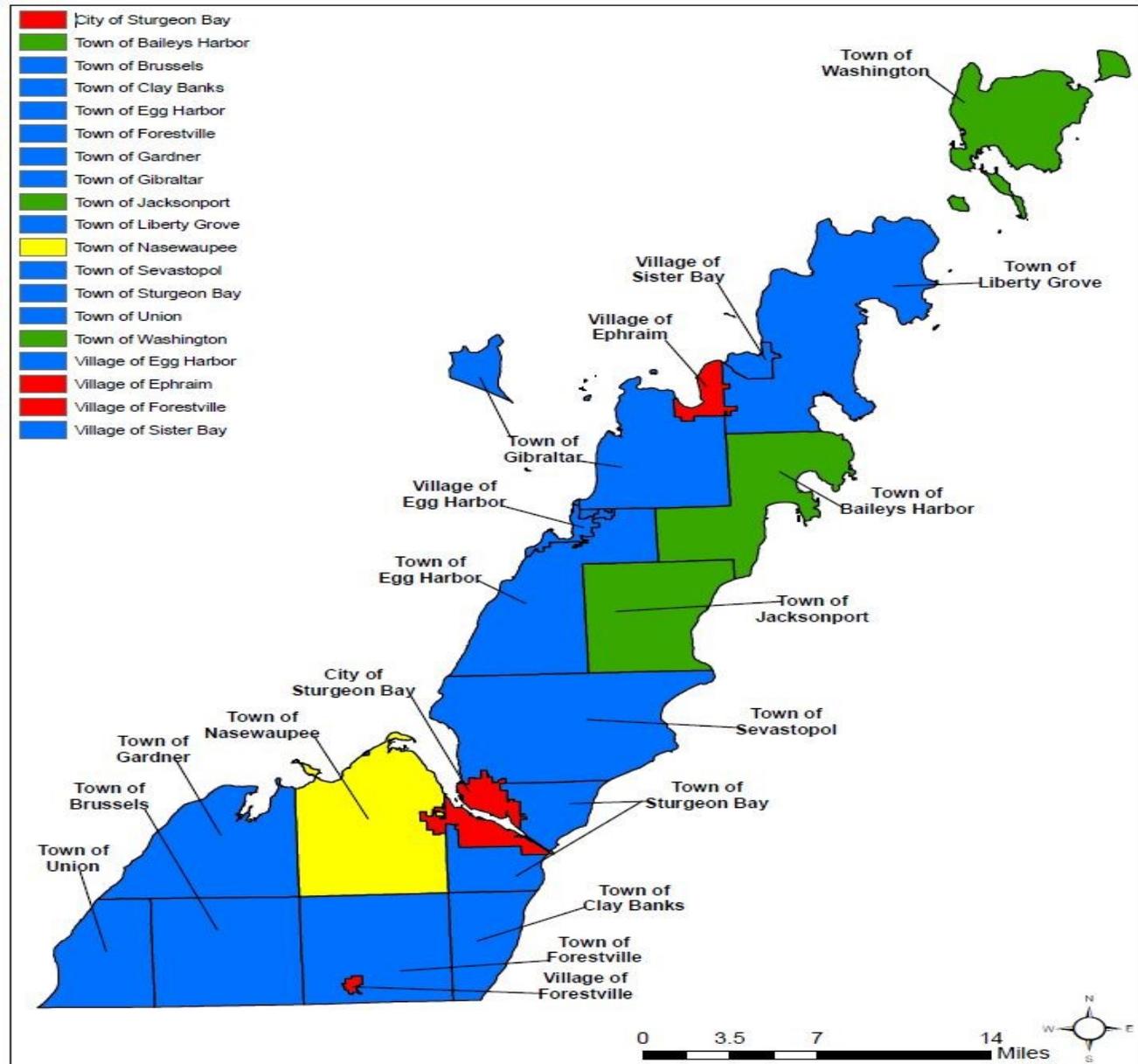
COUNTY BROADBAND UPDATE

RED – SERVED OR NOT INVOLVED

BLUE- ISP PARTNERSHIP DECISIONS MADE

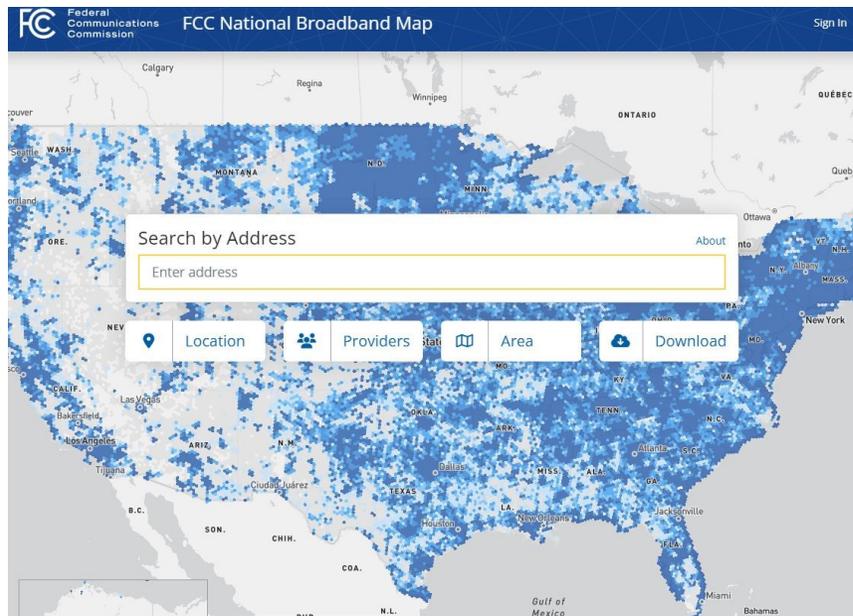
YELLOW – WORK IN PROGRESS

GREEN – GRANTS AWARDED
3,332 locations 14% of the County BSL'S



FCC NATIONAL BROADBAND MAP

<https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov/home#/>



How to Help Improve the Map – Clean Up Work

How to Help Improve the Map

You can help the FCC improve the data on the map by submitting a challenge or requesting a correction, in one of the following ways:

- [Availability Challenges](#): If the information about the internet services available at your home or other location is incorrect, you can dispute it by clicking on the Availability Challenge link on the righthand side of the map and submitting the form.
- [Mobile Availability Challenges](#): If you are not receiving the mobile coverage shown for your provider on the map, you can dispute that information by taking outdoor or in-vehicle speed tests on your mobile device with the FCC's Speed Test App, available for both [Android](#) and [iOS](#). Make sure to select the app's Challenge speed test option and to take the tests while either outdoors or in a vehicle; do not take the tests indoors.
- [Location Challenges](#): If the information on the map about the location point of your home or small business seems to be incorrect or missing, you can submit a Location Challenge to correct or add the location. The link to do this is to the right of the address on the map.



PARTNERSHIPS

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS AND WORK





SCHOOL DISTRICTS

- A note from committee member Kurt Kiefer
- Under the allowable uses determined by the Department of Public Instruction, and confirmed by the US Education Department, federal relief funds may be used to address student Internet connectivity by assisting in funding the service lateral to connect the student's home. This extends beyond hot spots to fixed wireless, and wireline connections. As municipalities implement