IETA State Broadband Items for Consideration
This is a bullet point list of items for consideration. They are in no particular order.

- Public schools as a whole have more internal end-users than any public or private entity in the state. Approximately 300,000 internal end-users.
- The largest school districts have more internal end-users individually than any individual public or private entity. West Ada has approximately 40,000 end-users. The largest employer in the state according to the department of labor has 11,700 employees.
- School networks are the same technology used in corporate networks with the same levels of needs.
- The ability for schools to opt out of any state provided solution, but still receive some level of funding to implement their own solution.
- Valid checks and balances that ensure equity and fairness of funding and levels of service.
- Provide bandwidth for K-12, all students need access to the Internet.
- Vendors cannot make a return on their investment providing high quality service to some communities in Idaho. The only way they can receive an ROI is to have an anchor tenant that will allow them to feel confident they will generate a profit in the long run. School offer the largest ROI for the vendor and the state since it effects the largest percentage of the population in most communities.
- Anchor tenant are necessary to attract vendors into areas with little to no return on investment.
- School have varying levels of technical expertise. Some district need a lot of help with their technology, and other districts do not need any help. The state solution school allow for all levels of need to support student learning.
- The needs of the state include broadband for schools, public agencies, and private industry.
- Districts receive minimal funding for technology staff and equipment. Asking district to begin paying for their broadband will put a hardship on district budgets, and will have the greatest affect on districts in rural areas who typically have the smallest budgets.
- E-rateable and non-Erateable traffic and funding needs to be carefully separated to avoid any appearance of improprieties.
- All E-rate rules and requirements need to be considered to allow the greatest access to E-rate funding.
- A partnership between public and private industry is necessary for a successful system.
- School district have complex security systems to protect student and staff data. Any plan need to ensure it does not interfere with existing district security.

- Specific technical requirements should not be included in any legislation. Technology changes to quickly to have specific requirements placed in legislation.
- Any plan should look focus on the long term.
- High quality broadband is not available everywhere in the state.
- Broadband is nationally defined as 25 Mbps or higher.
- Some schools need support filing for E-rate services. Many have to pay outside consultants to complete their filling.
- Some schools need help writing and administering RFPs and purchasing.