

Broadband READY

Regional Digital Equity Engagement

January 2024

Today's Agenda





Group Discussion & Recharge

Introductions



State Digital Equity Plan

Unpacking the Plan

Regional Findings





BEAD Challenge Process

Regional Updates & READY



Closing

Announcements & General Discussion





Northern Stateline Region DuPage Cook Northeast Northwest Region Region Rock Island Grundy Mercer Putnam Kankakee Marshall Warren Livingston North Iroquois Central Hancock McDonough Region East West McLean Central Central Region Region Central Edgar Region Coles Christian Clark Montgomery Southeast Region Southwest Region Clinton Wayne Randolph Southern Region UIC

Broadband *READY*

Broadband Regional Engagement for Adoption + Digital Equity (READY)















The Digital Equity Act of 2021 requires State Digital Equity Plan
Provides funding across the State Capacity and Competitive Grant programs



The State Digital Equity Plan highlights digital equity needs in Illinois and offers a perspective on existing assets and ongoing gaps

Context



The Plan highlights unique digital equity challenges and opportunities in Illinois gathered from the Spring 2023 Listening Tour



The State Digital Equity Plan draft is currently open for public comment until January 31st





Digital Equity is the condition in which individuals and communities have sustained access and the capabilities for productive use of information technology that is needed for full participation in the society and economy of the United States

Digital equity is the target outcome of federal broadband funding



A stakeholder engagement process that includes underrepresented populations is required to access funds



"Digital equity is necessary for civic and cultural participation, employment, lifelong learning, and access to essential services."

"Achieving digital equity is a matter of social and economic justice and is worth pursuing."



Background: The Digital Equity Act of 2021 provides funding across two digital equity programs

Created by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the Digital Equity Act Programs provide funding to promote digital inclusion and advance equity for all

| Funding program | Description | Primary focus | Project funding administered by | Timeline |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Digital Equity State Capacity Grant Program | ~\$1.44B¹ In funding for digital inclusion plans activities | Executing the State Digital Equity Plan (SDEP) by implementing digital equity initiatives (e.g., access to digital literacy training) | State governments | Applications in early-mid 2024 |
| 2 Digital Equity | ~\$1 25 R 2 | Facilitating digital inclusion activities | Federal | Applications in |

2. Digital Equity Competitive Grant Program

~\$1.25B²

In funding to promote digital inclusion and broadband adoption activities

Facilitating digital inclusion activities (e.g., workforce development programs) as well as broadband adoption and affordability that benefits covered populations



Federal government (NTIA) Applications in mid-late 2024

State of IL expects to receive \$30M to \$35M from the Digital Equity State Capacity Grant Program³

Source: US Senate H.R. 3684, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

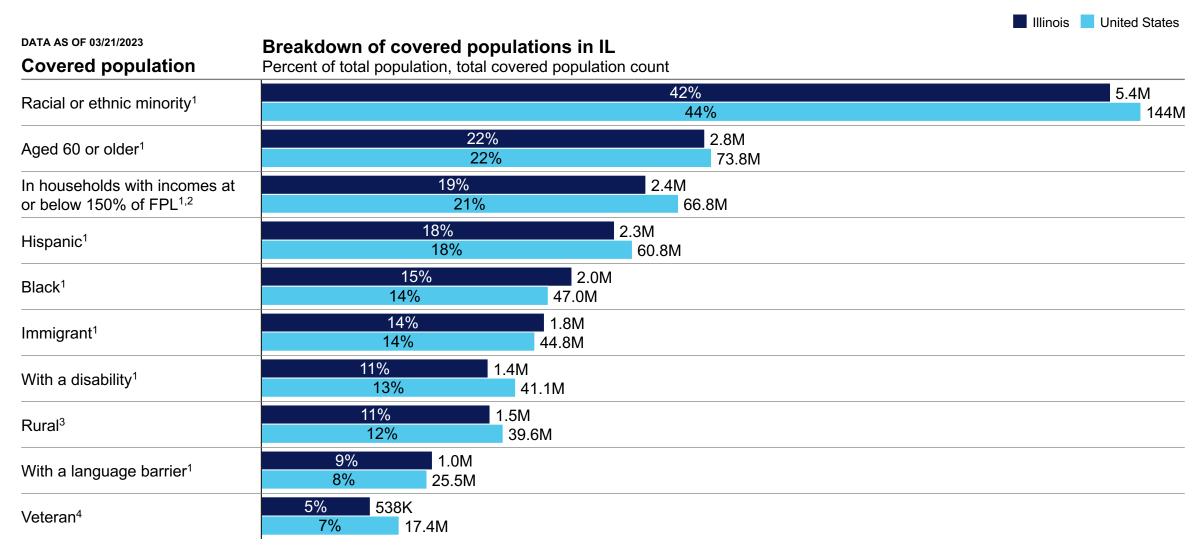
^{1. ~\$1.5}B allocated in total for the DE State Capacity Grant Program; \$60M for State Planning Grants (FY22), and \$1.44B for State Capacity Grants (FY22 – FY26); 2. <= 10% of fund towards evaluation activities; <= 10% towards administration activities; 3. Estimated based on award formula outlined in Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (US Senate H.R. 3684, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act)

