Delaware Correctional Broadband Infrastructure Report

What exists, what is funded, who is responsible, and what is scheduled

Research current through September 16, 2026

Prepared as a public-policy report concerning the Delaware Department of Technology and Information, the Delaware Broadband Office, the Delaware Department of Correction, and publicly funded statewide broadband programs.

Scope boundary: this report addresses broadband circuits, network equipment, institutional wireless coverage, public funding, buildout geography, schedules, and accountability. End-user permissions, personal devices, and information-access law are reserved for a separate report.

Central finding

Delaware correctional facilities have some broadband-supported infrastructure: the 2024 statewide technology rollout required increased bandwidth, additional network equipment, and secure encrypted wireless connectivity. But no public document reviewed establishes a facility-by-facility broadband baseline, a prison-specific appropriation, a BEAD correctional project, a universal correctional service standard, or a date when every Delaware correctional facility and housing area will meet a defined broadband target.

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Reading the conclusions

A funded statewide broadband program is not automatically a correctional project. A route passing near a facility is not proof of a facility connection. A facility connection is not proof of adequate internal wireless coverage. The report therefore separates statewide address deployment from correctional-site infrastructure.

Amounts are nominal amounts reported by the cited sources. An eligible location is a broadband-serviceable address, not a person, household member, prison bed, or housing unit. Project dates in the BEAD data are projections unless a source expressly reports completion.

1 Executive findings

1. Correctional infrastructure exists. Delaware DOC reported in November 2024 that statewide deployment work increased bandwidth, added networking equipment, and established secure encrypted wireless connectivity in correctional facilities. More than 4,000 devices were distributed on that infrastructure. [S1]
2. The public record is not facility-specific. DOC has not published, in the sources reviewed, each facility’s carrier, circuit type, contracted and measured speed, latency, redundancy, internal wireless coverage, outage history, service-level agreement, or upgrade date.
3. No published universal correctional broadband plan was located. The DTI, Broadband Office, DOC, approved BEAD plan, and FY2027 budget documents reviewed do not

commit to a broadband standard for every correctional facility or housing area and do not set a correctional completion date. [S3] [S5] [S6] [S10] [S11] [S12]

4. Delaware's statewide buildout is substantial but address-based. ARPA projects are scheduled to conclude in 2026; the provider-administered RDOF work runs through 2028; and approved BEAD work is projected from 2026 through September 4, 2030. [S4] [S7]
5. BEAD does not presently identify a correctional subaward. Delaware's $107,748,384.66 allocation supports an approved deployment package listing $13,534,611 for 4,728 unserved or underserved locations. The Final Proposal reports no Community Anchor Institution deployment. [S5] [S6] [S7]
6. The Digital Equity Plan expressly identifies incarcerated people and identifies inadequate correctional broadband and funding as a barrier. Yet its correctional broadband baselines and numerical goals are zero or not applicable, and its proposed initiatives were conditional on resources. [S8]
7. The FY2027 budget contains general DOC information-technology and capital accounts, but no line reviewed is labeled as a correctional broadband buildout. Contractor-financed infrastructure is also material: DOC described the 2024 ViaPath system as constructed and operated without taxpayer cost, while the amount of that private investment was not disclosed. [S1] [S10] [S11] [S12]
8. The best supported answer to 'when will correctional broadband be working everywhere?' is: no published date exists because the State has not published the baseline, the target, or a funded facility schedule needed to answer that question.

2 Scope and broadband layers

Broadband is the high-capacity connection and supporting network infrastructure used to carry data. In a correctional setting, adequacy must be evaluated at more than one layer. This report stops at infrastructure and operational network availability.

Layer	What it means	What the public record shows
External facility connection	Fiber, cable, or another high-capacity service reaches the correctional site	The 2024 rollout required increased bandwidth, but per-facility circuit details are not published.
Core network	Routers, switches, firewalls, backhaul, monitoring, and failover carry traffic through the institution	DOC reported added networking equipment; architecture and redundancy are not published.

Layer	What it means	What the public record shows
Internal wireless coverage	Secure access points reach intended buildings, rooms, and housing areas	DOC reported secure encrypted wireless connectivity; coverage maps and measured dead zones are not published.
Capacity and reliability	The system maintains adequate speed, latency, uptime, and recovery under actual load	No public correctional benchmark or facility performance report was found.

