Defining Anchor Institutions

A Framework for Identifying CAIs in Every Community



Background: Why do we need to define CAIs?

States applying for BEAD funding are required to create:

Five-Year Plans, Initial & Final Proposals

States must offer their own definitions of CAIs

BEAD NOFO offers a definition of CAIs

States can expand the definition

Must justify their reasoning



WHAT IS A COMMUNITY ANCHOR INSTITUTION?





What is a CAI?





Typically non-profit, public service organizations

Schools,

Libraries

healthcare centers

etc.



Gathering places for local communities

Rec centers

Public housing

Transportation hubs

Houses of worship

Fire and police stations, etc.



Broadband access points

Connectivity

Help with electronic devices and performing online activities

Basic internet searches

Online job applications

Paying bills

Email

Device troubleshooting



Providing Connectivity to the wider community

Wireless

Hotspot lending devices, etc.



Can a for-profit be a CAI?

- In communities where there aren't traditional anchors, a for-profit can serve as a CAI if they are the only point of gathering
 - Bar & Grills (Montana)
 - Entertainment centers, variety stores (Indiana)
 - Grocery stores dedicated to specific ethnic groups, hair salons (Ohio)

How are states defining CAIs?

Most states choosing to adopt the NTIA definition provided in the BEAD NOFO:

"an entity such as a school, library, health clinic, health center, hospital or other medical provider, public safety entity, institution of higher education, public housing organization, or community support organization that facilitates greater use of broadband service by vulnerable populations, including, but not limited to, low-income individuals, unemployed individuals, children, the incarcerated, and aged individuals."





Differences arise:

What each states consider CAIs, even within the NTIA defined categories



Partnerships with universities

FCC or state broadband maps

State challenge process to ask CAIs to self-identify

Stakeholder input

What communities say is important to them



CAIs should be defined state-by-state, and community-by-community.

Top-down vs Bottom-Up: A framework for defining CAIs



Top-Down

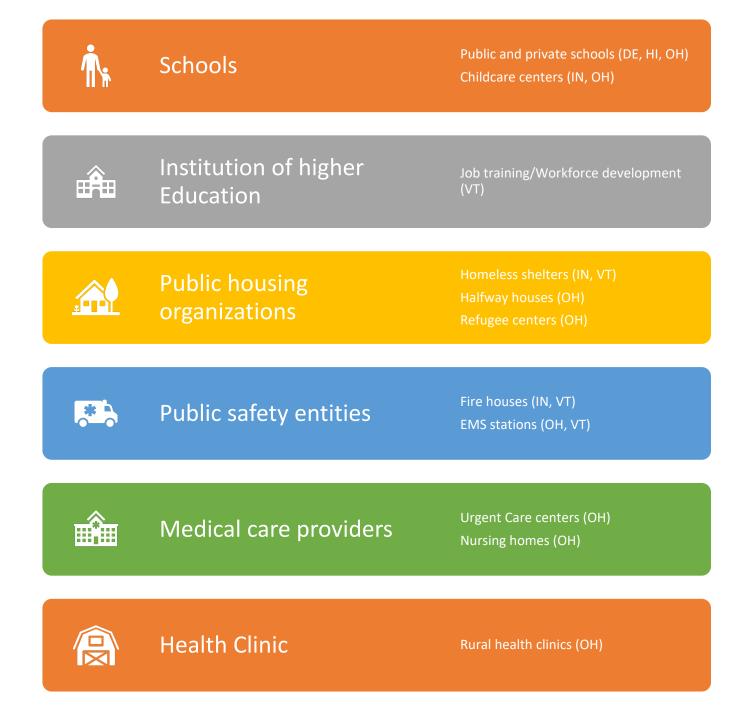
Includes traditional categories of CAIs like those included in the NTIA definition.

Encompasses CAIs like schools, libraries, hospitals, higher ed, etc.

Sub-groups of traditional CAIs that extend the same functions.

Typically non-profit, public service organizations

Top-Down Examples





Every community is different

Asking communities what's important to them

BEAD opened an opportunity for states to engage their local communities



Considers the kinds of institutions that serve the functions of CAIs, but don't fall under traditional categories

Where do people go to get connected to the internet/help with devices?



Communities that benefit from a bottom-up approach include

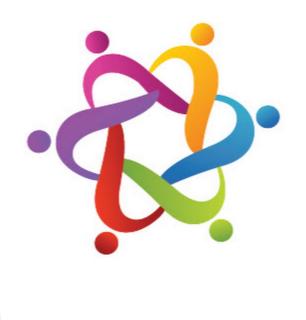
Sparsely populated, rural, unincorporated, low-income urban

Tribal nations often have non-traditional anchors

Bottom-Up



Included as "community support organizations"



"In rural areas, it is important to consider that these communities may not have access to the same resources and locations that other communities have, and places of community gathering may look quite different"

--Indiana Five-Year Plan (p. 34)

Bottom-up Examples (by state)

Kansas

• Local grocery store, grain elevators, pork rotunda

Indiana

 Religious centers, outdoor parks, car parks/gas stations, fairgrounds, public transportation stations

Montana

• Ranger stations, bar and grills

Vermont

 houses of worship, correctional facilities and juvenile detention centers, public access television station facilities, and public outdoor spaces

Things to consider when defining CAIs

 States will use a combination approach to defining CAIs

- What kinds of institutions are available in local communities?
- Where do people go to access the internet and/or get help with devices?





Questions?
Comments?
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