



**An Alabama Vision for a
Brighter Future With Broadband**

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Background

The Importance of a Clearly Articulated Vision

Unquestionably, Broadband high-speed Internet is today a major force for change in America and around the world. There is little doubt that it will have many profound effects on the way Americans will be living their daily lives in years to come.

But just what kind of effects will it have on Alabama? This is a much harder question to answer. Much depends on what effects Alabamians want it to have, and are willing to work to make it have.

The deployment of Broadband does not in itself guarantee positive results. Indeed, expanded access to Broadband could even result in negative consequences. For example, more reliance on high speed communications could produce greater inequality of economic opportunity, and social unrest – if there is no plan to ensure that all Alabamians have access to, and the ability to use, Broadband services. And even where universal access has been achieved, some of the content that is delivered over the Internet could be harmful.

Thus, the wider availability of Broadband services by itself is not the goal. Rather the leaders and citizens of Alabama seek to use Broadband as a means to gain access to better jobs, business opportunities, health care, educational opportunities, public safety, transparent government, and generally a better quality of life.

It is for reasons such as these that the Alabama Broadband Initiative and the ConnectingALABAMA Project have chosen to start with the development of a strategic vision. By starting with a vision as a blueprint for the future, it is much more probable that the actions Alabama uses to encourage deployment and use of Broadband will result in maximizing Broadband's possible beneficial effects, and minimizing any potentially harmful effects.

The ConnectingALABAMA Visioning Process

The ConnectingALABAMA visioning process is organized and implemented in two phases:

Phase I – Individual, confidential, non-directive, open-ended interviews were conducted with 21 Alabamians during the spring of 2009. Each interviewee represented a unique geography

28 and/or sector of the Alabama’s future (business, education, health care, agriculture, regional
29 planning, faith-based and community action, retirees, government). A facilitated interactive
30 process was then used to create as much consensus among the interviewees as possible, for a
31 positive, beneficial vision enabled through Broadband over the next ten years. That consensus
32 is embodied in this report.

33 **Phase II** – This consensus vision will next be distributed on-line and followed by regional
34 meetings throughout the state to begin the process of transforming the vision into a concrete
35 plan of action.

36 **Overview of Phase I Insights**

37 The purpose of this report is to summarize the major insights obtained from the twenty-one
38 Phase I interviews. The interviewees agreed strongly that, to maximize the beneficial impacts of
39 Broadband, and minimize the potentially harmful ones, Alabama will need plenty of wise and
40 consistent leadership, solid consensus, strong political support, and adequate funding. Also
41 needed is suitable regulation and encouragement of competitive private enterprise. The
42 Alabama Broadband Initiative will also need extremely widespread community support and
43 participation – not only to spur the physical build-out of Broadband throughout the state, but,
44 equally important, to help people who are new to Broadband, to learn how to use this new tool
45 to pursue a better, fuller, richer, more satisfying way of life.

46 Many of the interviewees viewed Alabama as being in a tough competitive economic race
47 against other states, and even against certain nations. A question of urgency was thus raised, in
48 addition to: “Does Alabama need to do this?” That question is: “How soon does Alabama need
49 to do this?” If Alabama takes enough action soon enough, the Broadband movement could gain
50 self-reinforcing momentum and become essentially irreversible – and successful. However, if
51 Alabama falls behind in the march of Broadband progress across the world, it might be
52 extremely difficult to catch up later.

53 **Four Elements of the ConnectingALABAMA Broadband Strategic Vision**

54 The following four elements form the basic structure of this strategic vision report:

55 **Alabama’s Assets** – These are the human, cultural, economic, social, political, technological,
56 environmental, or other advantages present in Alabama in 2009 that can be leveraged in
57 pursuit of strategic objectives, including the future deployment and use of Broadband.

58 **Driving Forces of Change** – These are the big-picture demographic, environmental, economic,
59 technological, political, or other trends that **frame** future options in Alabama. To a considerable
60 extent, these forces will impact Alabama’s future regardless of choices made by the state’s
61 citizens or leaders. However, there are also a number of ways for Alabama’s leaders and
62 citizens to assert their initiative, and shape these big-picture forces so as to leverage them
63 toward positive ends and away from negative ends.

64 **Achievable Possibilities** – These are changes in reality that Alabamians want to see over the
65 next ten years. These changes are not certainties, but rather are statements of what **can** be
66 achieved through the wider deployment of Broadband combined with effective planning,
67 targeted action and serious joint effort.

68 **Actions to Achieve Alabama’s Possibilities** – These are actions that Alabama’s government,
69 business, regional planning organizations, education, faith-based/community action
70 organizations, and others **should** take in order to achieve the desired possibilities over the next
71 ten years.

72 This report briefly summarizes the insights provided by one or more of the 21 individuals
73 interviewed in Phase I of the visioning process. Many of these ideas represent significant
74 consensus among most of the interviewees. Other ideas are “outliers” mentioned by only one
75 or two interviewees. However, minority ideas often prove to be the best source of creativity,
76 especially when subsequent discussion reveals, as it often does, that they actually represent
77 consensus.

78 **Alabama’s Assets**

79 Alabama is a special place and has special assets that can be leveraged by its decision-makers –
80 public and private -- to support the beneficial deployment and use of Broadband.

81 **State Executive Leadership**

82 One important asset is the fact that Governor Riley has established statewide universal
83 availability, affordable access and beneficial use of Broadband as one of his top leadership
84 priorities. Through the creation of the Alabama Broadband Initiative and ConnectingALABAMA,
85 he has created a state-level organizational framework for inclusive stakeholder participation to
86 advance this critical priority for Alabama.