Correctional system covered

Delaware operates a unified state correctional system rather than a separate state-prison and county-jail structure typical of many states. DOC is therefore the principal correctional agency for the public in state care and custody. The Broadband Office and DTI administer statewide broadband policy and grants; they do not replace DOC's responsibility for facility operations. [S2] [S3]

3 Current correctional broadband infrastructure

What DOC publicly confirmed

On November 21, 2024, DOC announced a statewide one-to-one technology deployment with ViaPath Technologies. The release is the clearest public evidence that correctional broadband infrastructure was upgraded statewide. [S1]

> *"increased bandwidth, installed new network equipment, and established secure, encrypted wireless connectivity" [S1]*

DOC also reported distribution of more than 4,000 handheld units. That number is evidence of the scale the institutional network was designed to support, but it is not a bandwidth measurement and does not establish equivalent signal quality or capacity in every building or housing area. [S1]

How it was provided

Component	Publicly described provider or actor	Known status	Missing operational detail
Institutional bandwidth	DOC and ViaPath Technologies	Increased before statewide deployment	Carrier, circuit size, measured utilization, and facility breakdown
Network equipment	DOC and ViaPath Technologies	New equipment installed	Inventory, topology, age, lifecycle, cybersecurity architecture, and redundancy
Internal wireless	DOC and ViaPath Technologies	Secure encrypted connectivity established	Coverage maps, signal testing, capacity by housing unit, and repair standards
Operations and maintenance	ViaPath under DOC oversight	DOC describes contractor construction and operation	Contract term, service levels, penalties, outage reporting, and investment amount

Financing of the correctional system

DOC stated that the contractor constructed and operates the statewide system without taxpayer cost. The release does not disclose the contractor's capital investment, recurring network expense, contract term, performance guarantees, or whether other DOC accounts pay for related state equipment, staffing, or security. The accurate public-funding conclusion is therefore narrow: no separate taxpayer-funded amount for the 2024 contractor build was disclosed in the release. [S1]

What cannot yet be verified

- Whether every correctional facility has a dedicated high-capacity circuit or shares state network capacity
- Whether every facility has a physically diverse backup connection
- Whether wireless coverage reaches every intended housing, education, medical, visitation, and reentry area

- Whether actual peak-load performance meets a published threshold
- Whether outage restoration times and chronic dead zones are tracked and publicly reported

4 Agencies, providers, and responsibility

Entity	Broadband role	Correctional relevance
Delaware Department of Technology and Information	State technology governance, shared services, cybersecurity, and broadband planning	Should set or review enterprise network standards and coordinate correctional broadband measurement.
Delaware Broadband Office	Administers statewide broadband strategy, BEAD, mapping, and related grant work	Can determine whether a correctional site is an eligible location or anchor institution and whether future programs may support it.
Delaware Department of Correction	Controls correctional facilities, operations, procurement, and contractor performance	Must identify facility needs, specify service levels, monitor outages, and publish the correctional implementation schedule.
ViaPath Technologies	Contractor for the statewide institutional technology platform and supporting network work	Reportedly constructed and operates the system; contract details and performance data are needed for accountability.
Verizon Delaware	Projected BEAD subgrantee	Assigned 2,327 eligible statewide locations; no correctional subaward is identified.
Comcast	Projected BEAD subgrantee	Assigned 2,401 eligible locations across two projects; no correctional subaward is identified.

Entity	Broadband role	Correctional relevance
Talkie Communications	Federal RDOF recipient	Direct provider award through 2028; not a DOC project or state receipt.
NTIA and FCC	Federal broadband program oversight	NTIA oversees BEAD; FCC administers RDOF. Their awards do not replace correctional facility planning.

5 Statewide programs and geographic reach

ARPA last-mile projects

Delaware committed approximately $33 million of American Rescue Plan Act funding to last-mile broadband. The current state strategy reports nearly 7,000 connected households and businesses since 2022 and schedules the projects to conclude in 2026. [S4]

An older DTI project page reported 559.7 miles of fiber, 6,846 addresses with service availability, and 496 locations remaining as of the third quarter of 2024. Those figures describe a dated project snapshot and should not be treated as the present count. [S9]

No source reviewed identifies an ARPA correctional-facility project, facility list, correctional performance target, or correctional completion date.

