Broadband Terms & Definitions

ARPA Fund Eligibility

- Interim Final Rules
- Funds must be allocated or incurred by 12/31/24 and expended by 12/31/26
- Download speed the first of two numbers seen when referencing internet speed and is how fast you get information from the internet to your device
- Upload speed the last number listed and illustrates how fast your connection is to take information from your device to the internet
- ARPA projects "expected" to deliver 100/100 Mbps or 100 Mbps symmetrical speeds
- When not "practicable" at least 100/20 Mbps is allowed but project must be scalable to 100/100

ARPA Fund Eligibility Cont'd

- Projects are "encouraged" to prioritize fiber optic infrastructure where feasible
- Projects are "expected" to focus on locations that are unserved or underserved. Defined as lacking access to at least 25/3 Mbps.
- Projects are "encouraged" to integrate affordability options into their program design.
- Projects should "prioritize" last mile efforts
- Projects are "encouraged" to be owned, operated by or affiliated with local governments, non-profits and co-operative providers.

Types of connection

- Wireline refers to a physical cable that brings connection to your home
- Wireless may come from a satellite or a radio signal from a tower or tall structure
- ▶ Hybrid is a combination of wireline and wireless service

Easements

- ► Easements are granting of permission by a landowner, in this case a utility, to place an overhead or underground utility line across their property, typically for a fee.
- Along interstates and many state routes, the highway authority owns the right-of-way and doesn't need the neighboring landowners' permission to install a utility.
- Along many county and rural roads, only an easement is in place for a road for transportation purposes.
- In those cases, the adjacent landowner owns to the middle of the road for anything except road use purposes and must be consulted for an easement for utility installations in the right-of-way.