State Broadband and Digital Literacy Updates

Scott Adams
Deputy Director, Broadband and Digital Literacy
OBDL Update

• New Staff member:
  – Laura Sasaki, Broadband Initiatives Manager

• Broadband for All Stakeholder Engagement Plan

• Broadband for All Action Plan Review & Revision Process

• Broadband Council Response to NTIA IIJA Request for Comment

• Broadband for All Portal
Broadband for All

California Broadband Council

Executive Order N-73-20

2020 Broadband Action Plan

2021 Middle-Mile Initiative
Broadband for All, including the Middle-Mile Broadband Initiative, is marshalling government, community and industry to close the digital divide. Coordinated engagement of external stakeholders supports this by:

- **Streamlining knowledge-sharing and communication** across key partners;
- **Ensuring Last-Mile connectivity** to catalyze opportunities in health, education, economic development, and more for unserved and underserved communities;
- **Expanding and deepening relationships** through bi-directional engagement with partners across the state, especially those rooted in unserved and underserved communities; and
- **Demonstrating to Californians** that the state is meeting their communities’ needs.
## External Stakeholder Categories

- Advisory/Governing Bodies
- State Legislative Actors
- Internet Service Providers
- Regional Planning Organizations
- Tribal Governments
- Local Governments
- Educational Institutions
- Libraries and other Civic Institutions
- Non-Governmental Organizations
- Labor Organizations
- Workforce Development Boards
- Business Organizations
- Other Industry Partners
## External Stakeholder Engagement Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Principles</th>
<th>Five Core Elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Equity, access, inclusion, and ease of engagement.</td>
<td>1. Ongoing engagement with governing and advisory bodies through pre-existing mechanisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Meaningful and bi-directional.</td>
<td>2. Regular briefing of state legislators, staff and other state legislative actors as appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Broaden Californians' awareness and understanding of state broadband equity efforts.</td>
<td>3. Quarterly Broadband for All Summits and other convenings to engage the public (local and community stakeholders) on Broadband for All and Middle-Mile developments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Coordinated engagement with Last-Mile stakeholders to support planning and implementation, funding and technical assistance.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5. Aligned public communications on progress on MMBI and Broadband for All.</td>
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2022 Focus and Discussion

Scott Adams
Deputy Director, Broadband and Digital Literacy
The Broadband for All Action calls for revising “actions at least annually.”

At the October 2021 Broadband Council meeting, council members voted to approve the OBDL staff recommendation to review and revise Broadband for All Action Plan Items.

OBDL staff worked with Action Item leads to review, and revise Action Plan Items where needed.
Action Plan Revisions

Staff and Action Item leads made revisions to the following:

- Item #1: Recommend, and adopt shared standards among all state grant-funding and related broadband programs: (CPUC)
- Item #5: Encroachment permitting processes and rights-of way management (CalSTA)
- Item #6: Enhance permitting processes at all levels of government (CDT)
- Item #9: Set reliability standards (CPUC)
- Item #16: Promote affordable broadband services and devices (CDT)
- Item #23: Bolster partnerships infrastructure and adoption (GO-Biz)
Item #1: Recommend, and adopt shared standards among all state grant-funding and related broadband programs

Current language: 1a): Define “broadband” with dual definitions: (1) a baseline definition to match the FCC standard of 25/3 Mbps and (2) a goal of 100/20 Mbps that reflects the Governor’s Executive Order of a minimum of 100 Mbps download, and growing demand for higher upload speeds. These dual definitions both bring the state in alignment with current federal standards and adopt a forward looking speed as bandwidth needs continue to grow. Federal funding benchmarks will be updated accordingly in the coming years.

Revision: 1a): Define “broadband” with dual definitions: (1) an “unserved” definition of 25/3 Mbps and (2) an “underserved” definition of 100/20 Mbps.

Justification: These changes will align California’s definitions with federal statute, standards, and funding requirements.
• **Item #5: Encroachment permitting processes and rights-of-way management**

• **Current language:** Continue improving state encroachment permitting processes and rights-of-way management to accelerate broadband deployment projects that will serve un- and under-connected communities.

