

From: [Pierre Clark](#)
To: [BOCrfc2015](#)
Cc: [Layton Olson](#); [Frances Roehm](#); [Victory Bell](#)
Subject: Comments
Date: Wednesday, June 10, 2015 4:57:42 PM
Attachments: [Response RFC Questions - Universal Agenda.docx](#)
[CombinedDoc2RFPSupportResponse.docx](#)

All: Here are documents responding to the below solicitation for written comments:

Stakeholders have the opportunity to review the Federal Register Notice and submit written comments by e-mail to BOCrfc2015@ntia.doc.gov on or before 5 p.m. Eastern time on June 10, 2015.

Pierre Clark
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Broadband Opportunity Council: " Internet Tools for Local Growth and National Productivity"

Submitted By Illinois 21st Century Digital Futures Alliance NFP

Victory Bell, Pierre Clark, Layton Olson, Frances Roehm

A. Overarching Questions

1. How can the federal government promote best practices in broadband deployment and adoption? What resources are most useful to communities? What actions would be most helpful to communities seeking to improve broadband availability and use?

Response

Overall: See attached Data Driven Universal Broadband and Virtual Infrastructure Agenda and 11 Goals and Recommendations, and

Internet Use Toolbox resources illustrating broadband adoption and use needs, and community anchor institution (CAI) and broadband deployment council prototypes and infrastructure study areas

A. Promote best practices in deployment and adoption:

1. Provide regular core funding and incentives for matching contributions to broadband deployment councils (BDC) - as public-private, supply-demand leadership, data sources, and best practices networks, and as part of Digital Economy cost saving and economic development planning - in every state and territory, focused on achieving the benefits of 95% adoption and regular Internet use for families and 100% adoption and use by businesses, civic enterprises and public governance, including for data asset building for all in 21st Century American productivity, and, including reducing time and costs of digital government.

2. Support through financing, training and outreach Broadband Awareness Programs in every state, based on involvement of local information area broadband extension cooperation teams in every ZIP code area.

3. Convene annual multi-state regional and biannual national assemblies of state BDCs, governors and other constitutional officers with responsibilities for government performance, digital government and civic engagement, to share best practices in broadband adoption, use, digital government, and government performance and civic engagement, and including opportunities for members of Congress to attend.

4. Have all 25 Federal agencies participate in state, county and local events to share thoughts on best practices for Federal-state-local cooperation on broadband deployment, use, economic and social productivity, and government performance during July - October 2015, and to prepare for multi-state and national assemblies of broadband deployment state-local parties.

B. Most useful resources for communities:

1. Have NSF US Ignite-linked programs develop university-developer partnerships with all community college-vocational "learning community" networks, and provide software, database and community dashboard support to community anchor institution (CAI) networks, including block club/neighborhood level community service institution, in every area of 100,000 to 150,000, and linked with "local information zone" and "community response" areas of 5,000 to 50,000 school-health-library-ZIP code areas.

2. Have FEMA and state-linked FEMA human service public-private agency, First Net agencies and Small Business Administration and USPS survey Internet access and use, and community dashboard needs in local 911 and 311 community response areas, including local neighborhood information zones, ZIPS, transportation logistics and local watershed areas, .

3. Implement goals of 3 wireless access Internet provider to every home, business and sensor in every ZIP code, including low cost Basic Internet and telecommunication service affordable to all, and goal of fiber as backbone of all public works, linked through cooperative local-state-national virtual infrastructure to reduce costs of government and bring benefits of big data - as premier 21st century public and private asset for community resiliency and quality of life, including through establishing guidelines for establishment of local Internet extension networks in every residential area-based ZIP code area.

C. Most helpful actions for broadband availability and use;

1. Showcase high impact data asset-building dashboard tools in all 7 broadband national needs areas, for families and health, education and careers, business and community development, public governance and daily local condition reports, including as platforms for consumer use in health care records, digital education and career path support, family support and housing security management, and community daily condition reports (summaries 311, 911, zip and sensor data) in all public offices, community institutions and business networks.

2. Set goals for integration of broadband availability and use, including through virtual infrastructure networks and community service quality assemblies, and the benefits into long term regional plans for all programs receiving Federal assistance, such as transportation, housing and public works and utilities.

3. Establish national and regional big data, telecommunication, internet use and virtual infrastructure assessment centers, based on recommendations of all BDCs, US Ignite-link conferences, Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, Housing, Transportation and others.

2. How can the federal government best promote the coordination and use of federally-funded broadband assets?

Response

See Universal Broadband and Virtual Infrastructure Agenda recommendations and response to question 1,

including having Federal government cooperate with state and territorial government and US Ad Council on

a Broadband Awareness public service announcement campaign, including a social media outreach to

youth, adults, seniors, special populations as well as to businesses and trade associations, community and philanthropic institutions and government bodies, during 2016, using a theme like "Getting Goods and Services to Market in Internet Age. Draw Our Future"

Have PSA campaign include history of 2 centennials involving Federal role in creation of National Park Service (with its own PSA campaign of Smokey the Bear and Only You Can Prevent Forest Fires, initiated during WW2) and Federal Highway Act of 1916, with its primary role being getting rural goods and services to urban and foreign market by paving rural roads and creating partnerships with state departments of highways and later departments of transportation and state public works infrastructure planning and cooperative financing. Build civic engagement by requesting k-12 and college age youth (in school or in society) to "Draw our future: Better Lives, Businesses and Communities with People + Communication Gatherings," and outreach to youth and adults through schools, libraries community colleges and land grant extension programs through "Draw Our Future Fairs" and Minecraft/SimCity-like events and civic games, and at community, county and state fairs.

Include participation of electric utilities and cooperatives, especially in rural areas, with linking to "safety first" PSA campaigns, and combining themes and utilities which provide Electricity, Water, Natural Gas and Communication "Pipes, Lines and Towers" as the Nervous System of our Body Politic.

3. What federal regulations and/or statutes could be modernized or adapted to promote broadband deployment and adoption?

Response

A. Regulations and legislation for Federal highway, transportation and public utility research and development agenda linked with cooperation in mapping and planning 3 level (local-state/multi-state-Federal) right of ways and infrastructure virtualization and visualization tools, and designed for use in and dissemination to all regional planning and digital economy areas, counties, local jurisdictions, public works and watershed localities.

B. Regulations and legislation for E rate and Lifeline connectivity to all learning, health, public safety and family resource and cultural and community media institutions to reach goal of 95% regular Internet use and archive privacy.

C. Regulations and legislation to classify fiber, electricity line, wireless towers and satellites as delivery facilities, open for competition by all content providers, local and wider, and to classify legacy wireline and cable as delivery facilities linked with Internet extension and multi-Internet affordable access in every ZIP or local information zone.

4. As the federal government transitions to delivering more services online, what should government do to provide information and training to those who have not adopted broadband? What should the federal government do to make reasonable accommodations to those without access to broadband?

Response

A. All Federally-supported digital government services shall coordinate in providing for cooperative data cards, consumer and community business intelligence systems, and shall provide that all community anchor institutions receive financial and training support to adopt one or more such cards, dashboards or training programs, including when appropriate multi-agency supported programs.

B. All Federal agencies shall provide coordinated financial and training support for state, local and regional broadband awareness programs and adoption and use training activities, based on 3 year calendars of program activity and financial support.

C. Federal programs shall provide support for low income and other vulnerable families and community response agencies for combined telecommunication and internet access with special focus on choices of at least 3 internet sources to each location for regular internet use and privacy-protected archiving.

5. How can the federal government best collaborate with stakeholders (state, local, and tribal governments, philanthropic entities, industry, trade associations, consumer organizations, etc.) to promote broadband adoption and deployment?

Response

A. Federal government shall provide for consultation and participation of all public, public-private, regional planning agencies, philanthropic, industry, trade association and consumer organization stakeholders in broadband deployment councils, in rural telecommunication and telehealth extension conferences, local and community area CAI networks, dashboards, community forums, training, awareness programs and annual calendars of events, and entry-level digital skills training and career path integration into family management, education, certification, internship, community service and job pipelines, including integration into new Federal Workforce Innovation framework beginning July 2015.

B. Federal government and all Federal agencies providing support for or using recommendations of regional planning councils shall provide financial and best practice technical assistance support for the regular reporting of data indicators concerning broadband adoption, use, skills, achievements and sensor data linked with regional planning, government performance, civic engagement goals and use for local decision-making.

C. Federal government shall work with all parties to create transparent and near-real time Internet Use and Social Productivity media tools available for use by local information and community college-wide areas, local, county and state governments and regional planning and digital economy forums and research institutions, and to assist local and state digital government assemblies and national Internet and Communication Use public participation presentations to FCC and other Federal agencies, boards, commissions and task forces.

