

Ineligible)	example, an environmental monitoring card is sometimes available as an optional feature of an uninterruptible power supply and is used to monitor the environmental conditions of a rack, computer room, or data center.
Ethernet ( <u>Digital Transmission Services</u> )	Ethernet is a type of Digital Transmission Service. Traditionally, Ethernet operates at a bandwidth commonly known as 10Base-T which is equivalent to 10 megabits per second(Mb/s). 100Base-T at 100 Mb/s and Gigabit (1,000Mb/s) are also available.
Faceplates (Cabling)	Faceplates are covers that fit over a jack, outlet, or dial.
Fax Machine ( <u>Ineligible Internal Connections Components</u> )	A facsimile, or fax, machine is a device in which the image of a document is electronically transferred over the telephone network and printed out elsewhere.
Fiber Optics or Fiber ( <u>Digital Transmission Services</u> )	Fiber Optics is a technology that uses light to transport information and can provide a Digital Transmission Service.
Filtering Service ( <u>Ineligible Internet Access Services</u> )	A filtering service protects users from dangerous or inappropriate content most often by selectively blocking certain words or certain Internet sites.
Firewall ( <u>Internet</u> ) ( <u>Data Protection</u> ) ( <u>Servers</u> )	A firewall is a hardware and software combination that sits at the boundary between an organization's network and the outside world, and protects the network against unauthorized access or intrusions.
Flat Rate (Telephone)	Flat Rate is a billing method for telephone service that, for a set price per month, provides a user an unlimited number of local calls.
FRAD ( <u>Interfaces</u> )	A Frame Relay Assembler/Disassembler (FRAD) is a communications device that breaks a data stream into frames for transmission over a Frame Relay network and recreates a data stream from incoming frames. A Frame Relay router serves the same purpose but provides more intelligence in avoiding congestion.
Frame Relay ( <u>Digital Transmission Services</u> )	Frame relay is a type of Digital Transmission Service. Frame relay networks in the United States support data transfer rates at T-1 (1.544 Mbps) and T-3 (45 Mbps) speeds.
Freight Assurances ( <u>Miscellaneous Fees and Charges</u> )	Freight assurance fees are fees assessed to the purchaser for the guarantee of safe delivery to their premises of goods, <i>i.e.</i> , they provide shipping insurance.
Gateway	A gateway is a network device that acts as an entrance

( <u>Interfaces</u> )	to another network and often is used to connect two otherwise incompatible networks.
Hard Disk Drives ( <u>Storage Devices</u> )	Hard disk drives are storage devices that consist of magnetic platters that spin like a record player and magnetic pickup devices, called heads, that are like the needle of a record player. All this is sealed in a vacuum in order to maintain tight tolerances and enhance service life.
Homework Hotline Equipment ( <u>Telephone—Ineligible</u> )	Homework Hotline equipment provides an automated response or call routing system that provides information to callers about school assignments.
Homework Hotline Service ( <u>Other Eligible Telecommunications Services</u> )	A Homework Hotline Service is typically provided as a toll-free telephone number for students to contact the school regarding questions on homework.
Hub ( <u>Data Distribution</u> )	Hubs are central connection points for some types of local area networks with interconnecting cabling from many individual devices, such as computer workstations, printers, servers, and other hubs.
Inside Wire Maintenance Plan ( <u>Telephone Service</u> )	An Inside Wire Maintenance Plan is a monthly recurring charge that provides for the repair, replacement, and maintenance of customer owned inside-premise wire. Cost of the service is sometimes included in regular monthly bills for local and long distance telephone services.
Integrated Services Digital Network ( <u>Digital Transmission Services</u> )	Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) is a type of Digital Transmission Service that uses traditional phone lines to transmit digital voice and data over telephone lines. There are two types of service. Basic Rate Interface (BRI) provides a total bandwidth of 144 kilobits per second. Primary Rate Interface (PRI) provides a total bandwidth of 1.544 megabits per second.
Interactive Television ( <u>Digital Transmission Services</u> )	Interactive TV (ITV) provides a means for a viewer to interact with the television set in ways other than controlling the channel and the volume and handling videotapes. In an education setting, such as in a school, ITV provides a means for teachers and students who are remotely located in different places to conduct a class and to interact with each other. ITV requires a special "set-top box" to be added to the existing television set.
Interactive White Board ( <u>Ineligible Internal Connections</u> )	An Interactive White Board is a device that allows for end-users to display information with a vast array of interactive features such as online annotation, the ability to control a personal computer, and distance

<u>Components)</u>	learning.
Intercom (Telephone— Ineligible) ( <u>Ineligible Internal Connections Components</u> )	An intercom is an internal communication system, originally consisting of multiple speaker/microphone devices connected into an amplifier system. Now most intercoms are a part of telephone systems, although separate intercom systems continue to be used in many schools.
Interconnected Voice over Internet Protocol ( <u>Interconnected VoIP</u> ) ( <u>Telephone</u> ) ( <u>Internet Access</u> )	Interconnected VoIP is defined as a service that (1) enables real-time, two-way voice communications; (2) requires a broadband connection from the user's location; (3) requires Internet protocol-compatible customer premises equipment (CPE); and (4) permits users generally to receive calls that originate on the public switched telephone network and to terminate calls to the public switched telephone network.
Interface/Edge Device ( <u>Interfaces</u> )	An Interface or Edge Device is a physical device that can pass packets between some types of networks and an <u>Asynchronous Transfer Mode</u> (ATM) network. The device may be a router or Ethernet-to-ATM switch that directly connects to an ATM network.
Internet Access ( <u>Internet</u> )	Internet access provides a connection to the Internet, which is the publicly available worldwide system of interconnected computer networks that uses agreed-upon technical standards based on the Internet Protocol (IP). Internet access provides a connection to a vast quantity of information and services, such as electronic mail and the documents and features of the World Wide Web. Service Providers for Internet access need not be telecommunications carriers.
Internet Content ( <u>Ineligible Internet Access Services</u> )	Internet Content refers to all forms of information that are available on the Internet, such as text, pictures, sound recordings, animation, and video clips.
Internet2 ( <u>Ineligible Internet Access Services</u> )	Internet2 is a consortium of universities, industry, and government for development and deployment of advanced network applications and technologies.
Intrusion Detection/Prevention ( <u>Ineligible Internal Connections Components</u> )	Intrusion Detection/Prevention devices function in addition to firewalls to monitor, detect, and deter threats to a network from external and internal attacks.
Key System (KSU) ( <u>Telephone</u> )	A Key System, also known as Com Key System or a KSU, is a type of phone system that permits more than one telephone line, PBX extension, private line, or intercom line to appear on a single telephone.
KVM Switch ( <u>Servers</u> )	A keyboard-video-mouse (KVM) switch is a switchbox that is used to control two or more computers from a single keyboard, monitor, and computer mouse.

