



# Grant County PUD

## IEEE 802.3 Ethernet in the First Mile Study Group

Jonathan A. Moore, PE  
[jonmoore@ieee.org](mailto:jonmoore@ieee.org)



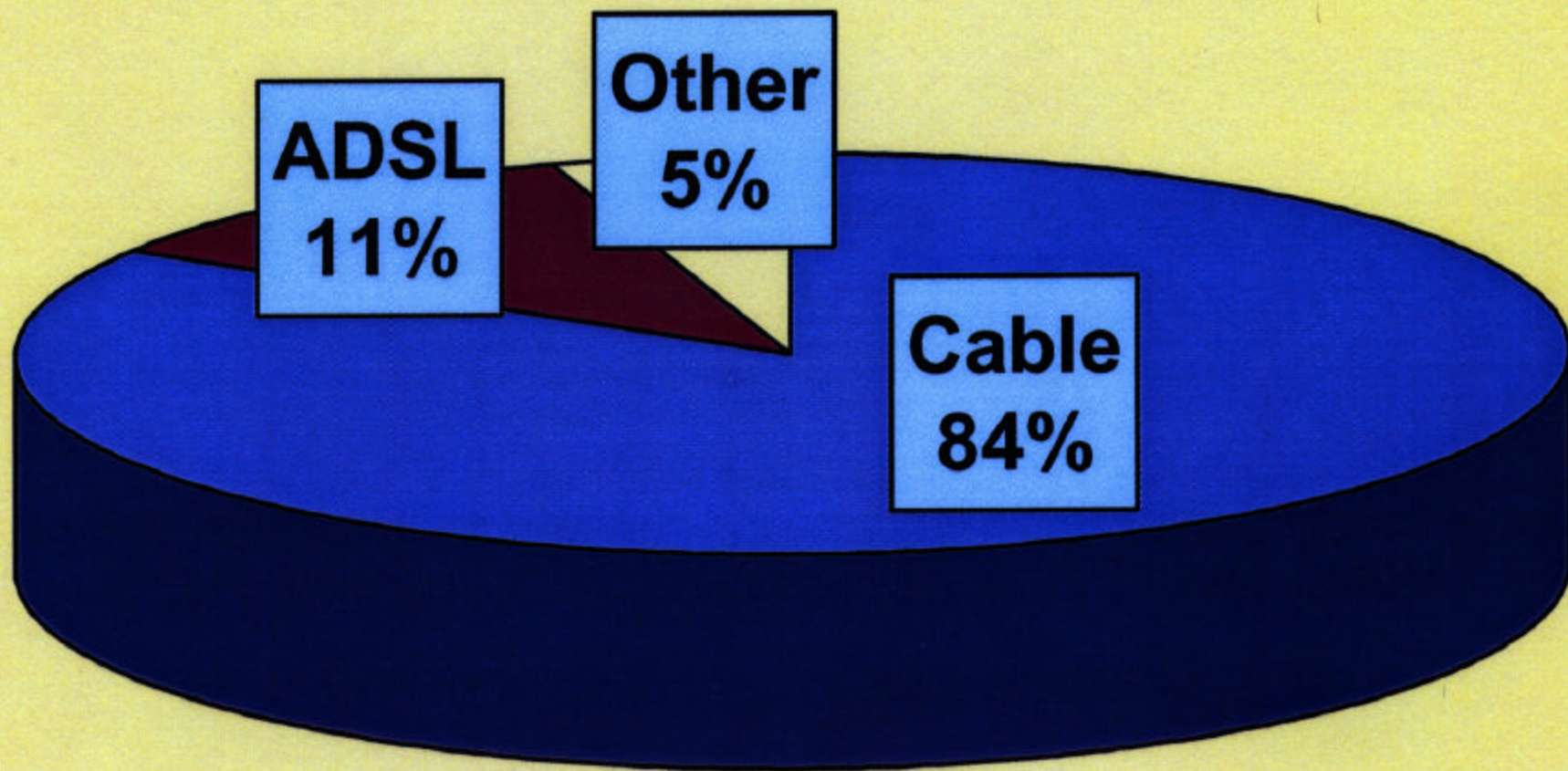
# FCC August 2000 Broadband Report

- As of December 31, 1999 there were:
  - 1.8 M “High Speed” Residential Subscribers
  - 1 M “Advanced” Large Business Customers
    - *FCC defines “Advanced Communication” capability as “infrastructure capable of delivering a speed in excess of 200kbps in **each** direction” and*
    - *“High-Speed” as “transmission speeds in excess of 200kbps in at least **one** direction”*