BEAD deployment

Delaware received a federal Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment allocation of $107,748,384.66. After federal program changes and a revised proposal, federal approval in March 2026 cleared Delaware's approved deployment plan. The Broadband Office describes implementation as occurring from 2026 through 2030. [S3] [S4] [S5]

The official project data identify 4,728 eligible unserved or underserved locations assigned to Verizon Delaware and Comcast. The projects use fiber or hybrid fiber-coaxial facilities. The approved Final Proposal does not include Community Anchor Institution deployment. [S6] [S7]

Rural Digital Opportunity Fund

The FCC awarded approximately $13 million directly to Talkie Communications for Delaware work projected through 2028. This is a federal provider award, not money received by Delaware and not a published correctional broadband program. [S4]

Planning funds

Delaware received approximately $4.995 million for BEAD planning and $516,096 for its State Digital Equity Planning Grant. Those awards supported mapping, outreach, analysis, and program design. Planning funds are not equivalent to a funded correctional construction award. [S3] [S8]

Potential nondeployment funding

The Broadband Office reports that possible BEAD nondeployment activities remain subject to federal direction. The difference between the total allocation and the listed deployment support cannot be treated as a free correctional balance: planning, administration, oversight, contingencies, approvals, and federal conditions affect use. No exact correctional amount or correctional availability date is published. [S5]

6 BEAD county and project detail

The county counts below are derived from Delaware's official BEAD location dataset. They count eligible broadband-serviceable locations, not residents or correctional beds. [S7]

County	Unserved	Underserved	Total	Assigned projects
Kent	132	1,381	1,513	Verizon: 1,513
New Castle	330	95	425	Verizon: 380; Comcast: 45
Sussex	163	2,627	2,790	Verizon: 434; Comcast: 2,356
State total	625	4,103	4,728	All three approved projects

Approved project package

Project	Locations	Technology and route	BEAD support	Projected period
Verizon	2,327	Fiber; 339 aerial and 233 buried miles	$9,597,115	Jul. 4, 2026 award; Sep. 4, 2026–Sep. 4, 2030
Comcast 1	45	Hybrid fiber-coaxial; 4 aerial and 6 buried miles	$827,870	Jul. 4, 2026 award; Sep. 4, 2026–Sep. 4, 2030
Comcast 2	2,356	Fiber and hybrid fiber-coaxial; 384 aerial and 135 buried miles	$3,109,626	Jul. 4, 2026 award; Sep. 4, 2026–Sep. 4, 2030
Total	4,728	Low-latency fixed broadband	$13,534,611	Projected completion Sep. 4, 2030

The project file labels July 4, 2026 as the estimated subaward date and September 4, 2026 as the estimated performance start. These entries are projections in the dataset, not independent proof of contract execution or construction commencement. [S7]

Service standard and limits

The approved program materials require qualifying priority service of at least 100 megabits per second download and 20 megabits per second upload, with latency no greater than 100 milliseconds. The Verizon project reports anticipated service of 940 by 880 megabits per second. [S6] [S7]

BEAD is not a county-boundary blanket build. It assigns providers to listed eligible addresses. Construction near a correctional site does not prove that the institution is a listed project location, has contracted for the new service, has adequate internal equipment, or meets a correctional standard.

7 Funding ledger

Program or line	Amount	Status	Correctional broadband relevance
Federal BEAD allocation	$107,748,384.66	Allocated to Delaware; deployment plan approved	No correctional earmark and no anchor-institution deployment in the Final Proposal
Approved BEAD deployment support	$13,534,611	Three projected subawards	Funds 4,728 listed locations; no correctional project identified
Proposed subgrantee match	$74,807,969.45	Private match in project data	Provider investment, not state correctional funding
BEAD planning	About $4,995,113	Federal planning award	Mapping, planning, and administration; not a construction commitment
Digital Equity planning	$516,096	Federal planning award	Financed the plan that identifies correctional broadband barriers
Expected State Capacity formula	$4,816,482.10	Program reported canceled as of Jul. 31, 2026	Should not be counted as presently spendable correctional funding
ARPA broadband	About $33 million	State-directed buildout through 2026	No published correctional component
FCC RDOF	About $13 million	Direct award to Talkie through 2028	Not state revenue and not a DOC program