Laptop / Notebook Computer (Servers—Ineligible)	A laptop or notebook computer is a lightweight portable computer designed for mobility.
Lightning Arrestor (Data Protection—Ineligible)	A lightning arrestor is a device that protects equipment from lightning strikes and static.
Local Area Network (Data Distribution)	A Local Area Network (LAN) is a short distance data communications network used to link together computers and peripheral devices under some form of standard control. The LAN is most often connected by cabling or wireless links within the same building. A LAN consists of several components, including cabling, servers, computer workstations, network interface cards, printers, and data distribution equipment, such as network switches, hubs, and routers.
Local Measured Service (Telephone)	Local telephone companies use several methods to bill for local phone service, such as Flat Rate, Message Rate, Measured Rate, and Local Measured Service. Local Measured Service typically allows an unlimited number of incoming calls. Outgoing calls beyond a certain threshold result in extra charges.
Local Phone Service (Telephone)	Local phone service is a service provided by a local exchange carriers (LEC). Phone lines from homes and businesses terminate at a central office of a LEC, which in turn connects to other local exchanges and to carriers for long distance service.
Long Distance Telephone Service (Telephone)	Long distance telephone service is provided by interexchange carriers and provides telephone service outside of a local calling area.
Mast (Interfaces)	A mast is a pole or structure on which an antenna is placed.
Master Control Unit (Video Components)	A Master Control Unit (MCU) is a device that controls the main operating functions of a video system.
Media Converter (Interfaces)	A media converter is a module that converts one type of media to another type of media for network compatibility. The actual media can vary, such as fiber, coax, or twisted pair.
Memory Modules / Random Access Memory (RAM) (Circuit)	A memory module is the electronic holding place for instructions and data that a computer's microprocessor can reach quickly. The module usually holds multiple Random Access Memory (RAM) chips. Common types are SIMM, DIMM, RDRAM, SDRAM.
Message Rate Service	Local telephone companies use several methods to bill for local wireline service, such as Flat Rate, Message

<u>(Telephone)</u>	Rate, Measured Rate, and Local Measured Service. Message Rate Service provides a certain number of "call units." Various call lengths and distances can use a different number of call units. Calls in excess of the message rate allocation result in additional charges.
Monitor <u>(Servers)</u>	A monitor is the video display unit (television screen) that is used to display information from a computer.
Multimedia Kits <u>(Ineligible Internal Connections Components)</u>	Multimedia kits provide a package of hardware and software that adds multimedia capabilities to a computer. A multimedia kit may include a CD ROM or DVD player, a sound card, speakers, and a bundle of CD ROMs.
Multiplexer <u>(Data Distribution)</u>	A multiplexer is electronic equipment that allows two or more signals to pass over one communications circuit. The circuit may be a telephone line, dedicated line, or radio signal. It provides an economic approach for transporting, for example, up to 24 voice-grade lines on a single circuit.
Multipoint Control Unit <u>(Video Components)</u>	A Multipoint Control Unit (MCU) is a bridging or switching device used for multipoint videoconferencing.
Network Interface Cards (NICs) <u>(Circuit)</u>	Network interface cards (NICs) are electronic devices that connect workstations, servers, or other devices to a network. NICs work with the network software and computer operating system to transmit and receive messages on the network.
Network Interface Device <u>(Interfaces)</u>	A Network Interface Device (NID) is a component installed between a telephone network and the inside wire of a customer premises. The NID is usually provided by the telephone company and is the transition, or demarcation point, between the company's network and the customer's inside wiring.
Network Management <u>(Software—Ineligible)</u>	Network Management is a system of equipment or software used in monitoring, controlling, and managing a communications network.
Network Switch <u>(Data Distribution)</u>	A switch is a mechanical or electronic device that completes or breaks an electrical path or that selects the paths for communication. More specifically, network switches provide capability similar to a network <u>hub</u> but provide a dedicated bandwidth at each network port, rather than shared bandwidth among all ports.
OC-1 <u>(Digital Transmission Services)</u>	OC-1 stands for "optical carrier 1," which is a Digital Transmission Service that operates at 51.84 Megabits per second. Multiples of this bandwidth are also available, such as OC-3 and OC-12.
Online Backup	An Online Backup Solution provides off-site data storage