The Digital Equity Act of 2021 identifies eight "Covered populations"

Covered Populations *Identity groups and communities disproportionally impacted by* digital inequity Low-income households People with disabilities Aging populations People with language barriers Incarcerated individuals Racial and ethnic minorities Rural inhabitants **Veterans**

Covered populations have historically been unable to fully engage in the digital economy—gaps in broadband adoption and device access persist between covered populations and their non-covered peers

Breakdown of covered populations in IL compared to national averages: ~5.4M (42%) racial or ethnic minorities and ~2.7M (21%) below 150% of the federal poverty line



US Census 2021 ACS 5-year data (Table DP05); Digital Equity Act Population Viewer; 2. Federal Poverty Line; 3. US Census 2021 ACS 5-year data, Based on OMB; 4. definition of rural: a "micro area (urban core of 10.000-49,999 people)" or a county "outside of a metro or micro areas"; 5. US Census 2021 ACS 5-year data (Table DP02), Based on the total civilian population over 18 years and over



The listening tour spanned all 10 regions and engaged 1250+ stakeholders

Sessions were held across the state from March to June 2023



Residents

24 in-person listening sessions¹

2 webinars



Local Organizations & Non-Profits

22 in-person listening sessions²

2 webinars²



Local Government

19 in-person listening sessions

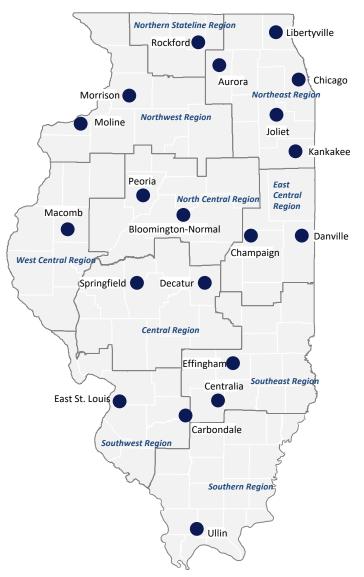
2 webinars



Internet Service Providers

Numerous listening sessions

2 webinars



1256

attendees

1168 for in-person sessions

88 for virtual sessions

organizations represented

55+ listening sessions¹ 20 cities visited



Listening tour findings, plus data analysis and research, led to the draft State Digital Equity Plan

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) requires each state to develop a digital equity plan, which will inform how the State Capacity grant program is crafted



- The State Digital Equity Plan, or "SDEP", must align with certain requirements from NTIA
- It includes...
 - Findings and takeaways from the listening tours
 - Results from an asset mapping exercise
 - Goals
 - Strategies to achieve these goals
- NTIA requires every state to accept public comment on the plan
 - > Public comment period is open through January 31, 5 pm CT
 - > To submit a comment, visit: go.illinois.edu/DEPlanComments
- Following public comment, the state will review and respond to all comments, incorporate feedback in the plan, and submit to NTIA by Feb. 13th

Birdseye View: Digital Equity Plan Section Overview

Key sections

Subsections



1. Executive Summary



- 2. Introduction and Vision for Digital Equity
- Vision
- Alignment with Existing Efforts to Improve Outcomes
- Goals and Objectives



- 3. Current State of Broadband and Digital Inclusion
- Asset Inventory
- Needs Assessment



- 4. Collaboration and Stakeholder Engagement
- Coordination and Outreach Strategy

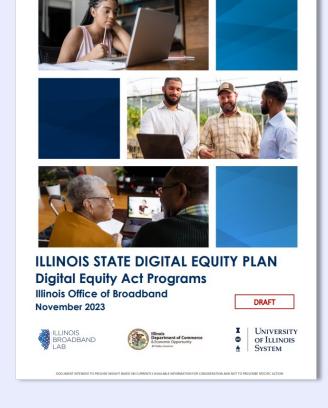


5. Implementation

- Implementation Strategy and Key Activities
- Timeline



6. Conclusion



go.illinois.edu/SDEP



Vision for Digital Equity (Section 2)

Connect Illinois seeks to:



Ensure universal access to high-speed broadband that is affordable, reliable, and fully scalable for residences, businesses, and community anchor institutions (CAIs) across Illinois.



Leverage new and existing resources for adoption through targeted digital inclusion strategies and sustainable broadband equity outcomes to help communities identify and address existing broadband equity gaps



Empower all Illinoisans to utilize and participate fully in an increasingly digital economy and society.



