



California Broadband ARRA Status Report and FCC National Broadband Plan Review

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American Recovery and Reinvestment Act



- \$7 billion available for broadband from ARRA
- Two rounds of funding:
 - Round 1: \$4 billion available
 - Round 1 closed mid August 2009
 - with grantees announced Dec. 2009
 - through March 2010
 - Round 2: \$4.8 billion available
- Filing window closes mid to late March 2010
- Projects to be completed in 2-3 years

Round 1 ARRA



- Notice of Funding Availability Released July 2009
- In 2009, OCIO, CPUC and California Emerging Technology Fund (CETF) held numerous meetings around state to foster collaboration, encourage and support broadband applications for California.
- 2,200 Round 1 applications filed nationwide asking for 3 times the money available
- 230 California applications filed asking for almost \$3 billion.
- Matching funds required provided by CPUC, CETF and applicants
- California-only applications reviewed by OCIO, CPUC and CA Broadband Task Force Members
- 66 California applications recommended by Governor Schwarzenegger to NTIA and RUS



Round 1 Awards

- Final Grant Awards by NTIA made April 26, 2010*
 - 82 BTOP grants worth \$1.2 billion made (\$1.6 billion was available in Round 1)
 - A total of 45 states and territories impacted
- Final Grant Awards by RUS*
 - 68 BIP projects totaling \$1.069 billion (\$2.4 billion was available in Round 1)

Round 1 Total Awarded: \$2.269 billion

* Source: Congressional Research Service, "Distribution of Broadband Stimulus Grant and Loans: Applications and Awards," Leonard Kruger (April 16, 2010)

California Projects Awarded



Project	Amount/Grant Date	Description
California Broadband Access Project - Level 3 EON LLC	\$3,291,994 March 2, 2010	BIP Middle Mile project in CA to build 11 new Internet access points to serve 240,000 households, 9,900 businesses and 240 community anchor institutions at speeds between 50 Mbps to 10 Gbps. 39 jobs created.
AccessAmerica Video Remote Interpreting – Deaf Action Center of Louisiana	\$1,380,513 LA, CA, TX, AL	BTOP PCC project to install 81 video conferencing stations at 19 existing stations that serve deaf and hard of hearing persons in Northwest Louisiana, and individual sites in CA, TX and AL. Broadband and videoconference technology will provide on demand, cost effective sign language at anchor institutions like hospitals, courts, public safety shelters, schools and libraries.
Millerton Project - Ponderosa Cablevision	\$1,926,431 loan and \$1,926,431 grant March 4, 2010	The BIP funding will provide Fiber-to-the Premises (FTTP) in a 31-square-mile area adjacent to Ponderosa’s current service territory. Telemedicine and online education applications will now be accessible since the closest medical and school facilities require a 45 minute drive.

California Projects Awarded



Project Name/Grantee	Grant/Date	Description
State Broadband Mapping – Cal. PUC	\$2,300,000 Oct.5, 2009	Statewide broadband mapping grant
Los Angeles Computer Access Network – City of Los Angeles	\$7,496,157 Granted Jan. 15, 2010	BTOP project to upgrade computers and broadband access in 188 low income technology centers (35 youth and senior centers).
Westside Broadband Project for Rural Central California – San Joaquin, Tranquility and West Fresno - Audeamus	\$2,741,505 grant w/ \$2,741,505 loan Granted Jan. 25, 2010	RUS BIP project linking 1,500 households and small businesses and other anchor institutions in an unserved/underserved community in rural Central Valley community
Transforming Neighborhood Network Centers - Housing Authority of Cty. of San Bernardino	\$1,239,980 Granted Feb. 18, 2010	BTOP project to expand 5 public computer centers located in public housing developments in San Bernardino County.
Broadband Awareness and Adoption Project - California Emerging Technology Fund	\$7,251,295 Granted March 1, 2010	BTOP broadband awareness and digital literacy training for low income communities in LA, Central Valley, Orange County, San Diego and Inland Empire. Impacts 130,000 persons.