Program or line	Amount	Status	Correctional broadband relevance
DOC Administration IT	$4,231,300 FY2027	State General Fund line	General DOC technology; no broadband earmark stated
DOC internal IT program unit	$5,405,100 FY2027	Program budget	Broader technology operations; no correctional broadband promise stated
OMB technology replacement	$374,000 FY2027	Statewide wireless connectivity and equipment replacement	May support state facilities generally; not correctional-site specific
DOC minor projects and equipment	$5 million FY2027	Capital appropriation	No labeled broadband line
DOC security cameras	$734,400 FY2027	Capital appropriation	Security equipment, not a broadband buildout line
DOC maintenance and restoration	$5 million FY2027	Capital appropriation	Facilities funding, not a labeled broadband project
ViaPath infrastructure	Amount undisclosed	Contractor-financed per DOC	Current institutional network work; public investment total and service levels not disclosed

How to read the budget

A missing labeled appropriation does not prove that no agency account pays for circuits, personnel, cybersecurity, or equipment. It does establish that the enacted operating, capital, and one-time appropriation documents reviewed do not transparently identify a correctional broadband buildout, facility allocation, or correctional deadline. [S10] [S11] [S12]

Digital Equity implementation funding

Delaware's expected $4,816,482.10 State Digital Equity Capacity formula amount should not be counted as currently available. A July 31, 2026 national program update reported the State Capacity program remained canceled. A separate competitive program may be reshaped, but no fixed Delaware correctional award amount or availability date has been published. [S13] [S14]

8 Digital Equity Plan treatment of people in custody

People in custody are an identified covered population

Federal broadband planning law includes incarcerated individuals, other than people held in a federal correctional facility, among the covered populations that state digital-equity planning must address. [S15]

> *"incarcerated individuals, other than individuals who are incarcerated in a Federal correctional facility" [S15]*

State planning must identify barriers and measurable objectives involving broadband availability and affordability for each covered population. This is a planning and grant-administration requirement; it does not by itself allocate a correctional construction budget. [S16]

Delaware's stated correctional barrier

> *"Lack of adequate broadband services and adequate funding for digital literacy and workforce training inside correctional institutions" [S8]*

That statement is the clearest official acknowledgment that correctional broadband is not yet adequately measured or funded. The plan also inventories correctional education, videoconferencing, telemedicine, vocational training, and equipment used to deliver programs virtually. [S8]

The measurement gap

Plan element	Treatment of incarcerated population	Infrastructure consequence
Broadband availability baseline	Zero or not applicable	No quantified facility baseline
Short- and long-term broadband goals	Not applicable	No correctional speed, redundancy, coverage, or date target

Plan element	Treatment of incarcerated population	Infrastructure consequence
Workforce-training participation	Baseline zero and goals not applicable	No measurable correctional scaling target
Possible initiatives	Conditional on resources	Ideas are not funded commitments
Anchor-institution objective	Plan discussed a long-term 1-gigabit standard	Approved BEAD deployment later reported no anchor-institution deployment

The plan documents need, but it does not name a correctional facility, responsible project team, dedicated appropriation, procurement milestone, service-level threshold, or completion date.

9 Availability and schedule conclusions

Population or infrastructure	What is available or scheduled	Best public timing	Limit
Correctional facilities	Increased bandwidth, new network equipment, and secure encrypted wireless connectivity	Reported statewide in Nov. 2024	No facility performance baseline or universal standard published
ARPA target addresses	Last-mile broadband to unserved and underserved homes and businesses	Projects conclude in 2026	No correctional project identified
RDOF target locations	Provider-administered fixed broadband	Through 2028	Direct federal provider award, not a state correctional program

Population or infrastructure	What is available or scheduled	Best public timing	Limit
BEAD eligible locations	4,728 listed unserved or underserved locations	Projected Sep. 2026 –Sep. 2030	Address-based; no correctional subaward or anchor-institution project identified
Nearly every eligible Delaware home and business	Statewide availability goal	End of 2030	Does not define or guarantee correctional facility performance
Every correctional building and housing area	No published universal correctional benchmark	No public date	Baseline, funded scope, and schedule remain unpublished