87 **Broadband Champions in Private and Public Leadership**

88 Another asset is that a growing number of leaders within business and government are focused
89 on taking proactive steps to advance Alabama’s future through improved availability and use of
90 Broadband. Business and agricultural leaders --especially those with an international, and/or a
91 technology focus -- are demanding that Alabama have a state-of-the art Broadband
92 infrastructure to support their competitive position. Education and health care leaders point to
93 high-speed communication connections as a necessity to meet needs in isolated rural
94 communities and also to control costs. Governor Riley -- as well as a number of mayors, county
95 commissioners, legislators and state agency heads -- are visible public-sector champions for the
96 expanded availability and adoption of Broadband communications.

97 **A Sense of Urgency**

98 The current global economic recession creates a sense of urgency for initiatives aimed at
99 making Alabama’s economy strong and sustainable. Broadband is widely seen as a necessity to
100 reverse economic decline and population loss in the many struggling rural communities hit
101 hardest by the recession. With tighter public budgets, Broadband is also recognized as the most
102 cost-effective means of meeting the state’s critical education and health care challenges.
103 Failure to address these challenges statewide puts at risk Alabama’s past progress in positioning
104 itself for a bright competitive future in agriculture, bio-technology, aeronautics, alternative
105 energy, tourism and other key sectors. A further sense of urgency is raised by an anxiety that
106 the next Alabama Governor might not give high priority to the continued deployment, adoption
107 and use of Broadband.

108 **Available Federal Grants and Loans for Broadband**

109 More than seven billion dollars of one-shot federal grants and low-interest loans are available
110 to states specifically to support innovative initiatives that advance the availability and use of
111 Broadband services. Additional billions of federal grants and loans are available for dedicated
112 purposes such as e-health, distance education, public safety, and emergency services. In part
113 because of the effective work of the Alabama Broadband Initiative and ConnectingALABAMA,
114 the state is currently well positioned to submit competitive proposals to receive its fair share of
115 appropriated federal funds – including, in some cases, the possibility of joint submissions with
116 neighboring states.

117 **Statewide Leadership Organizations**

118 Alabama has a number of statewide leadership organizations that are well connected
119 throughout the entire state. These organizations deal with a wide range of challenges
120 important to improving the overall economic vitality and quality of life in the state -- such as
121 agriculture, commerce, county affairs, education, faith-based affairs, health care, libraries,
122 municipal affairs, and many others. Statewide leadership organizations such as these are well
123 positioned to engage constituents throughout the state in the development and
124 implementation of the Alabama Broadband Initiative.

125 **Statewide Regional Planning and Community Action Networks**

126 Alabama has several well-established regional planning and community action networks, such
127 as twelve Regional Councils of Governments, ten Alabama Workforce Development Regions,
128 eight Alabama Rural Action Commissions, the Alabama Black Belt Commission, and an extensive
129 higher education network. These well-established regional networks are important assets to
130 help reach out to Alabama's diverse communities to help create awareness of the opportunities
131 enabled through Broadband, as well as to support collaborative initiatives across communities
132 to advance Broadband availability and use.

133 **Statewide Technical Assistance Networks**

134 Alabama has a rich array of resources potentially available to support implementation of
135 strategic regional and local action initiatives. These resources include state and federal
136 government agencies, regional planning organizations, higher education and others.

137 **Environmental, Natural Resource and Community Advantages**

138 To achieve sustainable and vital communities, there must be compelling reasons for people to
139 want to live, work, or start a business in Alabama. Fortunately, Alabama has an abundance of
140 such attractions. Much of the state has special natural advantages in the form of beaches,
141 rivers, forests, mountains, and wildlife, as well as a comfortable climate. Communities
142 throughout the state offer a culture of warm hospitality and genuine friendliness. Taxes and the
143 cost of living are moderate, and crime rates are low. These are the types of assets that motivate
144 people to stay in Alabama, and attract others to come home again, -- once adequate job
145 opportunities, quality education, and quality health care become available -- and Broadband
146 can help make all this happen.

147 **Culture of Personal Responsibility to Family and Community**

148 Success in achieving beneficial possibilities for Alabama through Broadband often depends on
149 the willingness of individuals to take initiatives to make life better for their families, their
150 neighbors, and their community. Fortunately, there is a cultural pattern of personal
151 responsibility throughout Alabama that is manifest in people who are willing to step forward
152 and volunteer to support initiatives to improve the community well-being.

153 **Driving Forces of Change**

154 As we visualize the future of Alabama in the Age of Broadband the following Driving Forces are
155 seen as crucial.

156 **Ubiquitous Cell Phone Ownership Will Help Drive Widespread Public
157 Interest in Broadband Services**

158 Today in 2009, most families in Alabama have at least one cell phone. Today, thousands of
159 Alabamians are using their cell phones in many ways -- for example, in programming basic
160 functions, developing contact lists, or saving and sending pictures. They have thus have had a
161 basic experience in using digital technology, and in enjoying its benefits. Moving into the
162 future, all cell phones will have the capability of receiving and sending data -- including e-mail,
163 video, scheduling, searching the Web, and so forth. Most will operate at high speeds. Almost
164 inevitably, many Alabamians who started with cell phones will develop an interest in purchasing
165 and using these newer cell phones, as well as computers and other digital devices, in order to
166 further improve the quality of their lives.

167 **Tight Government Budgets Will Drive Interest in Technologies that Can
168 Reduce the Cost of Providing Public Services**

169 The global economic crisis of 2008-09 has profound implications for federal, state and local
170 government budgets. This crisis will cause public decision-makers to be acutely interested in
171 supporting expanded Broadband services in order to reduce the net long-term cost of providing
172 virtually every service people expect from their government -- including public safety, high-
173 quality affordable health care, education at all levels, and infrastructure maintenance. Modest
174 investments in such applications in the near term could result in huge net operating economies
175 in the longer term.