B. Addressing Regulatory Barriers to Broadband Deployment, Competition, and Adoption

6. What regulatory barriers exist within the agencies of the Executive Branch to the deployment of broadband infrastructure?

Response

A Need to reduce barriers to competition in local wireless, wire and satellite Internet competition, by private sector, cooperative and public governance parties.

B Need to reduce barriers to combined internet and telephone Lifeline and erate eligibility for families and for grassroots community institutions.

C Need to reduce barriers to uniform right of way research, access and cooperation standards by providers, cooperatives/consumer groups and public parties.

7. What federal programs should allow the use of funding for the deployment of broadband infrastructure or promotion of broadband adoption but do not do so now?

Response

A See Universal Broadband and Virtual Infrastructure Agenda recommendations

8. What inconsistencies exist in federal interpretation and application of procedures, requirements, and policies by Executive Branch agencies related to broadband deployment and/or adoption, and how could these be reconciled? One example is the variance in broadband speed definitions.

Response

A See Agenda recommendations

9. Are there specific regulations within the agencies of the Executive Branch that impede or restrict competition for broadband service, where residents have either no option or just one option? If so, what modifications could agencies make to promote competition in the broadband marketplace?

Response

A. See Agenda recommendations

10. Are there federal policies or regulations within the Executive Branch that create barriers for communities or entities to share federally-funded broadband assets or networks with other non federally funded networks?

Response

A See Agenda recommendations

11. Should the federal government promote the implementation of federally-funded broadband projects to coincide with other federally-funded infrastructure projects? For example, coordinating a broadband construction project funded by USDA with a road excavation funded by DOT?

Response

A See Agenda recommendations , especially cooperation in highway and public works funding linked with Digital Economy Plans for infrastructure and services linked to regional planning, and state DOT-local civic innovation "dig once and one tower" and other right of way cooperation laws, ordinances, and training, and with development of 3 level (local-state-interstate/national) virtual infrastructure software for planning, financing, constructing, managing and evaluating/archiving highway, public works, public utilities and community resiliency infrastructures and natural environments.

C. Promoting Public and Private Investment in Broadband

12. How can communities/regions incentivize service providers to offer broadband services, either wired or wireless, in rural and remote areas? What can the federal government do to help encourage providers to serve rural areas?

Response

A State BDCs, working with state university extension and other parties in annual Rural Telecommunications and Telehealth conferences linked with Digital Economy Planning, Digital Government Services and Regional Assessment Centers on Rural Access and Use, provide service providers with coordinated incentives, technical assistance and annual monitoring to provide services in rural and remote areas.

B States, by linking all community colleges in rural areas with health communication, small business center communications, and tech parks co-sponsored by community colleges/universities, developers and R&D centers, provide incentives and cost saving coordination for providers services in rural and remote areas.

C States and localities, working with USPS and local logistics companies in each ZIP code area to build local dashboards and links with schools, libraries, health, public safety and public utilities (water, sewer, electricity, gas, waterways, and watershed management plans, provide platforms, incentives and cost saving coordination for provider services to rural and remote areas.

13. What changes in Executive Branch agency regulations or program requirements could incentivize last mile investments in rural areas and sparsely populated, remote parts of the country?

Response

A Interagency cooperation in recognizing rural skill cluster-business innovation-transportation consortia under Digital Economy plans in all community college, vocational and university extension areas.

B Interagency cooperation in community resiliency, energy, water and natural environment planning areas linked with local counties and regional planning areas.

C Interagency cooperation to set standards and procedures for Internet and other communication through community extension networks in each ZIP code or local information zone, and linked with similar communication within other countries in North and South America and other continents.

14. What changes in Executive Branch agency regulations or program requirements would improve coordination of federal programs that help communities leverage the economic benefits offered by broadband?

Response

A See Agenda recommendations, including coordination of outreach, planning, workforce training and digital government services, and the development and regular tracking of Social Productivity Indicators across all Federally-impacted programs and financial guarantees.

15. How can Executive Branch agencies incentivize new entrants into the market by lowering regulatory or policy barriers?

Response

A See Agenda recommendations, including opportunities for low cost entry as Internet sources and Internet service providers with access to wireless, fiber and satellite markets, including participation in locally developed and demand aggregation services including community services, logistics and government services data tools.

D. Promoting Broadband Adoption

16. What federal programs within the Executive Branch should allow the use of funding for broadband adoption, but do not do so now?

Response

A See Agenda recommendations, including annual broadband awareness outreach, and annual events at community, county and state fairs, and regular attendance by staff and leadership by all Federal agencies at local, regional and state events, and in events linking broadband throughout North and South America and the world.

17. Typical barriers to broadband adoption include cost, relevance, and training. How can these be addressed by regulatory changes by Executive Branch agencies?

Response

A See Agenda recommendations, including access to broadband delivery, and development of data tools and training for all, especially vulnerable populations, in local information zones and community college areas, and in partnership with all human service agencies (access to health, education, housing and family support, career, small business "user interface tools" and "regular data archiving" by trusted local

consumer aggregation parties linked with Family Resource and Technology Support Centers in every ZIP code area.

E. Issues Related to State, Local, and Tribal Governments

18. What barriers exist at the state, local, and/or tribal level to broadband deployment and adoption? How can the federal government work with and incentivize state, local, and tribal governments to remove these barriers?

Response

A See Agenda recommendations, including state BDCs, Rural Telecommunication and Telehealth Conference, networks of community, county and state fairs, adoption of state-local civic innovation "dig once, one tower" and right of way cooperation laws, ordinances and training, and development of Local Business Intelligence tools for Daily Condition Reports of 911, 311, census, business, sensor data in each local ZIP or public jurisdiction.

19. What federal barriers do state, local, and tribal governments confront as they seek to promote broadband deployment and adoption in their communities?

Response

A See Agenda recommendations, including need for single point of contact and dashboard of all Federal agencies, resources and interagency coordination tools for digital government, and need for Federal adoption of Federal-state-local common software and qualifications for virtual infrastructure planning, financing, construction and management, in order to save time/money and rebuild trust in all level of government by demonstrating through transparency tools progress on a quarterly basis of all public works projects and results of digital government.

20. What can the federal government do to make it easier for state, local, and tribal governments or organizations to access funding for broadband?

Response

A See Agenda recommendations, including common application forms, access to visually understandable data and community forum/shared meeting tools for administrative and legislative hearings and digital economy events in rural, suburban and urban areas.

21. How can the federal government support state, local, and tribal efforts to promote and/or invest in broadband networks and promote broadband adoption? For example, what type of capacity-building or technical assistance is needed?

Response

A See Agenda recommendations, including joint awareness programs and baseline funding for human service CAIs with common software to assist all residents and businesses, including vulnerable populations to secure "regular internet access and archiving" in trusted local venues.

B. See attached Smart Information for Business, Family and Community Choice as Business Case model for cooperative federal agency support for Internet User Interface services of many kinds.

F. Issues Related to Vulnerable Communities and Communities With Limited or No Broadband

22. How can specific regulatory policies within the Executive Branch agencies be altered to remove or reduce barriers that prevent vulnerable populations from accessing and using broadband technologies? Vulnerable populations might include, but are not limited to, veterans, seniors, minorities, people with disabilities, at-risk youth, low-income individuals and families, and the unemployed.

Response

A See Agenda recommendations, including Illinois materials submitted spring 2015 in support of continuation of funding for Eliminate the Digital Divide digital literacy grant program and integration into multi-agency entry-level digital skills and career entry cooperation, as part of Digital Economy Planning and Cost Saving and Accountability Framework.

23. How can the federal government make broadband technologies more available and relevant for vulnerable populations?

Response

A Have Pres. Obama, Governors, County and City Officials join in a public broadband awareness campaign in the media that it's important for everyone to have regular Internet for better lives and a competitive American economy, along the lines of America Needs You to Participate on line in many ways, and to engage with community service groups and local congregations in every ZIP in the country. Invite a cross-section of vulnerable persons "each month" to breakfast or lunch with chief executives, including during annual Digital Government Services summits in many states.

B Announce commitments that Federal, state and local governments are working together on electronic health records for all consumers (health data card), education and career skills data cards (for libraries and schools) and digital services data cards, including for lower cost and free benefits from participation.

C Work with veterans, community service clubs, congregations on attending "tech town" parts of fairs, and sitting down with vulnerable residents to "have fun while learning and achieving transactions" on line, including through social media site to ask persons to "draw important digital information" and showcase results on television and other media.

G. Issues Specific to Rural Areas

24. What federal regulatory barriers can Executive Branch agencies alter to improve broadband access and adoption in rural areas?

Response

A. See Agenda recommendations, and call attention to model Rural Telecommunications and Telehealth networks and events in national and community media, including their recommendations for action on regulatory matters and to increase competition.