• **Revision:** Improve state encroachment permitting processes and rights-of-way management as needs or opportunities are identified, to accelerate broadband deployment projects that will serve un- and under-connected communities.

• **Justification:** Current language implies that permitting processes will be continuously or frequently changed, leading to inefficiencies and confusion among stakeholders.
Item #6: Enhance permitting processes at all levels of government

Current language: Explore various actions to enhance permitting processes at all levels of government through meaningful partnerships. Convene semi-annual meetings with broadband providers and local governments to enhance permitting processes that support the construction of broadband infrastructure and the needs of local governments. In addition, the office should launch a formal partnership with federal agencies to support prioritization of permits for broadband construction through federal land and when permit holders are experiencing delays. Key parties: California Department of Technology.

Revision: Update Key Parties as follows: “California Department of Technology (Federal, State); California Department of Transportation (State); Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development (Local); California Emerging Technology Fund (Regional organizations)”

Justification: Caltrans and GO-Biz are doing significant work at the state on local level on permitting. Including them as key parties reflects their leadership on those efforts and the important role they are playing to streamline permitting processes. CETF is doing significant work with regional broadband consortia and MPOs.
• **Item #9: Set reliability standards**

• **Current language:** Establish standards for middle mile and backhaul resilience and reliability. Recent experiences responding to wildfires throughout the state can be leveraged to identify shortcomings in network resilience and reliability. Analysis of demonstrated gaps can be used to set standards and a timeline for bringing networks throughout the state in line with such goals.

• **Revision:** Establish standards for network resilience and reliability. Recent experiences responding to wildfires throughout the state can be leveraged to identify shortcomings in network resilience and reliability. Analysis of demonstrated gaps can be used to set standards and a timeline for bringing networks throughout the state in line with such goals.

• **Justification:** CPUC has an open proceeding (R. 18-03-011) addressing network resilience and reliability for last-mile networks in Tier 2 and 3 fire threat areas of the state and addressing other areas of the state would happen in subsequent phases of the proceeding.
Item #16: Promote affordable broadband services and devices

Current language: Partner with internet service providers to promote, track and publicly report the progress of adoption of affordable internet services and devices throughout the state. a) Request providers to develop multi-language marketing materials for distribution to under adopting communities and support dissemination by leveraging existing public programs and campaigns, such as: CalFresh, Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), CalWorks, Covered California, public libraries, public housing, and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), investor-owned utility CARES and Energy Savings Assistance (ESA) programs. … Key Parties: California Department of Technology, California Public Utilities Commission, California Emerging Technology Fund and California State Library, with support from all departments listed above, providers, manufacturers, and local government.

Revision: Include as Key Parties: CA Government Operations Agency, CA Department of Public Health, CA Department of Education, and CA Department of Social Services.

Justification: These additional agencies can support responsibilities related to subsection a) of Item #16.
**Item #23: Bolster partnerships / infrastructure and adoption**

**Current language:** Form a planning group of all state agencies that oversee any potential infrastructure or broadband adoption funding to meet quarterly to ensure alignment in funding goals and implementation, and further identify existing and new programs that can support Broadband for All. The planning group will:…

*Key Parties:* Governor’s Office Business and Economic Development, California Public Utilities Commission, California Department of Food and Agriculture, California Department of Education, California State Library, California Department of Housing and Community Development, California Department of Water Resources, California Labor and Workforce Development Agency, California Department of Social Services, California Department of Aging, Governor’s Office of Planning and Research, and Any other agency with broadband infrastructure and adoption eligible programs.

**Revisions:** Additional role for the planning group: “j. Identify and facilitate opportunities to leverage existing infrastructure and communication methodologies established and executed under Vaccine All 58 to provide resources and information on adoption programs directly to all Californians.”

Update Key Parties to include: CA Department of Public Health, CA Natural Resources Agency, CA Environmental Protection Agency, and CA Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency.

