Idaho Association of Cities: Planning for Your Next Broadband Adventure

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Why Definitions Matter

"Broadband" noun / brôd band/

"High-speed, reliable internet." All broadband is an internet connection, not all internet connections are broadband. Can be delivered via multiple technologies, including fiber, fixed wireless, digital subscriber line (DSL), or cable.

Federal and State Definitions

The federal definition sets the floor for what qualifies as broadband and can receive federal funding.

Definitions can effectively include or exclude the types of technologies/projects that receive funding.

States can have definitions that differ from the federal government depending on state priorities.

Definitions

Community anchor institutions. Schools, libraries, medical and health care providers, public safety entities, institutes of higher education, and other community support organizations.

Internet backbone. The primary data routes on the internet, including those that transport internet traffic between countries. It consists of high-capacity fiber-optic lines that carry large amounts of data. Local or regional networks can connect to the backbone for long-distance data transmission. These lines are owned by commercial, government, and academic centers.

Internet service provider (ISP). A company that provides individuals, businesses, anchor institutions, etc., with a connection to the internet. ISPs include telephone and cable companies, wireless ISPs, electric cooperatives, municipal utilities, and mobile wireless providers. They use different technologies, including fiber, cable, DSL, and fixed wireless, to deliver internet service to their customers.

Last mile. The part of a telecommunications network that connects the local provider to the residential or small-business customer.

Middle mile. A physical network that links the backbone to local internet networks, often called last-mile networks. In some communities, the middle mile may connect community anchor institutions to each other, enabling them to share applications, infrastructure, and other resources.

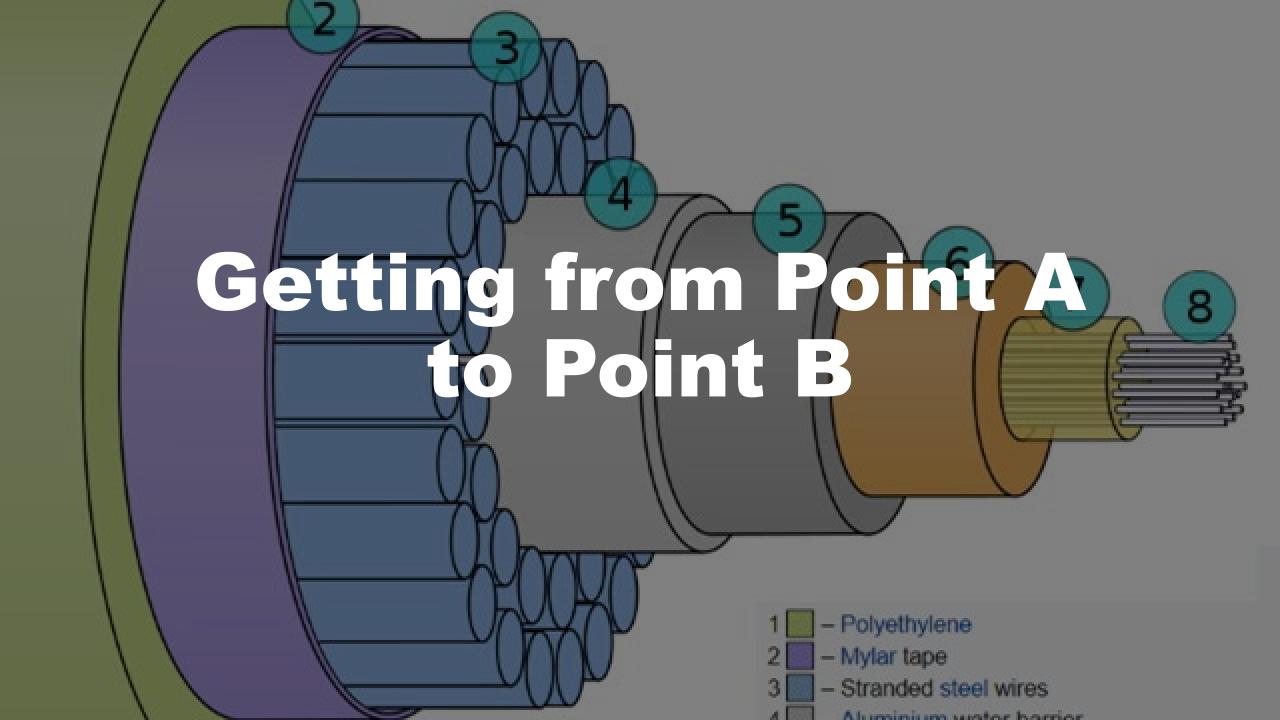
Open access network. Networks that are owned by one entity and available for separate service providers to sell retail services. Networks that receive public funds, or that are operated by a public or nonprofit entity, are often required to provide open access.

Speed. The rate at which a device can send or receive data. Speed is defined for both download (the rate at which data are sent from the internet to a device) and upload (the rate at which data are sent from a device to the internet), conveyed in megabits per second.

Take rate. The percentage of customers within an ISP's service area who subscribe to, or "take," the service.

Unserved area. Areas that lack access to broadband service as defined by the state or federal program.

Underserved area. Areas that have internet service at speeds higher than those that are defined as unserved but lower than those that have broadband service as defined by the state or federal program.