*Only 0.65% of US is high-speed*

# Distribution of High Speed Services by Technology



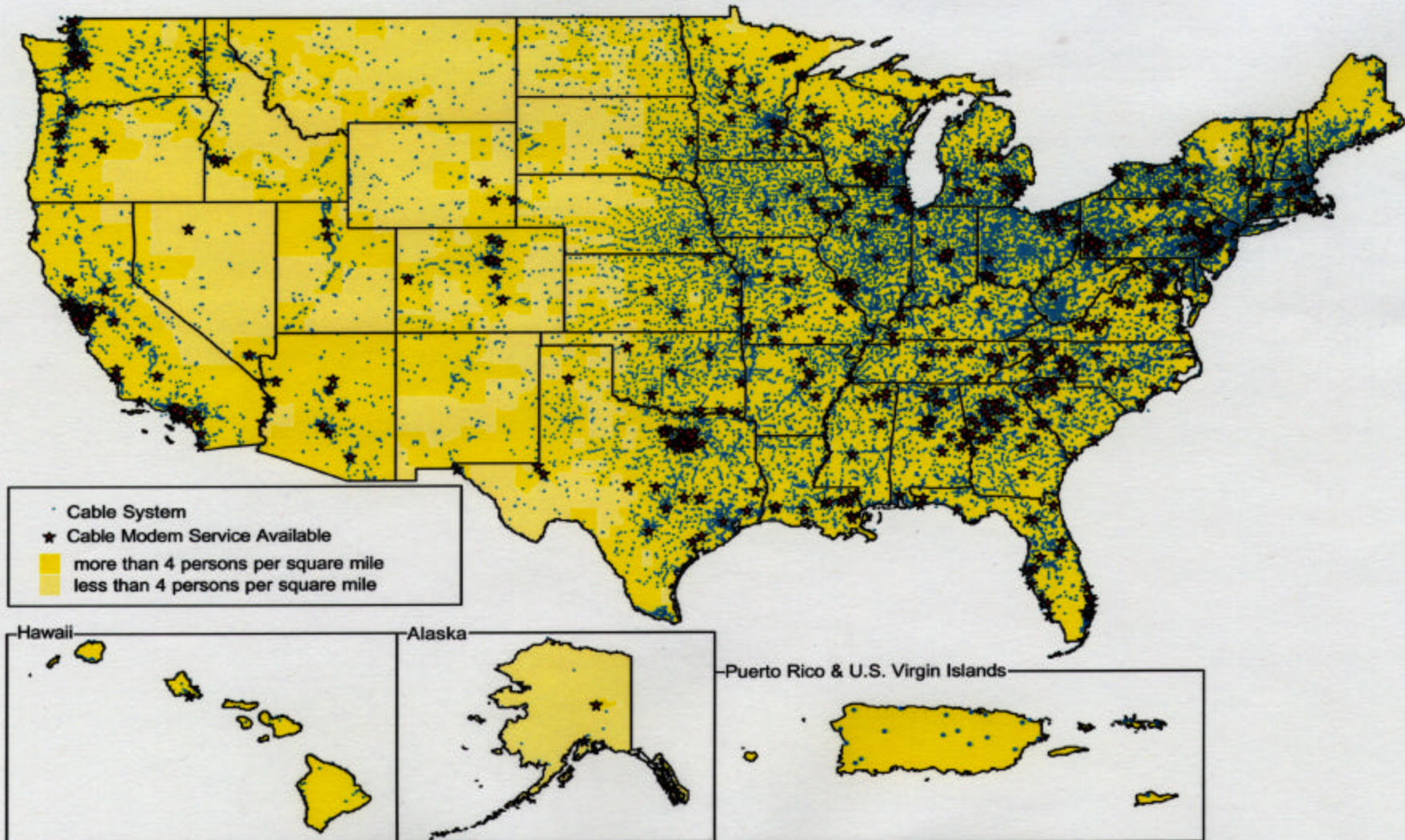
Source: Broadband Survey (1999)