Direct answers

- What is available now? Some statewide correctional bandwidth, network equipment, and secure encrypted internal wireless infrastructure, plus statewide public last-mile projects at designated addresses.
- What will be available? Approved BEAD service at 4,728 eligible locations by the project horizon, additional RDOF locations through 2028, and the State's broader goal of reaching nearly every eligible home and business by the end of 2030.
- When will correctional broadband be complete? No public correctional completion date exists.
- Who must provide the answer? DOC must disclose facility needs and performance; DTI must address enterprise standards; the Broadband Office must explain eligibility and funding; contractors and carriers must report delivery under their agreements.
- Why is a separate correctional plan needed? Statewide address availability does not measure facility circuits, redundancy, internal coverage, peak capacity, or restoration time.

10 Correctional evidence gaps

The following missing data prevent a reliable statewide correctional broadband adequacy finding:

Missing record	Why it matters	Minimum publication
Facility circuit inventory	Shows whether every site is connected and at what capacity	Carrier, circuit type, contracted upload and download capacity, activation date
Measured performance	Contracted capacity may differ from actual peak performance	Monthly throughput, latency, packet loss, and utilization percentiles
Redundancy map	A single cut or carrier failure can isolate a facility	Primary and backup carrier, route diversity, automatic failover results
Wireless coverage survey	A facility connection does not guarantee internal reach	Coverage percentage by building and intended service area; dead-zone remediation dates
Outage and repair log	Reliability and timeliness require operational evidence	Incident start, affected area, cause, restoration time, repeated-failure analysis
Service-level agreement	Defines enforceable performance and penalties	Availability target, repair target, escalation path, credits, and penalties
Cost allocation	Distinguishes state, federal, and private investment	Circuit cost, equipment cost, contractor investment, state accounts, grant sources
Capital lifecycle plan	Equipment and circuits become obsolete	Replacement year, capacity trigger, responsible owner, funded amount
BEAD eligibility crosswalk	Determines whether any correctional site is a listed location	Facility address or location ID, eligibility result, provider assignment, reason

11 Recommended correctional broadband plan

The following is a recommended accountability plan, not an existing State commitment. It converts the acknowledged correctional broadband gap into measurable work while preserving DOC security and DTI cybersecurity responsibilities.

Phase	Target period after adoption	Required work product	Lead entities
1. Baseline	0–90 days	Facility circuit, equipment, wireless coverage, utilization, redundancy, outage, and cost inventory	DOC and DTI; contractor data submission
2. Standard and gap analysis	90–180 days	Correctional broadband standard; facility gap list; eligible-location and anchor-institution determinations	DTI, Broadband Office, DOC
3. Funding and design	Within 6 months	Facility designs, cost estimates, grant eligibility, state budget request, contractor contribution, and procurement plan	DOC, DTI, OMB, Broadband Office
4. Procurement and pilots	6–12 months	Competitive procurement or amendments; pilots at highest-risk facilities; public performance dashboard	DOC and DTI
5. Statewide remediation	12–36 months	Circuit, redundancy, equipment, and wireless upgrades; independent acceptance testing	DOC, DTI, carriers, contractors

Phase	Target period after adoption	Required work product	Lead entities
6. Continuous assurance	Quarterly thereafter	Performance, outage, capacity, security, spending, and lifecycle reporting	DOC and DTI with legislative oversight

Recommended statewide correctional standard

- A published minimum facility circuit standard tied to simultaneous peak load and critical operational demand
- At least two independently routed connections for major secure facilities, with tested automatic failover
- Measured wireless coverage and capacity in every area designated for network-supported correctional programs
- Quarterly reporting of availability, latency, packet loss, utilization, outages, repair time, and chronic problem areas
- Segmented architecture, encryption, monitoring, patching, vendor access controls, incident response, and regular security testing
- Lifecycle replacement dates and capacity-upgrade triggers before performance becomes inadequate
- Public funding and contractor-investment reporting that identifies the responsible account without disclosing security-sensitive architecture

