

NC Broadband Matters *Tech Topics*

What is BEAD & Can it Work for You?

December 20, 2022

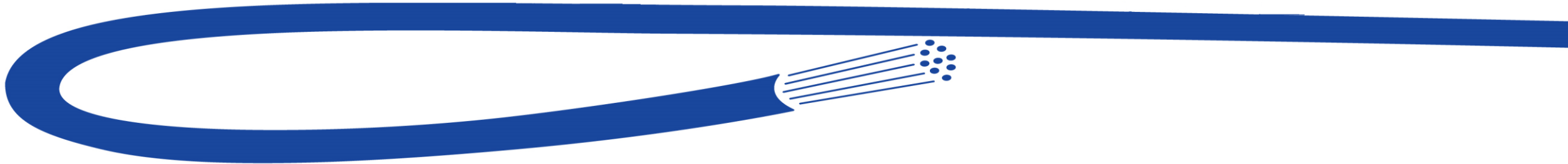


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What is BEAD?



- Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment program.
- Created by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.
- \$42.45 billion in broadband infrastructure grants.
- Administered at the federal level by the NTIA.
- State grants awarded by state broadband grant offices (in NC is the NCDIT's Broadband Infrastructure Office).

Some Basics



- States get at least \$100 million. Average state amount over \$700 million.
- Congressional rules are complicated. NTIA then added and embellished and made the rules more complex.
- Grants must be used for unserved first, then underserved, then anchor institutions, and then other uses.
- Deployed technology must deliver at least 100/20 Mbps.
- NTIA has stated a clear preference for fiber.
- Will consider wireless technology using licensed spectrum.
- Each state must file its own broadband grant plan.



Slow Timeline



- IIJA passed November 15, 2021
- States had to apply to be in BEAD
- States must add staff
- Clean FCC maps needed to determine funding by state
- States must propose a detailed grant plan
- States must reach out to all stakeholders
- NTIA must approve initial plan - can flow 20% of funding
- Challenge process for eligible areas
- NTIA must approve final plan – flows 80%

Costly for ISPs



- Grant application incredibly complicated.
- Two rounds of irrevocable letters of credit.
- Projects over \$5 M must pay prevailing wages.
- Contractors must have apprenticeship programs.
- Environmental and historical preservation studies.
- Build America rules.



Complicated Grant Rules



- NTIA prefers applicants to provide matching.
- Must line up subcontractors before applying.
- Cybersecurity plan
- Special high-cost area rules.
- Supply chain risk management plan.
- Must utilize ACP low-cost plan.
- Middle-class affordability plan.
- Workforce continuity plan if not using union labor.
- Complicated ongoing reporting.



Why Communities Should Care



- There is hope that this is enough money to bring good broadband everywhere.
- But an ISP will need to step up for every unserved and underserved place if the solutions are going to come.
- All of the stakeholders in the state have a formal opportunity to impact the rules and the outcome.

How Can You Help?



- Challenge the FCC maps.
- Stakeholder engagement with the grant process.
- Take the State Broadband Survey
 - <https://www.ncbroadband.gov/north-carolina-broadband-survey>

FCC Mapping Example



The screenshot displays the FCC Broadband Map interface. On the left is a map showing a residential area with green dots indicating broadband coverage. A blue location pin is placed on the map. On the right is a data panel with the following sections:

- Fixed Broadband** / **Mobile Broadband** (selected)
- Selected Location**: [Redacted]
- Status**: Served | Residential | Unit Count: 1
- Broadband**:
 - Type: Residential
 - Technology: Any Technology
 - Speed: 25/3 Mbps or greater
 - Data As Of: Jun 30, 2022 (Last Updated: 11/17/22)
- Residential | Business** (selected) / Availability Challenge
- Table of Providers:**

Provider	Technology	Down (Mbps)	Up (Mbps)	Chall.
▶ AT&T Inc.	Fiber to the Premises	1000	1000	
▶ Hughes Network Systems, LLC	GSO Satellite	25	3	
▶ North Carolina RSA 3 Cellular Telephone Company	Licensed Fixed Wireless	25	3	
▶ Skyrunner, Inc.	Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	25	10	
▶ Space Exploration Holdings, LLC	NGSO Satellite	100	10	

Map Legend

- Coverage available
- Coverage not available



FCC Map Fabric Challenge



- The FCC published a new mapping fabric that will be used to allocate BEAD to states.
- The State will benefit if the map identifies all unserved and underserved locations.
- Many communities reporting errors in the fabric.
- Cities, counties, tribes, or the state can file bulk challenges by January 13, 2023, to influence funding – states are asking for more time. The bulk challenge will involve using local GIS and other mapping data to make sure that all locations are counted.
- Individuals and communities can continue to file challenges forever.



More on the Map Challenge



- What can be challenged:
 - Missing location
 - Misidentified location
 - Incorrect address
 - Wrong place on the map
- FCC Map Challenge at <https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov/home>

FCC Coverage Challenge Process



- The challenge is filed.
- ISP has 60 days to respond. If no response, assumed the challenge was correct.
- If ISP rebuts the challenge, it has 60 days to work with the challenger to resolve.
- If it can't be resolved, FCC to resolve the challenge in 90 days.

Influencing Grant Rules



- States must talk to every interested stakeholder.
- State must address each concerns in writing, and submit to NTIA.
- Items Specifically Required by Congress are Likely Not Negotiable.
- Extra Rules Added by NTIA Can be Challenged.
- I Recommend Groups Like yours to Create A Wish List for Everybody to Use.

What to Tell The State



- What's the local state of broadband? What areas need help?
- Are the FCC maps correct?
- What do your ISPs Want?
 - Are there issues that would stop and ISP from participating in BEAD?
 - Are there any BEAD requirements you particularly like or dislike?



Contact Doug Dawson

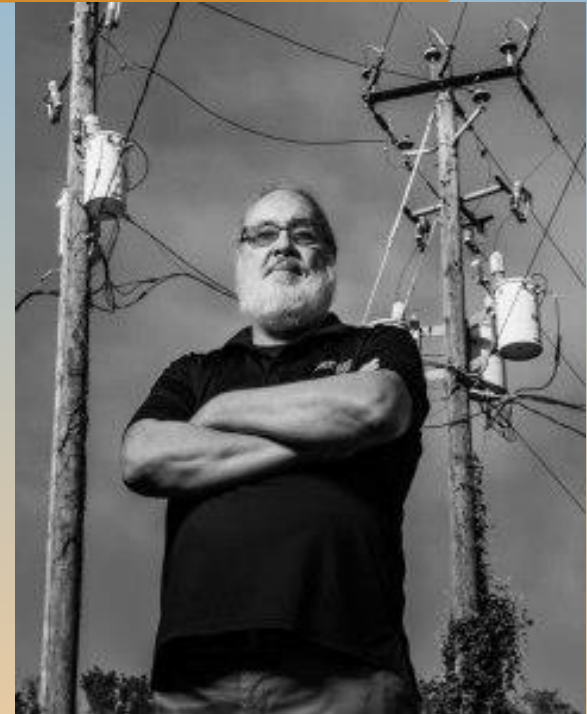


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