176 **Government Insistence on Greater Transparency Will Force the**
177 **Widespread Use of Broadband in Public Affairs**

178 There has recently emerged a powerful tendency for governments at all levels to mandate
179 greater transparency of a kind that practically requires use of on-line information systems. This
180 will essentially require many organizations and individual citizens to have access to Broadband
181 in order to deal effectively with government agencies. As Alabamians use the Internet for more
182 and more such mandated purposes, they will naturally develop competence and comfort in
183 using the Internet in other aspects of their daily lives.

184 **Broadband Access Will Increasingly Become a “Necessity” for Economic**
185 **and Social Inclusion**

186 Over the next ten years, access to Broadband will become a necessity for economic and social
187 inclusion, much like access to water, energy, transportation or housing. Individuals and
188 communities lacking access to Broadband will find themselves isolated from economic, health
189 care, educational, and other opportunities. As millions of Alabamians realize that Broadband is
190 becoming a necessity, they will be motivated to develop at least minimal digital skills, and to
191 subscribe to at least minimal Broadband service.

192 **As Baby Boomers Retire, a Younger Generation of Leaders Will Push for**
193 **Expanded Use of Broadband**

194 Many of the current leadership in both the public and private sector are members of the “baby
195 boom” generation, and are expected to retire over the next ten years, yielding many leadership
196 positions to the upcoming generation of Alabamians who are already generally much more
197 technology-savvy, and significantly more interested in how digital information technologies can
198 be utilized to make life better for them, their families, and their communities. As this younger
199 generation moves into leadership positions, they are likely to press hard to expand and improve
200 the use of Broadband to achieve both public and private objectives. Moreover, this younger
201 generation, having been inducted naturally into the Age of Broadband through their schools
202 and peer groups, are more likely to possess creative ideas about how Alabama can change and
203 progress. Consequently they are less likely to settle simply for the status quo, on grounds that
204 “we have always done it this way.”

205 **Communication Technologies Will Evolve to Become More User-Friendly**

206 History shows that information technologies evolve continuously and often very rapidly. The
207 cell phone illustrates a pattern of technology development that almost certainly will be
208 replicated with computer and Broadband devices and services. As more people adopt a given
209 technology, this will stimulate innovation by service providers to give consumers more choices
210 and lower costs. Emerging technologies such as voice recognition and language translation will
211 make Broadband-enabled digital devices much easier to use. Portable hand-held personal
212 digital assistants will become commonplace, and capable of handling data, voice and video
213 communication, thus greatly increasing an ordinary person's ability to obtain reliable
214 information on thousands of subjects.

215 **Economic Globalization Will Drive Interest in the Use of Broadband to**
216 **Strengthen Business Competitiveness**

217 International companies have for some time been investing heavily in Alabama. Many of the
218 state's products and services are sold internationally. The Defense Base Closure and
219 Realignment Commission (BRAC) continues to expand military investment in Alabama, adding
220 to the state's connections to the international world. Economic globalization will continue to
221 impact Alabama over the next ten years. Businesses dependent on global markets and suppliers
222 will demand state-of-the-art Broadband to support their operations, and communities lacking
223 such facilities will be left out.

224 **Science, Technology, Mathematics and Other Information Age Skills Will**
225 **Be in Demand**

226 Biotechnology, aeronautics, advanced manufacturing and advanced agriculture are all growth
227 sectors in Alabama. All of these industries, and others like them, require a workforce that is
228 highly skilled in the areas of science, technology, mathematics, and knowledge management.
229 There will be a growing demand for Alabama's educational institutions to respond to this need.
230 As a result of this demand there will be pressures for wider utilization of Broadband at every
231 step of the educational process.

232 **Climate Change Will Drive Interest in Broadband as a Means of Reducing**
233 **Fossil Fuel Usage and Transportation Costs**

234 People’s awareness of the reality of climate change has in turn raised awareness of the need to
235 reduce emissions from the use of fossil fuels, and of the prospect that transportation using
236 fossil fuels will become and remain expensive. Both of these concerns will increase the demand
237 for Broadband. For example, expanded telecommuting, e-health, and distance education are all
238 Broadband-enabled strategies that will be driven in part by the need to reduce automobile
239 travel.

240 **Alabama’s Achievable Possibilities**

241 This section examines the outcomes for the people of Alabama that are judged to be possible
242 and achievable by ***no later than*** 2020. It is likely that significant progress toward most if not all
243 of these possibilities can be achieved within the next few years.

244 **Broadband Can Be Universal and Convenient**

245 **Broadband Services Can Be Accessible to All Alabamians**

- 246 • Multiple modes of service (DSL, cable, powerline, fiber-optic, fixed and mobile wireless,
247 etc.) will be available throughout Alabama, depending on the situation of each
248 community.
- 249 • The bandwidth made available in these systems will have sufficient capacity to evolve to
250 meet future demands, which are expected to be more intensive as time passes.
- 251 • Services will be scalable, so that the individual consumer pays only for the services they
252 want and can afford.
- 253 • Innovative public-private partnerships will often provide Broadband services that
254 neither the public nor the private sector could provide by itself.

255 **Broadband Services Can Be Affordable**

- 256 • The cost of digital communication equipment and service will keep going down as
257 technology goes forward. This simple basic fact has revolutionary potential.

258 • Competition among private providers can help keep the quality of service high, and
259 prices low.

260 • Many Alabamian families will be able to afford more than one digital device -- desktop,
261 laptop, personal digital assistant, cell phone, etc. -- to meet multiple needs in a
262 coordinated way.

263 **State and Local Governments Can Improve Services in Many Ways**

264 **Government Services Can Be Delivered at Lower Cost**

265 Where Broadband connectivity is available throughout a municipality or county, there are many
266 opportunities to utilize Broadband connections to reduce the cost of providing government
267 services. Examples include paperless reports, wireless meter reading, electronic billing, and the
268 routing of service vehicles and equipment.

