The Digital Divide: Solutions for Connectivity & Accessing Services

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
2021 National LIHEAP Virtual Training Conference



The Digital Divide: Solutions for Connectivity & Accessing Services OCS Welcome and Introduction

Welcome and Introduction

 Kate Thomas, Program Specialist, Division of Energy Assistance, Office of Community Services

The Digital Divide: Solutions for Connectivity & Accessing Services

OCS Welcome and Introduction

- Why OCS thought this training was important?
- How OCS, partners, and grantees worked in collaboration to put it together?

The Digital Divide: Solutions for Connectivity & Accessing Services

Training Objectives

By the end of this session, LIHEAP grantees will have a better understanding of:

- Why knowing about the digital divide is important
- Factors to consider when designing in-take processes
- Required Personally Identifiable Information (PII) considerations
- How you can improve intake processes

The Digital Divide: Solutions for Connectivity & Accessing Services

Training Overview

Session Agenda

- PART I: WHERE SIGNIFICANT BARRIERS EXIST IN THE U.S.A.
- PART II: HOW GRANTEES ARE ADDRESSING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE
- PART III: SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS IN A VIRTUAL WORLD
- PART IV: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

"While the nation continues to make progress in broadband deployment, millions of Americans still lack access to adequate broadband, especially in rural areas and on Tribal lands."

-Federal Communications Commission



Kirk Burgee

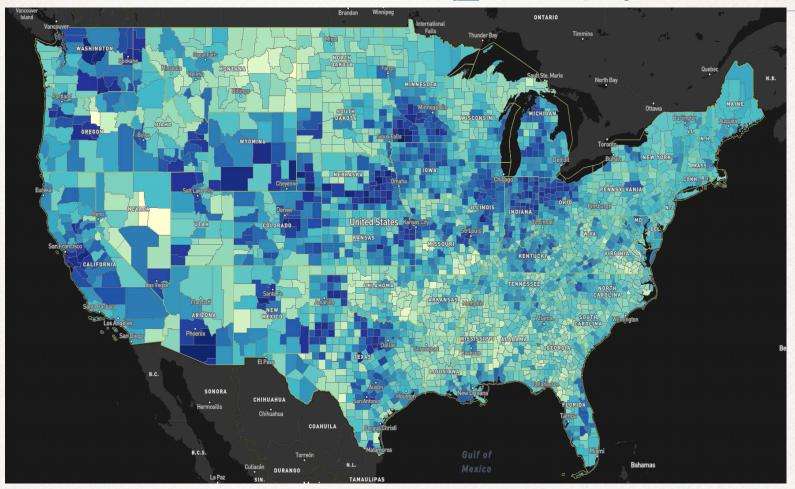
Chief of Staff

Wireline Competition Bureau

Federal Communications Commission

Presenter: Kirk Burgee

Terrestrial Fixed Broadband deployment in the United States (≥10 Mbps)

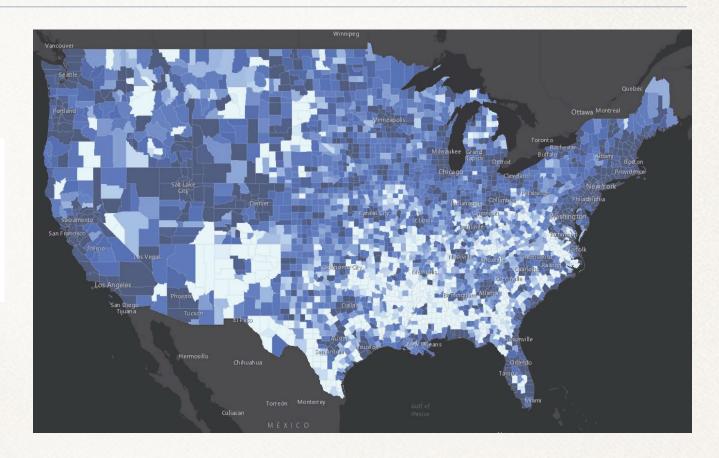


Source: https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov/#/

Data as of December 31, 2019

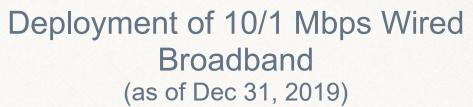
Percentage of Households in the United States Without Terrestrial Broadband [by County]