B. Integrate broadband adoption into agenda of national community college and workforce development activities in partnerships with local communication and electricity partnerships, including cooperative use of e-rate funds and access to Internet delivery provider networks.

C. Provide for use of school, library and healthcare as eligible carriers of Basic Internet in cooperation with local chambers of commerce, USPS and US SBA-supported networks in all rural ZIP codes in a Rural Broadband Delivery Campaign similar to RFD of mail.

25. Would spurring competition to offer broadband service in rural areas expand availability and, if so, what specific actions could Executive Branch agencies take in furtherance of this goal?

Response

See response to 24

26. Because the predominant areas with limited or no broadband service tend to be rural, what specific provisions should Executive Branch agencies consider to facilitate broadband deployment and adoption in such rural areas?

Response

See response to 24

H. Measuring Broadband Availability, Adoption, and Speeds

27. What information about existing broadband services should the Executive Branch collect to inform decisions about broadband investment, deployment, and adoption? How often should this information be updated?

Response

See Agenda recommendations, including development of quarterly (initially, and then monthly and weekly) indicators of investment, deployment and adoption, into standard indicators of Internet connectivity, investment, as well as related Social and Economic Productivity indicators of quality of lives businesses and community enterprises, government performance, civic engagement and condition of local communities.

28. Are there gaps in the level or reliability of broadband-related information gathered by other entities that need to be filled by Executive Branch data collection efforts?

Response

See Agenda recommendations

29. What additional research should the government conduct to promote broadband deployment, adoption, and competition?

Response

A See Agenda recommendations, including recommendations on Transparency and Accountability and Regional and National Communication Assessment Centers.

B NSF, NTIA and RUS establish R & D funds on Internet Use and Virtual Infrastructure and assessment of impacts of data cards, dashboards and community service quality forums.

C Federal government establish join R & D program with philanthropic institutions nationally, and with local community trusts, with a focus on uniformity of data, definitions of impacts and cost savings of virtual infrastructure systems.

30. How might the federal government encourage innovation in broadband deployment, adoption, and competition?

Response

See Agenda recommendations and response to question 29

A DATA DRIVEN UNIVERSAL BROADBAND AND VIRTUAL INFRASTRUCTURE AGENDA

11 tools and processes for growing improvement in lives, communities and national
productivity in 21st Century Big Data world

Layton Olson, Internet Public Trust

Illinois 21st Century Digital Futures Alliance NFP

A Data driven understandable agenda for national productivity through local Internet adoption

A commitment by each Federal agency, with incentives to states and local public body and
public-private partners to substantially Improve the quality of lives, communities and national
competitiveness and its social productivity, by

Serving together to light up America, the Americas and the World through

1. Data cards for everyone. A data card in every pocket and digital fluency to get goods and services to market, formatted for health and family management, education and career paths, full and part time small businesses and community enterprises, participation in local daily information and condition access opportunities, with Federal financial program report and training for digital government services.
2. Community dashboards in every neighborhood. A community dashboard in every ZIP and Local Information Zone for families, businesses and everyday condition reports, linked with local and statewide youth and community participation events to improve dashboards by sharing best practices, conducting hackathons and supporting simulation and community modeling games for youth, adults and seniors and community service teams, and including opportunities for academic project learning credits, internships, work-study and cooperative education, and linked with university extension programs. Including one or more technology support and training centers, with links to community anchor institutions and to support personnel of local technology and logistics companies and community enterprises.
3. Annual service quality assemblies and forums. Annual calendar of community forums in local rural, suburban and urban community college/health service learning community areas of 100,000 to 150,000, and linked with community, county and state fairs, linked with learning community cooperation among pre-k/k-12/higher education/adult and continuing education 'learning communities' involving shared programs, facilities and coordinated calendars and outreach, Including university extension and community anchor institution and philanthropic technical assistance on how to manage and evaluate community visioning, outreach and service quality and link with regional planning and community foundation data indicators of social conditions and program decisions. Including linked with HHS and other Federal agency programs to define eligibility and to provide support and training for community anchor institutions (CAI) or CAI networks which provide human services through interoperable software and database networks, and with DOL, DOE, IMLS and other Federal agency programs to provide eligibility for entry level skills development in 21st Century Skills continuum. And

including with incentives for states which link Federal workforce and unemployment compensation and disability benefit training to programs like Illinois Eliminate the Digital Divide digital literacy grant program for coordinated outreach and training schedules in low income communities and with quarterly online tracking of family management, education and employment outcomes, created in 2000 as a model state-supported community investment outcome of merger of Ameritech-SBC in 1999, and similar to 'community savings' investments in other states, including Ohio and California.

4. Affordable Internet Competition. 3 sources of Internet and telecommunication access in every tower, fiber line and satellite, assisted by international standards of competition and cooperation of local extension teams, and demand-side and supply-side aggregators and providers of communication delivery and content, including through leadership of NTIA, RUS and other Federal agencies, and linked with right of way cooperation for public works and utilities of US DOT, Interior, Energy and other Federal agencies

5. Broadband Deployment Councils for every state and territory. A supply-demand side Broadband Deployment Council in every state and territory, linked with Digital Economy Planning, state-local broadband awareness programs and drawing competitions, digital government services annual agenda and skill cluster-employer pipeline groups in all economic development regions and community college area, and annual tech future activities at state, county and community fairs, and an annual Rural Telecommunications and Telehealth Conference facilitated by university extension, industry, philanthropic and consumer parties. Including links with US DOT, HUD and all Federal agencies providing support for roads, railroads, waterways, housing, public works and other infrastructure in multi-year capital projects, and linked with state and local bond financing agencies setting standards for infrastructure, cost efficiencies and reducing the costs of publicly-financed works and utilities.

6. State-local civic innovation for cost savings and Right of Way cooperation. A state-county-local civic innovation cooperation legislation and training for cooperation on Internet and public works infrastructure, beginning with state "dig once, one tower" rules adopted by local governments as part of virtual infrastructure planning and community dashboard daily condition reports (summaries 911, 311, census and sensor data), including links with Federal financing assistance for state, local or tribal public works, housing and other infrastructure and service improvements.

7. Community college area networks for 7 national broadband needs. A US Ignite-led learning community partnership annual calendar of activities in US and other countries, anchored with US ignite university -developer-community college partners, including cross-state and regional cooperation, and linked with Federal agencies with responsibilities in each of the 7 national needs for broadband, especially those linked with development and use of dashboards for families, small businesses, community enterprises and action, service, and veterans, and for performance and financial condition of local government and public-private enterprises, and including a report at least once a year to FCC in an event linked visually with community forums in all states, and including in reports to state and multi-state digital government performance "state of digital government" events.

8. Cooperative social productivity accountability data. A cooperative national-state-local Transparency, Accountability and Privacy calendar of dashboards, quarterly service quality reports, monthly data indicator reports on quality of life and community resiliency, and periodic Internet privacy and security reports, including technical assistance to local service quality and privacy enhancement forums and activities.

9. Regional and national assessment and R & D centers. A network of regional and national Big Data and Internet Use and Telecommunications Assessment Centers linked with universities and technology parks designed to build R & D platforms for 21st Century communication, modeling and management tools for data assets and services, including platforms for virtual infrastructure, and human, built and natural environments and improving the qualities of lives of families, businesses and community institutions, community and environmental resiliency and daily conditions of all localities, including in cooperation with similar entities around the world.

10. Investing in world-competitive and resilient rural-suburban- urban communities. American Community Competitiveness support framework linking community college/health service regions with skills development, business investment and public works investments in multi-state regions in US and territories, and in cooperation with other states/provinces/districts in North and South America and in all continents, and linked with programs to measure and respond to impacts on US communities in national and international investments in enterprises and infrastructure, and to measure impacts and responses to human and natural forces, including foreclosure and watershed recovery and resilient investments..

11. Annual local fairs and outreach for stronger communities. Annual Community Response and Community Service calendar of events linked with FEMA/state/local public-nonprofit partnership for outreach in 911 areas and Community, National and Veterans Service activities, and in FirstNet in-state and cross-state activities for coordination of communication, and including links with state and local broadband awareness, sign up and community fair and assembly events.

Illinois 21st Century Digital Futures Alliance NFP

Documents Appendix

For More Information: Pierre Clark, 312-970-0249, Layton Olson, 312-415-3108.