# Cable Modem Providers

Federal Communications Commission

FCC 00-290

**Figure 12**  
**Cable Modem Deployment in the United States**



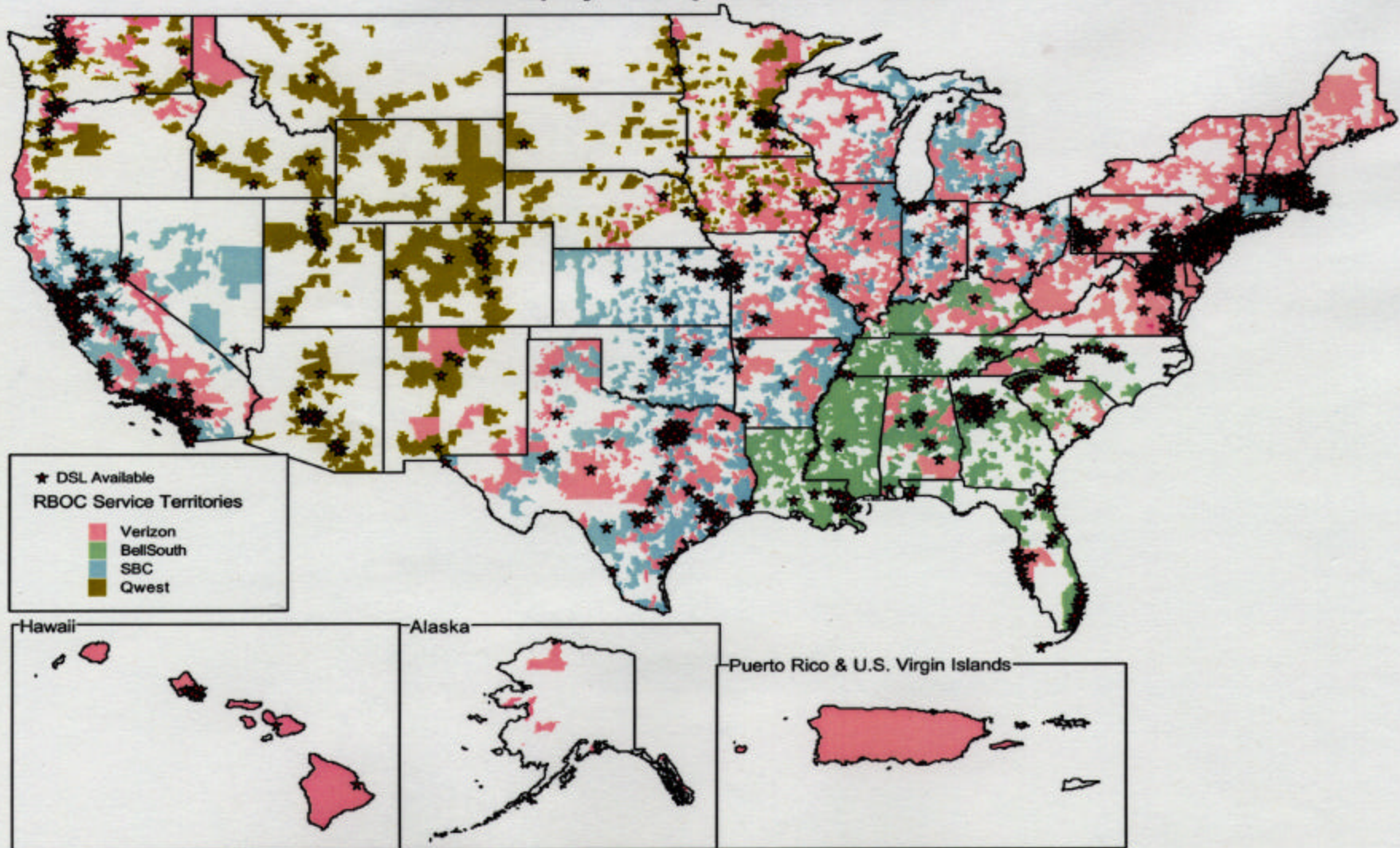
Source: FCC cable system registrations and aeronautical frequency notifications; "Advanced Telecommunications in Rural America," NTIA, RUS.