<p>Solution (<u>Ineligible Internet Access Services</u>) (<u>Ineligible Internal Connection Components</u>)</p>	<p>generally accessible from any Internet connection.</p>
<p>Operating System Software (<u>Software</u>)</p>	<p>Operating System software enables the basic operations of a computer system or other electronic device. For example, it can configure the communication paths between memory and storage, and provides basic functions for other software to operate correctly.</p>
<p>Pager (<u>Ineligible Internal Connections Components</u>)</p>	<p>A Pager (also known as a Beeper) is the receiving end of a paging service and is a small device worn on the belt or carried in a handbag. Pagers provide text or voice messages or both.</p>
<p>Paging Services (<u>Paging</u>)</p>	<p>Paging is a service designed to deliver a message to a person whose exact location is unknown. The service employs radio signals that activate a paging receiver carried by the intended recipient to deliver a text, numeric, or voice message.</p>
<p>Payphone Telephone Service (<u>Ineligible Telecommunications Services</u>)</p>	<p>Payphone (or coin) telephone service is provided in a public or semi-public place and requires the use of coins, credit card, pre-paid card, or other means of payment at the time of placing the call.</p>
<p>Per Diem (<u>Miscellaneous Fees and Charges</u>)</p>	<p>Per diem is a dollar amount designated to a vendor for daily expenses such as lodging and food. It may or may not include travel time.</p>
<p>Performance Bond (<u>Other Miscellaneous Ineligible Components</u>)</p>	<p>A Performance Bond, also known as a Bid Bond, is a legal obligation, generally obtained by the vendor or contractor from a third party, that guarantees the terms of the contract or agreement are met. In the event of default or failure to meet the terms, the bond would be used to complete the contracted work.</p>
<p>Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC) (<u>Digital Transmission Services</u>)</p>	<p>Permanent Virtual Circuits (PVCs) are shared connections between end-points. PVCs play a central role in Frame Relay networks. They're also supported in some other types of networks, such as X.25.</p>
<p>Personal Communications Services (PCS) (<u>Telephone</u>)</p>	<p>Personal Communications Services (PCS) is a digital wireless telecommunications service, similar to cellular service, but operating on different radio frequencies.</p>
<p>Personal Computers/ Workstations (<u>Servers—Ineligible</u>) (<u>Ineligible Internal Connections</u>)</p>	<p>Personal computers, or workstations, are computers designated or designed as end-user equipment. They may operate in a stand-alone environment or may be connected to a host computer as part of a network. They are differentiated from computers configured as</p>

<u>Components</u> )	servers that are designed to route information to and from end-user equipment.
Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) ( <u>Ineligible Internal Connections Components</u> )	A Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) is a handheld device that can provide several functions such as calendaring, telephone, and e-mail. Some PDAs have wireless networking features.
Phone Calling Cards ( <u>Telephone</u> )	Phone Calling Cards generally have the appearance of a credit card and provide a means to make long distance calls from any phone. Charges for the call are subtracted from the calling card balance or are included in the calling card subscriber's monthly phone bill.
Phone Modems ( <u>Circuit</u> )	Phone modems are devices that convert data signals into suitable form for transmission and receipt over a telephone line.
POTS ( <u>Telephone</u> )	"POTS" stands for "Plain Old Telephone Service" and provides local telephone dial-tone service.
Power Strips/Power Distribution Units(PDU) ( <u>Ineligible Internal Connections Components</u> )	A Power Strip is a group of sockets that allow for multiple power cords to plug into a single device. A Power Distribution Unit is a power strip designed for data centers or racks with greater capacity and features than a power strip.
Printer ( <u>Ineligible Internal Connections Components</u> )	A printer is a device that receives computer information and prints it on paper.
Private Branch Exchange (PBX) ( <u>Telephone</u> )	A PBX is a centralized telephone switching system located at a business or organization site. The PBX provides internal station-to-station dialing and access to the public switched network.
Processor Terminator Card ( <u>Circuit</u> )	A processor terminator card is a device installed in a multi-processor computer to signal the computer that only one processor is installed.
Proxy Server ( <u>Data Protection Servers</u> )	A proxy server is a device that sits between "trusted clients" (e.g., workstations inside an organization) and "untrusted clients" (e.g., the Internet) and provides security features and oftentimes address translation. To the untrusted clients, communication appears to be taking place with the proxy, even though the communication is passed to and from the trusted clients.
Public Address (PA) System ( <u>Telephone—Ineligible</u> )	A Public Address System allows the user to make announcements through the use of amplifiers and speakers.

<u>(Ineligible Internal Connections Components)</u>	
PVBX <u>(Video Components)</u>	A Private Video Branch Exchange (PVBX) is a PBX designed for video information. A PVBX can link classrooms or other locations together and can interconnect end-user and other equipment, such as cameras, monitors, and videocassette recorders.
Racks and Cabinets <u>(Other Eligible Internal Connections Components)</u>	A rack is a metal supporting framework for mounting cables, equipment, and/or wires. A cabinet is an enclosure for equipment, terminating cables, connection devices, and/or wires.
Radio Loop <u>(Telephone)</u>	Radio Loop is provided by a local exchange telecommunications carrier and is also called Basic Exchange Telecommunications Radio Service (BETRS). BETRS is used by local telephone companies to provide dial tone to subscribers in certain circumstances, such as when it is either not technically possible or not cost-effective to provide the service by conventional means.
Relay I/O Module <u>(Data Protection)</u>	A Relay I/O Module allows protection by an Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) for equipment not pre-designed for a UPS interface
Remote Access Components <u>(Servers)</u>	Remote access components, such as a remote access router or communications server, allow users to access network resources by dialing in from an off-site location in order to connect their local computer with network devices. Dialing in most typically utilizes standard telephone lines but, in some cases, can be based on other technologies.
Residential Telephone Service <u>(Telephone)</u>	Residential telephone service is designed for homes and residences, but not commercial establishments.
Reverse Directory Assistance <u>(Ineligible Telecommunications Services)</u>	Reverse Directory Assistance is a service that can use a phone number to provide the name and, in some cases, the address of the owner of that phone number.
Router <u>(Data Distribution)</u>	Routers are switching devices that can act as an interface between two networks and connect different segments, such as departments or floors in a building. Functionally, routers select the routing path for traffic, may provide features such as load balancing, and can provide trouble-shooting diagnostic capabilities.
Satellite Dishes <u>(Interfaces)</u>	Satellite Dishes are antennas capable of receiving signals from and, in some cases, transmitting signals to communications satellites.

