



APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS

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AFFORDABLE CONNECTIVITY PROGRAM (ACP)

A Federal Communications Commission (FCC) benefit program that helps ensure households can afford the broadband they need for work, school, health care and more.

The benefit provides a discount of up to \$30 per month toward internet service for eligible households and up to \$75 per month for households on qualifying Tribal lands. Eligible households can also receive a one-time discount of up to \$100 to purchase a laptop, desktop computer or tablet from participating providers if they contribute more than \$10 and less than \$50 toward the purchase price.

The ACP is limited to one monthly service discount and one device discount per household. Information on how to enroll is found at business. utah.gov/broadband/acp. Federal information is found at fcc.gov/acp.

BROADBAND

Term used interchangeably with high-speed internet and refers to high-speed internet access that is always on and faster than traditional dial-up access. Broadband includes several high-speed transmission technologies such as:

- Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)
- Cable Modem
- Fiber
- Wireless
- Satellite
- Broadband over Power Lines (BPL)

To be considered broadband, the service must provide a download speed of not less than 25 Mbps; an upload speed of not less than 3 Mbps; and a latency to support real-time, interactive applications (<u>Types of Broadband Connections | Federal Communications Commission</u>).

BROADBAND ADOPTION

Traditionally defined as residential subscribership to high-speed internet access. However, for those in the field working to increase the digital capacity of communities, broadband adoption is daily access to the internet with all of the following criteria:

- At speeds, quality and capacity necessary to accomplish common tasks
- With the digital skills necessary to participate online
- On a personal device and secure, convenient network

(Benton Institute for Brandband & Society)

BROADBAND EQUITY, ACCESS AND DEPLOYMENT (BEAD) PROGRAM

Provides \$42.45 billion to expand high-speed internet access by funding planning, infrastructure deployment and adoption programs in all 50 states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (BroadbandUSA).

COMMUNITY ANCHOR INSTITUTION

Includes schools, libraries, medical and health care providers, public safety entities, public housing authorities, institutes of higher education and other community support organizations that provide outreach, access, equipment and support services to facilitate greater use of broadband service in an eligible service area (Benton Institute for Broadband & Society).

CONNECTED DEVICE

A laptop computer, tablet computer or similar device that can connect to broadband internet access service (<u>Notice of Funding Opportunity State</u> Digital Equity Planning Grant Program).

COVERED HOUSEHOLD

A household, the income of which for the most recently completed year is not more than 150 percent of an amount equal to the poverty level, as determined by using criteria of poverty established by the U.S. Census Bureau (Notice of Funding Opportunity State Digital Equity Planning Grant Program).

COVERED POPULATIONS

Includes the following:

- Individuals who live in covered households
- · Aging individuals
- Incarcerated individuals, other than individuals who are incarcerated in a federal correctional facility
- Veterans
- Individuals with disabilities
- Individuals with a language barrier, including the following:
 - » Are English learners
 - » Have low levels of literacy
- Individuals who are members of a racial or ethnic minority group
- Individuals who primarily reside in a rural area
- New Americans (individuals who are new arrivals to the U.S. such as immigrants, refugees or long-term visitors)

(Notice of Funding Opportunity State Digital Equity Planning Grant Program)

DIGITAL ACCESS

A term used interchangeably with the term digital equity. Digital access is the condition in which all individuals and communities have the information technology capacity needed for full participation in our society, democracy, and economy. Digital access is necessary for civic and cultural participation, employment, lifelong learning and access to essential services (National Digital Inclusion Alliance).

DIGITAL DIVIDE

The digital divide is the gap between those who have affordable access, skills, and support to effectively engage online and those who do not. As technology constantly evolves, the digital divide prevents equal participation and opportunity in all parts of life, disproportionately affecting people of color, Indigenous peoples, households with low incomes, people with disabilities, people in rural areas, and older adults (National Digital Inclusion Alliance Definitions).

DIGITAL FOUNDATIONAL SKILLS

Adults will need to have the following foundation skills which underpin all essential digital skills. These skills include the ability to:

- Turn on a device
- Use the available controls on a device
- Make use of accessibility tools on a device to make it easier to use
- Interact with the home screen on a device
- Understand that the internet allows a user to access information and content and that a user can connect to it through Wi-Fi
- Connect a device to a safe and secure Wi-Fi network
- Connect to the internet and open a browser to find and use websites
- Understand that passwords and personal information need to be kept safely, as they have value to others
- Update and change passwords when prompted to do so

(www.gov.uk)

DIGITAL LITERACY

The ability to use information and communication technologies to find, evaluate, create and communicate information, requiring both cognitive and technical skills. A digitally literate person:

- Possesses the variety of skills technical and cognitive required to find, understand, evaluate, create, and communicate digital information in a wide variety of formats
- Is able to use diverse technologies appropriately and effectively to retrieve information, interpret results and judge the quality of that information
- Understands the relationship between technology, lifelong learning, personal privacy and stewardship of information
- Uses these skills and the appropriate technology to communicate and collaborate with peers, colleagues, family, and, on occasion, the general public
- Uses these skills to actively participate in civic society and contribute to a vibrant, informed and engaged community

(American Library Association Digital Literacy Task Force)

DIGITAL NAVIGATORS

Trusted guides who assist community members in internet adoption and the use of computing devices. Digital navigation services include ongoing assistance with affordable internet access, device acquisition, technical skills and application support (National Digital Inclusion Alliance).

DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE (DSL)

A form of technology that utilizes a two-wire copper telephone line to allow users to simultaneously connect to and operate the internet and the telephone network without disrupting either connection (<u>BroadbandUSA</u>).

