

California Broadband Council

August 26, 2020

Meeting Minutes

The California Broadband Council (CBC) met on Wednesday, August 26, 2020 at 10:00 am via virtual conference (per [California Executive Order N-25-20](#)).

Agenda Item 1 – Welcome

Council Chair Amy Tong welcomed Council members.

Roll Call

A quorum was established for the meeting.

Member		Designee	Present	Absent
California Department of Technology Director	Amy Tong		X	
California Public Utilities Commission President	Marybel Batjer	Martha Guzman-Aceves	X	
California Office of Emergency Services Director	Mark Ghilarducci	Patrick Mallon	X	
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Tony Thurmond	Geoff Belleau	X	
Department of General Services Director	Daniel Kim	Brent Jamison	X	
California State Transportation Agency Secretary	David Kim	Lori Pepper	X	
California Emerging Technology Fund President	Sunne Wright McPeak		X	
California Department of Food and Agriculture	Karen Ross	Arturo Barajas	X*	
State Librarian	Greg Lucas	Anne Neville-Bonilla	X	
Governor's Office of the Tribal Advisor	Christina Snider		X	
Member of the Senate	Ben Hueso	Sarah Smith		X

Member of the Assembly	Mike Gipson	Dr. Angelo Williams		X
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*Mr. Barajas filled in for Secretary Ross until 10:25 am, when Secretary Ross was able to join the meeting.

Chair Tong acknowledged the [Governor's Executive Order N-73-20](#) directing state agencies across government to help bridge the digital divide, thanked Council members and stakeholders who participated providing feedback, noted that stakeholder input will be included while drafting a Broadband For All Action Plan, that the plan will include four components – Data and Mapping; Funding; Deployment; and Adoption.

Agenda Item 2 – Broadband For All Action Plan

Chair. Tong introduced California Department of Technology Deputy Director for Broadband and Digital Literacy Stephanie Tom, who reviewed the executive order. Ms. Tom thanked everyone for their hard work, collaboration, and dedication. She noted the executive order focuses on two key areas – the Broadband For Action Plan to be created by the end of the calendar year and the orders within the executive order itself. There will be monthly meetings to ensure inclusive feedback is incorporated into the development of the plan. The Action Plan should be feasible and visionary.

Chair Tong acknowledged Ms. Tom and her work on the executive order and Senior Advisor for Special Projects Adelina Zendejas for her contributions. Ms. Tong called on Council members to provide their thoughts on the executive order.

[California State Library Designee] Anne Neville-Bonilla noted that the State Library is excited to be a part of the executive order. Indicated that they can be helpful providing library location data for Mapping and Data for discussions around anchor institutions; can contribute grant portal information to data analysis efforts; and has already started work on the outreach noted in the executive order. Libraries around the state do a great deal of work with seniors and would want to be involved in digital equity for seniors work. They are looking forward to working with the California Department of Aging.

[Food and Agriculture Designee] Arturo Barajas noted his department is excited to join as one of the newest members of the Council and looks forward to continuing to integrate a lot of the work they do around agriculture, the food system, and fair grounds in emergency response efforts, particularly in rural areas.

[Department of General Services Designee] Brent Jamison it is gratifying for DGS to see work memorialized in an executive order to help the Council push ideas forward and to create a solid action plan over the next four months.

[Governor's Tribal Advisor] Christina Snider noted tribes throughout the state are excited about being involved with the executive order because of the numerous technical, legal, and other issues with implementation on tribal lands. With COVID tribes are seeing a lot of challenges on how native people connect and doing a lot of consultations using platforms. Many elders are

in rural areas and it is crucial they continue to be engaged as they go through these challenges. This is a long time coming for tribal communities.

[Superintendent of Public Instruction Designee] Geoff Belleau noted 6.2 million students across the state are trying to do distance learning right now and connectivity and broadband is crucial and a high priority for the superintendent. Broadband is as important as electricity. Especially in urban areas where affordable offers are lacking both from an immediate need and long term sustainability as education broadband needs are not only K-12. Broadband needs are now ages 8-88..

