

Institute of Social and Economic Research



UNIVERSITY of ALASKA ANCHORAGE



Broadband for Rural Development in Southwest Alaska

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Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs): Applications and Benefits

		Nationa	l Purposes		
Health Care	Energy/ Environment	Education	Government Operations	Economic Opportunity	Public Safety
Electronic health records Remote/home monitoring Mobile monitoring	 Smart grid Smart home applications Smart transportation Telework 	American Graduation Initiative STEM Nat'l Ed Tech Plan	 Service delivery and efficient government Improved performance Transparency 	 Job creation and economic development Job training and placement Community development 	 Interoperable mission critical voice and broadband network Next-gen 9-1-1
Telemedicine Health information exchange		eBooks and content Electronic student data management	Civic engagementPolicy		Alerts Cybersecurity
Innovation Inclusiveness Consumer Welfare					

The Information Connection: Benefits of ICTs

- Efficiency: Saving time and money
 - Logistics: arranging travel and shipping
 - Time-sensitive products: perishable crops
 - Finding markets and suppliers
- Effectiveness: Improving quality of services
 - Education:
 - Continuing education and training
 - At home, in the workplace, at regional centres
 - Support for teachers and students
 - Health Care:
 - Consultation between rural health workers and physicians
 - Access to specialized expertise
 - Continuing education for health staff
 - Integrated computerized medical records
 - Government services:
 - Making government information/services more accessible
- Equity: Bridging Digital Divides
 - Urban and rural
 - Rich and poor

Rural Broadband: Creating New Business Opportunities

- Reach
 New markets, new audiences
- Market Information
 Getting price information
 Getting competitive bids
 New sources of supplies
- Outsourcing/Insourcing
 Doing work for distant clients
 Call centers, data entry, translation
- Funds transfer
 Online banking, investing
 Merchant payment systems
 Remittance transfers
- Microfinance
 Connecting lenders with small businesses and entrepreneurs







Alaska: Challenges in Rural Education and Health Care Delivery

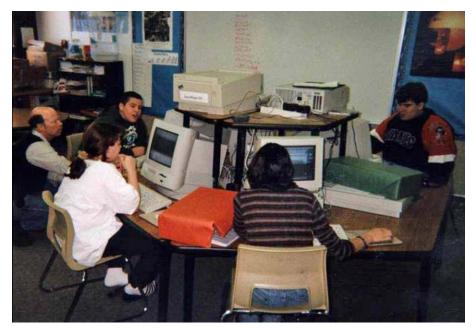
- Shortage of professionals
 - teachers, physicians
- Distance from specialized expertise
 - medical specialists
 - teachers of specialized and advanced subjects
- Problems exacerbated by poverty and isolation
- Lowest population density in U.S.





Internet Access in Rural Alaska:

Schools/Libraries:







Community Access in Rural Alaska:

At the post office, at the store, or under a tree...







Internet Access in Rural Alaska:

Some village households have their own Internet connection





Early Telemedicine...

"We went from house to house taking care of the sick... Our tools consisted of a thermometer, a stethoscope, and a blood pressure cuff.... We had no phones... but used the school's [HF] radio to report [on] our patients. There was no nonsense about confidentiality."

-- Health aide Paula Ayunerak





Telemedicine in Alaska

AFHCAN Telehealth System:

250 sites; 70 member organizations

- Village clinics: Native health aides
- Public Health clinics
- Regional hospitals
- Military installations, Coast Guard, Veterans Administration

Covers more than 212,000 beneficiaries

- About 40% of Alaska population
- Majority are in Alaska native villages

Supported by USF Rural Health Care

Program

Alaska receives the largest amount of any State: \$29m in 2009







What makes Broadband Accessible?