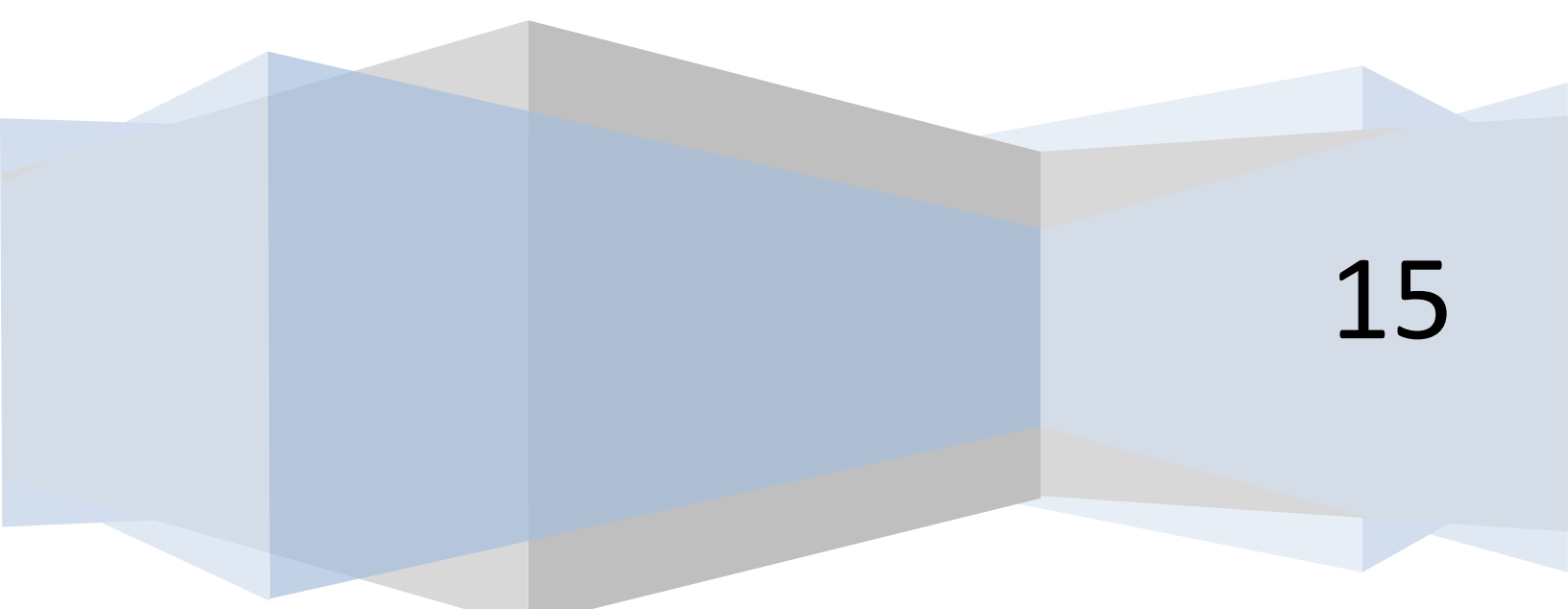
<http://www.21stcenturydigitalfutures.org>

Document Appendices

RFP Response - NTIA

Victory Bell, Pierre Clark, Layton Olson, Frances Roehm

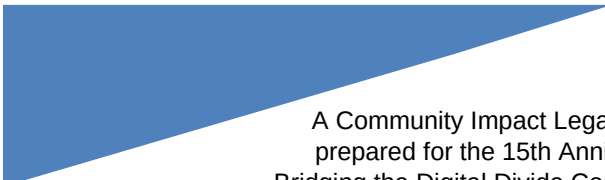
And Illinois Citizens Concerned About Our Broadband Future



15

Smart Information for Business, Family, and Community Choice:

Resource Guide for Community Anchor Institutions in the Age of Smart Card Connectivity



A Community Impact Legacy Publication
prepared for the 15th Anniversary of the
Bridging the Digital Divide Coalition Community
Intervention in Ameritech/SBC Merger –
Spring 1998 - September 1999



Prepared as a Resource Guide for Community Anchor Institutions and Stakeholder Innovation and Skill Cluster Areas (Library and Community College Areas) attending the Bronzeville International Civic Innovation Summit, McCormick Place, Chicago August 22, 2014

Prepared by the Facilitators of Internet Public Trust:

Layton Olson, Mira Kovacova, Pierre Clark, John Owrey, Charles Boyce, Norman Montgomery

August 22, 2014

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Thank you for facility and services support in the development of the Resource Guide and the Internet Public Trust: Howe & Hutton, Ltd. (The Law Firm for Associations), Chicago and Washington, D.C., OAI Inc Innovations in Workforce Development., and Youth Communication Chicago. For survey responses and design of Internet Use R & D Initiative: Dan Bassill, Tutor Mentor Connection, Bruce Montgomery, Tech TV, Don Samuelson, DSSA Strategies, Frances Roehm, Skokie Public Library, Andrew Pincon, Digital Workforce Education Society, Mike Rudibaugh, Lake Land College.

This survey can be filled out here or online via the link in the table of contents.

Copy of Internet Public Trust User Survey

What Internet Public Trust Can Do for You

Internet Public Trust is a research and development service for productivity and research; sharing better information for people, families, enterprises, and communities.

1. What fields of work are you involved in?

2. From which categories is information most pertinent to you?

	Very important	Important	Neutral	Unimportant	Highly unimportant
Youth	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Adults	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Veterans	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Small business	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Multi-lingual	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Adaptive needs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Special needs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Community	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

3. What data would you most like to have access to? (for example, time saving resources, information related to health care etc.)

4. What kind of data or best practice reports would you have to share? (for example information about projects you're involved in that other people would be interested in or find beneficial knowing about).

5. What kind of demonstrations or prototyping projects would be most beneficial to you? (for example, app sharing)

6. What kind of research projects(s) would you recommend cooperating with?

7. Enter your email address is you would like the results of this survey.

Pat Quinn, Governor • Adam Pollet, Director

DCEO GRANT TRACKER

Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity

SEARCH GRANTS



Connect With Us  

SEARCH RESULTS

Grant Number	Category	Class	Opportunity	Organization	City	State	Award Amount	Start Date
14-621047	Technology	Eliminate Digital Divide	Eliminate the Digital Divide Program	Vision of Restoration Inc	Maywood	Illinois	\$62,875.00	6/1/2014
14-621052	Technology	Eliminate Digital Divide	Eliminate the Digital Divide Program	Interfaith Refugee & Immigration Ministries	Chicago	Illinois	\$26,600.00	6/1/2014
14-621059	Technology	Eliminate Digital Divide	Eliminate the Digital Divide Program	Peoria Citizens Committee for Economic Opportunity Inc	Peoria	Illinois	\$16,000.00	6/1/2014
14-621068	Technology	Eliminate Digital Divide	Eliminate the Digital Divide Program	City of Kankakee	Kankakee	Illinois	\$16,000.00	6/1/2014
14-621084	Technology	Eliminate Digital Divide	Eliminate the Digital Divide Program	Aunt Marthas Youth Service Center, Inc.	Olympia Fields	Illinois	\$16,000.00	6/1/2014
14-621094	Technology	Eliminate Digital Divide	Eliminate the Digital Divide Program	Community College District #536	Godfrey	Illinois	\$75,000.00	6/1/2014
14-621097	Technology	Eliminate Digital Divide	Eliminate the Digital Divide Program	Enlace Chicago	Chicago	Illinois	\$20,800.00	6/1/2014
14-621101	Technology	Eliminate Digital Divide	Eliminate the Digital Divide Program	Korean American Senior Center, Inc.	Mt Prospect	Illinois	\$16,000.00	6/1/2014
14-621102	Technology	Eliminate Digital Divide	Eliminate the Digital Divide Program	Mt. Olive Community Unit School District #5	MOUNT OLIVE	Illinois	\$40,775.00	6/1/2014
14-621107	Technology	Eliminate Digital Divide	Eliminate the Digital Divide Program	Boys & Girls Clubs of Chicago	Chicago	Illinois	\$26,880.00	6/1/2014
14-621108	Technology	Eliminate Digital Divide	Eliminate the Digital Divide Program	La Casa Norte Inc	Chicago	Illinois	\$41,120.00	6/1/2014
14-621109	Technology	Eliminate Digital Divide	Eliminate the Digital Divide Program	Tower of Refuge Inc	Springfield	Illinois	\$24,000.00	6/1/2014
14-621110	Technology	Eliminate Digital Divide	Eliminate the Digital Divide Program	Maywood Public Library	Maywood	Illinois	\$61,000.00	6/1/2014
			Grid Totals:				\$443,050.00	

The Digital Divide in the News:

Internet Researcher John Horrigan on How Digital Illiteracy is Eclipsing the Digital Divide

WASHINGTON, July 29, 2014 – The internet equity facing the nation isn't the digital divide, but is digital readiness, according to a panel last month by internet researcher John Horrigan at an event of the Information Technology & Innovation Foundation.

According to Horrigan, digital literacy is rapidly overshadowing non-adoption. A half-decade ago in 2009, 83 million adults didn't have broadband in 2009, he said. Today, 43 million now lack access.