<b>Satellite Service (Digital Transmission Services)</b>	Satellite service provides communication between points on Earth by using an orbiting satellite as a communications relay point.
<b>Servers (Servers)</b>	Servers are computers on a local area network that can provide access to files, software, printers, or other features that are shared among multiple users.
<b>Shipping Charges (Miscellaneous Fees and Charges)</b>	Shipping Charges are the charges associated with the delivery of products from their point of origin to the customer premises.
<b>Softphone (Ineligible Internal Connections Components)</b>	A Softphone is end-user application software that allows users the use of a personal computer's microphone and speakers to make telephone calls.
<b>Software (Software)</b>	Software refers to the detailed instructions that operate a computer, distinct from the computer hardware.
<b>Spare Parts (Ineligible Internal Connections Components)</b>	Spare parts are components on hand to replace hardware that fails.
<b>Speakers (Ineligible Internal Connections Components)</b>	Speakers are the components that provide sound from a computer, phone, intercom, or other device.
<b>Station Message Detail Recording (SMDR) (Telephone—Ineligible)</b>	Station Message Detail Recording (SMDR) and Call Detail Recording (CDR) are software/hardware PBX components that provide the ability to generate reports on call details. Those details include, but are not limited to, call duration, PBX station numbers, time and date, trunk route, dialed number, and cost of call.
<b>Storage Media (Storage Devices—Ineligible)</b>	Storage media includes products such as floppy disks and recordable CD ROM that provide replaceable storage.
<b>Surge Protector (Data Protection—Ineligible)</b>	Surge protectors provide electrical AC power outlets with circuitry that protects equipment against voltage spikes and electrical disturbances.
<b>Switchboard / Attendant Console (Telephone)</b>	The operation of a PBX or Centrex system may require the use of a switchboard or attendant console for the transfer of incoming calls to the appropriate extension when systems are not equipped with Direct Inward Dialing. The switchboard or attendant console may include Direct Station Selection (DSS), which provides an easy means for transferring calls.
<b>Switched Multimegabit Data Service (SMDS)</b>	Switched Multimegabit Data Service (SMDS) is a type of Digital Transmission Service offered by telephone companies that operates at speeds of from 1.544

<u>(Digital Transmission Services)</u>	Megabits per second to 45 Megabits per second or even more.
System Improvements and Upgrades <u>(Other Eligible Internal Connections Components)</u>	A system improvement or upgrade provides enhanced functionality to an existing product or configuration of products.
T-1 <u>(Digital Transmission Services)</u>	T-1, which stands for Trunk Level 1, is a Digital Transmission Service that operates at 1.544 Megabits per second. Greater speeds are available from other Trunk Levels, such as T-2 (6.312 Mbps) or T-3 (44.736 Mbps); slower speeds are known as Fractional T-1.
Tape Backup <u>(Data Protection)</u>	Tape Backup units provide copies of computer files on magnetic tape, for protection against a catastrophic failure. Tape backup technologies include QIC, DAT, 8mm, DLT, AIT, and ADR.
Telephones <u>(Telephone—Ineligible)</u>	Telephones, also known as telephone sets, telephone instruments, digital voice terminals, and voice terminals, are the end-user equipment used to transmit and receive telephone communications.
Terminal Adapter <u>(Interfaces)</u>	A Terminal Adapter (TA) is a device that connects a computer to an external digital communications line, such as an ISDN line.
Terminal Server <u>(Servers)</u>	A Terminal Server is a specialized server that connects multiple terminals into a network. Traditionally, terminal servers were used to connect multiple "dumb" terminals into network resources but today are additionally used to provide increased connectivity and performance for older computers workstations.
Termination Charges <u>(Other Miscellaneous Ineligible Components)</u>	Termination charges are fees assessed for the removal or discontinuation of a product or service.
Test Equipment <u>(Ineligible Internal Connections Components)</u>	Test Equipment is used to test hardware, software, cable continuity, telecommunications links, etc.
Text Messaging <u>(Telephone)</u>	Text messaging or short message service (SMS) is a service that enables the transmission of alphanumeric messages, typically up to 160 characters.
Transceiver <u>(Interfaces)</u>	A transceiver is a device that transmits and receives analog or digital signals. The term is used most frequently to describe the component in local area

	networks (LANs) that actually applies signals onto the network wire and detects signals passing through the wire. For many LANs, the transceiver is built into the network interface card (NIC).
Travel Time ( <u>Miscellaneous Fees and Charges</u> )	Travel time refers to the time required for service provider personnel to travel to and/or from locations necessary to provide eligible services.
Trunk lines ( <u>Digital Transmission Services</u> )	A trunk line is a communications path between two switching systems, such as equipment in a telephone company central office and a Private Branch Exchange (PBX). Central Office trunks connect a PBX to the central office switching system at the central office. Tie trunks connect two PBXs together.
Two-Way Radio ( <u>Ineligible Internal Connections Components</u> )	Two-way radios are wireless end-user devices used to communicate, typically over short distances.
Unbundled Warranty	A separately priced warranty allowing for broken equipment to be fixed or, in the event that the problem is beyond repair, replaced.
Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) / Battery Backup ( <u>Data Protection</u> )	An Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS), also called a battery backup, is a device that provides backup electric energy to a piece of equipment in case the event of a power failure.
UPS Interface Expander ( <u>Data Protection</u> )	A UPS Interface Expander allows an Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) to provide power management to multiple devices.
Video Amplifier ( <u>Video Components</u> )	A Video Amplifier is a device that strengthens the level of a video signal.
Video Channel Modulator ( <u>Video Components</u> )	A Video Channel Modulator is a distribution box that takes standard video and audio input from video cameras, recorders, and other video components and distributes the signals to end users.
Video Components ( <u>Video Components</u> )	Video components provide the capabilities and technologies to enable moving images on television screens or computer monitors.
Video Content Storage ( <u>Other Eligible Internal Connections Components</u> )	Video content storage enables the storage of videos and makes such videos available for retrieval at any given time.
Video Service ( <u>Digital Transmission Services</u> )	Video services involve the transmission of visual images.
Virtualization	Virtualization software allows for the creation of multiple