Broadband Networks

Provider Tiers

Tier 1 - providers whose networks for the internet backbone; deliver traffic to the entire internet through agreements with other Tier 1 providers.

Tier 2 - providers primarily focused on regional consumer and commercial service; peer with other Tier 2 networks and purchase access to Tier 1 networks.

Tier 3 - usually last mile providers; must purchase access to connect customers to the global internet.

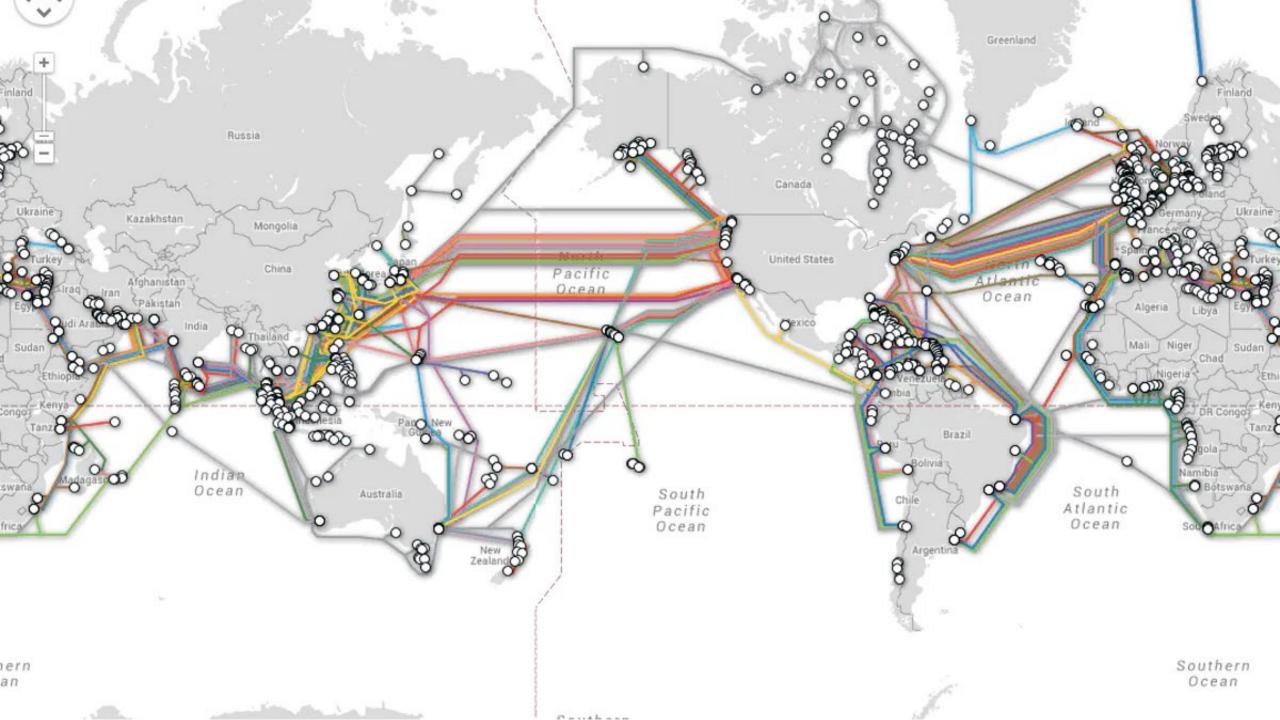
Definitions

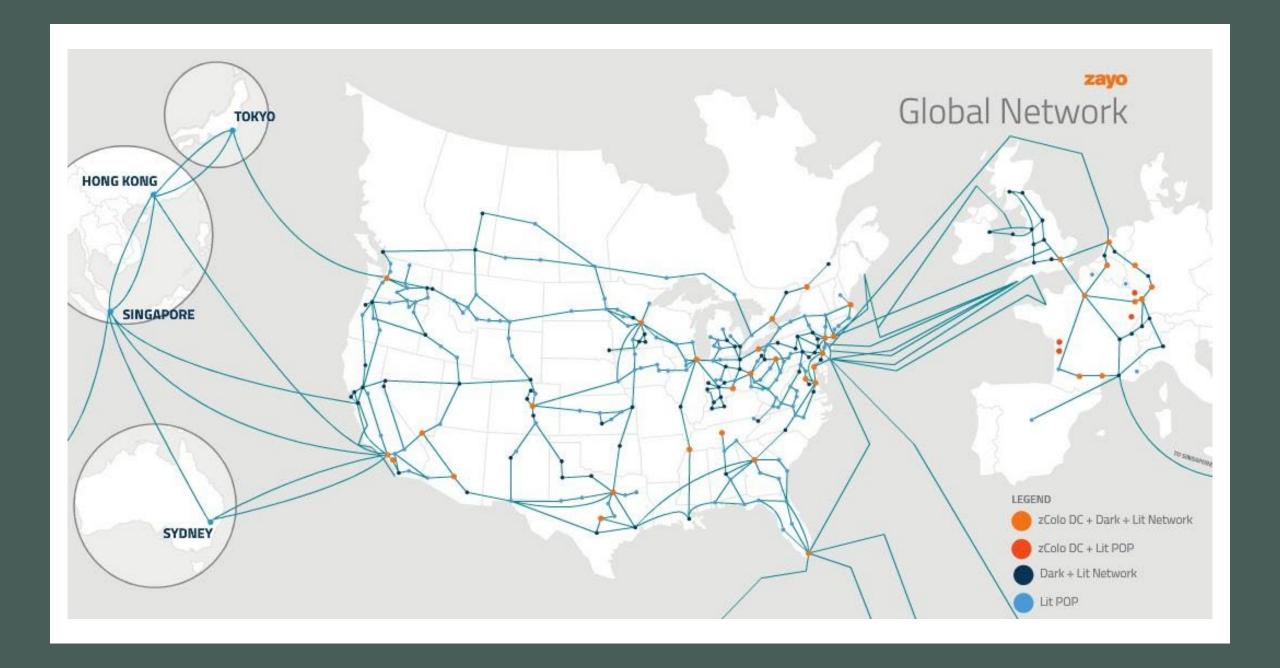
Internet backbone. Major data routes hosted by companies, governments, academic, or other networks. Think transoceanic cables. The largest providers operate Tier 1 networks.