The real problem is instead the 29 percent of Americans classified as having "low levels of digital readiness." A total of 42 percent of people have a moderate understanding of the digital world and the rest have a high level of readiness. Those with lower levels of readiness tend to be older people, or lower income earners with little educational

attainment, said Scott Wallsten, vice president for research and senior fellow of the Technology Policy Institute.

In addition to having a skills problem, there is also a trust problem, Horrigan said. "Being digitally ready is about having the skills to use online applications, but also trust in new ways of carrying out tasks that require people to share a lot of information about themselves and about their households."....

For more information about how the study was conducted, see:

<http://broadbandbreakfast.com/2014/07/internet-researcher-john-horrigan-on-how-digital-illiteracy-is-eclipsing-digital-divide/>

Links with Information on Digital Literacy use and organization capacity building

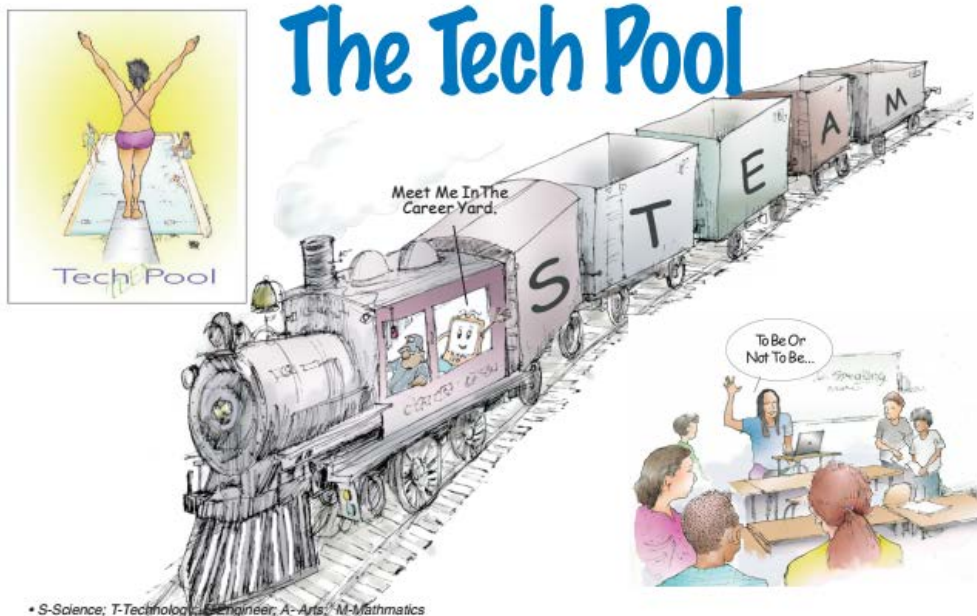
1. A study of the eliminate the digital divide grant program- a PDF on Evolution and Application of Digital Divide Research— <http://igpa.uillinois.edu/system/files/IR09/text/ch10-digital-divide.pdf>
2. IT Resource Center: <http://www.chicagogreentech.org/resource-center>
-Train the Trainer model: PDF on modeling adult learners –
<http://www.csu.edu/TLMP/documents/TLMPTraining-the-TrainerManual2.pdf>
: Brief Overview of the model— <http://work.chron.com/train-trainer-model-5463.html>
3. Other train the trainer providers: See Prairie Net, adaptive technology providers
4. DCEO Grant Tracker: data on all grant information –
<http://granttracker.ildceo.net/GrantAwardSearchResult.aspx>
http://granttracker.ildceo.net/grantlocator_2014.aspx
5. Career net : <http://www.careernet.com/>
6. IDES workforce training
resources: http://www.ides.illinois.gov/Pages/Workforce_Career_Information.aspx
7. Illinois Century Network regional meetings
links: <http://www.illinois.net/meetings/2012RegionalMeetings/default2012.htm>
8. Ezther Hargattai's internet use blog: <http://www.esztersblog.com/>
9. The Center for Digital Inclusion: <http://cdi.lis.illinois.edu/cdi/>

People, Skills and News: Notes on Resources on Strengthening Capacities of Public Computing Centers And the Eliminate the Digital Divide Grant Program, August 5, 2014

1. Illinois Eliminate the Digital Divide Law (2000 and amendment 2006) in ILCS, language of amendment to increase statutory advisory committee from 5 to 7 to enable Governor to provide direction to interagency "working group" on entry-level digital literacy programs, and increasing maximum grant to \$75,000.
2. FCC National Broadband Plan of 7 National Needs, including introduction to Adoption and Use needs for Skills, Access and Relevance, and link with research of NTIA John Horrigan on broadband adoption and use. See link: <http://broadbandbreakfast.com/2014/07/internet-researcher-john-horrigan-on-how-digital-illiteracy-is-eclipsing-digital-divide/>
3. Universal Broadband policy and research of Benton Foundation, including commentaries on evaluation of BTOP services and infrastructure programs. See 21st Century Skills project of Institute for Museum of Library Services on continuum of skills and learning institutions, beginning with basic and media literacy, digital literacy and an array of competencies in life skills, learning and career paths:

<http://www.imls.gov/about/21stcskills.aspx>
4. Workforce Skill Indicators by community college district area in Chicago Metro Pulse developed by CMAP with support of CCT, and based on CCT benchmarking and outcome tracking for all CAI human service and community development providers.
5. See Resources of DCEO and ICCB SBDC, Secretary of State Adult Education and Library Programs, 21st Century Skills Program of IMLS, Park District and Health Care programs.
6. See outcomes of aggregate housing-impacted programs for families and seniors, and Smart Chicago community anchor institution network programs and public computing center network programs, and research on top needs for Universal Access among seniors, low income, low education and life skill needing parties.

Meet Me @ The Tech Pool



Students, Educators and Families invited to attend
Free

AMT- The Association For Manufacturing Technology presents
Smartforce Student Summit
at **IMTS 2014**
September 8-13, 2014
McCormick Place

Contact: www.imts.com/student

- Career Yard/Job Garden Project
- Southside Broadband Partnership/Chicago Digital Access Alliance
- OAI Inc Innovative Workforce Development
- Tutor/Mentor Institute, LLC
- J B Burling Group and Dr. Jerry Field
- Digital Workforce Education Society
- Youth Communication Chicago Media, Youth Hospitality Video Training Project
- Chicago Computer Society Chicago Chapter

Or contact The KeyPad Kid Project on Facebook and Syndicated Cartoonist Charles Boyce (Celebrating 20 Years of Visualizing Learning and Working in Compu-Toon World) email to: computoon1@aol.com

Innovating in Chicago: from stockyards to career yards ... supporting
entry to blue tech careers since 1998

Students: Sign up at a school or community education center near you!

Leaders for Learning Communities • Safe and Healthy Communities Project • Internet Public Trust

Teenage entrepreneurs have their own name, style, and understanding of what it means to make it on their own.



New Expression will share stories of how teens are making it and what it takes to be successful because..

Student Summit 2004:

International Manufacturing Technology Show at McCormick Place

Phylecia Thompson and May Millon
Lake View High School

It's never too late or too early to decide for a career. Teens received a glimpse of what they might like to be at the International Manufacturing Technology Show Student Summit at Chicago's McCormick Place.

The IMTS Student Summit, which took place Sept. 8-15, is part of the International Manufacturing Technology Show (IMTS), a convention for manufacturing engineers to showcase and sell their products that is held once every two years.

The Student Summit is for students in middle school and high school. The purpose of the IMTS Student Summit is to encourage teens to gain an interest in manufacturing, and to show teens that manufacturing is the wave of the future.

"It's (IMTS Student Summit) a great way for students to talk about industries and jobs," said Raymond Prendergast, Manufacturing Program Manager for the Office of Education-to-Careers. Prendergast has been in the manufacturing field for 19 years.

Education-to-Careers is a program in high schools around Chicago where students are allowed to take classes to shift into post-secondary education, career training, or a job that leads into a steady career such as business of manufacturing.

"In my case, I wasn't into manufacturing. The fact that it is starting to grow, there is a need for (Job Corps) to become part of it and grow with it," said Michael Santiago, 20, from Chicago Job Corps. Santiago also

Chicago Job Corps. Santiago also attended IMTS last year.

"It is important to be able to compete in global emerging technology and see what the industry will look like in the future. That's why (IMTS Student Summit) is important," said Stephen C. Mandes, Executive Director of the National Institute for

Metalworking Skills, Inc. (NIMS).

Teens visiting the Student Summit were able to meet with manufacturers from overseas and manufacturing leaders, such as J.D. Buller of J.D. Buller Representatives. Teens also learned about certain careers in manufacturing and compete in robot battles through Comedy Central's Battle Bots™.

"This is great! To see everything, and to see how everything works," said Lawrence Martin, a junior at Roosevelt High School who would like to become an electrical engineer.