# DSL Providers

Federal Communications Commission

FCC 00-290

**Figure 14**  
**DSL Deployment by RBOCs and DLECs**



Source: "Advanced Telecommunications in Rural America," NTIA, RUS; NECA Tariff 4; websites of Bell Atlantic, US West, Covad, Northpoint, and Rhythms.



# Market Need / Opportunity

- Lack of Rural Communication Services
  - Grant County, like most of US, has no:
    - CLECs, DSL, or Wireless Internet Access
  - 98% of County does not have:
    - ISDN, or Cable Modem Access, and
  - 3 areas do not have:
    - basic phone service, or local dial access to internet
- Lack of Rural Competition



# Grant County PUD



- GCPUD is currently installing FTTH using
  - dedicated SMF-28 glass
  - 15 year capital design
  - Gigabit-Ethernet
- “Open Access” architecture
  - port based 802.1Q tagging
  - 802.1p to manage QOS

## Open Access

*Enables Multiple & Competitive Services*

*Many city franchises are now requiring “open access”*

*Can apply to poles, trenches, & facilities*



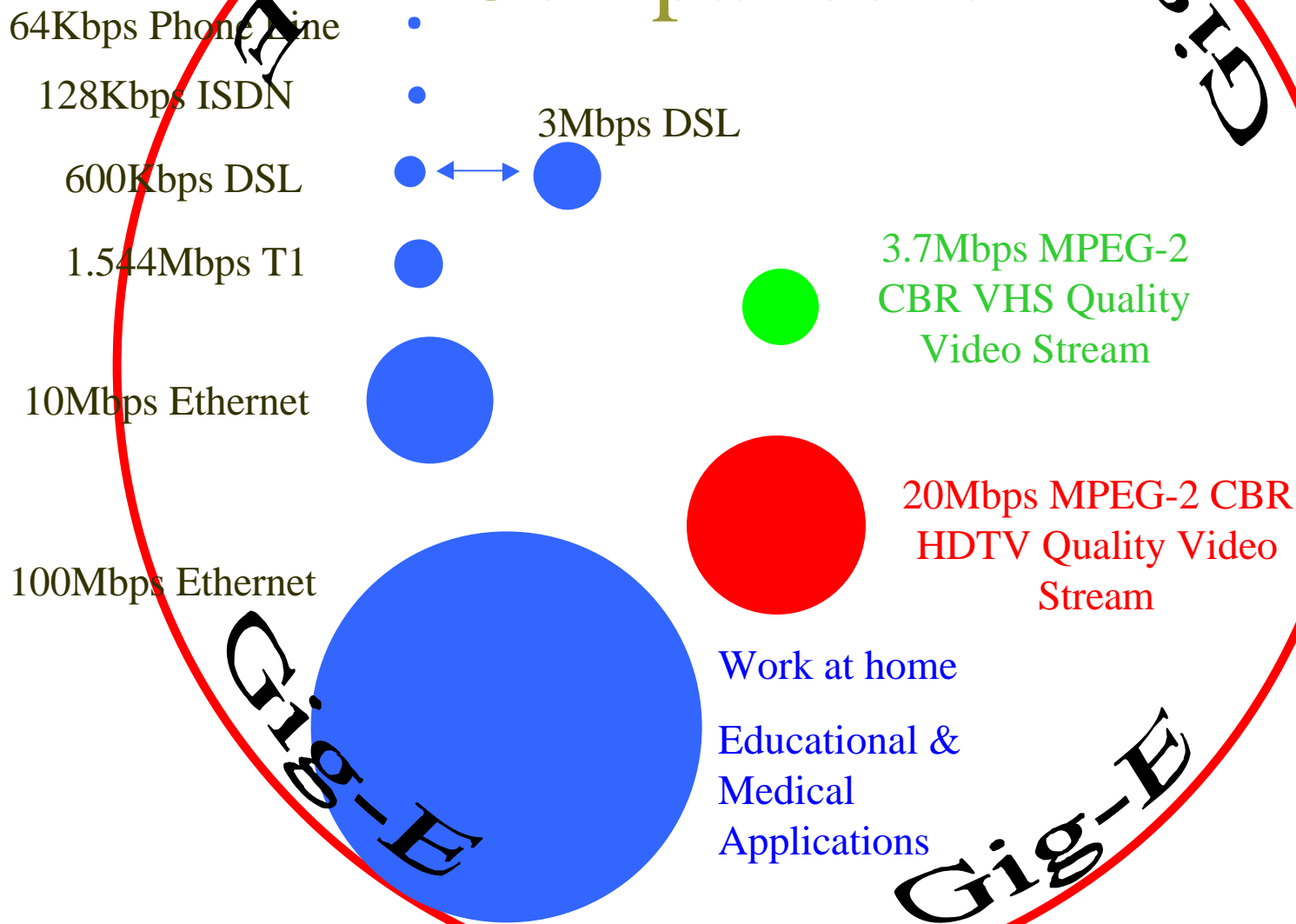
# Open Access Challenges

- Anyone can be a “source” or “sink”