**Justification:** These changes reflect the importance for broadband adoption strategies and the potential for leveraging the state’s existing programs for “boots-on-the-ground” outreach.
### May CBC Meeting Agenda
- Action Plan – Short Term Item Updates
- Middle-Mile
- Last-Mile
- Adoption
- Digital Literacy

### July CBC Meeting Agenda
- Action Plan – Long Term Item Updates
- Middle-Mile
- Last-Mile
- Adoption
- Digital Literacy

### October CBC Meeting Agenda
- Action Plan
- Middle-Mile
- Last-Mile
- Adoption
- Digital Literacy

All Action Items continue to move forward. In addition to CBC meetings, CDT/OBDL has monthly meetings with Action Item lead agencies to track progress and support implementation.
Middle-Mile Update

Mark Monroe
Deputy Director, Broadband Middle-Mile Initiative
Program Update

• CDT has asked Caltrans to add broadband infrastructure to more than a dozen existing transportation projects that will be in construction by June of this year.

• CDT has asked Caltrans to assess the addition of fiber to another 80+ transportation projects that are currently in the preconstruction phase.

• CDT has asked Caltrans to begin identifying and planning for mitigation of the segments of the project with the greatest environmental and utility complexities.

• CDT will deliver the SB 156 status report to the Legislature due in March.
• CDT is moving forward with a competitive procurement of 3,000 miles of fiber and related materials by the first week in March.

• CDT has begun meeting with CPUC and CASF grant recipients on conditional grant approvals to evaluate consistency with the State’s middle-mile network.
Last-Mile Update

Darcie Houck
Commissioner, California Public Utilities Commission
## Middle-Mile Locations

- Identify routes and priority areas using public process.
- Report mapping and analysis to the California Department of Technology for use in program implementation and project development.

## Last-Mile Initiative

- $2 billion total
- Implemented through the California Advanced Service Fund (CASF) Federal Funding Account.
- Funding available for awards to applicants with broadband last-mile infrastructure projects.

## Supporting Programs

### California Advanced Services Fund (CASF)

- ~$66 million current authorized amount*
  - **Purpose**: assist with broadband infrastructure deployment and adoption in public housing, tribes, and unserved areas.

### Loan Loss Reserve

- $750 million total
  - **Purpose**: enable local governments and nonprofits to secure financing for broadband infrastructure.

### Technical Assistance

- $50 million total**
  - **Purpose**: Help prepare local governments and Tribes for broadband infrastructure investments.

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* May be increased pursuant to Public Utilities Code Section 281(d)(4)
** Included in $2 billion Last-Mile Initiative
### Middle-Mile Locations Timeline

**July 2021**
- SB 156 & AB 164 become law
- CPUC releases 2 Rulings on project locations, routes, and network characteristics
  - Solicits both formal and informal public comments

**August-September 2021**
- CPUC collects and analyzes additional data request to broadband middle-mile network providers
- CPUC concurs with Initial Project locations

**October-November 2021**
- 90-day public comment period in statute ends

**December 2021-January 2022**
- CPUC, in coordination with CDT, releases additional analysis, maps, and data

**February-March 2022**
- CPUC, in coordination with CDT, releases SB 156 analysis, maps, and data

**2023-2024**
- CPUC shall update locations "from time to time"

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**CPUC Broadband Infrastructure Deployment Proceeding (R. 20-09-001)**
- Formal public process and venue for developing and updating middle-mile mapping analysis and data
- Also serves as the public forum for developing rules for the last-mile program.
SB 156 & AB 164 go into effect

Staff proposal with program rules released Sept. 17th
Opening comments due Sept. 30th
Reply comments due Oct. 13th

CPUC analyzes stakeholder comments and drafts a Proposed Decision with program rules
Technical Assistance Proposed Decision released Jan. 21st
Stakeholder comments due Feb. 15th

CPUC adopts final program rules by Decision on Feb. 24th

CPUC meets with local governments and tribes to conduct program outreach

CPUC expects to accept applications and begin awarding funds

July 2021
September-October 2021
January 2022
February 2022
March-April
May-December 2022