[California State Transportation Agency Designee] Lori Pepper Thanked Chair Tong and CDT team and noted CalSTA has been looking at what its part is in broadband over the past 6 months. The Corona virus did not expose the problem but has put it in focus. They are motivated and excited to get started.

[California Public Utilities Commission Designee] Martha Guzman-Aceves thanked CDT for their work on the executive order, particularly the coordination. She thanked teachers as we head back to school. The federal funding – Rural Opportunity Fund – auction will take place October 29, the CPUC has posted a map for potential applicants to see if it's an opportunity for them. There is budget trailer bill language for the California Advanced Service Fund (CASF) funds to try to optimize federal funding and a proposal for broadband subsidies under the Lifeline program will be released soon. The CPUC continues to work with the California Department of Education. Through the Teleconnect Fund they've been able to assist 376 districts, funded more than 86,000 devices, and through the CASF fund were able to fund 11,000 devices. They are looking into how to provide hot spots through the end of the year.

[Governor's Office of Emergency Services Designee] Patrick Mallon noted CalOES is excited about moving broadband forward. From a public safety perspective and a resiliency perspective, CalOES is very interested in improving cellular coverage in and around the fairgrounds, in improving broadband and fiber connection into fairgrounds. One of the steps to include in the process is to create a mesh network where we're not relying on one single connection – multiple paths provide for alternative routes to connections.

[California Emerging Technology Fund President] Sunne Wright McPeak underscored congratulations to CDT, state agencies, and stakeholders for their commitment. The executive order is a great milestone for California. CETF is identified in the order to continue to promote affordable offers. Ms. McPeak is alarmed at where they need to fill in with (1) affordable offers because they are inadequate with regards to speeds, how they are offered and (2) areas where there is too low or inadequate infrastructure. The Lifeline should be a place to meld the affordable offers and what the Internet Service Providers (ISPs) have already been doing with what is necessary to ensure an offer that everyone can afford because it is a universal necessity today.

[California Food and Agriculture Secretary] Karen Ross added her thanks and praise to CDT and the Council and noted how critical broadband is. The work of the Economic Recovery Task Force has crystalized that and we need to keep the momentum going.

Director Tong introduced California Department of Technology Chief Strategist Justin Cohan-Shapiro, who facilitated discussion about developing California's Broadband For All Action Plan.

Mr. Cohan-Shapiro noted the importance of broadband and the commitment of the Council members and stakeholders in developing the Broadband For All Action Plan.

Mr. Cohan-Shapiro emphasized that the discussion would be around what we're hoping to accomplish with the Action Plan. Some elements of the plan have been defined in the context of the Executive Order. The discussion is organized around five specific questions.

1. What's the problem we are trying to solve?
2. What are the criteria we believe a successful plan should meet?
3. What is in scope?
4. What are some of the constraints we face?
5. How do we want to build the plan?

Mr. Cohan-Shapiro walked the Council through the questions.

Mr. Cohan-Shapiro noted:

- What tangible, evidence-based actions will the State of California in partnership with key stakeholders take in the next year to stay on track to achieve California's broadband goals by 2025?
- This is an indication that the annual plan should be reviewed annually.
- Has stakes in the ground for a longer timeframe and aligned around what those mile markers are.
- What do Council members propose adding or removing?

Ms. Pepper asked about considering the scope first because there is an immediate need and a long-term need and defining scope will guide the conversation.

Mr. Cohan-Shapiro noted the Executive Order is focused on deployment but Ms. Pepper's question regarding the immediacy of COVID and equity are good to ask regarding scope.

Ms. Neville-Bonilla noted the importance of focusing on the infrastructure and affordable pieces, as well as the device and literacy pieces because we can't have the equity we are seeking without those other assets. We are now more aware of the need for the additional pieces because we now have more up to date data. We need that comprehensive view.

Ms. Guzman-Aceves pointed out the importance of an immediate plan for carriers to not disconnect people because broadband is an essential necessity. There needs to be dialogue about how to get that in place as soon as possible.