Martin and the other students who attended the summit are part of Robotics, a club at Roosevelt High School. Robotics is where students at Roosevelt build robots to command strategies, such as picking up objects. Then the students compete in competitions for the best robot against other students from other schools.

Those behind the Student Summit want to improve the event by expanding opportunities to more stu-



Photo by May Millon, Lake View High School
Teens from Roosevelt High School pose for a picture at IMTS

dents who are interested in math, science, and other subjects. They also want students and teachers to spread the word about the IMTS Student Summit to other schools and bring in new attendees for the 2006 Student Summit.

"It's the way for the future," said Buller, who is pleased to bring manufacturing to a younger audience, and to develop manufacturing as a career choice. NE

For more information, check out:

IMTS Website:

www.imts.com

CPS Education-to-Careers program:

www.cps.k12.il.us/Education-to-Careers.pdf

National Institute for Metalworking Skills:

www.nims-skills.org

October 2004



Photo by Phylecia Thompson, Lake View High School
Teens from Roosevelt High School check out the Battlebots at IMTS

Youth Communication Chicago

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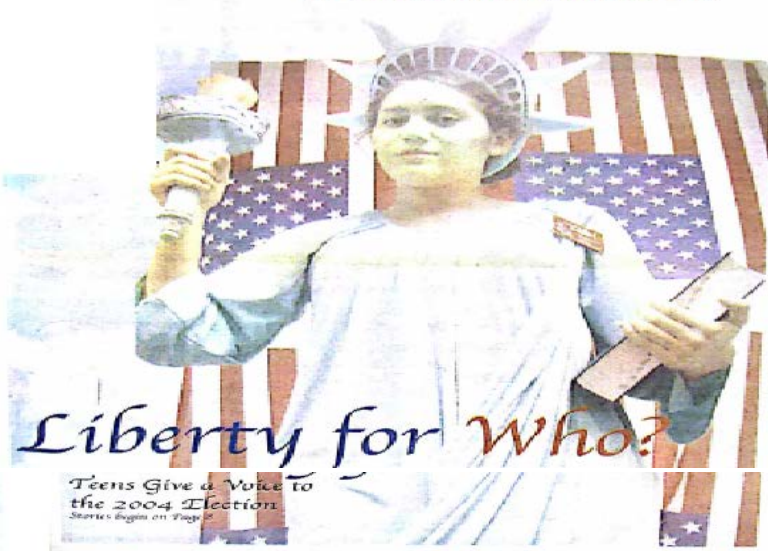
Volume 27 Issue 4

This Month

in New Expression

October 2004 Political Edition

By Teens. For Teens. ABOUT Teens



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Alphawood Foundation * Bannerman Foundation * Francis Beldier Foundation * Blue Cross & Blue Shield * Bowater Newsprint * Chicago Community Trust * Chicago Reader * Chicago Tribune Foundation * Christ Church Benevolence Fund * Dept. of Cultural Affairs * Columbia College Chicago * R.R. Donnelley Foundation * Dew Jones Newspaper Fund * Field Foundation * Elizabeth Morse Genius Charitable Trust * Illinois Arts Council * Inland Press Association * Meyer & Morris Kaplan Family Foundation * Kankakee News * Lake County Press, Inc. * John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation * Milwaukee Journal Sentinel * Monney & Thomas, CPA's * Newspaper Association of America * Northern Trust Company * Peoples Energy * Albert Pick, Jr. Fund * Polk Bros Foundation * R.R. Donnelley & Sons Company * South Suburban College * United Parcel Service * Howard L. Willotte Foundation

www.newexpression.org 2

Places and Local Innovation Zones

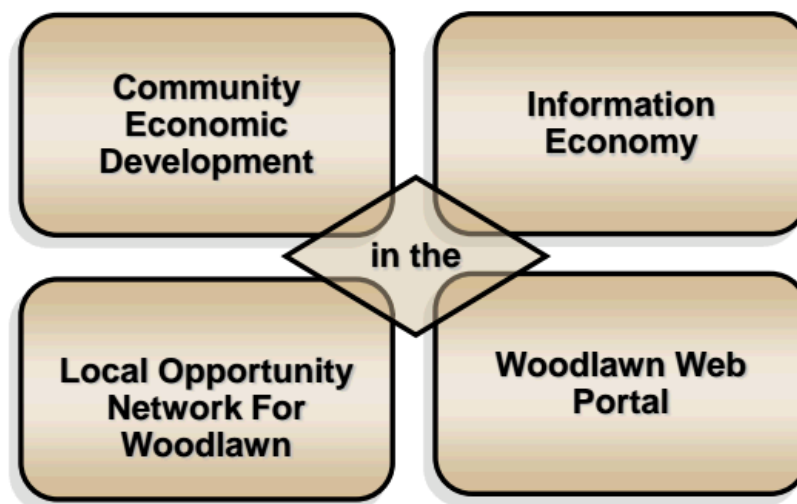
1. Woodlawn Wi-fi Places and Maps- student museum and library 21st century skills:

Project Overview:

This is a project to deploy wireless internet gigabit access in the community of Woodlawn. The pilot phase of this project is an area bounded by King drive on the West, Cottage Grove on the east, 60th street on the north and 63rd street on the south. These are referred to as areas 1 and 2.

Project Goals:

To augment the local population with support services, to increase penetration of digital use in the area, and to establish the beginning of low-cost broadband in pilot areas. Developed By Connect Woodlawn Inc., Woodlawn Broadband Expansion Partnership L3C, Chicago Digital Access Alliance Inc. And Southside Broadband Expansion Collaborative NFP (<http://www.connectwoodlawn.drupalgardens.com>)

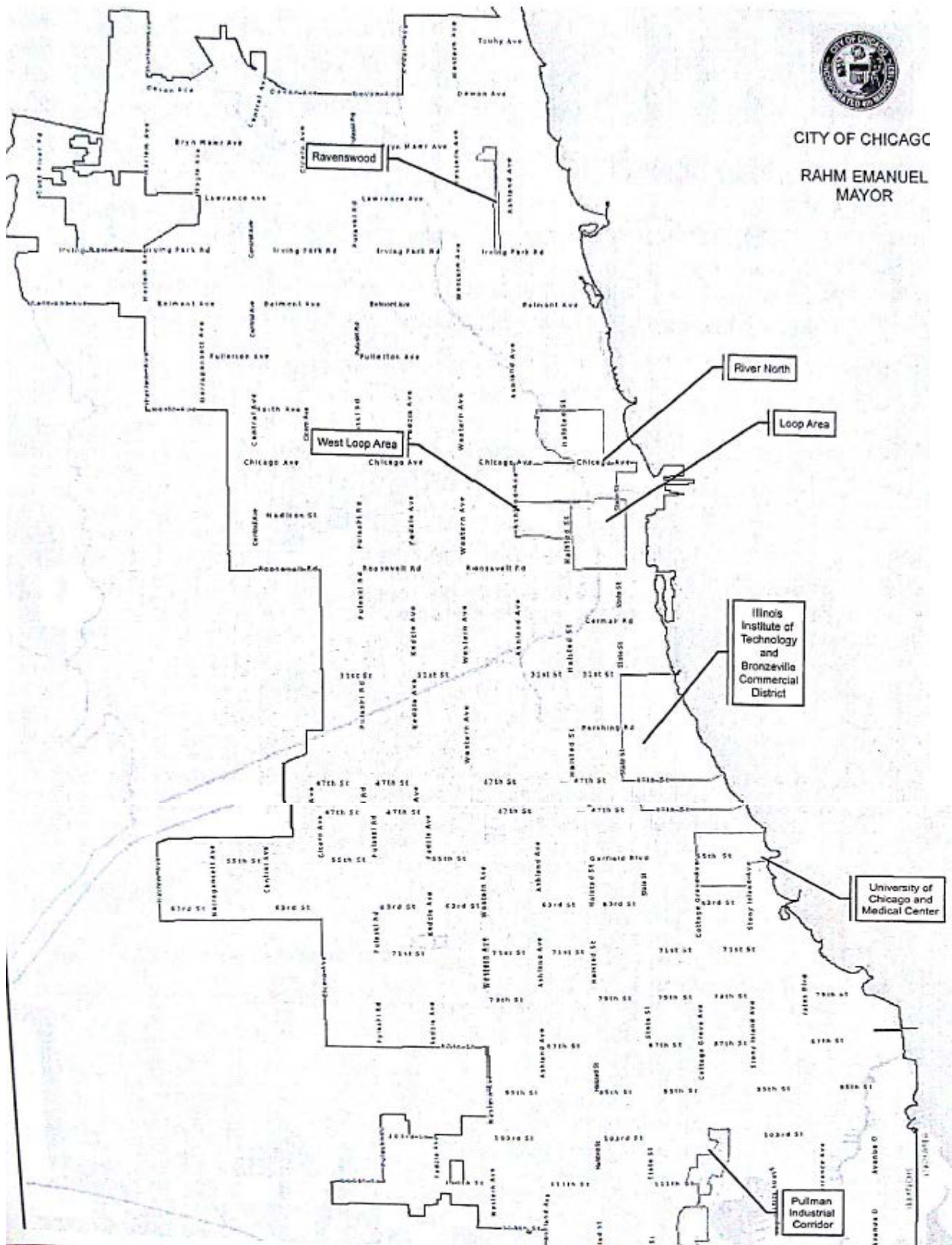


Built On The Local Opportunity Network Model

2. Local Innovation: Emanuel Wants Gigabit Speed Networks in Chicago Commercial Corridors...and More

<http://www.illinoisobserver.net/2014/02/10/emanuel-wants-gigabit-speed-networks-in-chicago-commercial-corridorsand-more/>