their fiber broadband projects, please consider leveraging the federal relief funds to ensure households with students are prioritized. While the timeline for using these funds grows short, it may align with the municipal project timelines. Such funding may seem small in terms of total network project costs, but it goes a long way in terms of broader community value.
- Please consider supporting your municipalities grant applications with matching funds towards connecting homes of students in your district.

Door County Park Municipal Listing- Use-Tech Connection

County Park	Primary Use	Municipality	Existing Tech	Tech update recommended
1 Cana Island	Tourism	Town of Baileys Harbor	Y-wireless	Y - upgrade to wired connection
2 Ridges-Baileys Harbor	Conservation- Tourism-Beach	Town of Baileys Harbor	N	Y - upgrade to wired connection
3 Cave Point	Tourism	Town of Sevastopol	N	N
4 George Pinney	Boat Launch	Town of Sevastopol	Y-DHS- Camera	Y - upgrade to wired connection
5 Door Bluff Headlands	Conservation- Tourism	Town of Liberty Grove	N	N
6 Ellison Bluff	Tourism	Town of Liberty Grove	N	N
7 Forestville Dam	Rec- Lake	Town of Forestville	N	Y - upgrade to wired connection
8 Lilly Bay	Boat Launch	Town of Sturgeon Bay	N	Y - upgrade to wired connection
9 Meridian- Lyle Hatter	Conservation- Tourism	Town of Jacksonport	N	Y - upgrade to wired connection
10 Percy Johnson	Beach- Rec	Town of Washington Island	N	N
11 Plum Bottom		Town of Egg Harbor	N	Y - upgrade to wired connection
12 Frank Murphy	Rec-Boat-swim	Town of Egg Harbor	N	Y - upgrade to wired connection
13 Robert LaSalle	Rec-conservation	Town of Clay Banks	N	Y - upgrade to wired connection
14 Sugar Creek	Conservation- Tourism-Rec	Town of Gardener	N	Y - upgrade to wired connection
15 Tornado	Tourism	Town of Gardener	N	Y - upgrade to wired connection
16 Carmody	Boat Launch	Town of Gardener	N	Y - upgrade to wired connection
17 John Miles	Rec	City of Sturgeon Bay	Y	N- Fiber exists
18 Ahnapee State Trail	Rec	Variable	N	N
19 Chaudiors Dock	Boat Launch	Town of Union	Y-wireless	Y - upgrade to wired connection