Ms. McPeak agreed with Ms. Neville-Bonilla and Ms. Guzman-Aceves and pointed out that deployment and adoption are integrally intertwined and part of digital equity – everyone should be able to be online and participate digitally. If we commit to the most remote lands and to the poorest neighborhoods, then we will take care of everybody else.

Mr. Belleau requested clarification of broadband or digital equity Action Plan and pointed out while related, different topics with different funding. The Council should be aware of scope creep and their task.

Ms. McPeak noted you can't get to digital equity until you have a device and commended schools for their transition to digital learning. We have to build devices into our plans. She pointed out that hot spots don't work if the infrastructure is inadequate. We will not be solving the problem the Governor wants us to solve if we don't have digital equity as part of this Action Plan.

Mr. Cohan-Shapiro noted that the Council would return to whether or not to include digital equity in the Action Plan before the end of the meeting.

Mr. Cohan-Shapiro walked the Council through (underlined text appears in Executive Order) the following criteria, asking what needs to be taken out, changed, or added:

- Articulates an aspirational and specific target vision with specific time-stamped goals (e.g., 99% 100mbps download access by 2025).
- Articulates tangible actions and responsible parties for the next year to ensure California is on track to achieve its goals by a specific date as part of a roadmap to accelerate the deployment and adoption of broadband in collaboration with partners and stakeholders.
- Highlights information about all federal and state funding opportunities and eligibility requirements.
- Incorporates provisions to maximize the inclusion of tribal lands in all broadband access and adoption opportunities developed in consultation with tribal governments.

Ms. Pepper noted, when talking about partnerships, it is important to call out local governments because they play an important part in state and local processes.

Ms. Snider pointed out we can add other languages for the equity piece to promote engagement.

Ms. Neville-Bonilla pointed out talking about upload speeds in addition to download speeds.

Mr. Belleau noted setting a target backfired on schools that were unable to meet targets. We need to realize there are some places, based on geographic nature, will not be able to meet targets.

Ms. McPeak noted we need fiber backbone in those last miles and adequate speeds for everyone.

Ms. Guzman-Aceves noted she would like to keep the vision of meeting this goal of everyone having adequate speeds.

Mr. Cohan-Shapiro led discussion around scope.

With regards to organizations, who is doing the work that is included in the Action Plan? A broad view is California state government, local and federal governments, the private sector, and non-profits. With regards to the types of actions for the plan itself, it could include:

- Developing and deploying new broadband infrastructure from key actions to build the pipeline (i.e., RFP) through construction to completion, broken down by type of infrastructure (e.g., last mile, middle mile), technology, and accessibility (e.g., open access)
- Building better data, maps and evidence about the current state, which could include:
 - Developing a learning plan to begin systematically filling in knowledge gaps with partners
 - Building out forecast model for broadband demand, and overlaying it with current infrastructure and existing supply pipeline model
 - Creating visualizations of quality of service and cost available statewide
 - Monitoring progress
- Driving adoption in target populations, including developing evidence about drivers of adoption, successful interventions to increase adoption, and collaborating with local governments and non-profits to accelerate adoption
- Allocating additional funding
- Creating new partnerships or consortia to improve the State's ability to meet its broadband vision
- Improving deployment planning with local government entities and tribes, e.g., common standards
- Communicating with and engaging stakeholders
- Maximizing the inclusion of tribal lands in all broadband access and adoption opportunities developed in consultation with tribal government
- Identifying other opportunities for action to achieve the State's broadband vision, and highlighting options to act for consideration by the Executive and Legislative branches

Mr. Cohan-Shapiro pointed out the Council has already highlighted making sure devices, literacy, and disconnections are part of the plan and inquired if there was anything to add or remove from the scope.

Ms. Neville-Bonilla noted we should highlight and share best practices across the state while at the same time thinking about the codification of standards as a tool but not the only tool to use.

The conversation about constraints noted that anything that's included in the Action Plan should have:

- An agreement from the responsible party
- Existing budget allocations OR an explicit proposal to receive funding in the relevant time frame
- The Action Plan must be made public by December 31, 2020
- Adherence to Bagley-Keene in developing the Action Plan.
- Coordination with other broadband related working groups (e.g., Closing the Digital Divide Taskforce, Governor's Task Force on Business and Jobs Recovery's Digital Divide Subcommittee)

With regards to funding, the Council agreed that it needs goals to work towards and not let current economic situation or budget be a constraint and that government and philanthropic support and stakeholder advocacy is more likely if financial need is identified. The goals will show people what they are buying.