269 **Government Business Can Be Made More Transparent to the Citizenry**

270 At the state, county and local levels, public records can be digitally recorded and made available
271 in the form of publicly accessible, searchable data bases for use by citizens desiring specific
272 information on actual or proposed legislation or regulation. This transparency can greatly
273 encourage the citizenry to be informed and active.

274 **Better Public-Private Cooperation Can Be Facilitated**

275 Just as Broadband makes possible the efficient and effective management of public agencies, so
276 it makes easier the partnering between government officials and the leaders and members of
277 private organizations of all kinds -- civic, occupational, faith-based, recreational, and veterans'
278 organizations, and so forth.

279 **Public Safety Can Be Better Protected**

280 **Law Enforcement and Public Safety Can Be More Effective and Efficient**

281 • Digital cameras can be placed in threatened areas for early detection of suspicious or
282 criminal behavior.

283 • Broadband connectivity can enable citizens to instantly report fires or crimes to all
284 relevant authorities.

285 • Expanded availability and use of video-conferencing and Internet resources can improve
286 the efficiency and effectiveness of Alabama’s judicial system.

287 **Alabama Can Be Better Prepared to Respond to Disasters**

288 • Interoperable contact can be maintained 24/7 among all law enforcement and
289 emergency response authorities throughout the state and beyond.

290 • Immediate communication with schools and other places where the public gathers can
291 prevent loss of life.

292 • Medical and other resources can be quickly and effectively mobilized to respond to local
293 situations caused by a disaster.

294 **Repeat Criminal Offenders Can Be Reduced**

295 Utilizing distance education technologies to prepare incarcerated prisoners with skills needed
296 to obtain jobs after they have served their sentence, can reduce the potential for repeat crime.

297 **Alabamians Can Better Manage Personal Finances**

298 **People Can Use Broadband to Buy and Sell Things Advantageously**

299 Using Broadband, Alabamians can save money by comparison-shopping on-line for bargains
300 they otherwise would never have known about. They can also sell possessions they no longer
301 need, taking advantage of various on-line selling services. This way, they can not only get a
302 better deal, but also avoid many shopping trips -- thus wasting less time and less gasoline, and
303 creating less pollution and less highway congestion.

304 **Financial Transactions Can Be Safely Handled at a Distance**

305 Alabamians can use on-line financial transaction services that are reliably encrypted and
306 otherwise safe and secure. This enables economic interaction with people at a distance,
307 enlarges markets for Alabama products, and promotes overall economic development
308 throughout the state.

309 **Alabamians Can Qualify Themselves for Better Job Opportunities**

310 Training Programs for Technology Skills Can Be Provided at a Distance

311 Public entities such as schools, two-and four-year colleges, and state workforce development
312 agencies -- as well as private entities such as businesses and community action organizations,
313 can be valuable sources of technology skills training. Through the use of Broadband,
314 Alabamians can have additional options to access these training programs at home or in their
315 local community.

316 **Alabamians Can Become More Technology-Savvy to Prepare for New Kinds of**
317 **Jobs**

318 Through similar training processes, Alabama’s workers can prepare themselves for success in
319 the 21st century economy and society, by acquiring appropriate skills such as:

- 320 • Work skills needed to maintain Alabama’s competitive edge.
- 321 • Skills needed to prepare for the successful use of next-generation technologies.
- 322 • Language, social and cultural skills needed to function effectively in the global
323 workplace.

324 **Alabamians Can Secure Telecommuting Jobs**

325 In locations that have had the foresight to install reliable Broadband service, Alabamians who
326 prefer to work at or close to home can often qualify for telecommuting jobs in nearby call
327 centers, design enterprises, accounting firms, and so forth.

328 **Alabamian Entrepreneurs Can Gain Competitive Advantages**

329 **Business Efficiencies Can Be Increased**

330 Like the telegraph and telephone before it, Broadband communication will evolve to the point
331 of becoming a useful business asset in a hundred ways – so much so that, by 2020, access,
332 affordability, and skill in the use of Broadband will be seen as a business necessity, not just a
333 convenience.

334 **New Start-up Businesses Can Be Advantaged**

335 Individuals and businesses, including thousands previously left behind, will be better connected
336 to new opportunities made available through Broadband technologies. An example would be
337 small start-ups in rural locations that would serve as reliable “feeder” facilities supplying parts
338 to the major automobile, steel, and other factories located within a reasonable trucking
339 distance. Reliable, constant Broadband connectivity is crucial in dealing with these large
340 factories, especially those that use a “just in time” mode of production.

341 **Outside Investors Can Be Attracted More Effectively**

342 Alabama and its various municipalities and communities can offer the right set of incentives to
343 attract and retain investment by outside investors. These incentives will invariably include the
344 availability of reliable Broadband connectivity, and of a local workforce trained in its use, and
345 ready to be trained further.

346 **Tourism Can Be Promoted More Effectively**

347 Alabama has a rich history, including leadership in the civil rights movement, the birth of the
348 confederacy, and a cultural diversity that has created a unique blend of arts and history. In
349 addition, Alabama has many creative craftspeople and artists. This unique blend of special
350 features, combined with beautiful beaches, pristine parks and natural areas, make Alabama an
351 attractive tourist destination. Broadband can be used in tourism promotion efforts.

352 **Alabamian Farmers and Processors Can Improve Their Profitability**

353 **Farmers and Processors Can Operate More Efficiently and Effectively**

- 354 • Competitiveness can be improved.
- 355 • Product lines can be diversified.
- 356 • Markets throughout the nation and the world can be accessed.
- 357 • Understanding of agriculture among the general public and decision-makers can be
358 improved.