Current State of Broadband and Digital Inclusion (Section 3)

Illinois is not starting from scratch! Let's build upon and leverage our strengths.

Digital inclusion assets are organized into 4 categories:



Civic and volunteer organizations:

Organizations that advocate for digital equity or offer volunteer programming related to digital literacy, inclusion, or equity



Technical assistance:

Programs that provide internet-enabled devices or digital literacy assistance to covered populations



Workforce development training and employment services:

Programs that offer training and employment resources to community members



Public Wi-Fi, networks, and access points:

Platforms or programs that provide information about or connection to public Wi-Fi, networks, access points, or sub-devices that enable access to networks



Current State of Broadband and Digital Inclusion (Section 3)

Today, 2.9 million Illinois residents in 1.3 million households lack a subscription to high-speed internet in their homes.

This gap may be caused by one or more inter-related factors:

Availability of broadband infrastructure

5% of broadband-serviceable locations in Illinois do not have access to 25/3 Mbps internet service, considered basic internet.

Some 4% of BSLs do not have access to 100/20 Mbps internet service.

Affordability of internet subscriptions

17% of Illinois residents find it difficult to afford their internet bill, and 14% have experienced interruptions in service because they had difficulty paying.

Access to devices

Just 79%, or 3.9 million, of Illinois households have access to either a desktop or a laptop

Low levels of digital literacy

11% of Illinoisans report that they have difficulty completing at least one of the surveyed tasks related to the internet



Current State of Broadband and Digital Inclusion (Section 3)

The digital divide is an equity issue: Gaps are even more stark among covered populations

Individuals who live in covered households

7% more likely than the average Illinoisan to believe that having internet service is "not worth the trouble"

Black Illinoisans

5% more likely than the average Illinoisan to experience service interruptions due to difficulties in paying

Hispanic Illinoisans

14% more likely than the average Illinoisan to find it difficult to fit a monthly internet bill into their household budget

Aging individuals

14% more likely than the average Illinoisan to worry about how to use computers and the internet

Residents of rural areas

4% more likely than the average Illinoisan to have trouble getting internet services installed at their residence

People with a language barrier

Limited access to digital resources for device troubleshooting and digital literacy training

Veterans

5% less likely to adopt broadband as compared to the average Illinoisan

People with disabilities

15% less likely to adopt broadband and 15% less likely to have access to internet-enabled devices as compared to the average Illinoisan.

Justice-Impacted Individuals

Extensive needs for digital learning as part of re-entry into society and to support their efforts to find and acquire jobs



Summary statistics on broadband metrics and covered populations across the 10 regions of Illinois

| Legend ¹ | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Top 2 highest proportions | | | |
| | Above population median | | | |
| | Below population median | | | |

| | Broadband metrics | | | Share of ea | ach covered | ed population as a proportion of total regional population | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|-------|
| | Unserved | Broad- band adoption ¹ | Access to devices | Income less 150% of FPL | Aging ind. (60+) | Veterans | Ind. with disabili- ties | Ind. with low English literacy | Racial & ethnic minorities ² | lmmi- grants | Rural |
| Northeast | 1% | 76% | 94% | 18% | 21% | 3% | 10% | 42% | 56% | 19% | 0% |
| Northern Stateline | 2% | 68% | 91% | 23% | 25% | 6% | 14% | 15% | 30% | 8% | 10% |
| Northwest | 6% | 63% | 91% | 20% | 28% | 6% | 14% | 10% | 19% | 4% | 36% |
| North Central | 6% | 67% | 92% | 20% | 24% | 5% | 12% | 6% | 16% | 4% | 24% |
| East Central | 8% | 65% | 92% | 24% | 22% | 5% | 11% | 15% | 25% | 8% | 22% |
| Central | 9% | 63% | 90% | 21% | 26% | 6% | 14% | 4% | 14% | 2% | 44% |
| West Central | 6% | 60% | 87% | 23% | 27% | 6% | 15% | 4% | 11% | 2% | 46% |
| Southeast | 24% | 58% | 90% | 22% | 26% | 6% | 16% | 4% | 6% | 1% | 100% |
| Southern | 23% | 49% | 87% | 26% | 26% | 7% | 19% | 5% | 11% | 2% | 67% |
| Southwest | 8% | 68% | 91% | 18% | 24% | 8% | 14% | 4% | 22% | 2% | 23% |
| Illinois average | 5% | 72% | 93% | 19% | 22% | 5% | 11% | 9% | 45% | 14% | 11% |