DIGITAL EQUITY & INCLUSION – TECHQUITY UNITED WAY

AMY KOHNLE – UNITED WAY OF DOOR COUNTY DIRECTOR

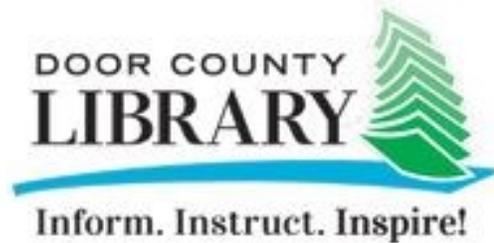




UNITED WAY TECHQUITY GOALS

- Grow and strengthen the digital inclusion ecosystem in Door County.
- Develop, inform, and advise the Door County Digital Equity and Inclusion Plan.
- Partner with established non-for-profits and County departments to expand digital skill building services throughout the County.

TECHQUITY PARTNERS



Covered Populations



The Digital Equity Act focuses on addressing the needs of "covered populations" as defined by the statute.

Covered Populations

Identity groups and communities disproportionately impacted by digital inequity



Low-income households



People with disabilities



Aging populations



People with language barriers



Incarcerated individuals



Racial and ethnic minorities



Veterans



Rural inhabitants



Digital Equity Act Introduction

Digital Equity Act created three programs to promote digital equity and inclusion.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Funding pool
\$2.75B

Three programs that provide funding to promote digital inclusion and advance equity for all. They aim to ensure that all communities can access and use affordable, reliable high-speed Internet service to meet their needs and improve their lives.

The Digital Equity Act created three programs:

State Planning

- \$60M formula funding program to develop digital equity plans

State Capacity

- \$1.44B formula funding program to implement plans & promote digital inclusion

Competitive

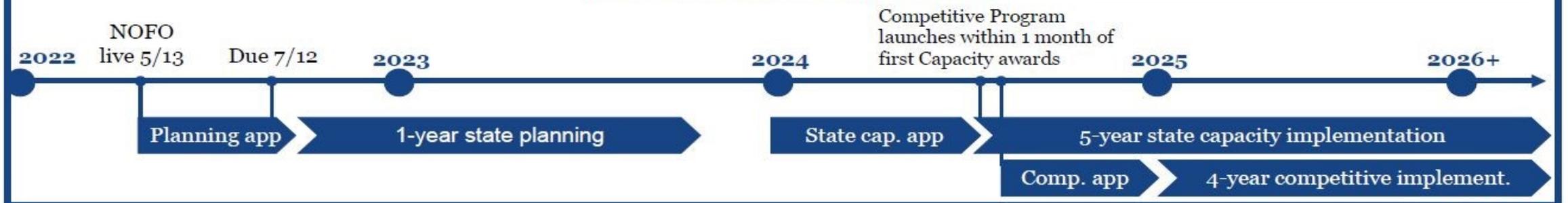
- \$1.25B to implement digital equity and inclusion activities

Example eligible uses of funds by program include:

- ☆ Developing digital equity plans; states must develop a plan to be eligible for state capacity grants
- ☆ Making awards to other entities to help make digital equity plans
- ☆ Improving accessibility and inclusivity of public resources
- ☆ Implementing digital equity plans and related activities
- ☆ Providing digital literacy and digital skills education
- ☆ Facilitating the adoption of high-speed Internet service

ESTIMATED TIMELINE

Timeline approximate unless exact date specified





THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME TONIGHT

- A recording of tonight will be available on the fibernetdoorcounty.org website under FiberNet Door County Recorded Informational Presentations.
- If you have any questions please follow up with Broadband Coordinator Jessica Hatch at jhatch@co.door.wi.us or 920-746-2289.