software (Software)	virtual servers on a single server. The virtual servers share the hardware of the server upon which the software is installed.
Virtual Private Network (VPN) Components (Data Protection)	A Virtual Private Network (VPN) uses encryption and/or tunneling services in order to provide highly secure communication over the public Internet or in some cases over point-to-point links.
Voice Compression Module (Telephone)	A Voice Compression Module allows voice and fax traffic to share the same lines as data and LAN traffic.
Voice Interface Card (Telephone)	Voice Interface Cards (VIC) are usually components of a router or PBX system that interface with internal systems and the public switched telephone network. Examples are FXO Cards, E&M Cards, and FXS Cards.
Voice Mail Components (Telephone)	Voice mail components allow users to receive voice messages left by telephone callers and may have other features, such as message forwarding.
Voice Mail Service (Voice Mail Service)	A voice mail service allows users to receive voice messages left by telephone callers and may have other features such as message forwarding. A voice mail service is classified as an information service that is distinct from a telecommunications service or Internet access.
Voice/Fax Network Module (Interfaces)	A Voice/Fax module is an access product that enables the transmission of multiprotocol data—voice, fax and LAN--over telecommunications services.
Voice/Video over IP (VoIP) Components (Data Distribution)	Voice/video over IP (VoIP) components refer to equipment that utilizes the TCP/IP suite of protocols to provide voice and/or video communications.
Web Casting (Ineligible Internet Access Services)	Web Casting is a service provided over the Internet that delivers news or other content via web browser software or to an E-mail address. A user accesses a Web Casting site and chooses what news or content he/she wants to be informed about. Information content is then periodically delivered by the Web Casting supplier.
Web Hosting (Ineligible Internet Access Services)	A web hosting service is one that hosts a school's or library's website.
Web Server (Servers—Ineligible)	A web server is a computer server used to provide information to Internet users and can also be used to provide web-based software applications and other web-based functions.
Web Site Creation Fee (Ineligible Internet)	A web site creation fee is a separate charge for creating a website.

<b>Access Services)</b>	
<b>Wide Area Networks (WANs) (<u>Digital Transmission Services</u>)</b>	A wide area network is a voice, data, and/or video network that provides connections from within an eligible school or library to other locations beyond the school or library.
<b>Wire Managers (Cabling)</b>	Wire managers are wire restraints to house or arrange wiring and cabling. They can be aluminum or plastic and may be rack-mountable.
<b>Wireless Local Area Network (Data Distribution)</b>	A Wireless Local Area Network provides the functionality of a local area network using wireless components rather than cabling.
<b>Wireless Local Area Network Controller (Data Distribution)</b>	A Wireless Local Area Network Controller is used in conjunction with access points to create a wireless local area network.
<b>Wireless PBX Adjunct (Telephone)</b>	A Wireless PBX Adjunct functions in conjunction with a Private Branch Exchange to enable use of cordless telephones on an organization's premises.
<b>Wireless Telephone Services (Telephone)</b>	Wireless telephone services provide connection to the public switched telephone network similar to traditional phone service, but utilize portable electronic devices and radio frequencies rather than hard-wired handsets.
<b>Workstation (Ineligible Internal Connections Components)</b>	See the entry for <u>Personal Computers/Workstations</u> .



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## APPENDIX C

## List of Commenters

**Comments and Reply Comments in Response to the  
E-rate Broadband Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Eligible Services List Further Notice of Proposed  
Rulemaking, and the E-rate Draft Eligible Services List for Funding Year 2011**

GN Docket No. 09-51

CC Docket No. 02-6

Commenters

1. Adam Anderson
2. Alan Jamison
3. Alan Merly
4. Alexandra Ito
5. Alexis Smith
6. Allen Bordelon
7. Alvin Buerkle
8. Alyson McDonald
9. American Library Association
10. Amy Berry
11. Amy Burgin
12. Amy Ripkowski
13. Amy Schanne
14. Anchorage School District
15. Andy Arnold
16. Andy Fish
17. Andy Schwartz
18. Angela Burke
19. Angela Hallock
20. Ann Hodges
21. Anthony Machado
22. Ariel Owen
23. Arnie Unger
24. Art Collier
25. Ashley Fareno
26. AT&T, Inc.
27. Austin Arlington
28. Babylon Williams
29. Barbara Hudgens
30. Barry Zakes
31. Becky Dale
32. Benny Hendrix
33. Beth Bausher
34. Beth Kight
35. Beth Verstraete
36. Bethel Park School District
37. Beverly Thomas
38. Bill Poole
39. Blackboard, Inc.
40. Bluffs School
41. Bob Howell
42. Branch Independent School District
43. Brian Beisigl
44. Brian Groff
45. Brian Patrick
46. Brian Ricca
47. Bruce Umpstead
48. Brunswick County Schools
49. Bryan Cofer
50. Buzz Eyler
51. C. Maloof
52. California Department of Education
53. California Public Utilities Commission
54. Carol Broughton
55. Carol Foster
56. Carole Treta
57. Catherine Hamilton
58. Cathy Eredia
59. Central Heights School District
60. Charles Naas
61. Charlotte Hoya
62. Charter Communications, Inc.
63. Chesconet
64. Chester County Intermediate Unit
65. Chicago Public Schools
66. Chris Guest
67. Chris Hamilton
68. Chris Jarka
69. Chris Modellmog
70. Chris Usrey
71. Chuck King
72. Cindy Oliver
73. Cisco Systems
74. City and County of San Francisco
75. Clearwire Corporation
76. Cleburne Independent School District