^{1.} For broadband adoption and devices access: darkest color indicates lowest proportions, middle color indicates below state average, and light grey indicates above state average
2. Includes Black or African American, American Indian and Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, Some other race, Two or more races, and Hispanic populations



| | % of | ACP eligibility and enrolln | ACP eligibility and enrollment rate by region, as of Sept 2023 | | |
|--------------------|------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Region | BSLs | % of households eligible | % of eligible households enrolled | | |
| Northeast | 56% | 36% | 33% | | |
| Northern Stateline | 4% | 47% | 32% | | |
| Northwest | 6% | 42% | 25% | | |
| North Central | 6% | 40% | 28% | | |
| East Central | 3% | 49% | 26% | | |
| Central | 6% | 42% | 32% | | |
| West Central | 3% | 46% | 23% | | |
| Southeast | 3% | 46% | 28% | | |
| Southern | 5% | 53% | 31% | | |
| Southwest | 7% | 38% | 55% | | |
| Total | 100% | 39% | 33% | | |

Key insights

As of September 1, 2023, 33% of eligible Illinois households were enrolled in ACP, ranking Illinois 23rd in ACP enrollment among all 50 states

- Highest enrollment is in the Southwestern region (55% of eligible HHs enrolled)
- Lowest enrollment rate is in the West Central region (23% of the eligible population)

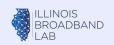


| | % of | Price of internet for advertised download speed of 25Mbps+ | | | |
|--------------------|------|--|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Region | BSLs | Less than \$25 | From \$25-50 | More than \$50 | Not Available |
| Northeast | 56% | 94% | -4% | -1% | -1% |
| Northern Stateline | 4% | 72% | -25% | -1% | -2% |
| Northwest | 6% | -23% | 57% | 14% | -6% |
| North Central | 6% | 56% | -25% | 14% | -6% |
| East Central | 3% | 47% | 13% | 32% | 8% |
| Central | 6% | 46% | 21% | 25% | 8% |
| West Central | 3% | 43% | 45% | -7% | -6% |
| Southeast | 3% | -0% | -27% | 49% | 24% |
| Southern | 5% | -2% | -18% | 56% | 24% |
| Southwest | 7% | 0% | 81% | -10% | 9% |
| Total | 100% | 67% | 18% | 10% | 5% |

Key insights

In some but not all regions of the state, residents can choose to subscribe to a lower-cost plan that offers 25 Mbps download speeds

- 67% of state residents have access to 25Mbps internet service for less than \$25 per month
- Almost no residents in the Southeast, Southern, and Southwest regions can access 25Mbps internet service for less than \$25



| | % of | Price of internet for advertised download speed of 100Mbps+ | | | | |
|--------------------|------|---|--------------|----------------|---------------|--|
| Region | BSLs | Less than \$25 | From \$25-50 | More than \$50 | Not Available | |
| Northeast | 56% | -0% | 97% | -1% | -2% | |
| Northern Stateline | 4% | -0% | 82% | -7% | 11% | |
| Northwest | 6% | -0% | 38% | 39% | 22% | |
| North Central | 6% | -0% | 59% | 27% | 14% | |
| East Central | 3% | -0% | 51% | 39% | 11% | |
| Central | 6% | -0% | 53% | 31% | 16% | |
| West Central | 3% | -0% | 45% | 36% | 18% | |
| Southeast | 3% | -0% | 12% | 60% | 28% | |
| Southern | 5% | -0% | 11% | 61% | 29% | |
| Southwest | 7% | -0% | 74% | -13% | -13% | |
| Total | 100% | 0% | 77% | 15% | 9% | |

Key insights

Residents must pay at \$25 to \$50 per month for download speeds of 100 Mbps in most of the state

- 77% of state residents have access to 100Mbps internet service for less than \$50
- 15% of residents pay more than \$50 for 100Mbps service
- 9% do not have access to 100Mbps internet service at all
- The Northeast region offers the most affordable internet service



Across all regions, several key themes emerged that informed the Plan

AS SHARED BY PARTICIPANTS ACROSS LISTENING TOUR SESSIONS

| Category | Topics | Insights from Listening Sessions |
|------------|---|--|
| Deployment | Barriers related to geography and outdated technology | Residents shared that outdated broadband infrastructure can limit their access to reliable internet service, particularly in rural communities |
| | Financial and regulatory barriers | Residents and local organizations shared that providers regularly encounter barriers that can disincentivize their expansion of broadband infrastructure |
| | Competitive landscape | Many residents underscored the lack of ISP competition in their communities (e.g., only a single available provider), emphasizing the lack of customer agency over quality and price in a single-provider market |
| Access | Insufficient internet speeds and inconsistent service | Residents and local organizations emphasized that limited bandwidth and latency issues can compound when multiple devices are online – constraining daily activities |