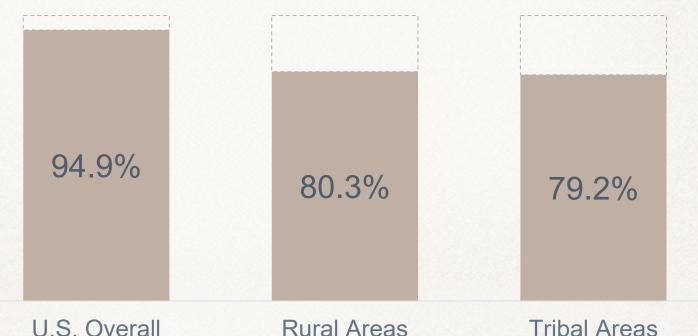




Source: US Census Bureau - American Community Survey 5-year data from 2015-2019

Broadband Access – Key Data Points

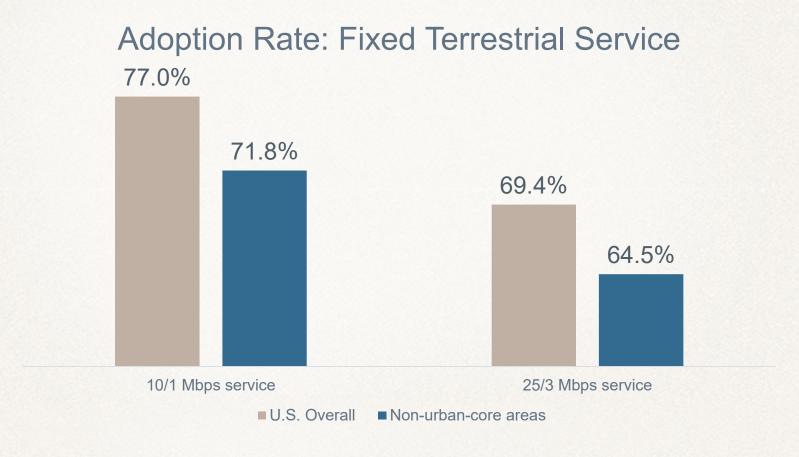




Source: FCC Fourteenth Broadband Deployment Report; FCC Form 477 Data as of December 31, 2019.



Broadband Access – Key Data Points



Source: FCC Fourteenth Broadband Deployment Report; FCC Form 477 Data as of December 31, 2019



FCC Initiatives to Close the Digital Divide

- Universal Service Fund Programs:
 - High-Cost (CAF; RDOF; 5G)
 - E-Rate
 - Lifeline
 - Rural Health Care
 - Connected Care Pilot
- Emergency Broadband Benefit Program
- COVID-19 Telehealth Program
- Digital Opportunity Data Collection

Source: FCC Fourteenth Broadband Deployment Report; FCC Form 477 Data as of December 31, 2019

Bill Freeman

Director

Office of Home Energy Programs

Maryland Department of Human Services



Maryland

Telephonic Applications:

- •Processes for facilitating telephonic applications and telephonic consent for other forms and documents were established at the beginning of the pandemic.
- •Processes were built into agencies' crisis response plans to replace home visits.

Call Center:

- Sends out applications.
- Number of agents doubled.
- Hours expanded to help meet the increased call volume.

Maryland

Electronic Content Management System

•New system in place for scanning and managing documents to better facilitate remote and rotational work.

Increased Outreach to Vulnerable Populations

•Baltimore County Department of Social Services and the Washington County Community Action Council increased application intake by 39% and 27% respectively while decreasing processing times, improving all quality metrics, and increasing the number of applications from *seniors* and *disabled* populations.

