

Broadband Connectivity Subcommittee 7-14-17

Dig Once Models - In practice, Dig Once policies attempt to lower the cost of broadband deployment by providing internet companies access to state- or city-owned rights of way. This is complemented by the mandatory installation of conduit for fiber-optic cable during road construction, or by allowing qualified broadband deployments to be installed during road construction projects.

- ***Government funded conduit installation*** – governments installing conduit whenever there is underground construction in the public right of way – whether that construction is for installing new utility equipment, repairs, or road work. The government then has the opportunity to lease that conduit to broadband providers that are interested in deploying fiber networks to the community.
- ***Shared private*** - Due to the cost of excavating and installing fiber-optic cable in an urban environment, some municipalities also have implemented Dig Once policies. Boston’s Dig Once policy, adopted in 1994, is a “joint build” policy that requires all telecoms to install their cable in shared underground conduits on a shared-cost basis. This policy also designates a “lead company” that is tasked with coordinating efforts between all telecoms involved in the installation process, planning and implementing the installation.
- ***Trench Once*** - This approach allows for a roadside trench to be left open after construction ends. This trench is later used to bury conduit and is shared among broadband providers, if possible, to avoid the costs associated with additional excavation in areas where the entire right of way is paved.

Reference

Dig Once: Using Public Rights-of-Way to Bridge the Digital Divide

http://www.csg.org/pubs/capitolideas/enews/cs41_1.aspx

DIG SMART: Best Practices for Cities and States Adopting Dig Once Policies

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiZoKGYtIbVAhWBOyYKHfYWClisQFggmMAA&url=https%3A%2F%2F toolkit.fiberbroadband.org%2Fdo%2Fdo%2F2300&usg=AFQjCNESb1MKiWjepIIHVTFOL0mrpfTeOA>

Digital Downtown - 4 Access Points are installed currently. The main unit is on the roof of City Hall and the other 3 are Mesh connected to the main unit. The 3 remote units are mounted on street light poles, one by the ACLD Library, the Hampton Inn and the Hippodrome.

- The equipment is OpenMesh OM2P 150Mb/s Access Point, supporting 802.11n wireless standard.
- Each unit can support approximately 75Mb/s of bandwidth from the client devices since they are set up in a Mesh configuration.

- We currently limit the per MAC (client device) address speed to around 256kb/s so that we can support many users. If we increase the bandwidth per MAC then all the clients will just fight for the bandwidth which may make the service appear degraded.
- This is not a MIMO (Multiple-In/Multiple-Out) device, so the single transmitter will adjust down to the lowest end device and that will be speed that all devices have to operate at.
- Improvements to the system would need to be well defined from a performance perspective so it can be designed, priced and potentially managed through a subscriber management system.

Expanding Affordable internet in Gainesville - Identify elements of an RFP that will bring together efforts to build an advanced metering infrastructure and smart city system to provide opportunities for broadband expansion in the Gainesville area.

Boston, MA

Boston, MA has issued an RFP for an Indefeasible Right of Use (IRU) for a citywide dark fiber network. The term of the IRU shall be for 20 years, with two optional 5-year renewal terms at the City's discretion. Responses will be due **June 6, 2017**, and more information can be found [here](#).

Austin, TX

Austin, Texas has issued an RFP to establish a contract with a qualified nonprofit organization for the management of City of Austin ("City") public access computer and technology labs and the delivery of digital literacy skills training services. Responses will be due **May 25, 2015**. More information can be found [here](#).

San Leandro, CA

San Leandro, CA has issued an RFP for a consultant team to lead staff through the creation of a Fiber Optics Master Plan to guide the design, construction, implementation, maintenance, regulation, and funding of its fiber optics assets and related technologies. The deadline for proposals is **April 28, 2017**. Learn more about the RFP [here](#).

Spring Hill, KS

Spring Hill, KS has issued an RFP that examine options and produce a Feasibility Study Report with a market analysis and development plan the feasibility of a Fiber to the Premise high speed network throughout the city. The deadline for proposals is **April 26, 2017**. Read the RFP [here](#) for more information.

Salisbury, NC

Salisbury, NC has issued an RFP for contractual arrangements with a third-party provider that will enhance the operation, sales, marketing, and delivery of gigabit speed broadband service to the community. The deadline for final RFP responses was **March 10, 2017**. Read the RFP [here](#) for more information.

Wayne County, NC

Wayne County, NC has issued an RFI for ideas on how to provide high speed broadband service in underserved or unserved areas throughout the county. The deadline for responses was **February 28, 2017**. Read the RFI [here](#).

Seattle, WA

Seattle, WA's Information Technology Department has issued an RFI to gauge the interest of for- and non-profit entities wishing to enter into a partnership with the city to deploy wireless services and smart cities applications in low-income districts and parks. Responses were due **February 28, 2017**. Interested parties can learn more [here](#).

Boston, MA

Boston, MA has issued an RFI for all "urbanists, technologists, entrepreneurs and visionaries" to submit ideas on how to pilot smart city and internet of things technology in Boston. The four part RFI requests information on "(1) which improved services can be delivered with (2) what smart technology that is deployed on (3) which City assets, (4) funded by what business models." Responses were due **January 29, 2017**. Read the RFI [here](#), and more information from *State Scoop* [here](#).

Pikeville, KY

Pikeville, KY has issued an RFP for a partnership in a project to deploy a gigabit speed fiber to the premises network through the city and to some parts of the county, including neighboring Coal Run Village. The deadline for proposals has been **extended to TODAY January 19, 2017**. Read the RFP [here](#).

Summit County, CO

Summit County, CO has issued two RFI's. [The first](#) seeks a long-term private partner to make gigabit speed service available throughout the county, while [the second](#) seeks a long-term partner in any sector to make wireless broadband available over privately or publicly constructed infrastructure in three underserved areas of the county. Responses were due to both by **January 9, 2017**.

Net Neutrality and Internet Privacy Ordinance for GRUCom –

- There is no filtering on the service (or any GRUCom service). Customers have completely unregulated access to the Internet. Likewise we are completely Net Neutral, we have no special classifications for bandwidth to certain sites based on contractual agreements. We can only guarantee that to our upstream Internet providers, once there we have no way to confirm their Neutrality status. All our current Internet providers claim to be Net Neutral.
- We have never logged any customer traffic and we retain no details of sites visited on the Internet. We only retain log information about access times and information for about 6 months and only for the purpose of customer support. This information is never shared unless we receive a legally executed subpoena from law enforcement.