Source: Statewide listening tour

Across all regions, several key themes emerged that informed the Plan

AS SHARED BY PARTICIPANTS ACROSS LISTENING TOUR SESSIONS

| Category | Topics | Insights from Listening Sessions |
|----------------|---|---|
| Affordability | Subscription and device affordability concerns | Residents and local organizations shared that current broadband subsidies can be insufficient for underserved communities and many residents who are eligible are still unaware of the programs Many – across residents, local orgs and ISPs expressed concern that ACP may not last, and are worried about the impact on families |
| Digital Equity | Lack of robust digital literacy programs and networks | Residents and local organizations underscored that digital literacy programs can be insufficient for residents' daily technical needs |
| | Constraints on economic growth and upward mobility | Residents shared that the lack of reliable internet can significantly constrain economic activities and development opportunities for both businesses and residents |

Source: Statewide listening tour

Measures to ensure a sustainable, effective plan (1/2) (Section 4)

Strive to secure annual federal funding for the state:

Ensure annual fulfillment of the requirements of the Digital Equity Capacity Grant program



Work with local digital equity leaders to support action:

Obtain insight of experienced experts to ensure good use of funding and impact.



Identify and apply for other federal grants:
Build additional programs and expand impact
beyond the State Digital Equity Capacity Grant



Partner with local organizations that have established relationships with covered populations:

Understand the importance of trust in digital equity work and leverage the influence of trusted organizations.



Measures to ensure a sustainable, effective plan (2/2)

Encourage partners to provide matching funds in grant applications:

Ensure the longevity of individual programs by expanding the number of entities that have an interest in the program's success

Maintain and grow public-private partnerships:

Expand available resourcing and enhance the potential impact of the state's digital equity efforts



Consider offering low-interest loans:

The IOB is considering this financing structure in addition to traditional grant awards to provide regenerative funding that can support even more programs across the state

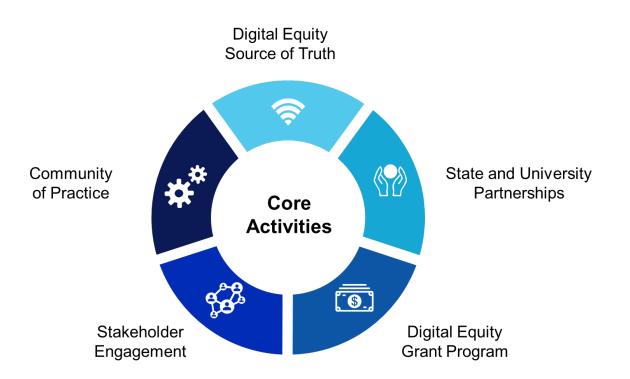
Provide technical assistance to grantees:

Support grantees in troubleshooting and addressing challenges community organizations face to enable greater impact



Implementation (Section 5)

Achieving digital equity in Illinois will ultimately result from the collaborative work of thousands of leaders, practitioners, researchers, and program designers across the state, with guidance from experts across the nation.

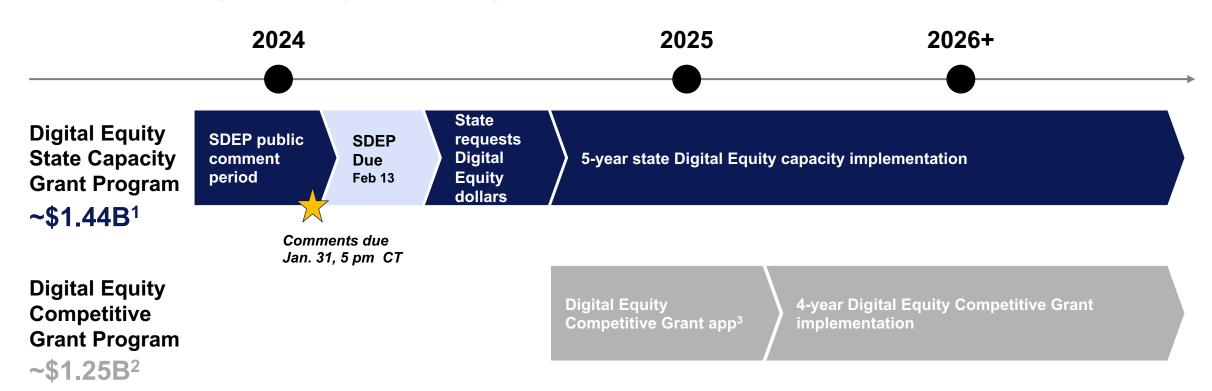


How we'll execute on these plans:

- ✓ Maintain and make available an Illinois digital equity data sets to serve as the common source of truth
- ✓ Lead select statewide programming and university partnerships
- ✓ Execute a state-wide digital equity grant program
- ✓ Conduct ongoing stakeholder outreach and engagement
- ✓ Support and sustain a digital equity community of practice