Middle mile. The physical network that links the backbone to local internet networks, often called last-mile networks. In some communities, the middle mile may connect community anchor institutions to each other, enabling them to share applications, infrastructure, and other resources.

Last mile. The part of a telecommunications network that connects the local provider to the residential or small-business customer.

"Last" last mile. Line extensions, multi-family units, and reliability.

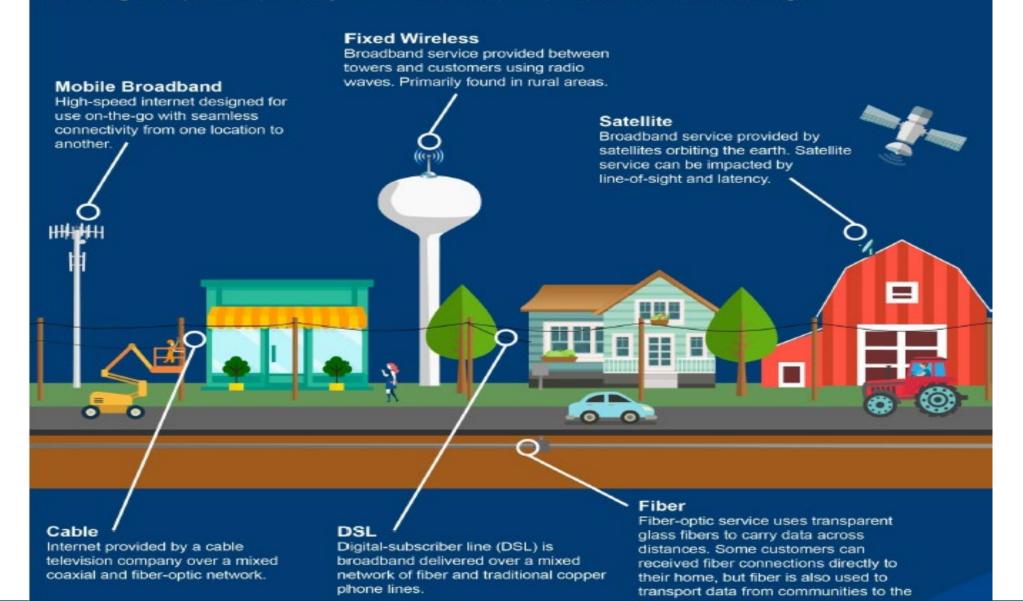




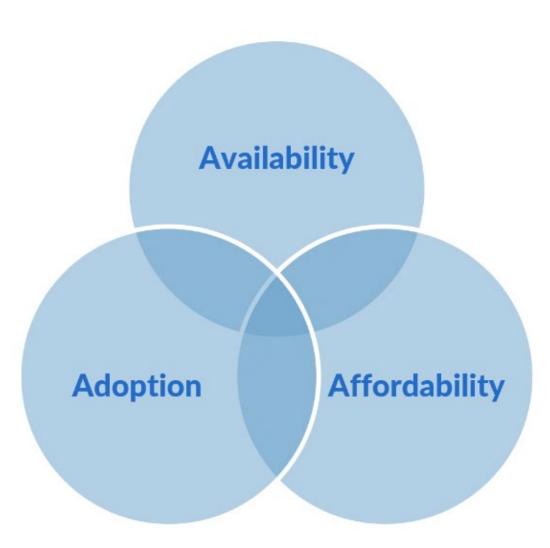


WHAT IS BROADBAND?

In its simplest form, the term broadband refers to high-speed internet access that is always on and faster than dial-up. However, as demand for faster and faster internet speeds has increased, so too has the speed definition of broadband. Currently, the Federal Communications Commission defines broadband as an internet connection with a download speed of 25 Megabits per second and an upload speed of 3 Megabits per second. Fixed, terrestrial broadband is high-speed data transmission to homes and businesses that is designed for permanent, stationary use and includes fiber, cable, DSL, and fixed wireless technologies.