- Availability
 - Houses passed (fiber, coax, copper)
 - Coverage (wireless)
 - Community: school, library, community center
- Affordability
 - Price for commonly used services
 - Price as percentage of disposable income
- Bandwidth
 - Broadband for Internet access and multimedia
- Quality of Service
 - Reliability
 - Outages, jitter
 - Latency (delay)

Universal Service Support for Alaska

Internet and Connectivity:

- Internet for Schools and Libraries
 - Supported by the USF E-Rate program
 - Alaska received \$25.5m in 2009; \$155m from 1998 through 2009
 - Highest per capita of any state

Rural Telemedicine:

- Supported by USF Rural Health Care Program:
 - Alaska receives the largest amount of any State: \$29m in 2009

Voice Services:

- High Cost Support:
 - Alaska companies received \$168m in 2009
- Low Income Subscribers:
 - Lifeline and Linkup: Alaska low income subscribers received subsidy of \$24.5m in 2009

Lessons from Alaska

- E-Rate Initiatives:
 - Schools, libraries, health centers as subsidized users
 - Become anchor tenants in communities
- The role of carriers
 - Working with schools, health organizations
 - Seeing opportunities to leverage subisidies
- Aggregation of demand
 - School districts, native health corporations
- Using policy and regulatory mechanisms
 - The "Alaska waiver" for village wireless from USF providers
- Wireless Internet access for villages
 - WiFi etc. may be used to extend community access to the Internet (e.g. from schools or libraries)

Federal Stimulus Programs

- NTIA (Dept. of Commerce):
 - \$4.7 billion for BTOP (Broadband Telecom Opportunities Program)
 - Includes \$350 million for broadband data and mapping
 - Grants for infrastructure, public computer centers (<\$250 million), and sustainable broadband adoption (>\$350 million)
 - Alaska Projects:
 - OWL
 - Bridging the eSkill Gap
 - Connect Alaska
- Rural Utilities Service (RUS), Dept of Agriculture:
 - \$2.5 billion for rural infrastructure projects (BIP)
 - Grant/loan program
 - Alaska Projects:
 - TERRA (GCI/UUI): SW Alaska (middle mile)
 - Rivada Sea Lion: SW Alaska (last mile)
 - Copper Valley: Cordova, McCarthy
 - Supervision: Tanana
- Other Stimulus Initiatives involving ICTs:
 - Electronic health record systems, other health IT
 - Energy: Smart Grids
 - Department of Education
 - Public Safety and Homeland Security