359 **Alabama Agricultural Products Can Be Marketed More Widely and Effectively**

360 Knowing how much different markets will pay for a given commodity, on a given day, can help
361 producers find the best price for commodities.

362 **Expert Advisory Help Can Be Obtained by Utilizing Video and Data**
363 **Connections**

364 • Agricultural producers can be in nearly instant Broadband contact with experts -- such
365 as university or extension specialists -- for quick consultation on how to deal with a
366 problem soon after it arises.

367 • Livestock producers can obtain veterinarian services and critical animal health
368 diagnostic information utilizing remote technologies.

369 • Agricultural producers can digitally transmit data from crop sensors, automatically and
370 continuously, day by day, to research stations where experts can provide timely advice
371 as needed.

372 • Instant digital contact with experts can be especially helpful in cases where the farmer is
373 trying out a new crop, such as by using a catfish pond to grow algae, or by growing
374 alternative crops such as switch grass or sugar cane, for use as biofuel.

375 **On-Farm Productivity Can Be Improved**

376 • The use of automatic digital sensors enabling the continuous reporting of water and soil
377 conditions can greatly aid actions to conserve these vital resources.

378 • In Alabama's large poultry industry, through 24/7 digital monitoring, the temperature,
379 air flow, bird health and other conditions in a poultry house can be maintained at
380 optimal levels, enhancing productivity and avoiding large losses from death of birds.

381 **The Health Care System Can Better Serve Alabamians in Many Ways**

382 **Medical Care Can Be Better Coordinated by Local "Medical Home" Teams**

383 Broadband high-speed connections of data, voice and video can greatly enhance the medical
384 care provided by Alabama's "Medical Home" teams of care-givers, each led by a primary care

385 doctor, and assisted by various other medical specialists, all robustly connected to the patient's
386 database, and to each other. This constant connectivity can enable all members of a Medical
387 Home team to respond to emergencies almost instantly, and thus save lives and reduce
388 pressure on emergency room facilities.

389 New Clinical Services Can Be Delivered Using E-Health Connectivity

390 Alabama's "Medical Home" health care system can use Broadband technology, complete with
391 cameras and a robust imaging capacity, to improve diagnostic, therapeutic, and wellness
392 services throughout the state, and bring quality care and counseling to thousands who
393 previously did not have it. E-health technologies – both for tele-medicine and for digitized
394 medical records -- can greatly expand and improve access to health care in medically
395 underserved rural locations lacking doctors with the specialties needed. Various medical tests
396 can be administered locally, with data e-reported to a distant laboratory, and test results then
397 received back within minutes. E-psychiatric interviewing and therapy can be arranged. Many of
398 these creative uses of Broadband are already in limited use in some localities. Even e-robotic
399 surgery will be possible in due course.

400 Health Care and Education Can be Delivered through the School System

401 School nurses can be e-connected with laboratories and specialist clinicians at a distance, thus
402 improving service and helping to provide health awareness and good health practices among
403 the upcoming generation, starting at the pre-school level. Broadband will also make possible a
404 "hot line" to identify and track illnesses that occur in a school that might provide clues as to a
405 possible pandemic. There can be better care for each young person if the care plan for her or
406 him is shared among all those who are responsible for caring for that young person, including
407 the school nurse, the medical home staff, and the parents.

408 People Can More Proactively Monitor and Manage Their Personal Wellness

409 The ability to monitor a patient's health data 24/7, and to provide basic diagnostic and
410 therapeutic recommendations directly to the patient in their home, can be a vital way for
411 Medical Homes to expand access to quality health care in medically underserved rural
412 locations, and also to help reduce overall health care costs.

413 E-health Can Especially Help Seniors

414 The use of various health monitoring devices in the home, which Broadband makes possible
415 and affordable, will be especially helpful to seniors who can monitor their own health on a daily
416 basis, transmit the results electronically to their Medical Home, and receive appropriate
417 medical care and wellness counseling. This can help seniors to continue living independently in
418 their homes. Similar service at-a-distance can be offered to seniors who have opted to live in
419 assisted-living homes.

420 Medical Errors Can Be Reduced

421 Use of a standardized and digitized records system, with medical records available to any
422 authorized physician or medical technician, can prevent many medical errors, especially in
423 emergencies or other situations where the patient is being treated by a doctor or technician
424 new to the case. Medical records often take the form of transcriptions of dictated notes; and
425 there are plenty of smaller Alabama towns that would willingly host medical transcription
426 businesses via tele-commuting arrangements.

427 **Educational Institutions and Public Libraries Can Powerfully Serve** 428 **Alabamians**

429 Public Libraries and Community Centers Can Provide Access to, and 430 Familiarity with, Broadband

431 In 2009, thousands of Alabamians remained unconnected to Broadband, in part because they
432 were not fully aware of all the advantages that Broadband could give them, to improve the
433 quality of their lives. Public libraries and community centers can serve as natural meeting places
434 where people lacking computers can learn the skills needed to realize the benefits that
435 Broadband offers to themselves, their families, or their businesses -- after which it is likely that
436 thousands of them will become subscribers.

437 Educational Isolation Can Be Reduced

438 Today in 2009, Alabama's more isolated rural schools are often challenged in securing
439 resources needed to buy books, modernize classrooms, and attract good teachers. However, by
440 using Broadband, an Alabamian living far from the nearest college can still have access to the
441 best education available from anywhere in the state, or perhaps anywhere in the world.

442 Broadband can also be used in the reverse direction, to help Alabamians living in larger cities to
443 develop a greater awareness and appreciation of the history, economy, traditions, needs and
444 lifestyle of rural and small-town Alabamians.