CPUC California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) Proceeding (R. 20-08-021)
- Formal public process and venue for CASF Public Housing, Infrastructure, Consortia, and Adoption Accounts as well as Technical Assistance and Loan Loss Reserve Account.
California Public Utilities Commission

July 2021
Legislature passes and Governor Newsom signs SB 156/AB 164

August-September 2021
CPUC develops program rules proposal, rescopes Broadband Infrastructure Deployment proceeding & assigns resources to program development and implementation
Interim Report to U.S. Treasury Dept. and Treasury releases Capital Projects Fund Allocations

October-December 2021
CPUC releases Ruling with program rules proposal and allocations for public comment
Stakeholder opening comments due Nov. 15th on program rules
Stakeholder reply comments due Dec. 15th for funding allocations

October-December 2021
U.S. Treasury Dept. releases final program spending guidelines
CPUC reviews public comments and finalizes program rules and release a Proposed Decision on program rules

January-March 2022
1st Quarterly Report to U.S. Treasury
CPUC expects to adopt final Decision and begin accepting applications from providers to review for alignment with program rules and policy objectives

April-June 2022
2nd Quarterly Report to U.S. Treasury
CPUC expects to award funding to applicants
Ongoing U.S. Treasury Reporting

July-December 2022
CPUC Broadband Infrastructure Deployment Proceeding (R. 20-09-001)
• Formal public process and venue for developing and updating middle-mile mapping analysis and data
• Also serves as the public forum for developing rules for the last-mile program
California Advanced Service Fund Timeline

**July-October 2021**
- SB 156, AB 164, AB 14 & SB 4 go into effect

**December 2021**
- CPUC acts on all pending May 2020 CASF Infrastructure Applications

**January-February 2021**
- CPUC develops draft program rules, proposal for legacy CASF subaccounts, develops subaccount allocations assigns resources to program development and implementation

**March 2022**
- CPUC issues Ruling with proposed program rules for the, Consortia, Adoption and Public Housing Subaccounts
- Stakeholder opening and reply comments due

**April-June 2022**
- CPUC expects to adopt final program rules and subaccount allocations

**July 2022**
- CPUC expects to open new funding rounds of both Adoption and Public Housing

**CPUC California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) Proceeding (R. 20-08-021)**
- Formal public process and venue for CASF Public Housing, Infrastructure, Consortia, and Adoption Accounts as well as Technical Assistance and Loan Loss Reserve Account.

California Public Utilities Commission
SB 156 & AB 164 go into effect July 2021

CPUC conducts stakeholder outreach, develops program rules and assigns resources to program development and implementation July 2021 - July 2022

CPUC expects to release draft Loan Loss Reserve program rules for stakeholder comment July - September 2022

CPUC compiles and analyzes stakeholders comments and expects to release Proposed Decision on Loan Loss Reserve program rules October - December 2022

CPUC expects to vote on and adopt final Loan Loss Reserve program rules January - March 2023

CPUC expects to open funding cycles for the Loan Loss Reserve program April - June 2023

CPUC California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) Proceeding (R. 20-08-021)

• Formal public process and venue for CASF Public Housing, Infrastructure, Consortia, and Adoption Accounts as well as Technical Assistance and Loan Loss Reserve Account.
Affordable Connectivity Plan

Sunne Wright McPeak, President and CEO
Susan E. Walters, Senior Vice President
California Emerging Technology Fund
Opportunity for California Broadband Council to Continue to Lead and Achieve Universal Adoption of High-Speed Home Internet Connectivity

- Assess the Magnitude of Need and Opportunity
  - Need to Close the Digital Divide, Promote Digital Inclusion, Achieve Digital Equity
  - 5,164,956 Households Eligible for Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP)
    According to USC = >5M HHs; $14.2B (CA’s share = >$2.1B)

- Set of Goal to Close the Digital Divide in Next 3 Years
  - Achieve Qualitative Goal of Universal Adoption
  - Embrace Quantified Goals in Affordable Internet and Net Equality Act (AB2751 Garcia): 90% by January 1, 2024 and 95% by January 1, 2027
  - 4.5M HHs by 2024 and 4.75M by 2027

- Support and Enhance Strategies to Implement Broadband For All Action Plan
  - Engage All State Agencies: HHS (CSAC); CDE; IOUs
  - Deliver Quarterly Progress Reports to CBC
Who Qualifies for Affordable Connectivity Program?