California Projects Awarded



Project	Amount/Grant Date	Description
Computers for Youth Foundation/LA Unified School District Family Broadband Engagement Program – Computers For Youth	\$7,615,229 grant March 18, 2010	BTOP PCC program: The Computers for Youth Foundation and LA Unified School District will catalyze broadband usage among low income families by providing free refurbished computers, training, low cost broadband and tech support for 49 middle schools in LA with 74% or more of students on free or reduced lunch, impacting 34,913 individuals and 15,870 households. Creating 59 new jobs.
Mission Economic Development Agency	\$3,724,128 grant March 25, 2010	BTOP public computer center grant with \$2.5 million match to create 12 new public computer centers and expand 5 existing ones in Phoenix, Ariz.; Canoga Park, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, Calif.; Del Norte, Colo.; Blackfoot, Idaho; Wheaton, Md.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Anthony, NM; Philadelphia, Pa.; and San Antonio and Laredo, Texas. Provide computer training and adult education to a low broadband adoption, high unemployment target population

New Granted Application



Project Name	Location	Project Type	Amount
21st Century Information and Support Ecosystem: Make It Easy Where You Are - One Economy Corp.	CA & 32 other states	BTOP Sustainable Broadband Adoption: One Economy, the Broadband Opportunity Coalition and a diverse team of partners propose to increase adoption rates among the unserved and underserved through a comprehensive and integrated program that includes digital literacy, online content, affordable connectivity and public education that will overcome barriers to adoption and will maximize the opportunities inherent in the technology itself.	\$45,527,735 - \$28.5 million grant with \$23 million match

California Broadband ARRA Total



- \$38,967,232 in broadband ARRA grants and \$4,667,936 in loans to California
- NEW (April 26, 2010): One Economy SBA grant: \$28.5 million grant with \$23 million match, impacts CA and 31 other states.
- Breakdown:
 - Mapping: \$2,300,000
 - Public Computer Centers: \$21,456,007
 - Sustainable Broadband Adoption: \$7,251,295
 - Infrastructure: \$7,959,930 in grants and \$4,667,936 in loans



Broadband ARRA Round 2 Deadlines

- Notice of Funding Availability for Round 2 Released January 15, 2010
- \$4.8 billion available in Round 2 (\$2.6 billion for BTOP and \$2.2 billion for BIP)
- NTIA BTOP to focus on Middle Mile projects, while RUS BIP will focus in last mile projects
- Applications submitted by end of April.
- State Recommendations Due May 3, 2010
 - Highly recommended projects
 - Recommended projects
 - Expected to consist of 30 projects
- Round 2 grants to be announced by Sept. 30, 2010

NTIA CCI Priority Criteria



- NTIA has a new Comprehensive Communities Infrastructure (CCI) approach for Middle Mile projects that offer new or upgraded connections to community anchor institutions
 - Schools, libraries, community colleges, medical/health care professionals, community support organizations, public safety
- NTIA will look at infrastructure applications according to an explicit list of priorities: (1) service to community anchor institutions, (2) public-private partnerships, (3) stimulating growth in economically distressed areas, (4) middle mile to community colleges, (5) middle mile to public safety, (6) middle mile to unserved/underserved areas, and (7) middle mile with 30% contribution.

Round 2



- NTIA received 867 applications for second round funding, totaling \$11 billion in federal funding.
 - CCI: 355 applications requesting \$8.4 billion
 - SBA: 251 applications requesting \$1.7 billion
 - PCC: 261 applications requesting \$.922 billion

FCC Broadband National Plan



- FCC Issues Broadband National Plan! Ambitious, aspirational. . .
- 36 rulemakings over three years
- Requires both Congressional, FCC and other agency actions
- Chairman Genachowski wishes to make his mark on broadband
- **Long Term Goals:**
 - Goal 1:** At least 100 million U.S. homes should have affordable access to actual download speeds of at least 100 megabits per second and actual upload speeds of at least 50 megabits per second.
 - Goal 2:** The United States should lead the world in mobile innovation, with the fastest and most extensive wireless networks of any nation.
 - Goal 3:** Every American should have affordable access to robust broadband service, and the means and skills to subscribe if they so choose.
 - Goal 4:** Every community should have affordable access to at least 1 Gbps broadband service to anchor institutions such as schools, hospitals and government buildings.
 - Goal 5:** To ensure the safety of Americans, every first responder should have access to a nationwide public safety wireless network.
 - Goal 6:** To ensure that America leads in the clean energy economy, every American should be able to use broadband to track and manage their real-time energy consumption.

How Gov't Can Impact Broadband



- Government can influence the broadband ecosystem in four ways:
 - Design policies to ensure robust competition and, as a result maximize consumer welfare, innovation and investment.
 - Ensure efficient allocation and management of assets government controls or influences, such as spectrum, poles, and rights-of-way, to encourage network upgrades and competitive entry.
 - Reform current universal service mechanisms to support deployment of broadband and voice in high-cost areas; and ensure that low-income Americans can afford broadband; and in addition, support efforts to boost adoption and utilization.
 - Reform laws, policies, standards and incentives to maximize the benefits of broadband in sectors government influences significantly, such as public education, health care and government operations.