Potential funding sequence

1. Use existing DOC and statewide technology accounts for the baseline audit, monitoring, and urgent repairs where legally permitted.
2. Require ViaPath to disclose and perform every infrastructure obligation already contained in its contract before paying for duplicative work.
3. Have the Broadband Office crosswalk every correctional site against ARPA, RDOF, and BEAD location data and document eligibility decisions.
4. Evaluate future BEAD nondeployment or other federal authority only after NTIA permits the use and only for eligible correctional infrastructure.
5. Submit a labeled correctional broadband capital request for gaps not covered by contracts or federal programs, with facility milestones and acceptance tests.

12 Oversight questions and records checklist

Questions for DOC

1. What are the carrier, circuit type, contracted speed, measured speed, peak utilization, and activation date for each correctional facility?
2. Which facilities have a second physically diverse connection, and when was failover last tested?
3. What percentage of each intended building and housing area passes the current wireless coverage and capacity standard?
4. What service levels, repair deadlines, credits, and penalties govern ViaPath and any carrier?
5. How many reportable outages occurred at each facility since the statewide deployment, and what were the median and longest restoration times?
6. What contractor capital amount was invested, and what state accounts pay related circuits, staffing, equipment, or security?

Questions for DTI and the Broadband Office

1. What correctional broadband and wireless standards apply to DOC facilities, and who certifies compliance?
2. Was each correctional facility tested against the BEAD eligible-location list and Community Anchor Institution criteria?
3. Why does the approved BEAD Final Proposal contain no anchor-institution deployment, and may future authorized funds support correctional infrastructure?
4. What amount of the $107.748 million allocation is committed, reserved, administrative, contingent, or potentially available under current federal direction?
5. What correctional measures will replace the Digital Equity Plan’s zero or not-applicable baselines and goals?

Broadband-only records checklist

- ViaPath contract, amendments, statements of work, infrastructure schedules, service levels, and performance reports
- Carrier contracts, circuit orders, invoices, service addresses, and upgrade notices for every correctional facility
- Facility network capacity studies, wireless surveys, acceptance tests, outage reports, repair tickets, and failover tests
- DOC and DTI capital plans, lifecycle schedules, risk registers, cybersecurity assessments, and broadband budget requests
- Broadband Office location crosswalks, correctional eligibility determinations, anchor-institution analysis, and communications about correctional inclusion

- Records showing federal, state, and private dollars spent or committed for correctional circuits, equipment, wireless coverage, monitoring, and maintenance

Conclusion

Delaware has already made a material correctional broadband investment through increased institutional bandwidth, added network equipment, and secure encrypted wireless connectivity supporting a statewide 2024 deployment. That is the available infrastructure foundation. It is not, however, a publicly measurable universal correctional broadband program.

Statewide broadband programs are funded and scheduled: ARPA through 2026, RDOF through 2028, and approved BEAD work through September 2030. Those programs expand service to designated addresses, but the approved records do not identify a correctional subaward or anchor-institution project.

The Digital Equity Plan correctly records inadequate correctional broadband and funding as a barrier, yet it supplies no correctional baseline, numerical target, facility schedule, or implementation appropriation. A joint DOC–DTI correctional broadband addendum should fill that gap with facility data, standards, funding, milestones, and quarterly performance reports. Until that occurs, no source-backed date can be given for universal correctional broadband adequacy.

Appendix A Timeline

Date	Event	Broadband significance
2021	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act enacted	Created BEAD and digital-equity planning programs; incarcerated people included as a covered population
2022	Delaware ARPA deployment begins	Last-mile expansion for unserved and underserved addresses
June 2023	Delaware receives $107.748 million BEAD allocation	Maximum federal allocation; not a correctional earmark
2023	Federal planning funds available	Approximately $4.995 million for BEAD planning and $516,096 for digital-equity planning