Mr. Cohan-Shapiro led the Council through the proposed approach to developing the Action Plan, with high-level actions to:

1. Develop a detailed outline of the Action Plan, including proposed analysis, visuals and actions
2. Articulate a succinct and urgent vision with SMART goals, and align with CBC
3. Compile a fact base on the current state of broadband, gaps to the vision, and an integrated demand and supply model
4. Develop a timing and cost model to fill the gaps
5. Map out existing landscape of funding and actions for the next year and categorize for visualizations
6. Review the literature and conduct primary user research on adoption gaps, and highlight evidence-based actions
7. Facilitate stakeholder sessions with private sector and local governments to generate excitement and commitments for 2021

Council members discussed whether or not to include COVID-related topics in the plan.

Agenda Item 3 – Public Comment

Chair Tong opened the meeting for public comments.

Public comments were read on behalf of:

- The Riverside County Office of Education (written comments attached)
- The Michelson 20MM Foundation (written comments attached)
- Crowne Castle (written comments attached)
- A representative of the CPUC Public Advocate's Office, which advocates for the public, offered help, to the Council, to participate in the Action Plan.
- Elias S. Cortez suggested including engaging Hispanic and Latino communities because they are the most disadvantaged communities.

The public comments, and comments from the comment section of the virtual meeting are attached.

Return to Agenda Item 2 - Broadband For All Action Plan

The Council returned to its discussion about whether or not to include COVID-related activities in the Action Plan.

Ms. Guzman-Aceves moved to incorporate COVID response into the Action Plan to have a phased priority within the action plan for some of the more rapid response items that the Council could potentially do and continue through the following year.

Ms. McPeak seconded the motion, which was passed.

The meeting adjourned at 11:38am.

Attachments:

- Written public comments.
- Zoom meeting public comments



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

August 24, 2020

JUDY D. WHITE, Ed.D.

Dear California Broadband Council Members,

On behalf of the Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE) and the 23 public school districts in Riverside County, thank you for the opportunity to provide public comment as your Council embarks on the development of a new State Broadband Action Plan. This new plan represents an outstanding opportunity to ensure that equity is achieved in the ability of all California students in the public K-12 system to have access to devices and connectivity.

Background and Overview

In the 2019-20 school year, Riverside County school districts served more than 430,000 students. More than 280,000 of those students qualified for Free and Reduced Price Meals, and nearly 75,000 were English learners. When California schools closed in March as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and moved to provide educational services via remote (distance) learning, it was our experience that these students – those with the greatest needs, in most instances – were the most disadvantaged in terms of their ability to access distance learning, simply because of the digital divide.

Over the ensuing months, some progress has been made. Many school districts are utilizing funding from the federal CARES act, as well as the funding provided in the State Budget for mitigating learning loss, to provide devices and connectivity to their communities. Wireless providers have also become partners with schools by providing discounted rates to increase the number of homes with access to the Internet.

However, as we begin the 2020-21 school year, myriad challenges to providing equitable access remain. Our school districts are unable in many areas to provide connectivity, simply because wired and wireless providers do not offer current services in those regions. We are currently surveying our school districts to determine exactly where our students do not have access.

Our overall goal is to ensure that every student in Riverside County, regardless of their circumstances, has the opportunity to fully engage in distance learning. The ability to do so will pay dividends far beyond the current crisis in which we find ourselves. It is in that spirit that we respectfully offer the following recommendations as you proceed with the plan.