  - network design should not dictate applications
    - *we are not all sinks*
- Bandwidth & QOS Challenges
  - Consumer originated video
  - Competing multicast video systems
  - Work at home networking
  - Educational & Medical applications
  - 15 year bandwidth forecasting





# Bandwidth Comparisons

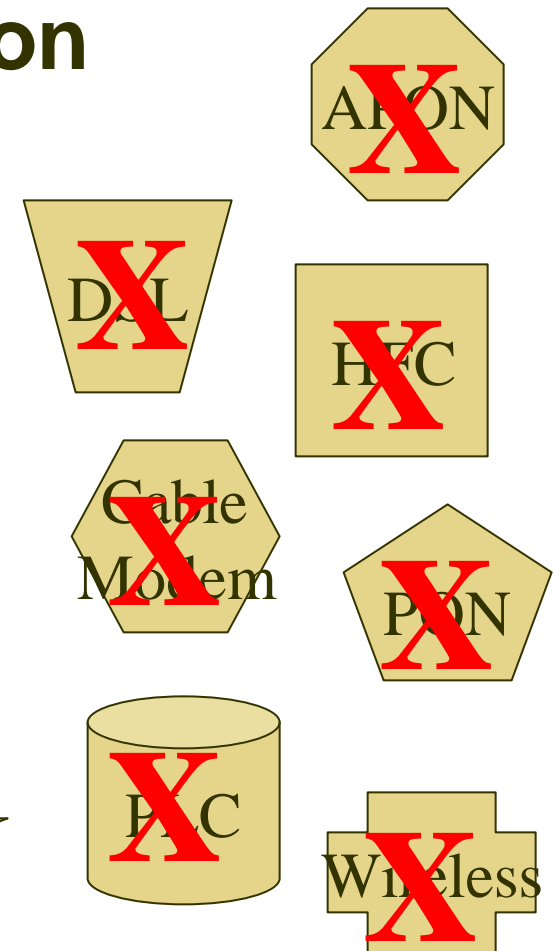




# GCPUD Network Requirements

- **Symmetric Transmission**
- **Scalable Bandwidth**
- **Reliable (QOS)**
- **Low Cost**
- **Low Maintenance**
- **In-band Management**

**Gig-E**  
via dedicated FTTH





# GCPUD Network Requirements

- Symmetric Transmission
- Scalable Bandwidth
- Reliable (QOS)
- Low Cost
- Low Maintenance
- **In-band Management**
  - Troubleshooting Assistance
  - Provisioning Confirmation
  - Nested VLANs
- **Environmental**

## Standards

1000Base-LX

802.1Q

802.1p

## Topology

Dedicated Plant



# Summary Request

- ★ Optical Loopback or other diagnostics
- ★ Link Light based on data integrity rather than signal intensity
- ★ Nested VLANs
- ★ Extend temperature range of optics
- ★ Hermetic considerations