Maryland

Working with Utility Companies

- •As the state's disconnect moratorium expired, the Public Service Commission required utility companies to send information regarding termination notices to LIHEAP. To date, state received information from utilities for 287,000 customers due to receive disconnect notices. State has been able to reach 200,000 of these customers via mail, phone, or email.
- Agreements with utility companies to have their call centers send out applications to their passed-due customers.

Bern Panteah

Director

Division of Education & Training

Zuni Education & Career Development Center

Presenter: Bern Panteah



Pueblo Zuni

Developing the LIHEAP

application process on

<u>JotForm</u>

2020-2021 APPLICATION

	Date.:		
			J
	Phone/Mess	sage No.:	
			× Remove from PDF
T	ype a sublabel		
А	pplicant Name:	•	
	Last	First	

Presenter: Bern Panteah



PUEBLO OF ZUNI - LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

2020-2021 APPLICATION

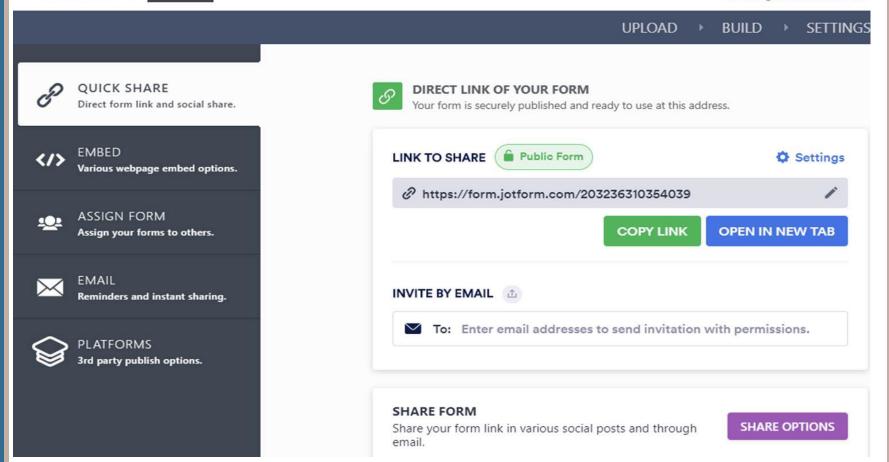
Date:	Ph	none/Message No.:	{
Applicant Name:			
Last	First	Middle	
Social Security No.:	Tribal Census N	o: DOB:	
1. ADDRESS			
Mailing Address:		Age of Applicant:	
P.O. Box	City Sta	te	
Rural Address:	Common Manage	No. in Household:	
House No.	Street Name		
Did your household apply last yea	r? 🗆 Yes 🗖 No If ye	s, please list name of Applicant:	

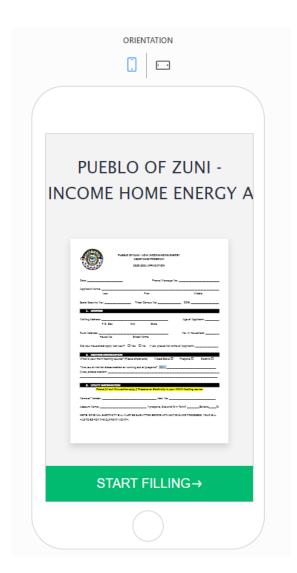




PUEBLO OF ZUNI - LOW INCOME HOME ENERG

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Presenter: Bern Panteah

Iris Pennington

LIHEAP Manager

Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality

Staff take applications over the phone

Applicants can text documents



Construction of zero-contact outreach buildings on office

grounds



Installation of zero-contact windows in existing offices

Use of video doorbells at offices

 Receipt of applications on behalf of clients from community partners

In Conclusion

•In the end, Arkansas's LIHEAP in-take agencies are willing to go back to the old way, but keep some of the new application methods out of convenience and necessity.

Anita Alford

Chief Information Security Officer

Director of Cybersecurity and Privacy

Office of the Chief Information Officer

Administration for Children and Families



Privacy

What is Privacy?

Privacy is the right to be let alone, or freedom from interference or intrusion.