The Digital Divide





Why Speeds Matter

Figure 4. Application speed requirements

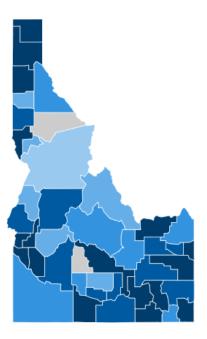
Use case		Download requirements	Upload requirements
Videoconference - 1:1	1080 HD	3.0 Mbps	3.8 Mbps
	720 HD	1.2 Mbps	1.2 Mbps
	High-quality	0.6 kbps	0.6 kbps
Videoconference - Group call	1080 HD	3.0 Mbps	3.8 Mbps
	720 HD	1.8 Mbps	2.6 Mbps
	High-quality	600 kbps	1.0 Mbps
Streaming	4K UHD	25 Mbps	N/A
	Full HD	5 Mbps	N/A
	SD quality	3 Mbps	N/A
Gaming	Competitive	50 Mbps	10 Mbps
	Highly interactive	25 Mbps	5 Mbps
	Casual	3 Mbps	0.5 Mbps

Sources: Deloitte analysis of suggested bandwidth requirements of streaming and videoconferencing platforms

Maps showing FCC fixed broadband availability and broadband usage based on Microsoft data updated as of November 2019 Idaho

FCC indicates broadband is not available to 252K people

Previous FCC 2018 report indicated broadband was not available to 190K people

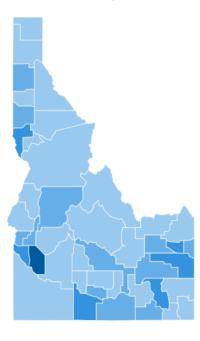


FCC broadband has or "could" provide greater than or equal to 25Mbps / 3Mbps



Microsoft data indicates ~1.0M people do not use the internet at broadband speeds

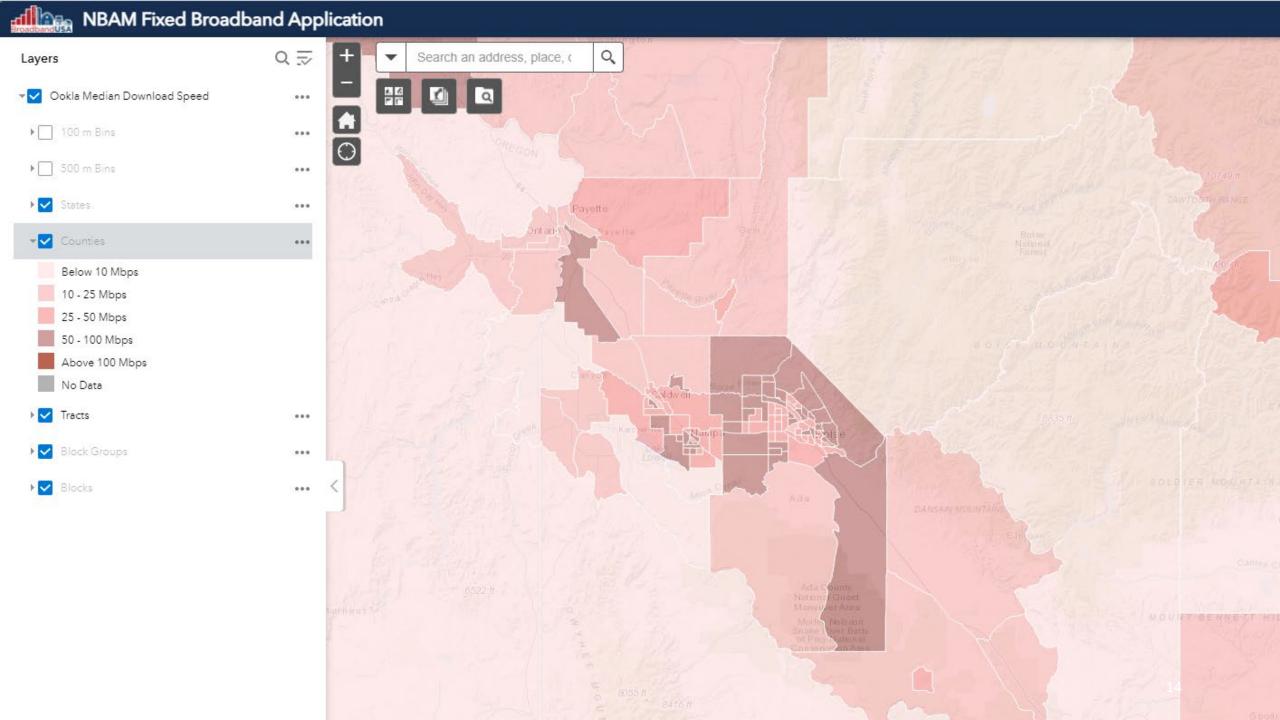
Previous data from September 2018 indicated ~1.1M people did not use the internet at broadband speeds