77. Cleveland School District
78. CloudED Mobility
79. Colleen Calvano
80. Colleen LaGrange
81. Connie Richardson
82. Constance Bryson
83. Conterra Ultra Broadband, LLC
84. Council of the Great City Schools
85. Craig Smith
86. Cristo Rey Network
87. CTIA - The Wireless Association
88. Cushing Independent School District
89. Cynthia Heidorn
90. Dale Savage
91. Dan Christ
92. Dan Klaber
93. Dana Horst
94. Daryl Smith
95. Dave Frick-Wright
96. David Calkins
97. David Greenberg
98. David Palme
99. David Schlossman
100. David Schothauer
101. De Ann M. Ramey
102. Debbie Compton
103. Debbie Long
104. Dee Benson
105. Dell, Inc.
106. Denise Ollestad
107. Denita Hill
108. Dennis Myhand
109. Derek Roh
110. Don Blanchard
111. Donna Seelbach
112. Dotty Gonsalves
113. Doug Evans
114. Dustin Artwohl
115. eChalk, Inc
116. Edie Rudolf
117. Edline and ePals, Inc.
118. Education & Libraries Networks Coalition
119. Educational Networks
120. Elliott Paul
121. E-Rate Management Professionals Association, Inc.
122. E-rate Provider Services
123. E-rate Service Providers Association
124. Eric Brunning
125. Eric Gebhart
126. Erica Stein
127. Eugenia Normand
128. Evelyn Baugh
129. Flozzy McNeal
130. Foundation for Educational Services
131. Frank Foti
132. Funds For Learning, LLC
133. Gabriel Buono
134. Gary Adams
135. Gary Massaglia
136. Generic Conferencing, LLC
137. Glen Granberry
138. Greg Godwin
139. Gregg Faith
140. Gregg Spivey
141. Heather Broome
142. Hempfield Area Schools
143. Hispanic Information and Telecommunications Network
144. Holliday
145. Holy Family Elementary
146. Homer Delk
147. Hugh Wilson
148. Immaculate Conception School
149. Intel Corp.
150. Internet2 K20 Initiative
151. J Wulff
152. James Conley
153. James Mason
154. James Ratchford
155. Jan Fernback
156. Jan Horning
157. Jane Hill
158. Janice Winbligler
159. Jay Bosworth
160. Jay Furmanek
161. Jay Parker
162. Jeff Burbank
163. Jeff Nicoll
164. Jennifer Blake
165. Jennifer Fogel
166. Jennifer Palioni
167. Jeremy Rhoades
168. Jerry Swadley
169. Jerry T. White
170. Jim Baker
171. Jim Galloway
172. Jim Jaskovsky
173. Jim Ochs
174. Joe Leacu
175. Joe Steele
176. Jonathan Ellis

177. Joseph Palicki
178. Joshua Pack
179. Julia Monteith
180. Julian Diaz
181. Julie Mansour
182. Julie Pierce
183. Karen DeCamp
184. Karen Guidry
185. Katarin Jurich, Ph.D.
186. Kathi Morgenstern
187. Kathy Easter
188. Kathy English
189. Kathy Fayrem
190. Kathy Ridge
191. Kathy Steinert
192. Kay Highbarger
193. Kellogg & Sovereign Consulting
194. Ken Briggs
195. Ken Korzi
196. Ken Westgate
197. Kent Dillingham
198. Keri Shofner
199. Kerri Lear
200. Kevin Welch
201. Kim Goodrich
202. Kimberly Couch
203. Kimberly Friends, CSM, Inc.
204. Kimberly Rupert
205. Kirsten McClendon
206. Kristi Rice
207. Kristin DeProspero
208. Kurt Gwin
209. Kyle Menchhofer
210. Kyle Zorzi
211. Lance Lennon
212. Landon Scism
213. Larry Smith
214. Lee Ann Wentzel
215. Linda Adams
216. Linda Howard
217. Lisa Petzinger
218. Loretta Dale
219. Lori Hewling
220. Lori Leugers
221. Lori Paup
222. Lori Wells
223. Lowell Shira
224. Lylia King
225. Lynette H. Duhamell
226. M.K. Beedle
227. Marge Schmierer
228. Marie Tada
229. Mark Jacquinet
230. Mark Knaack
231. Mark McMurray
232. Mark Pingry
233. Marlboro County School District
234. Martha Ann Rabon
235. Mary Jo Peters
236. Mary Kammeyer
237. Mary Mehsikomer
238. Mary Meinardus
239. Melissa Jensen
240. Meritte Threadgill
241. Merri Larson
242. Michael D Williams
243. Michael Lmpson
244. Michael Nace
245. Michael Owens
246. Michael Roberts
247. Michael Roth
248. Michael Shrontz
249. Michele Crowley
250. Michele White
251. Mike Asbury
252. Mike Cale
253. Mike Ingram
254. Mike Oswalt
255. Mike Parchman
256. Mike Sanders
257. Mitch Thompson
258. Mollie McLeod
259. Motorola, Inc.
260. Nadine Smith, Rock Hills Supt
261. Nancy von Langen-Scott
262. National Cable & Telecommunications Association
263. National Hispanic Media Coalition
264. National LambdaRail, Inc.
265. National Telecommunications Cooperative Association
266. NATOA, NACo, New America Found.
267. New York City Dept of Education
268. New York State Education Department
269. New York State Office of Children & Family Services
270. Noelle Ellerson
271. Norma Guerra
272. North Carolina Department of Public Instruction
273. Ohio E-Rate Consortium
274. Olumide Adebo