Date	Event	Broadband significance
Jan. 26, 2024	Delaware Digital Equity Plan finalized	Identifies correctional broadband and funding barrier; no correctional numerical target
Nov. 21, 2024	DOC announces statewide technology deployment	Reports increased bandwidth, new network equipment, and secure encrypted wireless connectivity
2025	Federal BEAD requirements revised	Delaware rebids and submits a revised Final Proposal
Sep. 2025	Revised BEAD Final Proposal submitted	Selects Verizon and Comcast for eligible deployment locations
Mar. 2026	Federal approval of revised proposal	Clears the approved 4,728-location deployment package
Jul. 4, 2026	Estimated BEAD subaward date in project data	Projection; not independent proof of execution
Jul. 31, 2026	State Capacity program still reported canceled	Expected $4.816 million should not be treated as spendable
Sep. 4, 2026	Estimated BEAD performance start	Projection in official project data
End 2026	ARPA projects scheduled to conclude	State strategy milestone
2028	RDOF project horizon	Provider-administered federal deployment
Sep. 4, 2030	Estimated BEAD performance end	Official project-data projection

Date	Event	Broadband significance
End 2030	State strategy goal for nearly every eligible home and business	Does not establish a correctional facility deadline

Appendix B Source register

Sources were last checked on or before September 16, 2026. Short quotations are limited to the language most important to the correctional broadband question; readers should consult each source in full.

S1 DOC Announces Statewide Tablet Deployment. Delaware Department of Correction; Nov. 21, 2024. Official source Primary source for increased bandwidth, network equipment, secure encrypted wireless connectivity, scale, contractor role, and cost description.

S2 Delaware Department of Correction. Delaware Department of Correction; current page. Official source Agency and unified correctional-system overview.

S3 Delaware Broadband Office. State of Delaware; current page. Official source Agency mission, allocation, planning awards, approval status, and program contacts.

S4 Delaware Broadband Strategy. Delaware Broadband Office; current page. Official source ARPA, BEAD, and RDOF amounts, milestones, and statewide strategy through 2030.

S5 Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment. Delaware Broadband Office; updated 2026. Official source BEAD approval, provider selection, location count, and status of nondeployment uses.

S6 Delaware BEAD Final Proposal. Delaware Broadband Office; Sep. 2025; approved Mar. 2026. Official source Program design, service standard, location coverage, implementation duties, and no anchor-institution deployment.

S7 BEAD Project Data Files. Delaware Broadband Office; 2026. Official source Official providers, location counts, support, match, route mileage, technology, and projected dates; companion files are BEADSubgrantees.csv and BEADLocationList.csv.

S8 Delaware Digital Equity Plan. Delaware Department of Technology and Information; Jan. 26, 2024. Official source Correctional broadband barrier, incarcerated-population measures, existing assets, and conditional initiatives.

S9 Current Information Technology Projects. Delaware Department of Technology and Information; older project page. Official source Dated ARPA mileage, address, and remaining-location snapshot.

S10 Senate Bill 335, Fiscal Year 2027 Operating Budget. Delaware General Assembly; 2026. Official source DOC and statewide information-technology appropriations.

S11 House Bill 500, Fiscal Year 2027 Bond and Capital Improvements Act. Delaware General Assembly; 2026. Official source Correctional capital lines reviewed for a labeled broadband project.

S12 Senate Bill 336, Fiscal Year 2027 One-Time Appropriations. Delaware General Assembly; 2026. Official source One-time appropriations reviewed for a correctional broadband line.

S13 Digital Equity Act Frequently Asked Questions. American Library Association; updated Jul. 31, 2026. Source Current status of the State Capacity program.

S14 Federal Digital Equity Funding Is Restored but Changes Are in Store. National Skills Coalition; Aug. 14, 2026. Source Current projection concerning possible competitive-program changes; not a Delaware award.

S15 47 U.S.C. § 1721—Definitions. United States Code; current through source update. Official source Definition including incarcerated individuals among covered populations.

S16 47 U.S.C. § 1723—State Digital Equity Capacity Grant Program. United States Code; current through source update. Official source Required identification of barriers and measurable broadband objectives for covered populations.

Method and limits

This report synthesizes the official state documents, project files, enacted budget bills, federal statutory text, and current national program-status sources listed above. It distinguishes appropriations from allocations, planning grants from construction support, state receipts from direct provider awards, and projections from confirmed completion.

No inference is made that a facility lacks broadband merely because detailed data are not public. The finding is that the public record is insufficient to verify universal correctional broadband adequacy or give a correctional completion date.