Recommendations

Minimum Broadband Speed Goal. Governor Newsom's Executive Order N-73-20 (hereafter referred to as "Governor's EO") directs state agencies to pursue a minimum broadband speed goal of 100 megabits per second download speed. As the council prepares a roadmap towards achieving this goal, we request you to consider that California students are not just consumers of technology, but creators. Because of that, particularly in the current environment where education is being provided almost exclusively via remote learning technology, **it is critical that the council consider *upload* speeds as well as *download* speeds, and we would recommend pursuing a minimum upload speed of 100 megabits per second to match the EO's recommendation for a download speed of that level.**

Determining Need and Setting Priorities. The Governor's EO requests the California Public Utilities Commission to collaborate with the California State Transportation Agency and other relevant agencies to lead mapping and data efforts to determine areas of greatest need. **While both CPUC and CSTA are able to determine need based on which general areas do not currently have access, we request that the council consider a role for County Offices of Education in determining the need for families with children in school. COEs are well placed to assist in determining the specific educational needs of families within the regions under their jurisdiction.** For example, the Riverside COE is currently surveying school districts in the county to identify areas where students do not have access to connectivity.

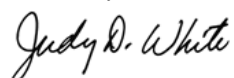
Further, as the Council develops priorities for targeting areas in which to provide further access, we request that the number of families that have students in school are included in the criteria by which those decisions are made.

Consider Wireless Infrastructure Solutions in the Plan. The Governor's EO directs the California Department of Technology, in collaboration with the Department of General Services, to seek opportunities to leverage the State's contract authorities as resources to further broadband access. Further, the EO directs DGS to provide an inventory of state property for possible use for broadband infrastructure. As this work commences, we respectfully request the council to consider the following:

- **Determine the amount of wireless/cellular network space that is available, so that local educational agencies (school districts, county offices of education, charter schools) and other local governments are able to create their own wireless/cellular networks.**
- **As DGS is providing an inventory of property available for possible use for broadband, consider existing wireless/cellular frequencies that are available for use and lease by educational entities. Based on our work with school districts in Riverside County, we believe the return on investment for a school district (or group of districts) to establish and maintain LTE towers rather than provide mobile hot spots for their students and families would be met in less than ten years.**

In conclusion, we thank you for your consideration of our requests, and look forward to engaging with the council in the weeks and months to come. If you have any questions regarding this memorandum, please do not hesitate to directly contact Eric Calderon, RCOE's Chief Technology Officer (ecalderon@rcoe.us), and Jeff Vaca, RCOE's Chief Governmental Relations Officer (jvaca@rcoe.us).

Sincerely,



Judy D. White, Ed.D.
Riverside County
Superintendent of Schools

From: Phil Kim
To: [CA Broadband Council](#)
Cc: Gary Michelson
Subject: Public Comment from Gary K. Michelson, M.D., Founder of the Michelson 20MM Foundation (20mm.org)
Date: Wednesday, August 26, 2020 9:18:54 AM

Good Morning Superintendent Thurmond and Esteemed Members of the Broadband Council,

Thank you for your tireless work to protect the students of California. My name is Gary Michelson, Founder of the Michelson 20MM Foundation (20mm.org) which has worked for over a decade advancing educational access, affordability, and equity.

As we are all aware, leaders in California and around the country are sounding the alarm at this most critical point in time that there is a digital divide that has left many people, particularly those of color and low income earners, without broadband access.

The FCC reports that 16% of school children are without any Internet connection, while 27% are without the broadband required to attend school remotely. But for low income people of color the situation is far worse, with nearly half without the needed service, and the lack of affordability most often given as the reason.

Nearly a century ago, President Franklin Roosevelt said that “electricity is no longer a luxury, it is a necessity. “ And indeed, the same is now true for broadband.

It has been the internet that has made it possible for so many people to work safely from their own homes. For those without work it is now the most relied on source for job information. For our nation’s more than 76,000,000 students now sentenced to remote learning it is essential. For the rest of us, who have it, we use it to make purchases, access information, obtain remote health care, and often to stay connected to our friends and family.

Now is the time to meet this challenge. Asking the major broadband providers to step up has failed, and California, as the fifth largest economy in the world, should not have to run around, tin cup in hand, begging.

Recently, Austin Buetner, who I respect greatly, published an op-ed in which he advocated for a tax on the “Haves” to pay for the “Have Nots.” So if you happened

to have heard much gleeful celebration and the tinkling of champagne glasses, that was the Internet providers celebrating what they anticipated would be even more money coming their way.