Selected Chicago Zones:



3. 110 Community College and Extension Facilities in Illinois:



4. 77 Community area in Chicago Development



New sensors will scoop up 'big data' on Chicago

June 20, 2014|By David Heinzmann, Tribune reporter

The curled metal fixtures set to go up on a handful of Michigan Avenue light poles later this summer may look like delicate pieces of sculpture, but researchers say they'll provide a big step forward in the way Chicago understands itself by observing the city's people and surroundings.

The smooth, perforated sheaths of metal are decorative, but their job is to protect and conceal a system of data-collection sensors that will measure air quality, light intensity, sound volume, heat, precipitation, and wind. The sensors will also count people by observing cell phone traffic.

Some experts caution that efforts like the one launching here to collect data from people and their surroundings pose concerns of a Big Brother intrusion into personal privacy. In particular, sensors collecting cell phone data make privacy proponents nervous. But computer scientist Charlie Catlett said the planners have taken precautions to design their sensors to observe mobile devices and count contact with the signal rather than record the digital address of every device.

Researchers have dubbed their effort the "Array of Things" project. Gathering and publishing such a broad swatch of data will give scientists the tools to make Chicago a safer, more efficient and cleaner place to live, said Catlett, director of the Urban Center for Computation and Data, part of a joint initiative between the University of Chicago and Argonne National Laboratory.

The novelty of a permanent data collection infrastructure may also give Chicago a competitive advantage in attracting technological research, researchers contend. "The city is interested in making Chicago a place where innovation happens," said Catlett. Many cities around the globe have tried in recent years to collect enormous piles of "big data" in order to better understand their people and surroundings, but scientists say Chicago's project to create a permanent data collection infrastructure is unusual.



To read the complete article, see: http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2014-06-20/news/ct-big-data-chicago-20140621_1_cell-phone-data-big-data-sensors

Benchmarks and Studies of Quality of Life

1. Steps along the Way to Better Information for Digital Economy in World's Best Region

(See appendix)

2. A B C's of Better Information for a Consumer, Business and Community Choice World: Outline for Prototyping Agenda , May 2014 (See appendix)

3. Study of costs of commuting to community college: need for options for local extensions and learning centers: (see study) by Mike Rudibaugh

The article discusses a research study which estimated the cost of commuting for the students of Lake Land College, which serves a large rural district and low population density region in East-Central, Illinois. Table shows the research assumptions for estimating student commuting cost. Findings revealed the extensive demands to the college's main campus location in Matton, Illinois and the extensive cost associated with commuting in a large community college district.

<http://pdc-connection.ebscohost.com/c/articles/87492596/what-does-cost-commute-community-college-students>

“ALL ENGINES RUNNING” PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO DIGITAL ECONOMY

Fast communication (Internet) is the nervous system of the body politic, the natural and built environments and the wealth (social productivity) of nations ... Adam Smith + Gordon Moore

1. Open Public Works and Communication Process Monitor of World Competitive Communications.

How will Community Institutions work with City of Chicago and other public agencies, businesses and public works utilities/communication providers to build Monitor Tools and provide an open government transparency platform for Innovation Zone project and All City Internet Regular (Daily, Weekly, Monthly) Access? That is, regular access during design, engineering, contracting, construction, testing, maintenance and evaluation stages on Local Internet Access + quality and price to achieve world-competitive rates, in zones and in All Chicago.

2. Local Internet Zones in All 77 Chicago Community Planning areas, grouped in 16-20 Community Anchor Institution areas. How with City of Chicago, Community Institutions and Utilities/Public Service Agencies designate “intermediate 3-4 ward size longterm planning area” for public/private investment and civic participation, including linking Innovation Zones with additional planning areas?

3 Local Internet and Innovation Zone Business Intelligence Platforms. How will City and other parties leverage this public works investment to generate Business Intelligence tools for recommended 16-20 community areas in Chicago, along CTA and other fiber lines and public watershed ROWs into suburbs, NW Indiana and SE Wisconsin? How will they link with 311, 911, digital government and tracker systems (transportation, school, library, health, public safety) and public computing center and open government “apps?”

4. Local Implementation Planning for Advanced Communication (Digital) Economy. How will Innovation Zone planning align with CMAP GoTo 2040 Planning for Livable Communities? How will these Infrastructure investments be measured for ROI for Social/Economic/Watershed Productivity (including Resiliency in public works, Regional mobility, Community response capacity, financial sustainability, of our Global Region. How will it leverage investments in Local implementation planning?

5. Civic Participation Forums to Improve Government Performance and Investment and Economic/Social Productivity in Innovative Communities, Cities and Region. What role will community forums of community-business-public parties play in local implementation of Digital Economy to save money and time on public works and Internet-linked Main Street services?

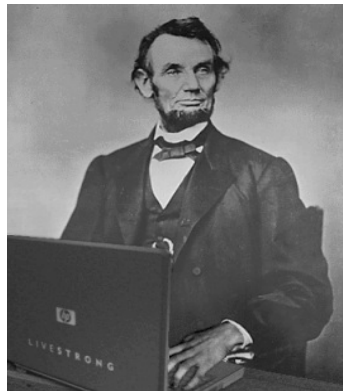
Safe and Healthy Communities Project/Internet Public Trust, Chicago Computer Society/Chicago Chapter, Responders November 2012 City of Chicago Broadband Infrastructure expansion RFI. Layton Olson 312-263-3001 February 21, 2014

See Also www.css.org

Internet Public Trust History



Internet Public Trust is an Internet Use Research and Development network-in-development. It has roots in Civic Innovation partnership work among community-business-education-media Telecommunication and Economic Development activities after the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996. In summer 1997 a Telecommunications Forum was held at Chicago State University in Far South Chicago, and engaging parties from Chicago, South Cook County and Northwest Indiana.



This network of parties helped generate the Bridging the Digital Divide Coalition, a community intervention party in the Ameritech/SBC merger 1998-1999, which resulted in \$7.5 million in telecommunication community reinvestment funding. This funding resulted in the creation of Digital Literacy grants to community technology centers, which became the Illinois Eliminate the Digital Divide grant program in 2000, presaging the Illinois Eliminate the Digital Divide Infrastructure rural telecommunication access program in 2002. These models placed Illinois in the forefront of US Department of Commerce and USDA Broadband Technology Opportunity Grant and Rural Utilities Service programs, and eventually Federal ARRA broadband infrastructure and services programs.

US Department of Commerce's National Telecommunications and Information Administration's (NTIA) and Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity's multi-year investments assisted Partnership for a Connected Illinois (established as a result of Illinois High Speed Internet Act), and guided by Illinois Broadband Deployment Council, have results in strong Returns on Public and Private Investments in both increased Consumer Demand and Provider Supply of content and connectivity. This history has laid the foundation for the next stage of economic and social productivity (quality of life) through Universal Broadband adoption, skills and use in today's coming age of Smart health, education, mobility and life cards. See history of Broadband in Illinois by Drew Clark and Layton Olson, 2012, in American Planning Association regional planning publication, and posted (along with a series of articles on 7 national needs for Broadband written by Layton Olson 2011 - 2013) posted on www.broadbandillinois.org website.

Appendix

A.Steps along the Way to Better Information for Digital Economy in World's Best Region

June, 2014

1. Developing Library to the World Committee of civic, business, university, foundation, attorneys/NFP professional advisors and public leaders. Linked with Sponsors \$500 through \$50,000, for showcasing Aug 22 Bronzeville International Civic Innovation Summit. Potentially in 5 topic areas: Heritage Tourism in Digital Economy, State and Healthy Communities, Mobility, Skills and Libraries, and Broadband/Civic Innovation Communities

2. Steps along the way ... building Advanced Communication as the Nervous System of the Body Politic and Social Progress (quality of life)

Principles for Broadband Planning in Illinois and Neighboring States

A. Universal Broadband is the bedrock for a world competitive Digital Economy in all communities in the Midwest Region.

Universal broadband = 95% regular Internet access and use by individuals/families and 100 % by enterprises and public bodies.