 Information privacy is the right to have some control over how your personal information is collected and used.

The Privacy Act of 1974 5 U.S.C. § 552a (2012)

Privacy is embodied in Fair Information Practice Principles (FIPPs), which ensure that:

- Personal information is accurate, relevant, and current;
- All collections, uses, and disclosures of personal information are known and appropriate; and
- Personal information is protected.

The **Privacy Act of 1974**, as amended, 5 U.S.C. § 552a, establishes a code of fair information practices that governs the collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of information about individuals that is maintained in systems of records by federal agencies.

What is Personally Identifiable Information (PII)?

PII is information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either alone or when combined with other information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual.

Elements that identify an individual alone

Social Security number (SSN)

Driver's license or other state identification number

Alien Registration Number (A-Number)

Tribal Enrollment Number

Biometric identifiers (e.g., fingerprint, iris scan, genetic sequence)

Medicare identification numbers (e.g., Health Insurance Claims Numbers (HICN), Medicare Beneficiary Identifier (MBI))

Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)



Why Must I Protect PII?

Elements that can identify an individual when two or more are combined

Date of birth

Last four digits of an SSN

Medical information (including medical records numbers)

Passport number

Financial account numbers (including credit and debit card numbers)

Mother's maiden name

Criminal history

Sexual orientation

Ethnic or religious affiliation

Citizenship or immigration status

Current or previous personal contact infor personal mailing or home address, personal and personal phone number



The inappropriate use or disclosure of PII may pose a risk of harm to the individuals who are the subjects of the information.

Safeguarding PII



Activity	PII		Sensitive PII	
Email	•	Share PII only with individuals who need to know the information to perform their job duties Confirm all recipient email addresses are correct before sending Be mindful if adding additional recipients to the discussion Encrypt the document attachment that contains PII	 Consider using a secure file tran opposed to simple email encryp Password protect your word docur Spreadsheet. Request step-by-step instructions 	tion
Printing	•	Only print documents when necessary. Wait and retrieve printed documents from the printer immediately.	 In addition to the guidelines for PII: When available, use secure prin which may require the use of a life for authentication. 	*
Network Storage (e.g. Shared Drives, SharePoint, Databases)	•	Allow access to PII only to individuals who need to know the information to perform their job duties. Minimize the creation of redundant copies of files containing PII.	 In addition to the guidelines for PII: Encrypt files or folders containin PII. Never create redundant copies PII. 	
Storage Media (e.g. USB drives, external hard drives, and CDs/DVDs)	•	Storage media must be encrypted to store PII. Secure devices when unattended.	Follow the same guidelines as for PII.	esenter: A

General Security Standards

When requesting, and storing, information from clients electronically, keep in mind:

- 1.) HHS grantees are required to Protect Sensitive PII.
- 2.) There are discussions of future grants having language more specific about privacy and security requirements. Be sure to read your grant language and terms and conditions.
- 3.) ACF OICO is available to make sure program mission is achieved securely. Reach out to them with questions.

What to do if I suspect a breach?

Reporting a Privacy Breach to acf_irt@acf.hhs.gov

Report any suspected or confirmed privacy breach as **soon as possible** and without unreasonable delay!

When reporting a breach be sure to include as much information as possible. Who, what, where, when, and how. After reporting a member of the ACF IRT will contact you. Every breach is different and each one is handled differently by the ACF IRT.



Questions

If you would like to talk to the Privacy Department at ACF with questions or concerns you have, please email

acf_irt@acf.hhs.gov

For your own copy of the Privacy Act "Click Here"

https://www.justice.gov/opcl/privacy-act-1974#:~:text=The%20Privacy%20Act%20of%201974, of%20records%20by%20federal%20agencies



OCS – Key takeaways

- There is a digital divide. Knowing about it is important to properly serve low-income populations who may not have access to virtual applications.
- There are ways to improve intake processes to meet both virtual needs, and continued access issues. Access issues can result from connectivity challenges, capacity to use technology, fear, or other reasons.
- Required security considerations.

Questions?