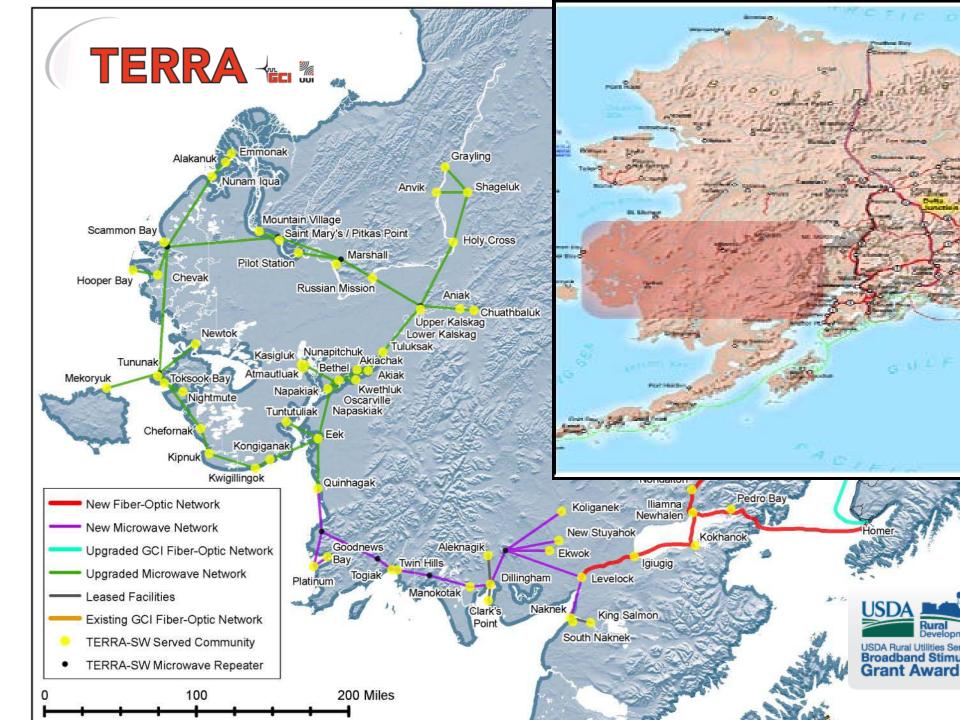
TERRA Southwest



- What is TERRA?
 - Hybrid fiber optic and microwave network
 - Removes limitations of satellite service: latency and capacity constraints
 - Will provide symmetrical broadband service
- Will provide terrestrial connectivity to 65 villages in the Bristol Bay and Yukon-Kuskokwim regions
- Hybrid fiber/microwave network
 - 14 new microwave towers (4 remote/mountaintop)
 - 7 new cable landing stations
 - 9 new fiber segments (subsea, lakebed and buried)
- \$88 million in Stimulus grants and loans from Rural Utilities Service (RUS)

TERRA = Terrestrial for Every Region of Rural Alaska







Stimulus-Funded Project for Alaska Libraries

- Broadband-buying consortium + E-rate for libraries under
 American Library Association
- Recommended standard = 1.5 Mbps
- Videoconferencing/webconferencing network
- Equipment for all libraries
- IT Support for Libraries Open Less than 20 Hours per Week
- Training for all libraries
- Who will benefit?
 - •Remote library users where home ownership and subscriptions are lowest
 - Students K-12 Live Homework Help, 1 on 1
 - •Students University, Vocational, Certificates
 - State agencies





SABRE Network



- Southwest Alaska Broadband Rural Expansion (SABRE) Network
- \$25.3 million RUS stimulus grant
- Project awarded to Rivada Sea Lion LLC (RSL) -- a partnership of:
 - Rivada Networks provider of wireless broadband and voice emergency communication services and
 - Sea Lion International a subsidiary of Sea Lion Corporation,
 the Alaska Native Village Corporation for Hooper Bay, Alaska.
- Wireless 4th Generation (4G) broadband service to SW Alaska
- Hi-speed wireless broadband
- Backhaul by satellite
- Three year project



SABRE: Planned Service Area

Covers 53 rural communities in southwest Alaska, a 90,000 square mile area.



FCC's National Broadband Plan: Goals

- Speed: "100x100": At least 100 million U.S. homes should have affordable access to actual download speeds of at least 100 Mbps and actual upload speeds of at least 50 Mbps.
- Access and Skills: Every American should have affordable access to robust broadband service, and the means and skills to subscribe if they so choose.
- Anchor Institutions: Every community should have affordable access to at least 1 Gbps broadband service to anchor institutions such as schools, hospitals and government buildings.
- Mobile Innovation: The United States should lead the world in mobile innovation, with the fastest and most extensive wireless networks of any nation.
- Public Safety: To ensure the safety of Americans, every first responder should have access to a nationwide public safety wireless network.
- Energy Management: To ensure that America leads in the clean energy economy, every American should be able to use broadband to track and manage their real-time energy consumption.

Federal Rural Broadband Policy Reviews Affecting Alaska

- National Broadband Plan:
 - Connect America Fund
 - Affordable broadband and voice with at least 4 mbps down and 1 mbps upload speed
 - Mobility Fund
 - National 3G coverage; support for 4G
- FCC Activities: 2010/2011
 - Connect America Fund and High Cost Support:
 - FCC Notice of Inquiry and Proposed Rulemaking: Adopted April 21, 2010
 - Upgrading E-Rate for the 21st Century:
 - FCC 6th Report and Order: Adopted Sept 23, 2010
 - Review of Lifeline and Linkup Programs:
 - "Universal service support should be directed where possible to networks that provide both broadband and voice services."
 - Native American Broadband Task Force
 - Notice of Inquiry on Improving Communications Services for Native Nations: March 2011

State Broadband Activities

- Rural Alaska Broadband Internet Access Grant Program
 - Regulatory Commission of Alaska (RCA)
- Connect Alaska:
 - state broadband map
 - Support for training, content development, digital literacy
- State Broadband Task Force
 - Broadband planning funds from NTIA

Connectivity: Necessary but Not Sufficient

Context:

- Social, economic, cultural
 - Need other infrastructure: transportation, power supply, etc.
 - Other services: local banking, funds transfer