Spectrum



- **Spectrum:** The FCC has only 50 megahertz of spectrum in inventory, just a fraction of the amount that will be necessary to match growing demand. More efficient allocation and assignment of spectrum will reduce deployment costs, drive investment and benefit consumers through better performance and lower prices.
- The recommendations on spectrum policy include the following:
 - **Make 500 megahertz of spectrum newly available** for broadband within 10 years, of which 300 megahertz should be made available for mobile use within five years.
 - **Enable incentives and mechanisms to repurpose spectrum** to more flexible uses. Mechanisms include incentive auctions.
 - **Ensure greater transparency** of spectrum allocation, assignment and use through an FCC-created spectrum dashboard to foster an efficient secondary market.
 - **Expand opportunities for innovative spectrum access models** by creating new avenues for opportunistic and unlicensed use of spectrum and increasing research into new spectrum technologies.

Competition Policy Review



- **Collect market information on broadband pricing and competition**
- **Develop broadband disclosure requirements on pricing and performance**
- **Undertake a comprehensive review of wholesale competition rules**
- **Free up and allocate additional spectrum for unlicensed use**
- **Update rules for wireless backhaul spectrum to increase capacity**
- **Expedite action on data roaming for for mobile broadband providers**
- **Change rules to ensure a competitive and innovative video set-top box market, to be consistent with Section 629 of the Telecommunications Act.**
- **Clarify the Congressional mandate allowing state and local entities to provide broadband in their communities**
- **Ensure consumer privacy**

Universal Availability



- **Ensure universal access to broadband network services.**
 - **Create the Connect America Fund (CAF)** to support the provision of affordable broadband and voice with at least 4 Mbps *actual* download speeds and shift up to \$15.5 billion over the next decade from the existing Universal Service Fund (USF) program to support broadband.
 - Congress could allocate a few billion a year for 2-3 years for unserved area buildout.
 - **Create a Mobility Fund to provide targeted funding** for states with poor 3G wireless coverage.
 - **Transition the “legacy” voice service \$4.6 B High-Cost component of the USF** over the next 10 years and shift all resources to CAF
 - **Reform intercarrier compensation**, which provides implicit subsidies to telephone companies by eliminating per-minute charges over the next 10 years and enabling adequate cost recovery through the CAF.
 - **Design the new Connect America Fund and Mobility Fund in a tax-efficient manner**
 - **Broaden the USF contribution base** to ensure USF remains sustainable over time.
- **Expand the Lifeline and Link-Up programs by allowing subsidies provided to low-income Americans to be used for broadband.**
 - **Consider licensing a block of spectrum with a condition to offer free or low-cost service**
- **Ensure every American has the opportunity to become digitally literate.**
 - **Launch a National Digital Literacy Corps**

Infrastructure



- **Infrastructure** (poles, conduits, rooftops and rights-of-way) play an important role in the economics of broadband networks. Ensuring service providers can access these resources efficiently and at fair prices can drive upgrades and facilitate competitive entry.
- Testbeds can drive innovation of next-generation applications and, ultimately, may promote infrastructure deployment.
- Recommendations to optimize infrastructure use include:
 - **Establish low and more uniform rental rates for access to poles**, and simplify and expedite the process for service providers to attach facilities to poles.
 - **Improve rights-of-way management for cost and time savings**, promote use of federal facilities for broadband, expedite resolution of disputes and identify and establish “best practices” guidelines for rights-of-way policies and fee practices that are consistent with broadband deployment.
 - **Facilitate efficient new infrastructure construction**, including through “dig-once” policies that would make federal financing of highway, road and bridge projects contingent on states and localities allowing joint deployment of broadband infrastructure.
 - **Provide ultra-high-speed broadband connectivity to select U.S. Department of Defense installations** to enable the development of next-generation broadband applications for military personnel and their families living on base.

Public Safety



- **Public safety and homeland security.** Broadband allows first responders to send and receive video and data, by ensuring all Americans can access emergency services, and improving the way Americans are notified about emergencies. To achieve these objectives, the plan makes recommendations to:
 - Support deployment of a nationwide, interoperable public safety mobile broadband network, with funding of up to \$6.5 billion in capital expenditures over 10 years, which could be reduced through cost efficiency measures and other programs. Address need for funding will be required for operating expenses.
 - Promote innovation in the development and deployment of next-generation 911 and emergency alert systems.
 - Promote cybersecurity and critical infrastructure survivability



Conclusion

- Questions? Contact:
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