FCC BROADBAND DATA MAP

Maps created by the FCC that identify the availability of broadband service at the individual location level (Notes from the FCC).

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (FCC)

Regulates interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite and cable in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and U.S. territories. An independent U.S. government agency overseen by Congress, the FCC is the federal agency responsible for implementing and enforcing the United States' communications law and regulations (Federal Communications Commission).

FIXED WIRELESS

Permanent wireless facilities to include tower and radio equipment to send a dedicated internet connection to another location, such as a business or residence, that is not able to have a direct broadband internet connection (Federal Communications Commission).

GIGABITS PER SECOND (GBPS)

Unit for measuring broadband speeds equivalent to one billion bits per second.

HIGH-COST AREA

An unserved area in which the cost of building out broadband service is higher, as compared to the average cost of building out broadband service in unserved areas. Factors that may influence a high-cost area are:

- Remote location
- · Lack of population density
- Unique topography
- High rate of poverty

(Notice of Funding Opportunity Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program)

INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER (ISP)

An organization that provides services for accessing, the internet. ISPs can be organized in various forms, such as commercial, community-owned, nonprofit or otherwise privately owned (<u>Cornell Law School Legal Information Institute</u>).

LAST MILE/ FINAL MILE

The technology and process of connecting the end customer's home or business to the local network provider (<u>BroadbandUSA</u>).

LONG-TERM EVOLUTION (LTE) NETWORK

A branding of the fourth generation (4G) of wireless communication development (<u>Tech Target</u>).

MEGABITS PER SECOND (MBPS)

Unit for measuring broadband speeds.

MIDDLE MILE

The connection between a local network, also called a "last mile" or "final mile" connection, and the backbone internet network (BroadbandUSA).

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION (NTIA)

The Executive Branch agency of the U.S. government that is principally responsible for advising the President on telecommunications and information policy issues. NTIA's programs and policymaking focus largely on expanding broadband internet access and adoption in the United States, expanding the use of spectrum by all users and ensuring that the Internet remains an engine for continued innovation and economic growth (NTIA).

NOTICE OF FUNDING OPPORTUNITY (NOFO)

Formal announcement inviting grant applications to be submitted for consideration of award. Announcement details include a description of the project/grant and which entities are eligible to apply. The State Digital Equity Planning Grant Program NOFO can be found here. The BEAD NOFO can be found here.

OPEN ACCESS NETWORK

A broadband network that permits any Internet Service Provider (ISP) to connect to the network on nondiscriminatory terms and conditions (Benton Institute for Broadband & Society).

SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

Primarily a middle mile wireless solution that involves satellites that orbit the earth transmitting long range signals (<u>Types of Broadband Connections</u> | Federal Communications Commission).

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES UNIVERSAL SUPPORT (E-RATE) PROGRAM

A federal program, commonly referred to as the E-rate program, that helps schools and libraries obtain affordable broadband (<u>Federal Communications Commission</u>).

STATE DIGITAL EQUITY PLANNING GRANT PROGRAM (SDEPG)

The State Digital Equity Planning Grant Program provides funds towards the development of a Digital Equity Plan, which must be completed and submitted to NTIA within one year of award. Such plans must include elements outlined in the statute and the Notice of Funding Opportunity. The State Digital Equity Planning Grant Program is part of the larger State Digital Equity Capacity Grant Program, the purpose of which is to promote the achievement of digital equity, support digital inclusion activities, and build capacity for efforts relating to the adoption of broadband by residents of those States, Territories, and Tribal entities (NTIA Grants Portal).

TERRESTRIAL NETWORK

A network of fiber and copper facilities that are installed either underground or aerially on new and/or existing utility poles and feed directly to consumers, or to wireless facilities and then consumers. Terrestrial network means any network that does not utilize satellite telecommunications technology in their end-to-end delivery method.

UNDERSERVED LOCATION

Locations without broadband service offering speeds of 100 Mbps downstream/20 Mbps upstream with a latency of 100 milliseconds or less (BroadbandUSA).

UNSERVED LOCATION

Locations without any broadband service at all or with broadband service offering speeds below 25 megabits per second (Mbps) download / 3 Mbps upload at a latency of 100 milliseconds or less. Locations served by satellite or using a hybrid of licensed and unlicensed spectrum are considered unserved (BroadbandUSA)

UNIVERSAL SERVICE

The principle that all Americans should have access to communications services. Universal service is also the name of a fund and the category of Federal Communications Commission (FCC) programs and policies to implement this principle. Universal service is a cornerstone of the law that established the FCC, the Communications Act of 1934. Since that time, universal service policies have helped make telephone service ubiquitous, even in remote rural areas. Today, the FCC recognizes high-speed Internet as the 21st century's essential communications technology and is working to make broadband as ubiquitous as voice while continuing to support voice service (Federal Communications Commission).

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)

Made up of 29 agencies and offices who serve the American people by providing leadership on food, agriculture, natural resources, rural development, nutrition, and related issues based on public policy, the best available science, and effective management (U.S. Department of Agriculture).

UTAH BROADBAND CENTER (UBC)

Works with broadband providers, local, state and federal policymakers, consumers, community institutions and other stakeholders to support broadband deployment throughout the state, improve efficiencies and expand statewide access and usage (<u>Utah Broadband Center</u>).

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Vulnerable populations include, but are not limited to, low-income individuals, unemployed individuals, children, the incarcerated, New Americans and aged individuals (Notice of Funding Opportunity Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program).