The state plans to submit the State Digital Equity Plan (SDEP) by Feb 13th – funds for implementation could be received in the Q4 2024

Timeline for Digital Equity Grant Programs



State of IL expects to receive \$30M to \$35M from the Digital Equity State Capacity Grant Program⁴

^{1. ~\$1.5}B allocated in total for the DE State Capacity Grant Program; \$60M for State Planning Grants (FY22), and \$1.44B for State Capacity Grants (FY22 – FY26); 2. <= 10% of fund towards evaluation activities; <= 10% towards administration activities; 3. Competitive grant program launches within one month of first capacity awards; 4. Estimated based on award formula outlined in Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (US Senate H.R. 3684, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act)

The State Digital Equity Plan is available for public comment until January 31, 2024



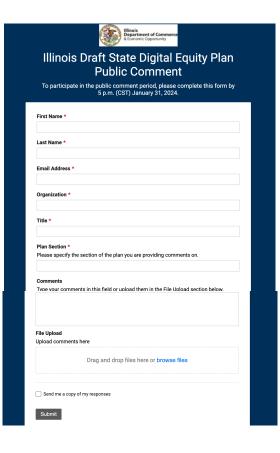
The SDEP is available to view at:

go.illinois.edu/SDEP



Public comments may be submitted at:

go.illinois.edu/DEPlanComments



Tips

- Complete every field
- Identify which section your comment is applicable to
- Can provide criticisms & compliments (all feedback is good feedback).
- Due January 31, 2024 at 5 pm CT





1 Executive Summary

2 Introduction and Vision for Digital Equity



3 Current State of Broadband and Digital Inclusion



4 Collaboration and Stakeholder Engagement



5 Implementation



6 Conclusion





Public Comment Tips and Tricks



Suggestions to keep in mind:

- ✓ Support your comment with substantive data, facts, and stories of lived experience.
- ✓ Identify the section number within the DE Plan that you are commenting on
- ✓ Make clear and concise comments (there is no word limit)
- ✓ **Suggest an alternative** if you disagree with an aspect and include an explanation and/or analysis of how the alternative might meet the same objective or be more effective.
- ✓ Include **pros**, **cons** and **trade-offs** in your comment. Consider different perspectives and respond with your own point of view with examples of how the proposal would impact your life and work.



What is the goal of the Broadband Equity Access and Deployment (BEAD) Program?



The BEAD Program awarded Illinois \$1.04 billion to connect all unserved and underserved locations to broadband over the next 5 years



Ensure universal broadband coverage in the state, using fiber wherever possible



Prioritize access for unserved & underserved locations, community anchor institutions, and Wi-Fi equipment for MDUs²



Select sub-grantees to implement broadband within one year, and complete implementation within four years³



Improve broadband affordability through a lowcost broadband service option and middle-class affordability plan⁴

- Page 14 of BEAD NOFO, on the definition of Priority Broadband Project
- 2. Page 33 of BEAD NOFO, on the allocation of grant funds
- 3. Page 65 of BEAD NOFO, on deployment deadlines and benchmarks
- Page 42-46 of BEAD NOFO, on inclusion of affordability in the BEAD scoring criteria

Source: **BEAD NOFO**

Overview of Illinois Broadband Map Challenge Process



What is the purpose of the challenge process?

- Ensure the state's broadband map accurately reflects your home or organization's access to broadband
- Inform which locations are eligible for funding



Who can submit challenges?

- Units of local government, non-profit organizations, and internet service providers can submit challenges
- Individuals can participate through local governments or non-profits



What can be challenged?

Each **location displayed on the map** can be challenged if characteristics such as availability, speed, or latency are **not correctly listed**



When will the challenge process be held?

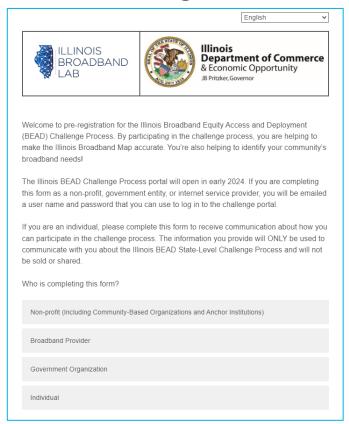
The challenge process will **start in the coming few weeks** and run for 2-4 weeks





What will the challenge process look like?

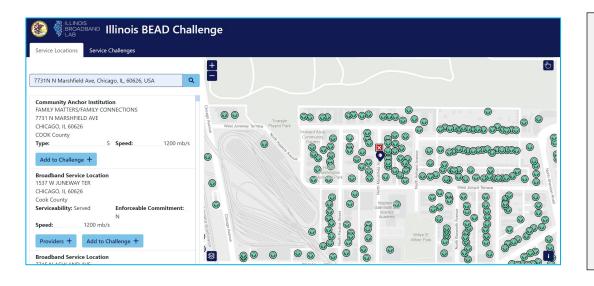
Step 1: Pre-register



Step 2:

Select location or area to challenge on the map

Step 3: Submit evidence of challenge in the portal



Coming soon

Now!