B. Broadband, utility and energy planning is key element of land use and transportation planning, and requires annual funding for community and regional planning for Digital Economy in all 10 DCEO regions of the Midwest multi-state region, such as in Southern Lake Michigan and along the Mississippi, Ohio and Indiana stateline regions.

3. Civic Innovation is the key public-private building blocks for network productivity in each very local innovation zone and ZIP code area, local library/school area, and community college/health and safety area, including building universal (information ATM level) access, use and data asset-building for people, enterprises and public bodies as parts of National FCC and state broadband plans.

4. Community Business Intelligence tool means Better Information for all audiences in very local, community, regional, state and multi-state regions, as the basic formats and frameworks for consumer-friendly digital literacy, digital economy and digital government, including major savings through Better Information tools for most-in-need audiences of low income, older, lesser educated and life skill needing populations for all through daily 311, 911 and other summary very local data reports.

5. Major Cost and Time Savings to all participants in Digital Economy are keys to financing, planning, providing and evaluating and improving Digital Economy including world class advanced communications, public works and utility infrastructure and big data-using businesses, including asset-building for data exchange arising from unique cooperation among citizens, businesses and public bodies in the mutually-financed civic innovation process.

6. Regular revenue through Right of Way cooperation among utilities and ROW holders, through benchmarking value increments from Digital Economy infrastructure investments, and social network data exchanges linked with local asset-building (mydata accomplishment-based applications) and service/privacy-improvement assemblies.
7. Regular Smart Health and Smart Library/Learning/Career/Small Enterprise Civic Innovation networks among Public and Private Community Anchor Institutions (CAI's) and Businesses in Local and Community areas, including linked with Innovation and Skill Cluster networks in all 48 community college districts in IL and similar community college/vocational districts, and cooperating university and tech center networks in surrounding states.
8. Regular digital economy planning funds for regional planning bodies and intermediate public-private planning institutions (such as CAI networks) from state economic development and public works agencies and as "allowable costs" in use of Federal planning funds for land use and transportation, including regular provision of social indicator data and results from local community service improvement assemblies in each area to ensure the highest returns on financial and time investments.
9. Cooperation in development for virtual infrastructure and virtual service/virtual reality tools, including through leadership of Illinois Broadband Deployment Council and other state broadband service and infrastructure planning.
10. Cooperation in development of Internet use Institute as Internet R & D university and tech lab, including to work with NSF-funded US Ignite program to invest in prototyping and disseminating the results of Civic Innovation and Digital Economy, including in mixed investment projects similar to those of the 5 year Federal, state, local and private business investments in U of I Digital Manufacturing Institute, working with state broadband planning parties such as IL Broadband Deployment Council, Partnership for a connected Illinois, DCEO, CMS, university extension programs, county and state fair parties, and similar agencies in other states.

A, B, C's OF BETTER INFORMATION FOR A CONSUMER, BUSINESS & COMMUNITY CHOICE WORLD

Layton Olson
May 2014

A PROTOTYPING R & D AGENDA FOR UNIVERSAL BROADBAND ADOPTION AND USE --- BASED ON 1250-1350 INNOVATION AND SKILL CLUSTER (COMMUNITY COLLEGE/VOCATIONAL/HEALTH SERVICE) AREAS IN US/TERRITORIES

- A. Community Business Intelligence tool development and deployment to residents, businesses, institutions and public agencies linked with fiber and fiber-to-the-tower utilities and companies**
 - City of Chicago Plans Gigabit Business Service in 7 Innovation Zones (Chicago Tribune, February 2014)
 - All Engines Running Agenda for Chicago Digital Economy and City of Chicago maps of subareas and community areas for planning (February 2014)
 - Resources for Community Business Intelligence Prototyping Agenda, and Opportunities for CAI networks and enterprises to build relations or partnerships with 5 open fiber utilities submitting Requests for Qualification to submit bids to City of Chicago Broadband Infrastructure Extension RFP later in 2014. (April 2014)

- B. Community Anchor Institution Networks for Profiles and Data Asset Exchanges.** Focus on Outreach and Supporting Families and Businesses in Accomplishment-based Applications (such as Online Resumes and Business Profiles) in Very Local Connector Groups, Public Computing Centers, Tech Support Centers and Workforce Skills/Business and Civic Innovation Centers
 - Steps along the way to Fiber Connected Chicago (and North America), including Building Business Intelligence Platform, Using Innovation and Skill Cluster Community Anchor Institution network platform areas, and Strengthening Local and Very Local Leadership and Technology Nodes, articles of Layton Olson on 7 National Needs for Broadband, appearing in Partnership for a Connected Illinois website www.broadbandillinois.org 2011 to 2013. (March 2014)
 - Resources for Community Anchor Institutions for Accomplishment-based Support and Benchmarking Profiles and Data Exchange Partnerships. (April 2014)

C. Connecting People and Places in STEM and Innovation/Skill Cluster World

- Meet Me @ The Tech Pool flyer for STEM interested youth ages 16-24 to attend the 9000 participant AMT Smartforce Student Summit at 100,000 participant IMTS, September 2014, McCormick Place, Chicago (April 2014)
- Strengthening Community Colleges and Improving Transparency and Accountability goals and programs on The White House website
- Fact Sheet on American Job Training Investments: Skills and Jobs to Build a Strong Middle Class (The White House, April 2014)

C. Eyes Open and Crowdsourcing Civic Feedback in a Civic Transparency World

- 21st Century Framework for Public Governance: Working Together, Improving Lives and Building Trust (April 2014)
- Team Building for Smart Associations (NFP Organizations) in Fiber Connected North America, Presentation by Layton Olson to Chicago Bar Association (March 2014) (Cover Page and Team Building Roles and Workstyle Skill Assessment Chart for any business or community institution)

Everyone's In Business

.....youth, adults, seniors, veterans, very small businesses

By Mira Kovacova, University of Michigan
Internet Public Trust; Article 1: August, 20, 2014

The typical concept of business that everyone thinks about is going into stores and having a service or a product provided to them as well as an outreach website. However, this is only a part of what being in business means. Business is not always organized and many times, your business is your personal skillset that you have to offer to others.

Every business collects data on consumers and their spending trends the same way individuals compile data throughout their life that they market in order to work their skills into this definition of the word.

To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to share their business with the rest of the world, entry level tools, Smart Cards, and e-resumes will ensure that people make the most out of their accomplishments. Keeping track of information is often the hardest part and what stops many people from showing their work



Youth: For children, it is easy to stay organized by means of smart learning cards that are an advanced form of a library card, keeping track of reading lists and school related achievements, for example.

You can read about how libraries are the building blocks for learning:

<http://www.broadbandillinois.org/news/82>

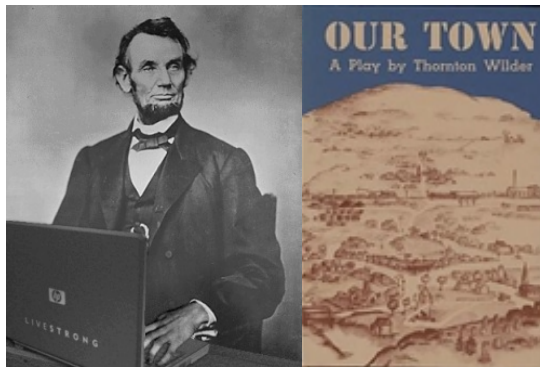
As a part of its advancement, the Chicago Public Library has redone its website:

<http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/local/breaking/chinews-chicago-public-library-launch-20140410-embeddedvideo.html>

Adults: Adults are also grasping technology, such as Google glass, that is making work more efficient. An example is paramedics' using Google glass to already know a patient's status before the arrival of the ambulance. Also, smart cards that keep track of information such as this are up-and-coming.

For more information about smart cards:

<http://www.broadbandillinois.org/news/37>



Students: For students, multiple databases and software are already in place as a means of organizing resources for classes, documents and projects, social activities, communication with faculty, and networks for getting jobs and internships. Business intelligence systems vary by school but common methods of organization that are accessible online include Google Docs, Scheduler, research databases, and study aids.

Seniors: While many seniors feel that internet connectivity is not necessary, there are various useful aspects to it that are overlooked.

Senior living technology:

www.connectedliving.com/

Getting Seniors online:

www.getseniorsonline.org/

For information about the importance of connectivity, go to:

<http://www.broadbandillinois.org/news/206>

The push toward greater digital resources can also be seen here:

FCC National Needs on Small Business: <http://www.fcc.gov/cyberforsmallbiz>

US SBA website for online businesses: <http://www.sba.gov/content/start-online-business>