445 Richer Curriculums Can Be Offered

446 Alabama's K-12 schools and two- and four-year colleges can provide a continually updated
447 array of skills-training courses geared to the needs of local businesses for employees with
448 particular skills, such as in science, technology, or mathematics. Through the use of video and
449 on-line media, these colleges can facilitate the sharing of the best available instructional
450 resources, and thus strengthen the depth of educational offerings available throughout the
451 state's entire higher education network.

452 Self-Paced and Lifelong Learning Can Be Facilitated

453 Broadband can allow the individual to study without leaving home, about subjects of their own
454 choice, proceeding at their own pace, for as long as they wish. Such self-motivated study can
455 improve the individual's immediate job prospects, promote their longer-range professional
456 prospects, inform their role as citizen, and enrich their lives.

457 Multicultural Understanding Can Be Enhanced

458 The Internet makes possible efficient connectivity with the entire world at minimal cost.
459 Instant, comprehensive searches are now available, on almost any subject, often with
460 reasonably accurate computer-assisted translation. High-speed Broadband Internet thus
461 provides vast new opportunities for Alabamians to become familiar with events anywhere in
462 the world, and to maintain friendships and business relationships anywhere.

463 **Family Life in Alabama Can Be Strengthened and Enriched**

464 Younger Family Members Can Teach Their Elders How to Use Broadband

465 History shows clearly that children usually learn digital skills much more quickly than their
466 seniors -- especially when the youngsters are exposed to those skills systematically, day after
467 day, as in school. Youngsters of 10 or 15 today are often capable of using the Internet for e-
468 mail, and Web browsing and searching, long before their parents or grandparents have learned
469 even the basics. Thousands of young Alabamians are thus capable of offering informal training

470 to their seniors. This factor alone is expected to dramatically speed up skill building of
471 Alabama’s adult population in the use of digital tools.

472 Children Can Be Protected Against Inappropriate Content

473 Numerous computer programs and routines can help parents filter out Internet content that
474 would be inappropriate for their children.

475 Family Ties Can Be Maintained and Deepened

476 Broadband enables family members to be conveniently in touch with each other anywhere in
477 the world. Writing an email letter is much cheaper and more convenient than using paper and
478 postage. Voice and video contact is also possible, and can enable Alabamians to be in close
479 touch with sons and daughters in the military, in the US or overseas. Broadband may also be
480 utilized, in a highly user-friendly way, to research one’s family tree on the Web.

481 **Strategic Actions to Achieve Alabama’s Possibilities**

482 The following Actions are opportunities to help achieve in reality the various desirable
483 possibilities listed above – especially if there are dedicated “champions” of each desirable
484 change who are committed to continue in their strategic actions from year to year, and even
485 from one political administration to the next.

486 **Expand Access to Broadband Services in All Areas of Alabama**

487 Apply for Available Federal Grants to Help Finance the Deployment of Needed 488 Additional Broadband Services

489 In early 2009, Congress appropriated 7.2 billion dollars through the American Economic
490 Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), specifically for use in initiatives to expand Broadband
491 access and use in unserved and underserved areas. In addition, the ARRA provides funding for
492 broadband projects that seek to establish or improve access for education, health care, public
493 safety and vulnerable populations. The Alabama state government should work with applicants
494 to ensure that Alabama receives its fair share of available federal dollars to improve the
495 availability of Broadband services in areas where the current infrastructure is unavailable,
496 unaffordable, or is inadequate to meet local needs.

497 Ensure Regional Planning Includes Broadband as Critical Infrastructure Along
498 with Energy, Water, Sewer, and Transportation.

499 Alabama’s state government already supports on-going regional planning efforts in a variety of
500 forums, such as the Alabama Regional Planning Councils, the Alabama Communities of
501 Excellence Program, the Alabama Rural Action Commissions, the Alabama Black Belt Action
502 Commission, and the Alabama Workforce Development Councils. Each of these on-going
503 regional planning initiatives should explicitly include Broadband as a central planning element.

504 Encourage Public Sector Broadband Uses to Create Incentives for Private
505 Sector Broadband Investment.

506 City, county and state governments should provide leadership in improving the prospects for
507 feasible Broadband investment by becoming an “anchor tenant” -- contracting through
508 competitive bidding with alternative Broadband providers to meet community needs. Local
509 governments and regional planning organizations should identify barriers to Broadband
510 deployment (right-of-way costs, need for grants or loans, etc.) and advocate for solutions. State
511 government should consider opportunities to promote Broadband connections to public
512 institutions such as libraries, schools, hospitals, public safety answering points (PASP); first
513 responders (such as police, fire and EMS); and judicial offices -- as a means to encourage more
514 Broadband infrastructure investment to support needs in unserved and underserved
515 communities.

516 Identify and Educate the Public on the Bandwidths Required to Achieve
517 Various Desired Broadband Uses

518 A matrix that compares desired community, business and personal Broadband objectives with
519 the telecommunications infrastructure capabilities required to achieve those objectives should
520 be developed for all regions of the state. For example, vastly less bandwidth and reliability are
521 needed to support e-mail communications among family members than would be required to
522 support a surgical operation over Broadband. With a better understanding of what objectives
523 can be achieved through existing telecommunications infrastructure, and of what
524 enhancements to that infrastructure are required to support each desired community and
525 business objective, appropriate local actions to expand access can be more effectively focused.

526 Create Publicly Available Computer Access Locations Convenient to the Local
527 Community

528 Regional leadership initiatives should be established to support community-based organizations
529 with information and funding to establish community technology access centers in places
530 where people naturally gather. Examples include libraries, community centers, schools, medical
531 clinics, and churches. In some cases, vendors and others can be encouraged to donate used, but
532 still usable, computer equipment to such local centers. Regional leadership should also identify
533 any public policy barriers to the creation of community technology access centers, and
534 advocate solutions.