Broadband speed greater than or equal to 25Mbps

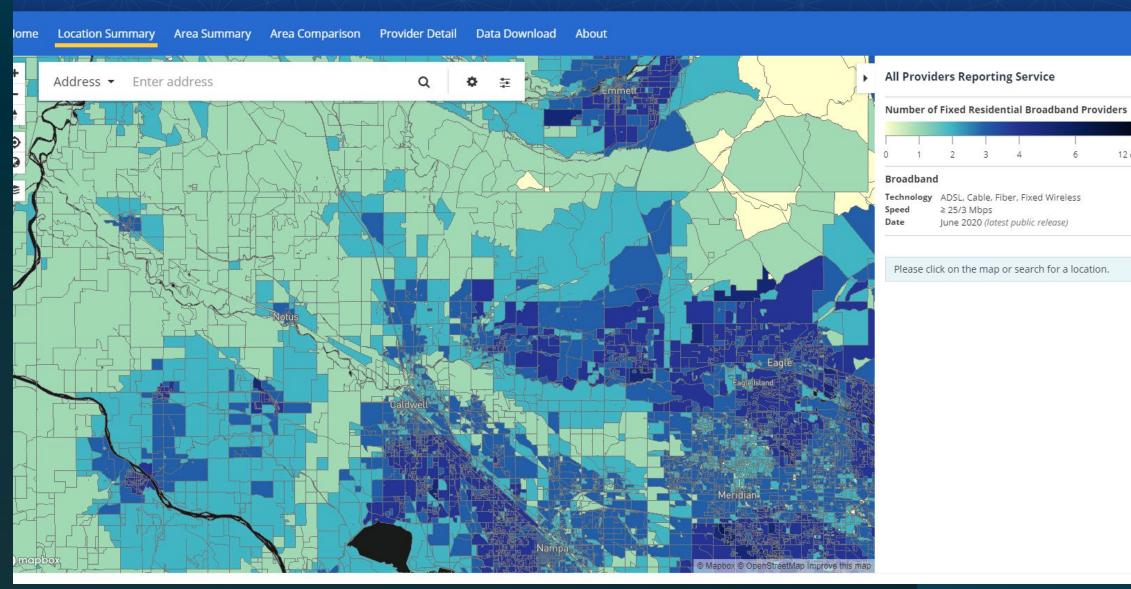
Broadband usage







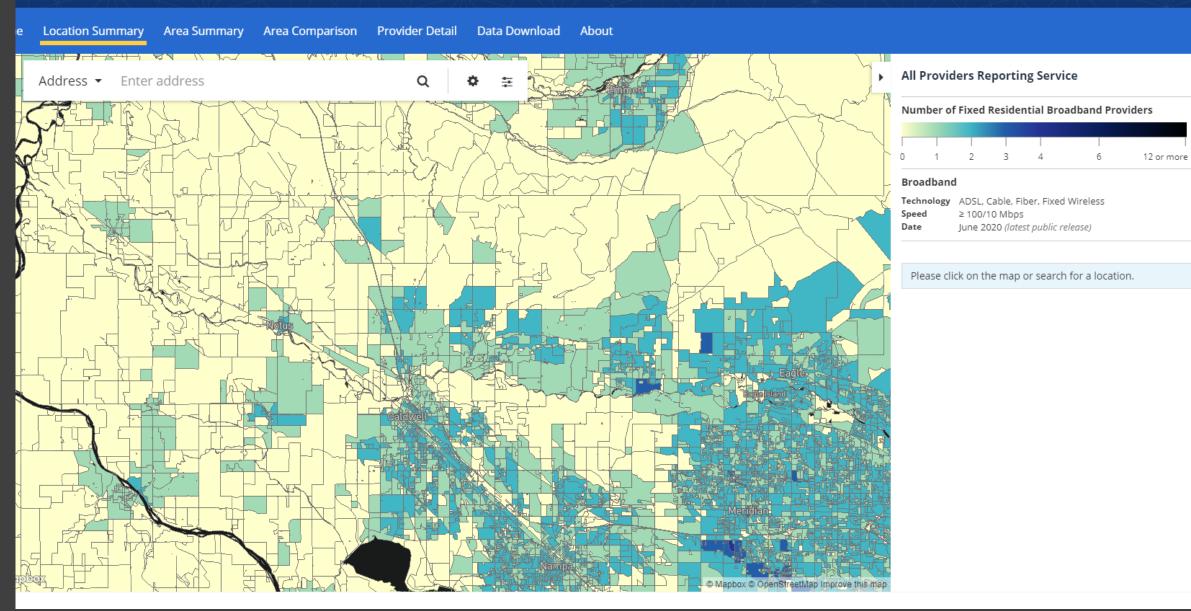
Fixed Broadband Deployment



12 or more



Fixed Broadband Deployment

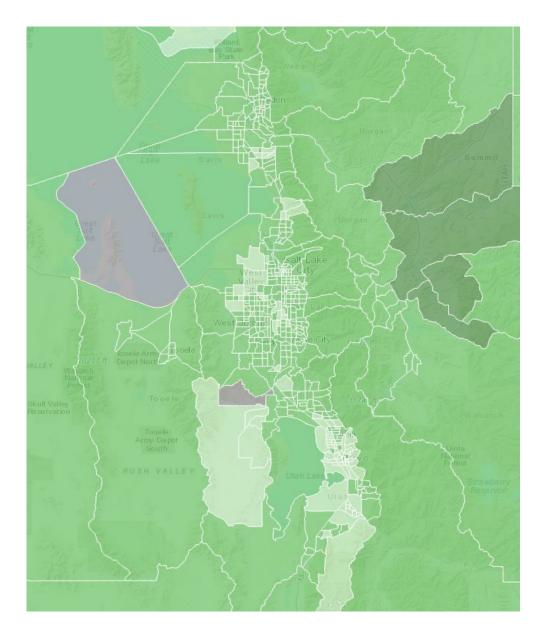


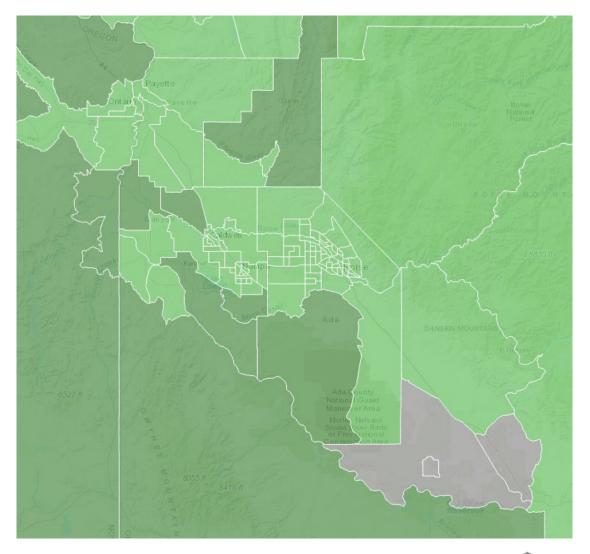


Home Broadband Connection by Income

% of U.S. adults who say they have a broadband connection at home, by annual household income



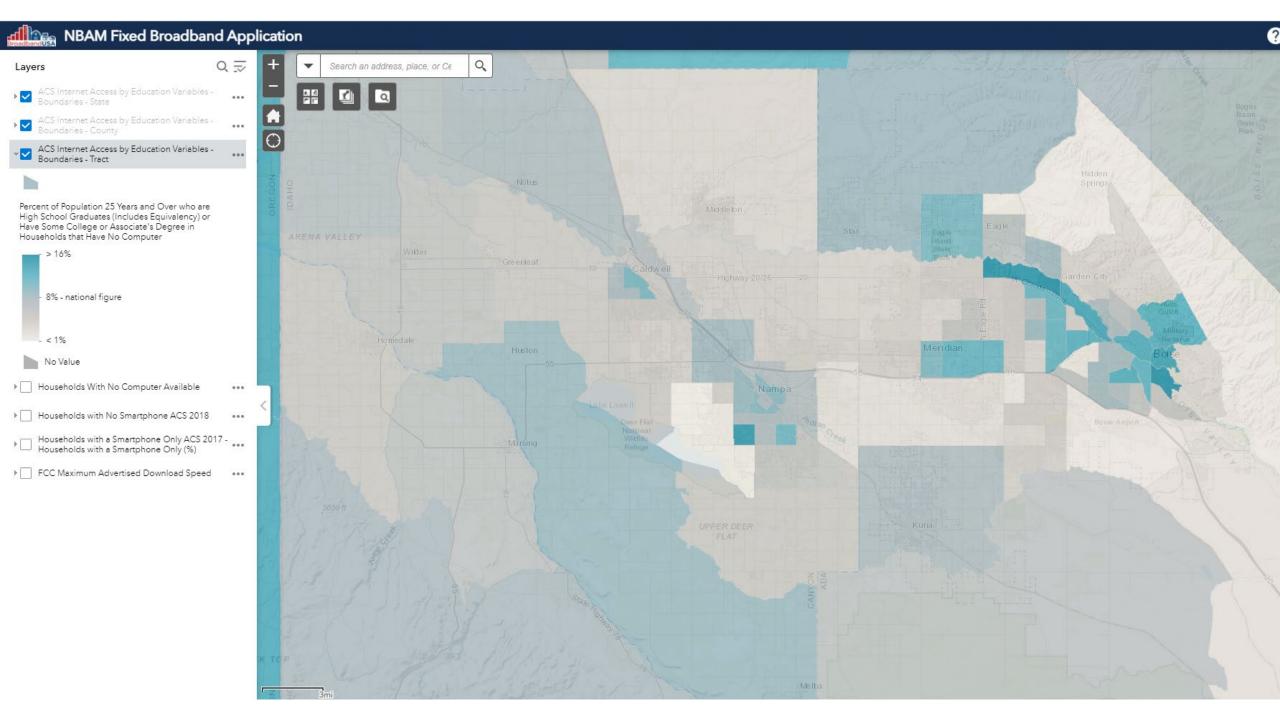






Cost Comparison between Salt Lake City and Boise









Create a Broadband Plan



Multi-Family Housing Unit Policies



Include Fiber in other Infrastructure Builds

Create more Public Wi-Fi Solutions

- More and more services are moving online.
- Versatile (libraries, parks, city hall, parking lots)
- Easy to contract with an ISP
- Helps families with no other internet options
- Can be driver for economic growth (coffee shop, brewery, food hall)