275. One Economy Corporation
276. One Ministries, Inc
277. Our Lady of Grace School
278. Patricia Palmer
279. Patricia Rabalais
280. Patti Balon
281. Paul Thomas
282. Paul Zeller
283. Paula Raulerson
284. Peg Fisher
285. Penny Chennell
286. Phil Carolan
287. Philip B Gieseler
288. Phyllis David
289. Pittsburgh Public Schools
290. Public Broadcasting Service (PBS)
291. Qualcomm Incorporated
292. Qwest Communications International, Inc.
293. R&E Network Community
294. Rachel Hathhorn
295. Rami Hamadeh
296. Rebecca B. Comer
297. Rebecca Davis
298. Reggie Clinton
299. Renita Heideman
300. Richard Clark /President
301. Richard Kojis
302. Richmond Public Library
303. Rita Whitaker
304. Rob Frierson
305. Robert Birdsell - President - Cristo Rey  
Network
306. Robert Costley
307. Robert Lucas
308. Robert Normand
309. Robert Strugala
310. Robert Walton
311. Roger Schnitzler
312. Ron Mayfield
313. Ron Swanberg
314. Ronny Murray
315. Rosemary Karcher
316. Roy Cockerham
317. Ruth Allen
318. Samuel Platt
319. San Diego County Office of Education
320. Sandra Braa
321. Sara Sarensen, Lake County ESD
322. Schoolwires, Inc.
323. Scott Hand
324. Shana Covell
325. Shari Wildman
326. Shaun Ford
327. Sheldon K. Smith, Ed. D.
328. Show Low School District
329. Schools, Health, and Libraries Broadband  
Coalition
330. Sister June Favata
331. Sonny Portacio
332. South Carolina Telephone Coalition
333. Sprint Nextel Corporation
334. St. John's Catholic Schools
335. Stacie Lowe
336. Stacy Fees
337. Stan Winbourne
338. State Consortium Group
339. State E-rate Coordinators Alliance
340. Stephanie Snyder
341. Steve Jarrett
342. Steve Woloszyn
343. Steven Howe
344. Suellen Brazil
345. Sunesys, LLC
346. Susan Lynch
347. Suzanne Chachere
348. Synovia Corporation
349. Tamar Sydney-Gens
350. Tammy McLane
351. Tammy Merritt
352. Tazewell County Schools
353. Butte Falls School District
354. Ted Dubsy
355. Teri Wing
356. Terry Sue Fanning
357. Texas Education Telecommunications  
Network
358. Theresa Jamison
359. Thomas Casey
360. Tom Steele
361. Tracy Rich
362. Twanda Banks
363. United School District 273
364. United School District 325
365. United School District 379
366. United School District 429
367. United States Cellular Corporation
368. Utah Education Network
369. State of Alaska
370. Verizon and Verizon Wireless
371. Victor Coleman
372. Vincent Vanier
373. Westmoreland Intermediate Unit #7

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 374. West Virginia Department of Education        | Instruction        |
| 375. White Settlement Independent School District | 379. Xavier Gillon |
| 376. Wilda Stanfield                              |                    |
| 377. William Seus                                 |                    |
| 378. Wisconsin Department of Public               |                    |

**Reply Commenters**

1. American Library Association
2. AT&T, Inc.
3. Benton Foundation
4. Blackboard, Inc.
5. California Department of Education
6. California K-12 High Speed Network
7. CenturyLink
8. Cisco Systems, Inc.
9. City and County of San Francisco
10. Clark County School District
11. Communications Workers of America
12. Computers for Youth Foundation, Inc.
13. Council of the Great City Schools
14. CTIA - The Wireless Association
15. Edline and ePals
16. E-Rate Consultants, LLC
17. Hartford Public Schools and Hartford Public Library
18. Hispanic Information and Telecommunications Network, Inc.
19. Internet2 K20 Initiative
20. Montgomery County Public Schools
21. NATOA, NACo, New America Foundation
22. Nevesem, Inc.
23. Norlight Telecommunications, Inc.
24. Philip B. Gieseler
25. Qualcomm Incorporated
26. Qwest
27. West Virginia Department of Education

**Comments and Reply Comments in Response to the  
*E-rate Community Use NPRM***

**CC Dkt No. 02-6**

**Commenters**

1. Education and Libraries Networks Coalition
2. Massachusetts Department of Telecommunications and Cable
3. National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates
4. Sprint Nextel Corporation
5. State E-rate Coordinators' Alliance
6. Verizon and Verizon Wireless

**Reply Commenters**

1. California Public Utilities Commission
2. Communities Connect Network
3. National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates
4. State E-Rate Coordinators' Alliance
5. Stephen Ronan

## APPENDIX D

## Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

1. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA),<sup>1</sup> the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) included an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) of the possible significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities of the policies and rules considered in the *E-rate Broadband NPRM* in CC Docket No. 02-6 and GN Docket No. 09-51.<sup>2</sup> The Commission sought written public comment on the proposals in the *E-rate Broadband NPRM*, including comment on the IRFA. This Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) conforms to the RFA.