535 **Enhance Digital Skills and Awareness in Using Digital Technology**

536 Offer Public Computer and Digital Skills Training Through Partnerships with
537 Two-Year Colleges, Faith-Based and Community Action Organizations

538 Free or low-cost classes should be made available to help community members lacking digital
539 experience to gain necessary skills. In particular, two-year colleges -- as a part of their
540 workforce development mission -- in partnership with faith-based/community action
541 organizations should be encouraged and supported to offer training programs in local
542 communities. In addition to classes, structured initiatives should be considered which engage
543 technology-savvy youth as mentors to help older community members learn basic computer
544 and digital skills.

545 Educate Communities About Beneficial Broadband Opportunities

546 By all available means, state and local governments should find ways to educate the public
547 regarding the numerous ways Broadband can help them improve their lives. Alabama's higher
548 education network, regional planning organizations, and state agencies should develop
549 outreach programs to educate communities about Broadband opportunities. This could include
550 community workshops, webinars, leadership training programs, and the demonstration of
551 Broadband using a specially equipped van.

552 **Promote Relevant On-Line Content**

553 Provide Parents with Knowledge and Tools to Protect Children From
554 Undesirable On-Line Content

555 Children should be protected from undesirable content by providing their parents or guardians
556 with information on possible technologies to filter Internet content -- and also with knowledge
557 about how to appropriately supervise and manage their children's computer use. Faith-based
558 groups, local schools, parent-teacher associations, service clubs and fraternity/sorority service
559 projects have the potential to take leadership in this important form of community education.

560 Develop On-Line Data Bases to Support Information Sharing and Regional
561 Collaboration

562 Regional planning organizations should encourage the exchange of ideas among citizens
563 through the development of regional on-line data bases that can that overcome the limitations
564 of institutional silos, and lead to creative collaboration among agencies in serving the citizenry.
565 These data bases should be capable of presenting information in a geo-spatial format, providing
566 opportunities for interactive discussions, and supporting community scheduling.

567 Utilize Social Networking Sites to Build Understanding and Beneficial
568 Collaboration Among Alabama's Rural and Urban Communities

569 Use of social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter or Blogging should be encouraged as a
570 means to promote sharing of ideas and issues among different regions of Alabama. For
571 example, Alabama agriculture stakeholders should be encouraged and supported in the use of
572 modern interactive information technology tools such as the social media to introduce and
573 explain agriculture to the general population, and to educate public decision-makers on the
574 needs of agriculture. Use of these media should be encouraged in Alabama school classrooms
575 to introduce students to careers in agriculture, and to promote understanding of agricultural
576 values and processes.

577 **Create New Beneficial Uses of Broadband Communications for Health**

578 Engage Rural Health Professionals in Creating Solutions That Address
579 Obstacles to E-health

580 A careful assessment of current barriers to adopting e-health, along with state leadership in
581 creating solutions, can improve the potential for expanded beneficial uses of Broadband to
582 strengthen health care. Examples of potential barriers include: insurance payment systems that
583 discourage use of e-health, lack of needed equipment, inadequate connectivity, overstretched
584 medical personnel, personnel who resist change, local “turf” issues, and electronic medical
585 record systems not compatible with local realities.

586 Encourage Use of Information Technologies for Health and Wellness
587 Education

588 Research and innovative applications of information technologies to support health and
589 wellness education should be encouraged – such as early childhood education, mental health
590 care, nutritional education, and patient-specific databases supporting better diagnosis and
591 treatment. In some cases these opportunities are already being pursued, but could be
592 enhanced by careful use of Broadband high-speed Internet. The Alabama state government
593 should engage universities, hospitals, doctors, insurance companies, the business community,
594 and others to identify and advance promising opportunities.

595 Support Demonstrations of e-Health Technologies for Critical Applications

596 The Alabama state government should engage universities, medical equipment manufacturers,
597 hospitals, doctors and insurance companies to develop and implement regional demonstration
598 projects that advance home-based health care. The state government should also convene
599 private-sector electronic medical record vendors, university experts, and health care industry
600 representatives to implement effective demonstrations of meaningful uses of interoperable
601 health information technology systems for such purposes as improving mental health, reducing
602 the use of drugs, etc.

603 **Create New Beneficial Uses of Broadband for Education**

604 Encourage Use of Video and Internet Technologies in Rural Schools to Access
605 World Class Instructional Resources

606 Local business leadership should be encouraged to join teachers, school administrators and
607 school boards to identify and address any barriers to the use of distance education. Continuing
608 education should be provided to help those teachers who are less experienced in use of video
609 and on-line teaching tools to learn how to effectively utilize distance education resources.

610 Expand Rural Access to Life-Long Learning Through Improved Broadband
611 Connections to Two-Year and Four-Year Degree Programs

612 Through Broadband connections to the home, rural residents can gain better access to
613 education, while also avoiding the cost, time and safety risk of travelling to a community college
614 or university campus. Local business leaders and the colleges should continue developing a
615 comprehensive strategy for the use of technology to improve rural access to education and
616 training, especially taking advantage of many expected technological improvements in the
617 speed and capacity of desktop, laptop and hand-held digital devices. This will help the citizenry
618 – young and old -- get what they need from the educational system as a whole, and help break
619 down the “silo mentality” still found among some parts of the state’s higher education system.

620 Utilize Video Forums to Support Dialog Between Educators and Business
621 Leaders to Improve Relevance of Classroom Curriculum for Future Workforce
622 Needs.

623 Regional leadership should implement video forums supporting dialog among business leaders
624 and educators to ensure that the state’s educational system turns out students with the skills
625 required for a productive Alabama economy. This dialog should include not only anticipated
626 skill needs, but also potential public policy reforms that would better enable responsive
627 workforce development solutions at the regional level.