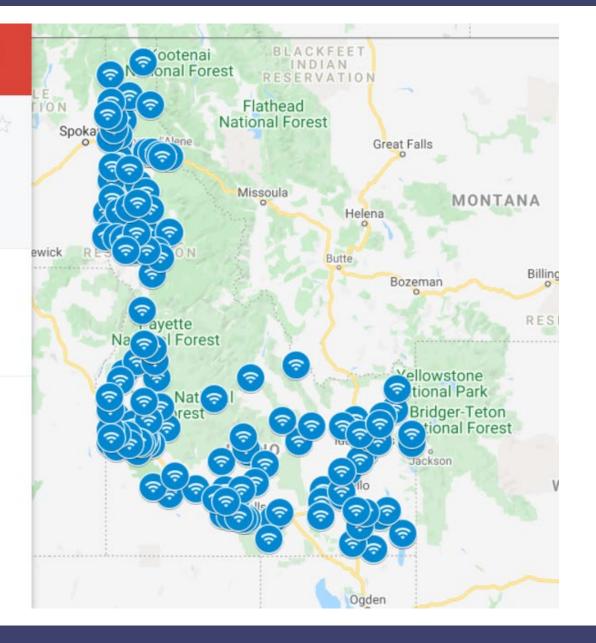


Idaho Public Library Wi-... □

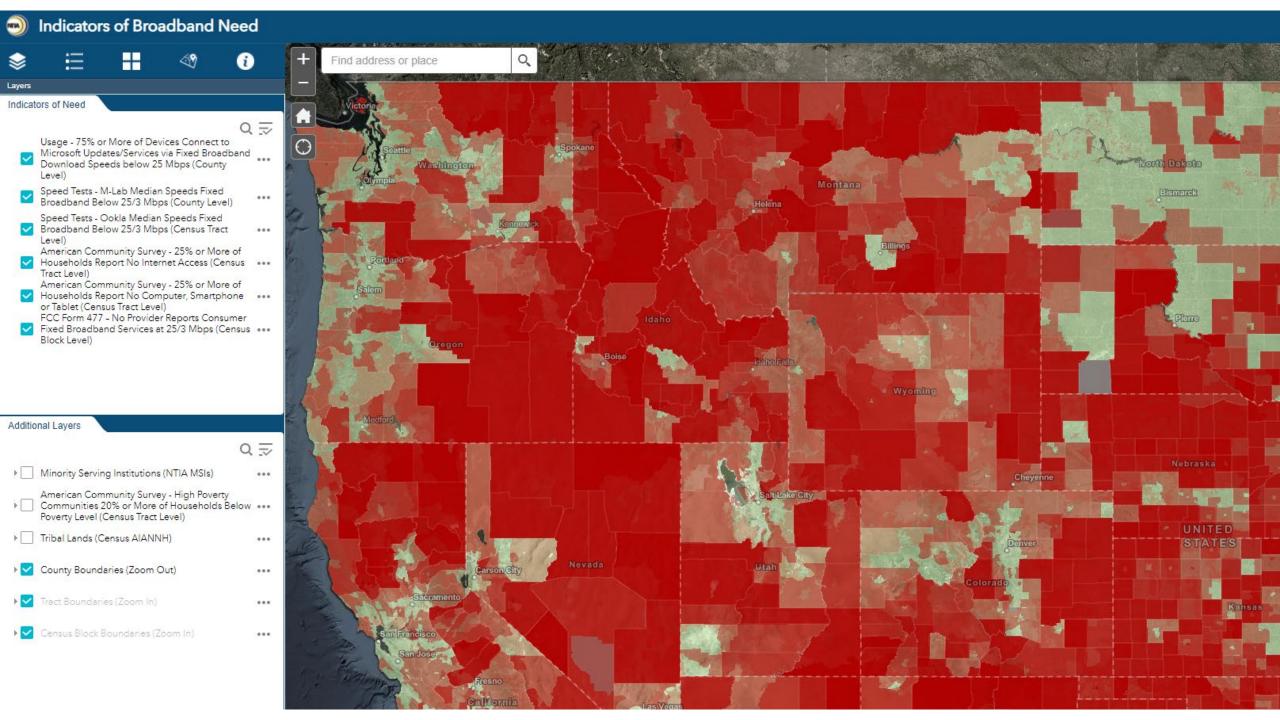
This map shows free W-Fi at public libraries in the State of Idaho. Click on the icons to see more information about each location. 162 views

