

BROADBANDUSA

Local, State and National Broadband Efforts

April 14, 2015 – Broadband Communities

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NTIA is Completing \$4.2B in Grants that Invested in Communities and States



Infrastructure - 109 Grants

Construct or upgrade broadband networks to connect unserved and underserved areas



Public Computer Centers - 66 Grants

Provide access to broadband, computer equipment, computer training, job training, and educational resources



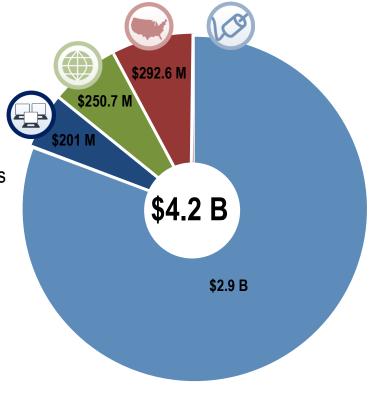
Sustainable Broadband Adoption - 44 Grants

Promote broadband adoption, especially among vulnerable population groups



State Broadband Initiative - 56 Grants

Funded collection of first open dataset for broadband availability information, and funded local and state planning efforts, Gov 2.0 activities, and train-the-trainer programs







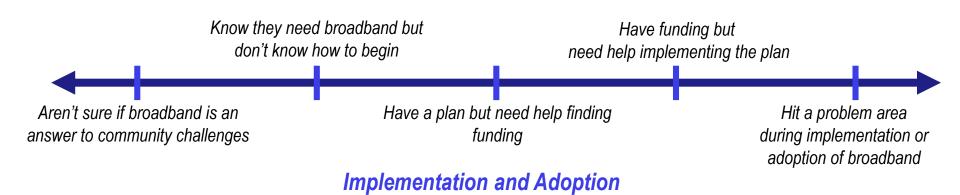
What will NTIA do?

- NTIA created BroadbandUSA to provide assistance to communities that want to improve their broadband capacity and use broadband more effectively.
- NTIA provides expert, impartial advice and field-proven tools for assessing broadband adoption, planning new infrastructure, and engaging a wide range of partners in broadband projects.
- BroadbandUSA brings stakeholders together to solve problems, contribute to emerging policies, link communities to other federal agencies and funding sources, and address barriers to collaboration across agencies.





BroadbandUSA Will Assist Communities In A Variety Of Ways



Continuum





NTIA Is Developing Useful Products And Tools

Broadband Adoption Toolkit



2013 NTIA Broadband Adoption Toolkit

BROADBANDUSA
CLANGE THE SHEEK ST-D COMMENTER

Download it today: http://1.usa.gov/1kve40F

Public Private Partnership Primer

BroadbandUSA: An introduction to effective public-private partnerships for broadband investments

communities across the United States, Given its importance, many local leaders are exploring how to support the availability and adoption of robust, high-quality and fordable broadband services in this communities. To reach those goals, many municipation have voitized public-private partnerships. While no partnership subtuents is accely the another, there are sums common models and best practices that communities should reases the best embedding on a broadband partnership. The best approach for a particular community will depend upon several factors specific to seath community.

This publication provides an overview of common broadband partnerships, the factors communities should consider in developing a successful partnership model, and tips and best practices NTIA has observed through its oversight of \$4.5 billion in broadband grants to public, private and joint projects across the country.