But there is another way. The state of California should issue an RFP, that is a Request For Proposal, to provide high speed Internet to every person in the state of California.

As a matter of background, while a limited number of Internet providers appear to be in competition, they are actually allied in their desire to maximize profits. That is to extract the maximum amount of revenue from each customer.

The RFP process is actually a reverse auction where the lowest bid wins. Each provider is then positioned at the intersection of greed and fear. The greed is that they would stand to profit mightily even at a substantially lower price by making up for it with the enormous volume. And, the fear is of being left out.

The advantages of such a proposal are many fold. No new taxes. Government would not be forcing anyone to do anything. Government would not be telling anyone what they can or cannot do. While everyone would have the right to access this low cost high speed Internet, no one would be forced to. People would be free to choose to stay with their present providers or even move to another one. Because the winner of the RFP would have unprecedented access into so many Californians homes it is quite possible that the winner might provide the broadband service as a loss leader just to have their foot in the door for the valuable telephone, television, and security services that are so often bundled.

Finally, this RFP will also be an RFI, that is a Request For Innovation. A trumpet call to our socially conscious inventors, innovators, and entrepreneurs who have shown that one can do well while doing good, to really shake things up, and to jump into the game.

Right now is the time to set aside low expectations and for our government in Sacramento to boldly move forward with all deliberate speed.

Regards,

Gary K. Michelson, M.D.

From: Swanson, Rochelle
Sent: Wednesday, August 26, 2020 11:20 AM
To: CA Broadband Council
Subject: Public Comment

Dear Broadband Council,

On behalf of Crown Castle, the nation's largest shared telecommunications infrastructure provider installing, operating and maintaining broadband for a variety of customers including K-12 school districts, local governments, universities, ISPs, and cell phone carriers, we applaud the Council's efforts. We share your desire to accelerate broadband deployment in the state to improve the quality of life for all Californians regardless of income level or geographic location. Your actions are needed now more than ever due to COVID and the public's increased reliance on broadband infrastructure for remote work & school, telehealth, and commerce. We ask that the State Broadband Action Plan you will be working on in the coming months include collaboration with the private sector and installers of broadband and most importantly, include requirements or recommendations for local governments to utilize best practices to expedite existing and future permit approvals for broadband projects around the state. This will help ensure that the thousands of pending broadband permits around the state as well as the projects made available by the California Advanced Services Fund will be deployed as quickly as possible by local governments so that Californians can benefit from internet connectivity in 30-90 days instead of years. Twenty-eight other states already have laws in place to ensure the quick deployment of broadband (wireline and wireless internet) but unfortunately, California is not one of those states. Some local governments in California utilize best practices to streamline permit approvals for broadband deployment, however many local jurisdictions take years to approve permits that are being approved in 30-90 days in best-practice jurisdictions. With furloughs and impacts, it will be important to identify ways that support local government in being able to embrace and process best practices.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Rochelle Swanson

ROCHELLE SWANSON
Government Affairs Manager
Northern California

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ZOOM Meeting Public Comments

From eli to Everyone: 10:21 AM

How will Broadband access become an equitable utility for All Californians? Is it realistic to get legislation now to incentivize telecoms to invest into fiber and phase out of old school telecom infrastructure? On a short term basis, could municipalities be incentivized to utilize streetlighting upgrades funded by the CEC (California Energy Commission) to build mesh networks and allow school districts to share these networks? the Covid19 impact will force more online education as experienced by Zoom technical glitch to deliver access to schools. Waiting for another 10 years will not be acceptable.

From eli to Everyone: 10:35 AM

Public Service Announcements need to be a top priority regarding these offerings...

There needs to be more dedicated staff to accelerate and deliver the implementation plan for broadband for All.

From eli to Everyone: 10:56 AM

This plan realistic actional short term (Covid19 related), mid term and long term goals and initiatives. The utilities, municipalities and others need to be part of a systemic solution and strategy

From eli to Everyone: 11:03 AM

When you are building the Broad Band solution, like a diamond lane on the information highway, Please note, that some access is better than no access, therefore mesh networks in municipalities can be a short term transition to the ultimate goal.