Content:

- Local languages
- Relevance to rural conditions

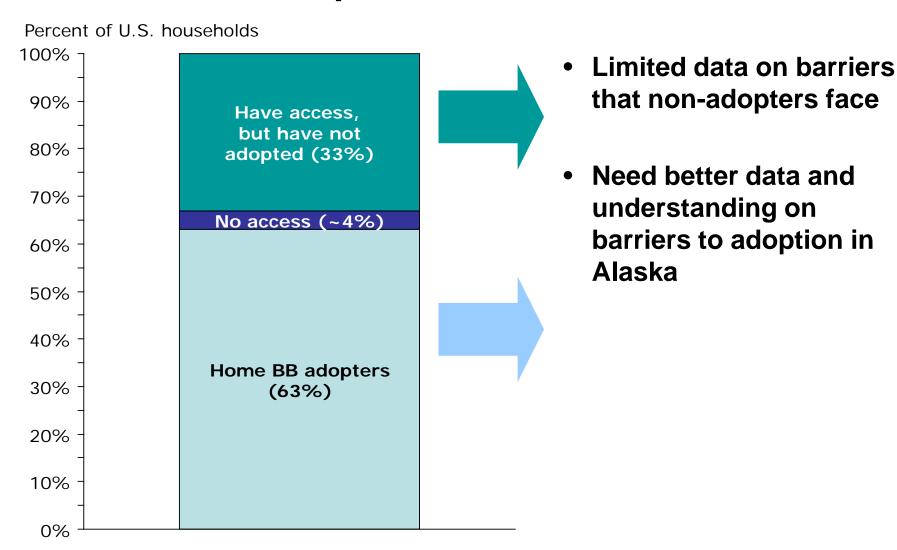
Capacity:

- Skills to use and manage information facilities
- "Infomediaries": the information broker
 - Librarian
 - Public computer center staff
 - Extension agents, etc.



From Access to Adoption:

Barriers to adoption are not well understood

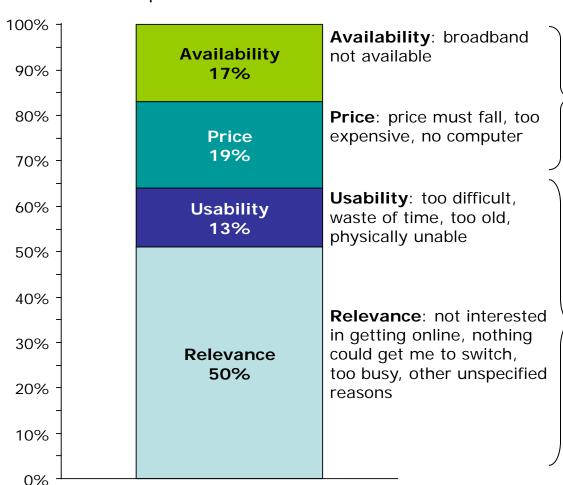


Source: Pew Internet & American Life Project, Home Broadband Adoption, June 2009

US: Among non-adopters, lack of relevance cited as main reason for not having broadband at home

Broadband adoption levels

Percent of dial-up or non-Internet users



Non-broadband or Internet users citing price or availability as barrier are:

- Older: median age is 51
- Women: 60%
- Black: 23% vs. 11% in sample
- Low income: 39% vs. 16% in
 - sample
- Rural: 33% vs. 19% for sample

Non-broadband or Internet users citing relevance or usability as a barrier are:

- Older still: median age is 63
- Low income: 32% vs. 16% in sample

Beyond Infrastructure:

- From Access to Adoption
 - Understanding non-adopters
 - Develop training, applications
- Improve Skills:
 - Ensure Alaskans can use these tools
- Develop Applications:
 - For rural businesses and Services
- Involve Native Alaskans
 - National goals/benchmarks may not reflect the needs of Alaska native communities
 - Need to understand barriers to adoption
 - Need to collect and verify data on rural access
- Evaluation: Learning about Broadband Impacts:
 - For consumers: adults and young people
 - For schools
 - For health care
 - For businesses and organizations



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Thank You

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