628 Leverage Video and Web-Media to Provide Opportunities for Youth and Adults
629 to Gain Knowledge of the World’s Diverse Cultures

630 Schools, community colleges and universities should present opportunities to expose Alabama’s
631 students to various cultures around the world. This can include organized cultural exchanges, or

632 the use of video-conferencing to bring invited presentations from international CEOs and
633 business experts to rural Alabama schools. Teachers should be provided with continuing
634 education and resources to incorporate expanded global perspectives into the classroom.

635 **Apply Technology to Strengthen Parental Involvement in Their Children’s** 636 **Education**

637 Alabama schools should develop on-line tools to connect with families at home. For example,
638 password-protected web sites can enable parents to monitor their children’s grades, homework
639 assignments, attendance, and communication with teachers. More advanced applications
640 might include the use of personal video devices enabling parents to observe what their child is
641 doing in school in real time.

642 **Create New Beneficial Uses of Broadband for Public Safety**

643 **Advance Communications System Interoperability to Strengthen Alabama’s** 644 **Disaster Response Capability**

645 During recent Hurricanes Katrina and Ivan, Alabama demonstrated a disaster response system
646 that has been widely recognized as superior. The state government should work with the public
647 safety agencies and the private sector to migrate emergency communications systems to next
648 generation Internet Protocol (IP)-enabled services that will allow for the use of voice, video, and
649 data applications as well as enhance disaster response. An IP emergency communications
650 platform allows for greater interoperability and portability of emergency response systems
651 needed to better respond to major events such as hurricanes. Further, implementation of the
652 next generation 9-1-1 will allow first responders and citizens to take advantage of technology
653 advances that allow for the use of video and data services.

654 **Leverage Community Broadband Systems to Strengthen Local Police** 655 **Enforcement**

656 Local Governments should be encouraged to explore opportunities to leverage Broadband
657 communications to strengthen local police enforcement -- for example, by the strategic
658 placement of video cameras to help reduce crime and enhance neighborhood safety.
659 Community Broadband can also be utilized to enhance the effectiveness of neighborhood crime
660 watch programs by encouraging local residents to report suspicious activities to police
661 departments using cell phones or other on-line connections.

662 **Enhance Community Safety Through Use of Broadband to Deliver Legal**
663 **Services, Health Care, Distance Education and Training at Prison Sites.**

664 The Alabama state Government should develop Broadband-enabled applications to support
665 remote arraignments, e-health and prison guard training to enhance community safety. Every
666 prisoner transport involves a risk of escape which could be avoided with advanced
667 communications systems. Broadband can also be used to prepare prisoners for a more
668 productive, law-abiding future. By deploying distance education systems, Alabama can better
669 prepare inmates with workforce skills they will need to gain employment after serving their
670 time, so they will be less likely to return to prison.

671 **Promote New Beneficial Uses of Technology for Government**

672 **Identify and Provide Training on Local Government Best Practices in the Use**
673 **of Information Technologies to Reduce Costs of Public Services and/or**
674 **Improve Openness**

675 Leadership training and assistance should be made available to local governments in pursuing
676 grant funds to encourage innovative Broadband-enabled applications to cost-effectively meet
677 local community needs and operate government in an open and transparent manner. Examples
678 include wireless meter reading, electronic billing, paperless reports, or routing of city
679 equipment. Records of public business should be made available on-line in an open and
680 accessible format. Government use of the web provides many opportunities to build
681 connections throughout the community, whether it is to register for swimming lessons at the
682 public pool, pay a parking ticket, or access forms on-line. Such applications improve
683 government efficiency and helps promote the adoption and use of Broadband technologies.

684 **Support Local Government in Identifying and Securing Grant Funds to**
685 **Implement Innovations in the Use of Technologies**

686 State government and regional planning organizations should assist local governments in
687 identifying and securing federal or other available grant funds to implement innovative new
688 initiatives that use Broadband to improve the efficiency and/or openness of government.

689 **Create New Beneficial Uses of Broadband for Economic Development**

690 Identify Regional Business Sectors With the Best Potential to Successfully
691 Demonstrate Innovative Uses of Broadband

692 Within each region, those business sectors should be identified, that have the resources and
693 leadership potential to be successful in expanding innovative use of Broadband to improve
694 competitiveness and profitability. Resources should be focused on these organizations as
695 creative leaders and models for others in the region.

696 Develop Strategies to Enhance Rural Business Opportunities That Leverage
697 Advantages Provided by Broadband Communication

698 Regional teams should be formed to inventory local assets and business opportunities that can
699 be leveraged through the expanded utilization of Broadband. Such opportunities could include:

- 700 • Recruiting new businesses to supply major regional industries in the automotive, health
701 care, aerospace, bio-medical, energy production, or other key sectors.
- 702 • Supporting the use of tele-work to increase the number of job opportunities available in
703 rural Alabama.
- 704 • Encouraging more tourists to visit rural Alabama, by using on-line tools to market
705 Alabama's scenic beauty, history, culture and arts.
- 706 • Engaging people who grew up in Alabama and then moved away, inviting them to return
707 and start businesses in their home communities.

708 Assign Regional Teams to Create Strategies to Expand Use of Broadband to
709 Improve On-Farm and Industry Profitability

710 Regional leadership teams involving state government, agriculture, and education should be
711 formed to develop approaches to improve the competitive position of Alabama's agriculture
712 through use of Broadband communications. Examples include: distance education supporting
713 development of new income sources; on-farm access to veterinarian services; 24/7 access to
714 animal health and disease data; and remote monitoring of conditions in poultry or hog houses.
715 Regional teams should identify relevant opportunities, barriers to implementation, and ways to
716 improve adoption.