**A. Need for, and Objectives of, the Report and Order**

2. The Commission is required by section 254 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to promulgate rules to implement the universal service provisions of section 254.<sup>3</sup> On May 8, 1997, the Commission adopted rules to reform its system of universal service support mechanisms so that universal service is preserved and advanced as markets move toward competition.<sup>4</sup> Specifically, under the schools and libraries universal service support mechanism, also known as the E-rate program, eligible schools, libraries, and consortia that include eligible schools and libraries may receive discounts for eligible telecommunications services, Internet access, and internal connections.<sup>5</sup>

3. The National Broadband Plan (NBP), issued on March 16, 2010, recommended that the Commission take a fresh look at the E-rate program and identify potential improvements to reflect changes in technology and evolving teaching methods used by schools.<sup>6</sup> In May 2010, the Commission issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking seeking public comment on proposals to ensure that the E-rate program continues to help our children and communities prepare for the high-skilled jobs of the future and reap the full benefits of the Internet.<sup>7</sup> In this Report and Order, the Commission adopts a number of the proposals put forward in the *E-rate Broadband NPRM*.<sup>8</sup>

4. The revisions adopted by the Commission in the Report and Order fall into three conceptual categories. First, the Commission enables schools and libraries to better serve students, teachers, librarians, and their communities by providing more flexibility to select and make available the most cost-effective broadband and other communications services. Specifically, the Commission allows applicants to lease fiber from the most cost-effective provider, including not-for-profit entities, so that applicants can choose the services that best meet their needs from a broad set of competitive options and in the most cost-effective manner available in the marketplace. It also changes the rules to permit schools

<sup>1</sup> See 5 U.S.C. § 603. The RFA, see 5 U.S.C. § 601-612, has been amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), Pub. L. No. 104-121, Title II, 110 Stat. 857 (1996).

<sup>2</sup> *Schools and Libraries Universal Service Support Mechanism, A National Broadband Plan for our Future*, CC Docket No. 02-6, GN Docket No. 09-51, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 25 FCC Rcd 6872 (2010) (*E-rate Broadband NPRM*).

<sup>3</sup> See 47 U.S.C. § 254 *passim*.

<sup>4</sup> *Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service*, CC Docket No. 96-45, Report and Order, 12 FCC Rcd 8776, 9006-9008, paras. 431-434 (1997).

<sup>5</sup> 47 C.F.R. §§ 54.502, 54.503.

<sup>6</sup> Federal Communications Commission, *Connecting America: The National Broadband Plan*, (rel. Mar. 16, 2010) (National Broadband Plan or NBP), available at [http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs\\_public/attachmatch/DOC-296935A1.pdf](http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-296935A1.pdf) (last visited Sept. 20, 2010).

<sup>7</sup> See *E-rate Broadband NPRM*, 25 FCC Rcd at 6872.

<sup>8</sup> *Id.*

to allow community use of E-rate funded services outside of school hours and supports broadband connections to the residential portion of schools that serve students with special circumstances. The Commission further indexes E-rate's funding cap to inflation to preserve the purchasing power of a successful program. Additionally, the Commission seeks proposals for a limited pilot program to establish best practices to support off-campus wireless connectivity for portable learning devices outside of regular school or library operating hours. Second, the Commission simplifies and streamlines the E-rate application process by removing the technology plan requirement for priority one telecommunications and Internet access services, and facilitating the disposal and recycling of obsolete equipment supported by E-rate by authorizing schools and libraries to receive consideration for such equipment. Third, the Commission improves safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse by codifying the requirement that competitive bidding processes be fair and open. In addition, the Commission adopts the eligible services list for funding year 2011.<sup>9</sup>

5. As a result of these changes, schools and libraries throughout the country can make their limited dollars go further. The changes adopted in this Report and Order will increase the ability of students and the public to utilize broadband services for educational needs. In addition, the changes to simplify the E-rate program will help reduce the cost of participating in the program, thereby making the program more accessible, particularly to smaller school districts and libraries that are often located in more rural areas and may not have staff dedicated to managing E-rate applications and related activities.

**B. Summary of Significant Issues Raised by Public Comments in Response to the IRFA**

6. No comments specifically addressed the IRFA.

**C. Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which Rules Will Apply**

7. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of and, where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the proposed rules, if adopted.<sup>10</sup> The RFA generally defines the term "small entity" as having the same meaning as the terms "small business," "small organization," and "small governmental jurisdiction."<sup>11</sup> In addition, the term "small business" has the same meaning as the term "small business concern" under the Small Business Act.<sup>12</sup> A small business concern is one that: (1) is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the Small Business Administration (SBA).<sup>13</sup> Nationwide, there are a total of approximately 29.6 million small businesses, according to the SBA.<sup>14</sup> A

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<sup>9</sup> See *Wireline Competition Bureau Announces Comment Deadlines on E-rate Broadband Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Eligible Services List Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, and on E-rate Draft Eligible Services List For Funding Year 2011*, CC Docket No. 02-6, GN Docket No. 09-51, Public Notice, 25 FCC Rcd 7317 (Wireline Comp. Bur. 2010).

<sup>10</sup> 5 U.S.C. § 603(b)(3).

<sup>11</sup> 5 U.S.C. § 601(6).

<sup>12</sup> 5 U.S.C. § 601(3) (incorporating by reference the definition of "small business concern" in 15 U.S.C. § 632). Pursuant to the RFA, the statutory definition of a small business applies "unless an agency, after consultation with the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration and after opportunity for public comment, establishes one or more definitions of such term which are appropriate to the activities of the agency and publishes such definition(s) in the Federal Register." 5 U.S.C. § 601(3).

<sup>13</sup> Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. § 632.

<sup>14</sup> See SBA, Office of Advocacy, "Frequently Asked Questions," <http://web.sba.gov/faqs/faqindex.cfm?areaID=24> (revised Sept. 2009).