Student Access to Technology and the Internet During COVID-19



SB 159 (2014) - Education Technology InfrastructureSB 64 (2017) – Public School Capital Outlay Time Periods

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Full Support





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270 (2016 - 2020)

~\$100M / 88% E-rate

Top 5

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5 X

Schools have adequate IA



Did not win the war

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Source: EducationSuperHighway

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Technology

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Regional / Statewide Collaboration

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100 Mil 200 200





Paul A. Romero



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Executive Director of Information Technology Rio Rancho Public Schools



Rio Rancho's Preparation and Response

<u> Pre-Pandemic</u>

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- Already working towards a "Future Ready" environment
- Working towards 1:1 technology deployment
- Already using distance learning tools (Google Classroom)
- Teachers and students familiar with the tools

Rio Rancho's Preparation and Response

Pandemic

• Data

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- Identify <u>need</u> vs want access/devices
- More than 600 homes with inadequate or no internet access, varying access to devices, 1¹/₂ weeks to resolve
 - Sparklight internet service
 - Mobile hotspots (T-Mobile) for remote areas
 - Identify "one-offs"



Key Factors

- Accessibility/Connectivity
- Sustainability

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- Funding 1:1 implementations
- Device management and life cycle
- Ongoing technical support
 - Change from ticket based system to help desk staffed during non-business hours
 - Increased online resources (internal and external)



Key Factors

• Equity

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- Device and connectivity equity
- Working with <u>all</u> educational services
 - C&I, SPED, Health, Transportation, Food Service
- Social and emotional support
 - We are all human and learning can't happen if we are not safe, secure, and supported
- Privacy and security
 - External attacks increased 300%



Common High Level Considerations

- Social Emotional Supports
- Data Security/PII Cloud Filtering (LMS, Video Conferencing, etc.)
 - Staff/Student Preparedness
- Policy Considerations

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- Educational services that are not conducive to distance learning (Special Education, etc.)
- Continuing delivery/provisioning of non-educational services



State of Internet Service on Tribal Lands



- **People:** 41% of people living on tribal lands lack access to broadband, with the deficit jumping to 68% for those living in rural areas. (FCC, 2016)
- **Homes:** 65% of Home Internet rely on cell phones. (ASU, 2019)
- Schools: Bureau of Indian Education schools can pay significantly more than non-BIE schools in the same locations. Ch'ooshgai Community School \$20,750/mo. vs. NM PED School District \$6,005/mo.
- **Tribes:** In 2020, some tribal governments in New Mexico still connect with T1s (1.5 Mbps), or about 10% of a single LTE cell phone)
 - Largely an issue of incumbent providers not building out on tribal land
- The Digital Divide is now the Digital Chasm

Building on Previous Tribal Efforts

Pueblos



Middle Rio Grande Pueblo Tribal Consortium Jemez-Zia Pueblo Tribal Consortium

SANTA FE INDIAN SCHOOL

SANTA FE INDIAN SCHOOL

2015 Pueblo Beginnings

- Schools & Libraries: Very slow and expensive connections
- Tribal Libraries as critical community computing centers
- Only ¹/₂ Tribes had IT Departments
- Few Tribal libraries applying for E-Rate discounts



San Felipe Library Santo Domingo Library **T'siya Elementary School Jemez Day School Jemez Walatowa High School**

Jemez Tribal Library Zia Tribal Library (Ethernet) San Diego Riverside

DSL

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Cochiti Tribal Library

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LTE

MY iPHONE

Microwave Shared w/Tribal Government







SANTA FE INDIAN SCHOOL

Project Approach

- Consortium- includes all school & libraries in a geographic area
- Aggregates Demand
- Economies of Scale
- Network Design: Aims for ABQG at 505 Marquette
- The ask: 95% E-rate Discount on \$8 million projects





2019 Project Outcomes

- With E-Rate: 30 Cents/Mbps
- Over 3000% faster/Up to 96% Cheaper
- Scalable: Can grow as needed
- Benefits of ABQG: Peering and Caching, Internet2
- Increased collaboration between schools and libraries
- 23 States have K-20 Education Networks but not NM
- New Tribal Investments to connect to Tribal Homes

New Speed per School/Library





But that was before COVID-19.

- COVID-19 revealed the existing fault lines and put a face to the discrimination against students that aren't connected.
 - Lack of connectivity in homes is biggest student challenge
 - School-issued Chromebooks don't help w/o Internet
- LFC Report, "Learning Loss Due to COVID-19 Pandemic" (6/10/20) Low income schools, students suffer most
 Figure XX. Average Months of Learning Lost if Schools Class Schooling in January, 2021
 - Internet factor
- Low-income schools underperform without established technology-rich teaching pedagogy and experience mobile technology





2020 COVID-19 Tribal Responses



Short-term, Mid-term, Long-term Actions
Federal funding focuses on hotspots and

devices

- Short term Rapid Response address urgent needs for students with Cellular Hotspots, Chromebooks
- Pro: Quick Fix
- Con: Very Expensive Bandaids



Tribal Connectivity During COVID-19

- Mid term -- Tribal WiFi hotspots at Libraries and Chapter houses. Emergency wireless network planning
- Pros: Can serve many students, reasonable cost/deployment time
- Cons: Hot/cold cars, transportation



Tribal Connectivity During COVID-19

COVID-19 Notwithstanding

- Long term Residential Internet access through the creation of permanent tribal networks that utilize the fiber backhaul
- Addressing connectivity for all tribal schools, including BIE controlled schools
- State Education Network



Addressing Navajo Broadband

- E-Rate application for fiber in two states to create unified network for Dine Education
- 380 new miles of fiber with DoIT providing a state match of 5% for the \$47 million E-Rate build
- Working on ensuring fiber connectivity for BIE controlled schools
- Collaboration between multiple groups including PED, SFIS, DoIT, and IAD



Addressing the Homework Gap

- Mobile hotspots
- Chromebooks
- WiFi hotspots using cellular technology
- Service providers have stepped up all around the state



- Free WiFi spots have been mapped
- Still need better home access for students and teachers
- We still have urban connectivity deserts in areas of our urban areas
- Local Exchange Carriers are leading the way to provide better coverage, including fiber to the home



Need for technology planning

- More than broadband and devices
- Engage teachers, administrators, parents, and community
- Provide professional development for teachers to make the best use of technology
- Technology planning such as Future Ready is also about changing the culture in schools to adapt to change

Collecting data



- The Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO) partnered with EducationSuperHighway, a national nonprofit, and the State Educational Technology Directors Association to develop guidelines for Digital Equity Data Collection
- This is a blueprint for state education leaders about how to conduct a high-quality, student-level data collection in assessing the state's digital divide.

Collecting data



- Establishing a set of standards for the collection of student home access data will provide districts, and in turn the state, the ability to identify whether:
 - A student has access to connectivity or a device at home;
 - Is the connectivity the sufficient enough to allow the student to be engaged in online learning.
- Data points include devices, device ownership, and if devices are shared in a household
 - This data can help PED, districts, and charter schools identify and target students in of need support

Obstacles:

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- Low population density
- Lack of existing infrastructure
- Deficit of Expertise
- Lack of Funding



Windows of Opportunity

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Path Forward:

- State vision
- Leadership
- Clear Goals
- Dedicated / specialized staff
- Some funding
- Accountability

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Final takeaway

Statewide Broadband and (Ed)Tech Deficiencies Correction Program

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