A household (HH) is eligible if any member of the household meets **one** of these criteria:

- Has income that is at 200% or below of the Federal Poverty Level.
- Participates in specific assistance programs, such as CalFresh, Medi-Cal, or Lifeline.
- Receives a Pell Grant in the current school year.
- Has a child at a school designated Community Eligibility Provision (CEP), which is part of the Free and Reduced Meal Program.
Performance for Emergency Broadband Benefit (EBB) and Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP)

**Key Observations**
- 1M HHs enrolled in EBB December 2021
- 30% for Home Internet (estimate)
- More are eligible but paying market rate
- 2M as of March 2021 had no Home Internet

- 5 months of EBB sign-ups equaled the number of people on Lifeline (subsidy for mobile Internet)

- US 10,290,652 January Enrollment
- CA 1,243,016 January Enrollment
  - 12% of U.S. Sign Ups
  - 62% of CA 2M Goal Set by CETF

California Enrollment Map from CSU Chico
https://geochicoonline.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/a9378620990f4879a561f2bbc965541e
### Top Counties by % Eligible Enrollment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Name</th>
<th>Total HHs</th>
<th>Eligible USC</th>
<th>Jan. 2022 Enrollment % of USC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Imperial</td>
<td>48,182</td>
<td>28,325</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Kern</td>
<td>272,889</td>
<td>139,032</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Yuba</td>
<td>26,211</td>
<td>12,385</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Stanislaus</td>
<td>174,698</td>
<td>83,896</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fresno</td>
<td>315,973</td>
<td>159,682</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. San Bernardino</td>
<td>644,759</td>
<td>304,850</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Del Norte</td>
<td>10,424</td>
<td>4,448</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Kings</td>
<td>44,761</td>
<td>20,575</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Merced</td>
<td>44,387</td>
<td>23,803</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Los Angeles</td>
<td>3,328,400</td>
<td>1,466,522</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
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### Most Populous Counties Enrollment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Name</th>
<th>Total HHs</th>
<th>Eligible USC</th>
<th>Eligible USAC</th>
<th>Jan. 2022 Enrollment % of USC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Los Angeles</td>
<td>3,328,400</td>
<td>1,466,522</td>
<td>1,063,717</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. San Diego</td>
<td>1,132,434</td>
<td>389,648</td>
<td>260,655</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Orange</td>
<td>1,044,281</td>
<td>348,601</td>
<td>223,991</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Riverside</td>
<td>734,948</td>
<td>316,737</td>
<td>207,965</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. San Bernardino</td>
<td>644,759</td>
<td>304,850</td>
<td>215,020</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Sacramento</td>
<td>556,755</td>
<td>218,425</td>
<td>158,244</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Alameda</td>
<td>585,634</td>
<td>187,561</td>
<td>125,635</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Santa Clara</td>
<td>643,637</td>
<td>181,358</td>
<td>107,595</td>
<td>14%</td>
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</table>
2 Main Reasons for Lack of Internet Connectivity at Home

Unaware of Discounted Internet Offers

- Not aware of low-cost plans: 62%
- Aware of low-cost plans: 38%
- Did not apply: 76%
- Applied: 24%

Affordability

- Too expensive: 68%
- Privacy/security concerns: 55%
- Not comfortable using PC/Internet: 53%
- No computer: 50%
- Not available where I live: 34%
- Can connect from another place: 26%
- Smartphone is enough: 16%

*Percentages add to more than 100% due to multiple responses

Note: Subsample for unconnected and underconnected n=212 (unweighted)
After a 3 week targeted ad campaign, LA County EBB enrollment in December increased 43% in a single month.