January 22*

January 29*-





What can you challenge?

| Challenged location | | Code | Challenge type | Description |
|----------------------------|--|------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | Α | Availability | The broadband service identified is not offered at the location, including a unit of a multiple dwelling unit (MDU) |
| | | S | Speed | The actual speed of the service tier falls below the unserved or underserved thresholds |
| | Broadband serviceable | L | Latency | The round-trip latency of the broadband service exceeds 100ms |
| | locations | D | Data cap | The only service plans marketed to consumers impose an unreasonable capacity allowance data cap") on the consumer |
| | | Т | Technology | The technology indicated for this location is incorrect |
| | | В | Business service only | Location is residential, but the service offered is marketed or available only to businesses |
| | Enforceable | Р | Planned Service | Knowledge that broadband will be deployed at this location by June 30, 2024, without an enforceable commitment or a provider is building out broadband offering performance beyond the requirements |
| | commitments and/or planned service | N | Not part of enforceable commitment | Location in an area subject to an enforceable commitment to <100% of locations and is not covered by commitment |
| | Service | Е | Enforceable Commitment | The challenger has knowledge that broadband will be deployed at this location by the date established in the deployment obligation |
| | · | С | Location is a CAI | The location should be classified as a CAI |
| | Community Anchor | R | Location is not a CAI | The location is currently labeled as a CAI but is a residence, a non-CAI business, or is no longer in operation |
| | Institutions (CAI) | S | Speed (for CAIs) | The location of the CAI lacks access to at least 1 gigabit symmetrical service |
| | | | | WILLIAM WAS A STATE OF THE STAT |

How can individuals participate in the challenge process?

- Only eligible entities may submit challenges <u>directly</u>, including:
 - Non-profit organizations
 - Local government entities
 - Internet service providers
- However, these entities can also submit challenges on behalf of individuals
- A local non-profit called the Internet Equity Initiative, based out of the University of Chicago, has developed a tool that can be used by individuals to test their speed and latency, and then be submitted as a challenge

How it works:

Individual takes speed test 3 times, on 3 separate days

Individual includes information, such as name, address, and current internet subscription

Internet Equity Initiative receives data, and submits it to the Illinois Office of Broadband as a challenge

Only you know what internet quality you get in your home, and communities where your experience may be different than what's reflected on the map. The more community members who participate, the more we understand broadband need and can ensure funding goes to where it's needed most.

Your role as a trusted local organization

What you can do to empower residents to participate

We want to equip you to bring this information to members of your community, educate them on why the broadband map is important, and support them through the speed test process.

Get trained today, so you can train others tomorrow!

- ✓ Share the opportunity through social media
- ✓ Print and distribute one-pagers at events and meetings
- ✓ Post to bulletin boards in community spaces like grocery stores, laundromats, community centers, field houses, etc.
- ✓ Train members of your community on how to participate
- ✓ Support residents you have relationships or touchpoints with – show them how to check their current subscription, help them take a speed test





The important role of multi-dwelling unit residents



In some instances, an apartment building may be marked as connected to high-speed internet on the broadband map, when not all units are.

How can you correct the map?

Residents can take 3 speed tests over 3 days to document their reality, and potentially alter whether their building is eligible for funding to update broadband infrastructure.

- In a 2- to 15-unit building, at least 1 unit must participate
- In a 16- to 24-unit building, at least 2 units must participate
- In a building with 25 or more units, at least 3 units must participate

Will my participation have an impact on the map?

The entire building may be considered eligible for funding to improve broadband quality if:

- 1) The median of three speed tests taken on three separate days delivers a result slower than 100/20 mbps or latency above 100 mbps, and
- 2) Units subscribe to a plan 100/20 mbps or higher





Speed Test Tool Instructions

Find the internet speeds your household currently subscribes to.

There will be a download and upload speed, labeled as megabits per second, or MBPS

(i.e., 100/20 mbps)



Where can I find my current subscription?

- Option 1: Log onto your account online or using your internet provider's mobile app
- Option 2: Call your internet service provider and ask what speeds you subscribe to





Community outreach materials downloadable at:

dceo.illinois.gov/beadchallenge



Instagram



LinkedIn



Twitter



One-Pager for Individuals

Instructions for Individuals

Let's get the Illinois broadband map right!

Help make sure Illinois broadband dollars go where they're needed most by completing three speed tests, on three different days.

Visit BEADChallenge.org to get started.

It's as easy as 1-2-3!

Confirm what internet speed your household subscribes to, and write it down or take a screenshot. Log into your internet service account to check.