BROADBANDUSA CONNECTING AMERICA'S COMMUNITIES

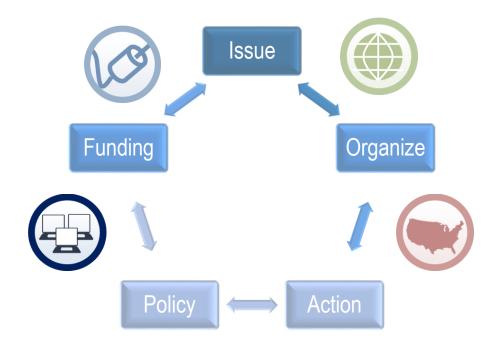
Primer Includes Tips on-

- Getting Started
- Best Practices
- Case Studies





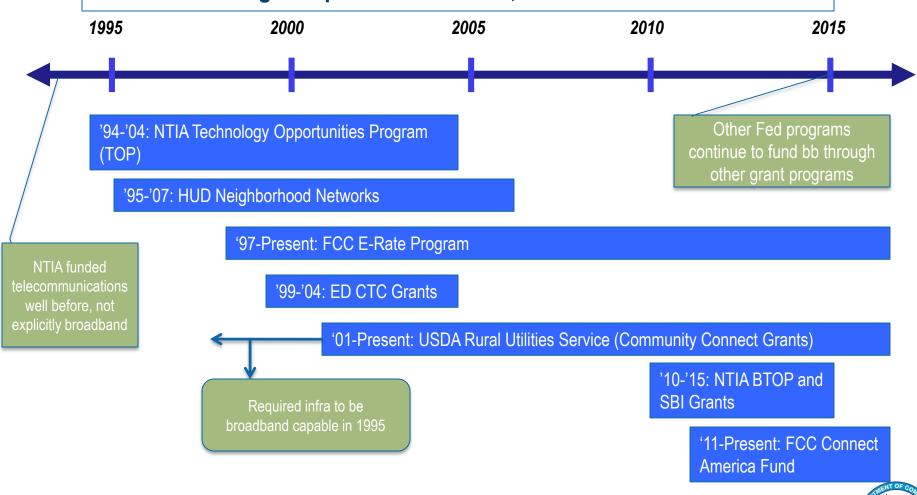
How Did We Get Here?







ARRA funding was part of continuum, not a one-time investment





Historical Issue Areas

1980

Community Technology

Digital Divide

Community Informatics

Community Networking

Digital Inclusion

Muni WiFi

Broadband Access

Broadband Adoption

Municipal Broadband

Community Broadband

Open Data/Open Gov

Computers, Internet, Media, Tablets, Smartphones, Devices

Devices: Community Technology Centers, Home, Public Computing Centers, Makerspaces, Fablabs **Infrastructure:** Dial-up,

broadband, Internet, IOT

Technology Access and Adoption

Digital Literacy (basic), Information Literacy (advanced), Content and Technology Creation

2015



Evolution of a Movement: 1980-2000

1981: Penrose Library (CO) began offering free dial-up access

1989: PEN: Santa Monica – First to make public records available online

1980: Playing to Win founded

1986: First community network launched (Cleveland Free-Net)

1991: Blacksburg Electronic Village (Infra + Network)

1995:

- First Falling Through the Net report
- HUD Neighborhood Networks grants begin

1997:

- FCC begins E-Rate Begins
- City of Seattle creates Community Technology Office

1994:

- NTIA TIAAP (TOP) Grants begin
- \$2.2M for 14 CTCs in OH through state regulatory proceeding (OCCN begins)

1996: PacBell/SBC Merger. \$50M foundation created in CA (134 CBOs organized)

1998-1999:

- \$5.5M for community technology, Ameritech/SBC merger in OH
- Dept of ED CTC Program begins



Themes from 1980-2000

Institutions

- Non-profits
- Libraries
- Universities (Particularly Free-Nets)
- Government

Influences

- Media Access
- Cable Access
- State High-Speed Education Networks
- Social Justice Organizations

Multiple Centers of Leadership



- Institutional support to community
- Authoritative research/policy proposals
- Community organizing/political pressure
- Funding





Evolution of a Movement: 2000-2014

2000:

- E-NC Founded (1st State Authority)
- IL: Eliminate the Digital Divide Law

2003:

- MD Taskforce for Rural BB
- CTCNet reaches 1,000 members
- Bristol, VA creates municipal network

2006:

- Nearly 250 municipalities offer wi-fi
- CA EO, VA Office of Telework and BB

2001:

- PA law est universal bb goal for state (1.5 Mbps!)
- MBDA loan program in MI
- Connect KY organizes

2004-2005:

- TOP and Dept of ED CTC grants end
- CETF created (\$60M); result of merger
- Taskforces/Councils begin in IL, IN, LA, NE, TN

2007:

- Taskforces/Councils begin: CT, HI, OH, MO, NY
- ConnectME Authority Established (ongoing funding)

2009: ARRA creates BTOP, expands RUS funding, provides funding for BDIA, requires national broadband plan and map

2008:

- BDIA passed
- MN High-Speed Task Force

2010-2014:

- ARRA grants (7B)
- National BB Plan
- National BB Map
- All states have bb groups
- Comm Networks (re-rise)
- Open data/open gov



2000-2014: Frequent Change and Shifts in Leadership

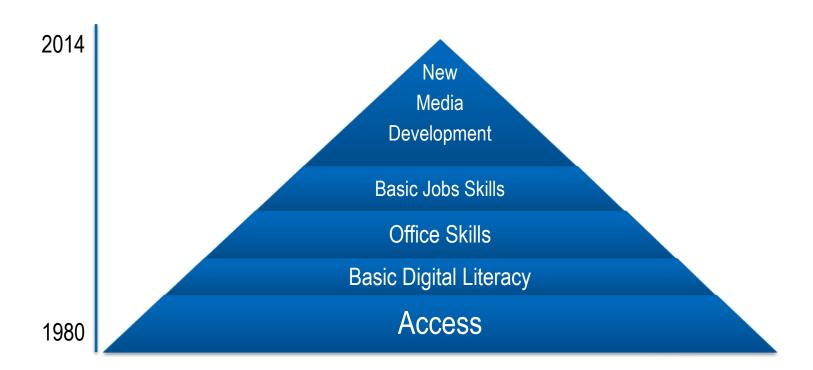


- Free-Nets decrease, municipal wifi increases (and decreases again), next gen of community networks
- Non-profits and libraries organize and share resources
- Funding available, decreases, massive injection through ARRA
- State policy successes/organizing inform federal policy,
- State policy efforts increase even when federal funding decreases...from 2004-2009;
 what will happen after 2015?





Building Blocks of Access and Training: All continue to be important







Infrastructure Options for Communities: Increase with Technology Advancements

Today's community broadband movement: Fiber, Wireless, Middle Mile, Last Mile, Local and Regional

1980s-1990s Dial-up Access and Free-Nets 1980s to Today
Creation and
Expansion of
Local and
State Networks

Early to Late 2000s Muni Wi-Fi 1990s-2000s
Wired
Infrastructure
and
Community
Networks





What does the next phase of the continuum look like?



Access:

- Home Deployment
- Institutional Deployment
- Wireless
- Mobile



Adoption:

- PCCs/CTCs
- Maker Spaces
- Fab Labs

- Devices
- Mobile Apps



Training:

- Digital Literacy
- Coding

- Robotics
- Online Media



Issues:

- Speed, Quality, Price
- Content: Availability, Diversity
- Open data/Open Gov → Civic Technology
- Privacy



Local, State, Federal Policy / Funding + Philanthropic Funding

This is all ALONGSIDE continued private-sector investment, advances





Look at the past as you consider the future



Access: Community access came first, then the demand for broadband in every home

Training: Community access came first – and stayed – recently, rise of the MOOC and similar.

What's the right model? What's next?



Infrastructure: Access to a network (Free-Nets), Municipal-supported network, wi-fi, community networks (fiber, wifi, mesh)

Are these the right models? What's Next?





What You Can Do



Big Picture

- Examples: P2W (access + training), Penrose Library (public access), E-NC (policy and organizing), Cleveland Free-Net (access), Santa Monica (open gov)
- They thought ahead. What's ahead for you?



Connect w Newer Organizations Working in Similar Spaces (Education goes both ways)

- Civic Tech
- Open Data
- Maker Spaces

- Fab Labs
- Incubators



Communicate about the need for technology access adoption in language that resonates in today's discussions.





What Will You Do?



DISCUSSION







NTIA Broadband Resources

"Broadband has become a cornerstone of economic growth, providing Americans the tools they need to participate in the rapidly growing digital economy." Lawrence E. Strickling, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information and NTIA Administrator

Resource	Website
BroadbandUSA	http://www2.ntia.doc.gov/
State Broadband Initiative	http://www2.ntia.doc.gov/SBDD
National Broadband Map	http://www.broadbandmap.gov
NTIA Broadband Adoption Toolkit	http://www2.ntia.doc.gov/files/toolkit_042913.pdf
BTOP Economic & Social Impact Study	http://www2.ntia.doc.gov/btop-reports#evaluation
NTIA Public-Private Partnership Guide	http://www2.ntia.doc.gov/files/ntia_ppp_010515.pdf