December bucked a downward trend, and posted one of the highest totals since June.

Calls sent to CETF CBO Call Center increased to 5,013 from an average of 1,400.

Visits to the website increased 400% to nearly 50,000 views and 21,150 applications.
Creative executions were adapted from CETF’s Statewide Campaign
Paid media generated 16,900,118 impressions

- Media flight: December 6-30, 2021
- 3,181 (64%) of calls/leads came from paid media
- Social media advertising generated more call volume than radio and print media combined (878 calls vs 641 calls).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media</th>
<th>Total Impressions</th>
<th>Total Added Value</th>
<th>Call Volume/Leads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TV</td>
<td>12,633,946</td>
<td>$85,296.00</td>
<td>1,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>2,946,099</td>
<td>$12,500.00</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print</td>
<td>889,800</td>
<td>$16,974.55</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Media (Facebook)</td>
<td>347,563</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google Search</td>
<td>2,710</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Media Total**

- 16,900,118 impressions
- $114,770.55 added value
- 3,181 calls/leads
Media Coverage Highlights

- KBLA radio
- 980 AM La Mera Mera
- Telemundo
- Azteca
- Tu Liga Radio
- Los Angeles Sentinel
- La Opinion
- Estrella Media
- The US Asian Post
- Philippine Tribune
- Philippine News Today
- The Korean Herald
- Zhong Guo Daily News
- Skylink TV
- KBS America
- The China Press
- Sing Tao Daily
- World Journal
Key Message: Get Home and Mobile Broadband

You can have both Lifeline and Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP)
We recommend ACP for home Internet and Lifeline for your mobile phone.
If you are an existing Lifeline Subscriber, you do not need to apply for ACP.

- Call a Home Internet Service Provider and let them know you have Lifeline and want Home Internet using the ACP benefit.

- **Mobile Phone – Use Lifeline Benefit.** It’s convenient, works on home WiFi so you save data for when you are mobile.

- **Home Broadband—Use ACP.** More quality data, faster, multiple users can use at the same time, school/work user friendly.
Call to Action

- Agree on the Overall Goal: 90% in 2024 and 95% in 2027
- Enlist all State Agencies, Counties and School Districts to Promote ACP
- Secure Funding for Effective Advertising and Invite ISPs to Contribute
- Engage CBOs as Digital Navigators with Performance Metrics
- Commit to Hold Each Other Accountable (Quarterly Reports to the CBC)
CBC members and partner agencies including CDE, CSL, GO-Biz and others conducted significant outreach on the Emergency Broadband Benefits via webinars and distributing materials to their branch offices and partners.

This work will be leveraged and expanded to promote the Affordable Connectivity Program.

OBDL met with the Government Operations Agency and other departments after the October 2021 meeting to discuss programmatic approach to outreach via other state programs.

Opportunities and gaps identified will be leveraged and addressed in 2022.
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
Infrastructure Investment and Job Program Act

Office of Broadband and Digital Literacy
California Public Utilities Commission
The Infrastructure, Investment, and Jobs Act (IIJA), signed into law on Nov. 15, 2021, allocates $65 billion to broadband. $48.2 billion will be administered by the National Telecommunications Information Administration (NTIA) through six programs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program (BEAD)</td>
<td>Funding to support broadband infrastructure deployment and adoption</td>
<td>• $42.45 billion total&lt;br&gt;• CA initial allocation of $100 million&lt;br&gt;• Further funding amount determined by 5-Year Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Digital Equity Planning Grant</td>
<td>Funding to help states develop digital equity plans</td>
<td>• $60 million total&lt;br&gt;• CA allocation based on formula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Digital Equity Capacity Grant</td>
<td>Funding for states to implement DE plans and projects</td>
<td>• $1.44 billion total&lt;br&gt;• CA allocation based on formula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Equity Competitive Grant</td>
<td>Funding for digital inclusion, digital equity, and broadband adoption</td>
<td>• $1.25 billion total&lt;br&gt;• Competitive grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabling Middle-Mile Broadband Infrastructure Program</td>
<td>Funding to expand and extend middle-mile infrastructure</td>
<td>• $1 billion total&lt;br&gt;• Requires 30% match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program</td>
<td>Funding for tribal gov for broadband and digital inclusion on tribal lands</td>
<td>• $2 billion total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CBC continue California's broadband leadership by responding to NTIA’s Request for Comment IIJA program implementation by recommending that:

1. NTIA programs should support comprehensive data collection and rely on existing state investments in mapping and data analysis;
2. NTIA programs should include “up front” funding for state staffing and systems development in planning stages;
3. NTIA-funded projects will benefit from meaningful community engagement and stakeholder input;
4. NTIA should acknowledge the value of a state's existing efforts and programs for ongoing community and public input to support NTIA-funded programs;
5. NTIA programs should support the inclusion of small and unique entities to create opportunity and competition;
6. NTIA projects should meet a robust set of minimum requirements for performance, reliability, affordability, and digital equity.
CPUC Comments to NTIA

- Fund implementation of the new broadband data collection and mapping protocol to support federal-state and interagency cooperation and a national standard for program accountability. (RFC Question #3)

- Recognize and appropriately allocate funds based on local factors that drive the cost of new broadband infrastructure. (RFC Question #8)

- Fund purpose-built new broadband networks and network upgrades engineered for resiliency in high threat zones subject to wildfire and other natural disasters. (RFC Question #13)

- Give funding incentive to broadband program integration across both infrastructure and adoption / digital equity programs. (RFC Question #18)

- Designate broadband infrastructure designed to support precision agriculture as eligible for funding. (RFC Question #18)
## Timeline and Steps

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<th>Program</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Dependencies</th>
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| Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program (BEAD) | NOFO in May or June 2022                                                 | • State must submit Letter of Intent to receive initial allocation  
                                                                                   • State must then submit 5-Year Action Plan                                                                                           |
| State Digital Equity Planning Grant               | NOFO in June 2022                                                       | • State must designate a State Digital Equity Entity and submit application                                                                 |
| State Digital Equity Capacity Grant                | NTIA will begin issuing awards no later than October 2024.               | • Requires State Digital Equity Plan to be completed and approved                                                                            |
| Digital Equity Competitive Grant                   | TBD, NOFO after State Digital Equity Capacity Grants                      | • State Digital Equity Entity is ineligible but can support outreach to eligible entities.  
                                                                                   • Eligible entities include some specific state agencies, tribal governments, nonprofits and CBOs |
| Enabling Middle-Mile Broadband Infrastructure Program | TBD                                                                      | • State should apply for funds in this program to augment the Middle-Mile Broadband Initiative                                                |
| Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program              | TBD                                                                      | • State cannot apply for these funds. Individual entities will apply directly to NTIA.                                                     |
Broadband For All Portal Update

Laura Sasaki
Broadband Initiatives Manager
21. Establish a Broadband for All portal to enable easy access to broadband information and tools and serve as a central repository, including:

a. A page for the public to submit data to validate or dispute broadband mapping data related to broadband speeds and availability.

b. Resources and toolkits specific to broadband planning and implementation.

c. Digital inclusion plans, initiatives, and best practices developed by local governments, nonprofits, anchor institutions, and community partners. When possible, entities should include resources that can be replicated or built upon by other entities.

d. Digital skills training tools, such as curricula, fact sheets, promotion collateral, and more.

e. Information on affordable internet offers and devices, including cost, eligibility, customer service contact information, and instructions on how to sign up.

f. State and federal broadband funding opportunities using the grants.ca.gov site, including program status, eligibility requirements, and ability to be leveraged as match for other programs.

Key parties: California Department of Technology
### User categories

- Advisory/Governing Bodies
- State Legislative Actors
- Internet Service Providers
- Regional Planning Organizations
- Tribal Governments
- Local Governments
- Educational Institutions
- Libraries and other Civic Institutions
- Non-Governmental Organizations
- Labor Organizations
- Workforce Development Boards
- Business Organizations
- Other Industry Partners
- Residents
Thank You!