From Benny Lee to Everyone: 11:03 AM

Considerations on advocacy for changing municipal/county infrastructure funding measures thresholds specifically for fiber broadband. Fiber Broadband had long term benevolent implications so advocating for changing these thresholds to 50%+1 vote will allow these measures to pass.

From cmcintyre to Everyone: 11:03 AM

On behalf of CCTA, the industry looks forward to participating in the development of the Broadband Action Plan, including discussions related to networks, speeds, deployment and adoption.

From Roger Timmerman to Everyone: 11:07 AM

Glad to see mention of open-access. Continuing to subsidize incumbents with tiny incremental increases in speed that do not require investment in new infrastructure is what other federal and state programs have been doing, and obviously do little to solve broadband needs. Municipal, County, and State investment in open-access fiber allows for competitive private sector providers to all benefit from the investment, rather than further entrenching a single monopoly provider.

From eli to Everyone: 11:24 AM

and allow for discussion, please
there are states utilizing covid19 funds to help solve the digital divide now
covid19 funds are at state and municipal level and with short term plans, they can wisely invest
in the ultimate strategy for equitable access for all students
most medium and small municipalities need your guidance and will benefit from your plans,
especially short term solutions and best practices

From Kimberly Lewis to Everyone: 11:26 AM

On behalf of CENIC, we look forward to working with you and engaging on the development of
this action plan and supporting this work.

From Phillip Kim to Everyone: 11:27 AM

To clarify:

From Rochelle Swanson - Crown Castle to Everyone: 11:27 AM

I am on and am happy to speak

From Phillip Kim to Everyone: 11:28 AM

If I may, on behalf of Gary Michelson and the Michelson 20MM Foundation, I wanted to ask if
the council is considering issuing an RFP to provide high speed Internet to every person in the
state. While a limited number of Internet providers appear to be in competition, they are actually
allied in their desire to maximize profits. The RFP would create a reverse auction where the
lowest bid wins. The advantages of such a proposal are many fold. No new taxes. Government
would not be forcing anyone to do anything. While everyone would have the right to access this
low cost high speed Internet, people would be free to choose. Because the winner of the RFP
would have unprecedented access into so many Californians homes it is quite possible that the
winner might provide the broadband service as a loss leader just to have their foot in the door
for the valuable telephone, television, and security services that are so often bundled.

From Michael Tattersall to Everyone: 11:28 AM

My firm, Stratsoft, plans and evaluates BB deployments and has done so for over 15 years.

Who do we approach on the CAA BB council to present our credentials?

From MGA to Everyone: 11:30 AM

Here is a link to the RDOF map & cost data

<https://www.broadbandmap.ca.gov/federal/funding/>

More information on the CPUC's federal funding opportunities are on this page:

<https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/broadband/federal/funding/>

From Benny Lee to Everyone: 11:30 AM

Please consider advocacy for legislation to incentivize larger carriers to serve low-to-moderate
underserved communities (census tracts) modeled similar to the Community Reinvestment Act.

From Eric Mika to Everyone: 11:31 AM

wishing to draw your attention to the email that was sent by me regarding how the WIRELESS
ISP is able to support all of your actions to provide free internet services. We are here to assist
and support.

The Wireless ISP company is www.wander.com.

From Karen Ross to Everyone: 11:32 AM
so sorry - I have to go to another meeting,

From Geoff Belleau to Everyone: 11:34 AM
\$5.3B of Learning Loss Mitigation funds were allocated and are flowing to schools right now and schools can use it for immediate connectivity and devices:
<https://www.cde.ca.gov/fq/cr/learningloss.asp>

From Geoff Belleau to Everyone: 11:35 AM
\$5.3B of Learning Loss Mitigation funds were allocated and are flowing to schools right now and schools can use it for immediate connectivity and devices:
<https://www.cde.ca.gov/fq/cr/learningloss.asp>
Computing Devices and connectivity devices are in short supply and the SSPI is committed to working with schools to address this.