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Internet Access in Marathon County

Presentation to the Marathon County Board

October 10, 2013

internet access

- Internet access as a public policy issue
- Background on terms and key concepts
- Current state

Where could we go?

- [e-government](#)
- For more instructional and case study videos, visit the Wisconsin Broadband Channel on YouTube - [WIBroadband1](#)



Available Services

- WIRED
 - Dial-up
 - Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)
 - Cable modem
 - Fiber optic, to home or business
- WIRELESS
 - Satellite
 - Cellular
 - Wi-Fi (Fixed Wireless)



Dial up

- Speed range: less than 56 Kbps
- Advantages
 - Uses existing, widely available land (phone) lines
- Challenges
 - SLOW!
 - So slow that most connections TIME OUT
 - Copper wiring is deteriorating and not being re-invested



Wired

DSL

- Speed range: 500 Kbps to 6 Mbps
- Advantages
 - Uses existing Land Lines BUT – must be within XX distance from phone company's electronics
 - Relatively affordable for residences
- Challenges
 - Speed depends on distance from central office;
 - no service at greater distances from CO
 - Shared Bandwidth with your neighbors



Wired

Cable modem

- Speed range: 5Mbps – 30 Mbps Download
 - 200 – 400 Kbps Upload
- Advantages
 - Uses cable TV infrastructure
 - Faster speeds
- Challenges
 - Usually available only where there is high population density
 - More people on the line = slower service



Wired

Fiber optic

- Speed range: 10Mbps, 1 Gig, 100Gig, ?
- Advantages
 - Awesome Speed! Just buy faster optics
 - Consistent and reliable
- Challenges
 - Very expensive to bury or hang new fiber
 - Plowed 2" conduit \$4/foot
 - Bored \$14/foot
 - Bored Cobble \$35/Cobble
 - Bored Rock \$82/foot



Wired

Satellite

- Speed range: 6-15 Mbps Down/.5-3Mbps Up
- Advantages
 - Relatively universal availability
- Challenges
 - Latency (delay of signal)
 - Reliability – weather and sunspot activity
 - Requires clear path
 - Higher cost (relative)
 - VPN and VoIP often not available (often required for business applications)



Wireless

Cellular Residential

- Speed range: 400Kbps-700Kbps
- Advantages
 - More coverage in our county than DSL
- Challenges
 - Trees
 - Still have parts of county with no cell coverage



Wireless

Cellular Mobile (aircards and Mifi)

- Speed range: 3G 1Mbps/.25Mbps
- 4G
- Advantages
 - Flexible
- Challenges
 - Speeds go up and down radically as you move around AND as other usage peaks
 - Geographic coverage



Wireless

Wi-Fi

- Speed range: 1Mbps-4Mbps
- Advantages
 - Available in some rural areas without cell or DSL
- Challenges
 - Blocked by terrain or trees
 - Rapid signal deterioration; requires more repeaters
 - Capacity is often oversubscribed
 - Might not be there for you when you need it



Wireless

Speed Examples

- 7 Mg board packet from May 2013
- 3G Mifi – 3 Minutes
- Good DSL – 16 seconds
- Satellite – 17s
- Cable – 11s
- Fiber – <3s



Other Examples

- Note –Movie varies from 3Gig-26Gig.
- It could take 18-40 Hours to download on a lower speed connection
- I took 339 pictures on vacation. On Mifi, would take 10 hours to upload



Coverage Maps

- **Wired** http://www.co.marathon.wi.us/Portals/0/Departments/CCD/Documents/BGA_Appendix-G_WiredBroadbandCoverage.pdf
- **Cellcom** http://www.cellcom.com/coverage_map.html
- **Forested**
http://www.co.marathon.wi.us/Portals/0/Departments/CCD/Documents/BGA_Appendix-L_ForestedAreasMarathonCounty.pdf
- **Wifi** http://www.co.marathon.wi.us/Portals/0/Departments/CCD/Documents/BGA_Appendix-H_ClaimedWirelessBroadbandCoverage.pdf
- **For more maps, see the broadband gap analysis report**
<http://www.co.marathon.wi.us/Departments/InformationTechnology/BroadbandGapAnalysis.aspx>



Current State

- Rural Areas still have gaps – Cellcom map
- Rural areas with coverage often find it too slow or not reliable enough to telecommute
- Not many free hotspots



broadband access as a public policy issue

- Educate yourself and your colleagues
- Inform decision makers and residents, dispel misinformation
- Inform public policy with legislators, Public Service Commission
- Support outreach activities

- Know your providers, develop relationship
- Conduct demand surveys
- Host technology fairs, tech advisory committees
- Cultivate public/private partnerships



broadband access as a public policy issue (2)

- Develop policy on access to public infrastructure, such as towers, access in public places
- Promote “Dig Once” policies
- Coordinate public works projects
- Foster CANs, cooperatives (e.g. “pole funding”)
- Set a minimum speed and reliability goal
- Tie economic development priorities to improved access, telecommuting