Your subscription speed will include a download speed and an upload speed.

Your subscription speed will include a download speed and an upload speed. For example, "100/20 mbps."

Visit <u>BFADChallenge.org</u> and click "Start" to run a speed test.

Click on "Click here for full instructions!" and then fill in your name, email, zip code, address, and speed you currently subscribe to. Then click "Submit"!

Repeat steps 1 - 3 two more times on two separate days to make sure your challenge is complete.

What is a speed test?

Download

One-Pager:

dceo.illinois.gov/

<u>beadchallenge</u>

A speed test measures the speed and quality of your internet at a point in time.

Why should I take a speed test?

Taking a speed test will help ensure that the Illinois Broadband Map accurately shows where there is and is not quality internet available to residents.

What is this tool?

By completing a speed test using this tool and sharing your location information, the University of Chicago Internet Equity Initiative will submit internet quality information on your behalf.

What happens after I submit my speed test?

You'll then be prompted to complete two more speed tests on two separate days to complete the process. To help you out, you'll receive email reminders to complete your second and third speed tests.

Ouestions? Email broadband@illinois.gov or visit DCEO.illinois.gov/BEADChallenge.





One-Pager for Residents of Multi-Dwelling Units



(?)

Instructions for Multi-Dwelling Units

Let's get the Illinois broadband map right!

Do you live in an apartment building? Do you have slow internet service in your unit, or believe that quality internet is not offered in your unit?

Your help is needed to make sure Illinois broadband dollars go where they're needed most!

It's as easy as 1-2-3!

Confirm what internet speed your household subscribes to, and write it down or take a screenshot. Log into your internet service account to check.

Your subscription speed will include a download speed and an unload speed.

Your subscription speed will include a download speed and an upload speed. For example, "100/20 mbps."

Visit <u>BEADChallenge.org</u> and click "Start" to run a speed test.

Click on "Click here for full instructions!" and then fill in your name, email, zip code, address, and speed you currently subscribe to. Then click "Submit"!

Repeat steps 1 - 3 two more times on two separate days to make sure your challenge is complete.

· How many units need to participate?

- In a 2 to 15-unit building, at least 1 unit must participate
- In a 16 to 24-unit building, at least 2 units must participate
- In a building with 25 or more units, at least 3 units must participate

How do I know if my speed tests will change the map?

The entire building may be considered eligible for funding to improve broadband quality if:

1) the median of three speed tests taken on three separate days delivers a result slower than 100/20 mbps or latency above 100 ms, and 2) units subscribe to a plan 100/20 mbps or higher.

Questions? Email broadband@illinois.gov or visit DCEO.illinois.gov/BEADChallenge.



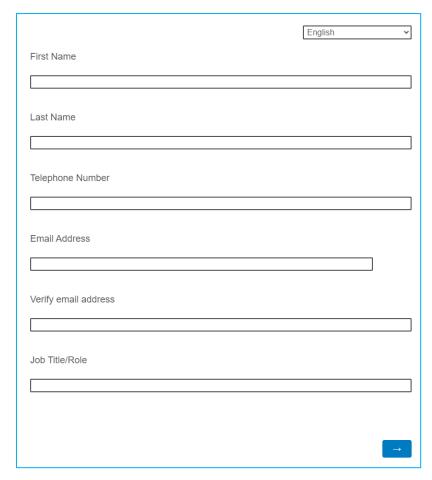


Non-profits, local gov, ISPs can submit challenges directly – but preregistering for the challenge process online is <u>required</u>

Why is pre-registration required?

- Communications: Receive up-to-date communication about the challenge process, including important dates, resources, and updates
- 2) Identity Verification: For a challenge to be submitted, the IOB needs to verify that the entity submitting the challenge is eligible

It's an easy and quick way to make sure you're able to help ensure the broadband map is accurate. Click here to pre-register.



Sample screenshot from pre-registration form





WISCONSIN LAKE **MICHIGAN IOWA** Kankakee Livingston Champaign **INDIANA** Jersey Franklin **MISSOURI KENTUCKY**

Broadband Breakthrough Update

Thursday mornings beginning Jan 4, 2024

Participating Counties

Clinton County (Southwest)

Cumberland, Jasper and Crawford Counties (Joint effort) (Southeast)

Logan County (Central)

Macon County (Central)

Perry County (Southern)

Accepting applications for the second cohort. The deadline for applying is **January 30th.**



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Where you can find additional information

Visit our websites:
IOB: dceo.illinois.gov/connectillinois
IBL: broadband.uillinois.edu

Description

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Northern Stateline | Northern Illinois University/Region 1

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South | Southern Illinois University Carbondale

Southeast | Eastern Illinois University

Southwest | Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

West Central | Western Illinois University