

## Vermont Community Broadband Board

Innovations in Delivering Broadband Service New England Conference of Public Utilities Commissioners, May 23, 2022

Rob Fish Vermont Community Broadband Board Deputy Director Robert.fish@vermont.gov

#### Broadband Challenges in Vermont (c.2019)

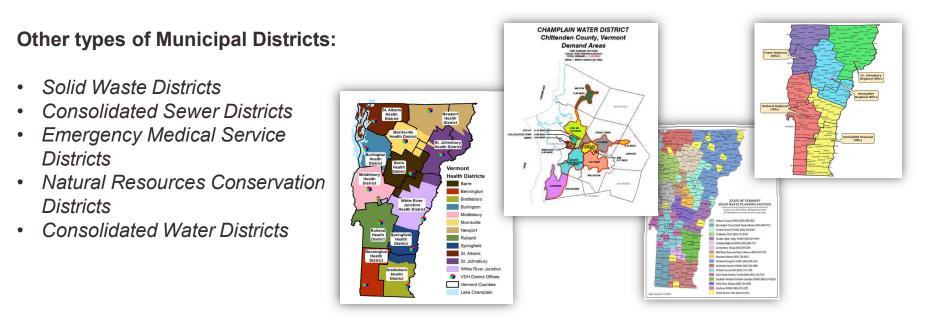
- Light touch regulation
- Lack of federal funding
- $\blacktriangleright$  Mediocre outcomes from previous projects  $\rightarrow$  desire for accountability
- Eagerness to try something new "No one is coming to save you"
- Geography and topography



#### **Communications Union Districts**

Two or more towns and cities may elect to form a communications union district for the delivery of communications services and the operation of a communications plant.

Organized under Title 30: Public Service, Chapter
<u>82: Communications Union Districts (2015)</u>



https://publicservice.vermont.gov/content/vermont-communications-union-districts

**Aggregate Demand** – Mixing dense and less dense towns makes the project more attractive to providers / AND MORE NEGOTIATING POWER.

**Entire region can benefit** – Eliminates cherry picking by requiring universal service across a region regardless of density.

Funders are familiar with Municipal Districts

**Efficiency** - Network design, construction, and operation can all be more efficient when planned from the onset

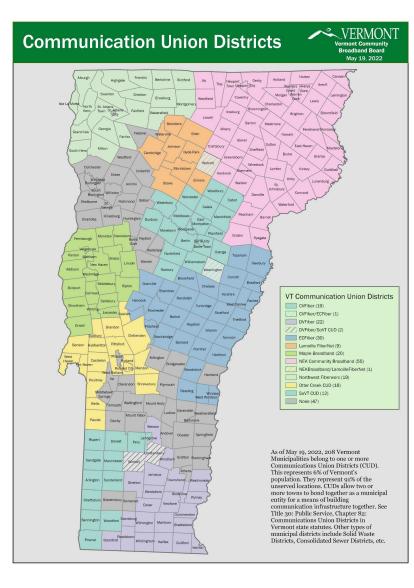
**Town boundaries are irrelevant** – Roads, topography, and settlement patterns are more important

**Risk Mitigation** – Individual towns are not on the hook

Additional Funding Opportunities – Easier access to federal and state grants and loans that require providing services to those least served.

**Public Accountability** 

Why Create a Communications Union District?



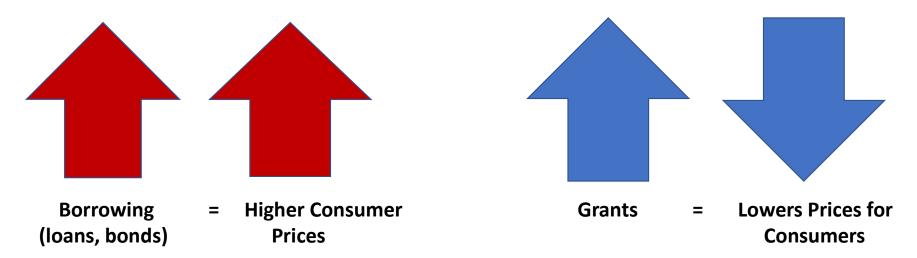
#### Overview: Communications Union Districts

#### Spring 2022

- 9 Districts
- 208 Member Towns
- 416 Volunteer Board Representatives & Alternates
- More than half the state's population
- 92% of premise statewide without access to 25/3

#### Basic Model

- Grant funding and donations provide initial funding
- CUDs build and own infrastructure, operator provides the service
- CUDs access the Revenue Bond Market to complete the build-out of their district
- "Rinse and Repeat"- Revenue bonds pay for additional build-out



#### COVID-19

- ▶ Broadband necessary for telemedicine, remote work, and remote learning → essential public service
- Flood of federal dollars
- Expectation of higher speeds and fear of overbuilding increases private investments
- Desire for public accountability oversight and ownership
- Act 71 "Universal Service"

# Public Model Challenges



Capacity building is time consuming and expensive



Workforce and supply chain

Debt service costs will increase costs to end consumer



ILEC's vs new public entities – competing senses of entitlement (and funding)



IIJA/BEAD funding requires Letters of Credit





# Conflicting Goals?

SPEEDY DEPLOYMENT

AFFORDABLE RATES



PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY & OWNERSHIP



**TRANSPARENCY** 

### Questions? Ideas?

Robert Fish Vermont Community Broadband Board Deputy Director <u>Robert.Fish@vermont.gov</u> 802-522-2617