SHARE

- PUBLIC WI-FI
- ✓ PUBLIC LIBRARIES



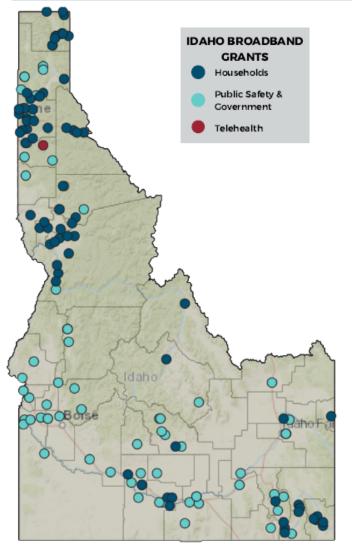






IDAHO BROADBAND GRANT PROGRAM





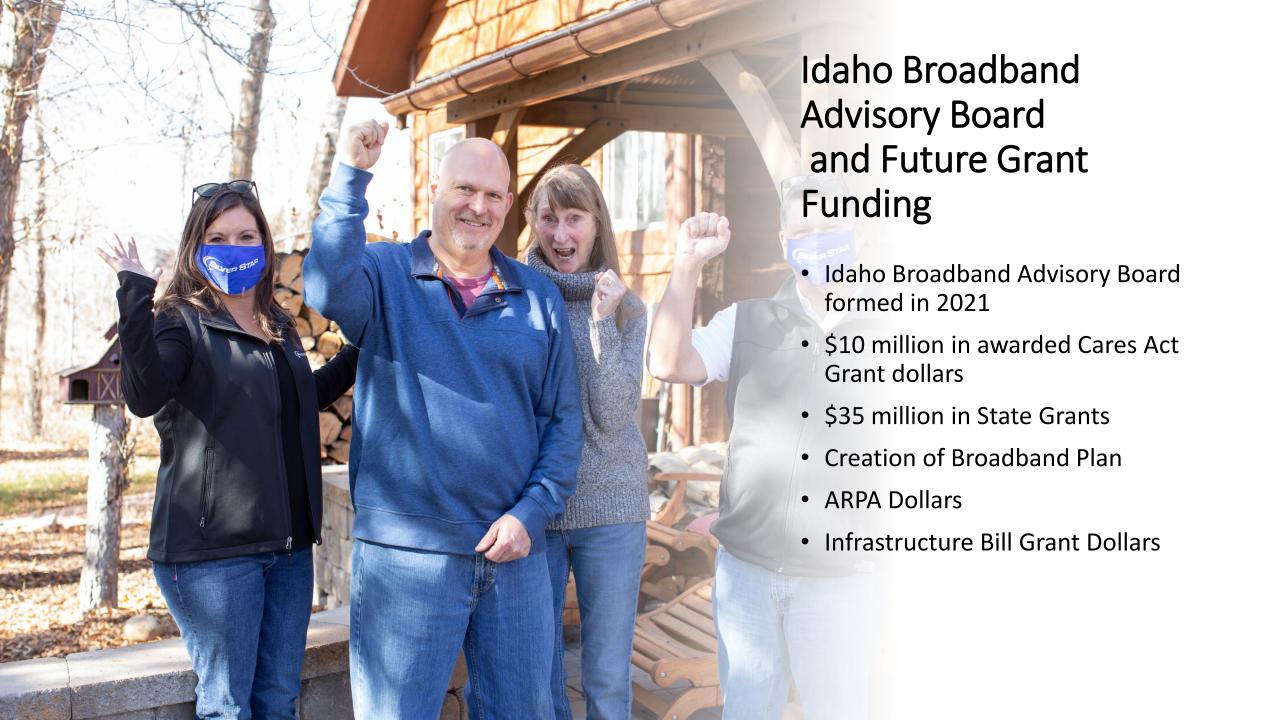
The Idaho Broadband Crant funded projects across Idaho, improving broadband infrastructure and service for Idaho households, businesses, libraries, healthcare clinics, hospital facilities, public safety organizations and local governments.

The Idaho Department of Commerce granted \$38,361,250 to complete 83 broadband expansion projects in Idaho through the grant.



"Our historic broadband investments mean students and families across Idaho will have the tools they need to succeed. First responders will have the connection and communication they need to do their jobs, and healthcare providers can expand their utilization of telemedicine. The benefits of these completed projects are just the beginning of many more in Idaho."

- Governor Brad Little



ARPA Dollars

- Grants to Idaho Cities and Counties and State
- Idaho's Share | State Receives \$1.19 billion
 - Counties Receive \$346,590,252 for 44 Counties
 - Cities Receive \$233,088,607
- Projects must provide broadband that delivers speeds of 100/100 Mbps or if that isn't feasible 100/20Mbps.
- Target Underserved (25/3Mbps) and unserved (10/1) areas.
- Areas not currently served by <u>wireline</u> connection.

Infrastructure Bill

- Idaho Allocation
 - Idaho will receive \$128 million dollars if approved by House
- Requirements
 - Treasury Rules being written
 - Underserved Speeds will be 100/20Mbps, Unserved Speeds 25/3Mbps.
 - Delivery of 100/100Mbps and 100/20 Mbps for new investment.
- Coordinate
 - Look at existing infrastructure in community including community owned infrastructure or future infrastructure plans to leverage dollars.
 - Coordinate with schools, libraries, and state and local governments to stretch dollars.
 - Start a community broadband plan.

Resources on the Idaho Commerce Page

Additional Idaho Broadband Resources

Idaho BroadbandNow Map

Combination of data from FCC, NTIA and other sources, giving county and city statistics on broadband connectivity including pricing, providers and advertised speeds.

FCC Broadband Map

Map from the FCC showing residential broadband connectivity as reported by ISPs to the FCC. Data is reported down to the Census block level but may overstate reported service since providers may not offer service to every home in that Census block.

Idaho Broadband Task Force

Information on the Idaho Broadband Task Force, meetings, and recommendations.

Idaho Department of Transportation Dig Once Map

Idaho Department of Transportation's Dig Once Map allows communities and ISPs to take advantage of earth-moving activities to deploy conduit and fiber more effectively.

Local Highway Transportation Advisory Committee Map

Map from LHTAC showing projects in pre-

Wi-Fi Locations Available to Idaho Students

Public Wi-Fi locations in Idaho reported from

